Budget 1988-89

Speech of

Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari
Minister of Finance

29th February, 1988

PART A

Sir,

I rise to present the Budget for the year 1988-89.

2. The Economic Survey for 1987-88 was placed before the House a few days ago and contains a detailed review of trends in the Indian economy over the past year. Economic performance and management during the year have been dominated by natural calamities of drought and floods. The drought this year has been one of the worst in this century, with 21 out of 35 meteorological sub-divisions receiving deficient or scanty rainfall during the monsoon months. In most of the Eastern states the problem was not too little but, rather, too much rainfall, leading to devastating floods. What is worse, this year of drought and floods followed three successive years of poor monsoon.

3. Despite the very severe strains and distress, the economy has demonstrated remarkable resilience. It has done so for two good reasons. First, sustained development and diversification of our economy, over the years, has created a capacity to withstand temporary shocks. Second, Government has responded with timely interventions across a wide front to contain the economic and social costs of the drought.

4. The buffer stock policy pursued by the Government enabled

us to build large food stocks, which stood at 23 million tonnes on 1st July, 1987. With the help of these stocks, a massive and sustained effort was launched to ensure adequate supply of foodgrains throughout the country, particularly in drought affected areas. Other important Government programmes to combat the drought included massive expansion of relief and employment generating works, strengthening of the public distribution system, special efforts to compensate for shortages of drinking water, fodder and power supply, action plans to grow contingency crops in the kharif season and to boost rabi production, measures for livestock protection and large scale imports of essential commodities such as edible oils and pulses. These supply measures were buttressed by careful fiscal and monetary policies to make available adequate resources for relief expenditures, without cutting back on the public investment programme.

5. Thanks to these sustained efforts the overall indicators of economic performance have been better than in any previous year of severe drought. Thus, despite the decline in agricultural production, GNP growth in 1987-88 is expected to be in the range of 1 to 2 per cent, in contrast to a decline of 4.7 per cent in 1979-80. Available data show that industrial production in April – November 1987 rose by 10.2 per cent over the corresponding period of the previous year. In contrast, in the drought year 1979-80, there was an absolute decline of 1.7 per cent in industrial production. The overall rate of inflation in the current financial year, as measured by the Wholesale Price Index, stood at 9.8 per cent as on February 6, 1988 as compared with inflation in excess of 21 per cent recorded in 1979-80. Price movements in respect of essential commodities are being monitored closely at Central and State levels and I would like to thank State Governments for setting up control rooms at the district level also. We have to keep continuous vigilance on the price front at all levels.

6. The strains imposed by the drought and floods have highlighted some of the underlying strengths as well as problem areas of our economy. In the face of successive monsoon failures, our agriculture has demonstrated its basic strength. We are proud of our farmers. By their hard work and unflinching determination through the years, they produced enough to enable us to build substantial food stocks. This helped us to withstand the impact of the current drought without acute food scarcity and widespread economic dislocation.

7. Industrial production will show an increase of more than 8 per cent for four successive years since 1984-85. The infrastructure has performed well. Generation of thermal power has made up the deficiency in generation of hydel power and, overall, there was a growth of 7.6 per cent in power generation in the first nine months of the current year. Productivity in the Railways has shown significant improvement. Coal production has increased by 10.2 per cent in April-December,1987. The improvement shown by the public sector in these areas is a matter of considerable satisfaction, and bears testimony to the successful implementation of policies initiated by this Government. Our workers have worked hard to make this possible, and the nation is grateful to them. Government attaches the highest importance to building a strong and vibrant public sector.

8. Exports have recorded strong growth over the last two years. After growing by over 15 per cent in 1986-87, exports rose by nearly 25 per cent in the first nine months of the current year as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. Over the same period, the growth of imports was less than 14 per cent. The trade deficit has been declining over the past two years.

9. However, we must not be complacent. As we look ahead, we must move decisively to overcome some of the problems that have emerged on the economic scene. The four successive years of poor monsoons have caused considerable hardship in our rural areas, reduced agricultural output, and affected the momentum of growth. We, therefore, have to give a major thrust to agriculture in the remaining years of the Seventh Plan.

10. We have done well in agriculture. But the drought and floods have highlighted certain areas which require our urgent attention. The Prime Minister has directed that an Action Plan should be formulated quickly by the Planning Commission, which would identify the areas where further measures can lead to early gains in production. In 1987-88, an additional allocation of Rs.236 crores has been made for completion of irrigation projects in drought affected States. In the coming year, Plan outlays for Centre and States in respect of agriculture and irrigation are being increased by 40 per cent. If necessary, the Government will make re-allocations within the overall Plan outlay for 1988-89 and provide more resources for achieving agricultural targets.

11. We have seen rapid growth in industry, reflecting the success of Government policies in stimulating investment and production, and promoting technological upgradation. We must ensure that this momentum is maintained. Costs and prices need to be reduced. Indian Industry must be made more competitive. Sickness in industry has been a major problem. We have to take further steps to combat sickness. We must also upgrade skills, train workers and improve management. Industrial development must make the best use of our most abundant resource, namely, the skills of our people. Rapid growth of industry is essential for generating employment opportunities.

12. Small, village and khadi industries have a special place in our economic development. These industries make use of locally available resources and are instrumental in creating job opportunities in smaller towns and rural areas where the bulk of our people live. Speaking in this house, thirty five years ago, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru had told the nation, and I quote,

> *"I have no doubt that we cannot raise the people's level of existence without the development of major industries in this country; in fact, I will go further and say that we cannot even remain a free country without them..... But we must always remember that the development of heavy industry does not by itself solve the problem of the millions in this country. We have to develop the village and cottage industry in a big way, at the same time making sure that in trying to develop industry, big and small, we do not forget the human factor."*

This overall approach continues to guide us.

13. Government has been taking several measures to increase revenue, improve tax compliance and enforce economic laws. These have yielded dividends and growth of revenue in the past three years has been quite satisfactory. The faster growth of expenditure has, however, exerted substantial pressures on the fiscal situation. We face unavoidable compulsions of higher expenditure, for example, on defence, development, social services, relief programmes and food and fertilizer subsidies. As a nation, we must deal earnestly with the problem of mounting expenditure.

14. As anticipated, the balance of payments situation has been under strain because of several factors. These include higher imports of edible oils and pulses, increase in imports of crude oil and petroleum products, increasing protectionist tendencies abroad, and unfavourable climate for official development assistance. The environment for developing countries has also been badly affected by upheavals in the international economy, volatility of exchange rates, and slow growth of world trade. In order to reduce the impact of these unfavourable developments, we took vigorous measures to increase exports and reduce the growth of imports. These measures would need to be further strengthened.

15. India has followed a prudent policy in debt management and has avoided problems of the kind faced by several other developing countries. We remain committed to ensuring long-term viability in our balance of payments.

16. The challenges before us are many and it is only through hard work, thrift and sacrifice that we can build a self-reliant, strong and socialist economy. As a humble political worker, I am conscious that while we have made tremendous progress, there is a great deal that remains to be done to improve the condition of our people, particularly in rural areas.

17. Within the limitation imposed by our overall resource situation, I propose to take a number of steps to benefit farmers, promote small and village industries, provide relief to the poor, protect and create more jobs, and generate self employment opportunities for our people. In addition to augmenting the anti-poverty programmes, such as IRDP, NREP and RLEGP, Government has decided to initiate a number of measures to increase the flow of agricultural credit, strengthen the institutional framework, enhance social security to the weaker and vulnerable sections of the society, particularly Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and promote better housing for the rural poor. While some of these programmes call for additional outlays, it is proposed to reorient and redirect several of the existing programmes and institutions to serve our social objectives better.

18. In working out the package of measures for agriculture, we have kept in view the guidelines given by the Prime Minister

when he addressed the kisans the other day:

"कृषि को अगले दो-तीन सालों में एक जोरदार नया प्रोत्साहन दिया जाए, जिसमें छोटे और सीमांत किसानों, भूमिहीन मजदूरों और ग्रामीण दस्तकारों पर खास ध्यान दिया जाए। हमारी यह भी कोशिश हो कि ऐसी जो भी योजना देहात के विकास के लिए बने वह देश के हर हलके के लिए ही नहीं बल्कि देहात में हर तबके के लिए भी बने। इससे पूरे समाज की ताकत बनेगी, पूरे समाज को इसका लाभ मिलेगा और पूरा समाज आगे बढ़ेगा।"

[In the next two-three years we must give a strong thrust to agriculture. Special attention must be given to small and marginal farmers, landless labourers and village artisans. It shall also be our endeavour that our schemes for rual development benefit not only all the regions of the country but also all the sections of the society. This will strengthen and benefit the entire community and help us march forward.]

19. The financial condition of our farming community has been affected by the drought. A number of measures have already been taken such as reschedulement of loans, conversion of short term loans into term loans and lowering of rate of interest in some cases. As an important step forward, I am happy to inform the House that today the Reserve Bank of India is issuing instructions to bring down the cost of agricultural credit. The rate of interest on crop loans upto Rs.7,500 is being reduced by one and half per cent to two and half per cent. The interest rate will, henceforth, be reduced to 10 per cent for loans upto Rs.7,500 from the prevailing levels of 11.5 per cent and 12.5 per cent. Similarly, for crop loans above Rs.7,500 and upto Rs.15,000, interest rate will be reduced to 11.5 per cent from 12.5 per cent to 14 per cent. This reduction in interest rates will benefit crores of agricultural borrowers from cooperative sector, Regional Rural Banks and commercial banks, and provide much needed relief to them.

20. In order to increase the flow of credit at reduced cost, it has also been decided that the target for direct finance to agriculture by public sector banks should be raised to 17 per cent of their total outstanding advances by the end of 1988-89. Together with added efforts by regional rural banks and cooperative banks, the target for availability of direct credit by banks to agriculture will increase by over Rs.3,000 crores in 1988-89.

21. In order to further reduce the cost of inputs, Government is asking the fertilizer companies, in both public and private sectors, to give a discount of 7.5 per cent over notified prices for coming Kharif and Rabi sowings. This will reduce the price of a bag of urea by around eight rupees and eighty paise. The companies should be able to absorb the cost of this discount through better inventory management. I am sure our enterprising farmers will take advantage of this discount and increase agricultural production.

22. Timely use of pesticides and weedicides has an important role in preventing crop damage and improving productivity on our farms. In order to lower their cost, I will be announcing later in my speech, reduction in import duties on selected pesticides/weedicides as well as intermediates. At the same time, selected pesticide items, considered important for agriculture, will be allowed to be imported freely by designated state and cooperative agencies. This will ensure that the existing manufacturers do not indulge in monopolistic practices. This measure will help our farmers.

23. In consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, NABARD, the State Bank of India and the Commercial banks, I am happy to announce a new strategy on rural credit designed to serve every village of the country. The commercial banks and the Regional Rural banks together have over 40,000 branches in the rural and semi urban areas of the country. The number of villages exceeds five lakhs and seventy six thousand. Under the proposed dispensation, each bank branch in the country will have a designated service area of about 15 to 25 villages, as required, in the neighbourhood of the branch. The branch will be primarily responsible for meeting the appropriate credit needs of its service area. This country-wide arrangement, supervised by the District Lead Bank Scheme already operational, and further supplemented by the rural cooperatives, will go a long way to serve the credit needs of the village community.

24. To help farmers affected by drought, we have given a number of reliefs and concessions by way of rescheduling of loans, postponement of all recoveries, and reduction in interest rates. It has been a long standing demand of farmers and the cooperative movement that a separate National Agricultural Credit

Relief Fund should be established to provide relief on a systematic basis. I am happy to announce that it has now been decided to set up such a Fund. The corpus of the Fund will be provided by the Central and State Governments on an agreed basis. The criteria for releasing money from the Fund will be worked out by the Reserve Bank of India.

25. Before I turn to other matters, I would like to refer to a subject which has been close to our hearts. I have a feeling that the cooperative credit system, which played such a pioneering role in the early years of our Independence, has not grown as fast as it could have. Cooperatives are the best instruments for reaching our farmers; they are also a symbol of self-reliance at the village level. I believe that we must now devote special attention to revitalising the entire cooperative sector. I would invite the Hon'ble Members to give this matter their personal attention and also request them to send me suggestions regarding the role that the Reserve Bank of India, NABARD and the nationalised banking sector, should play in promoting the growth of the cooperative movement. I shall also be writing to State Governments, who have a major responsibility in this area.

26. The programme of rural electrification has enabled countrywide utilisation of ground water for irrigation with the help of electric pump sets. However, some of the poorer farmers have often been unable to afford the one time cost of pump set installation. A special programme to be called JALDHARA will be launched to assist marginal farmers in drought prone areas. This scheme will provide them the benefits of pump sets for irrigation on nominal rental / lease charges. It is proposed that during 1988-89 the benefits of this scheme will be provided to about fifty thousand farming families.

27. To improve the quality of life of rural families below the poverty line, including Harijan and Adivasi families, I propose a massive programme to be called KUTIRJYOTI for extending single point light connections to households of their families. The programme will meet the one time cost of internal wiring and service connection charges. In 1988-89, five lakh households are proposed to be covered by this programme. The cost of both the JALDHARA and KUTIRJYOTI will be met through a combination of grants and loans to the State Electricity Boards by the Rural Electrification Corporation.

28. People living in hill areas have to bear the burden of higher transport costs in the supply of Kerosene and LPG. Today, freight subsidy is given on Kerosene to North Eastern States and Jammu & Kashmir. It has now been decided to extend this concession to all hill areas. Similarly, it has been decided that LPG cylinders would be supplied to the customers in all hill areas at the same price as for the customers in the nearest point in the plains. This will also, to a large extent, help in conserving the forest resources used for purposes of light and fuel.

29. In his budget speech last year, the Prime Minister emphasized the high priority of the housing sector and had announced the decision to set up a National Housing Bank with an initial capital of Rs.100 crores. Necessary legislation has been passed, and the Bank will become operational shortly. In order to give a special thrust to rural housing, the Reserve Bank of India, along with some financial institutions, will make a special additional contribution of Rs.100 crores to the National Housing Bank. This entire additional amount will be used for promotion of rural housing in several ways, including setting up of specialised rural housing savings and loan institutions,if necessary.

30. In this context, it is also proposed to extend the role of the Land Development Banks to cover the field of housing finance for farmers. These banks exist in most districts, have strong apex bodies and deal directly with the rural population. They can also mobilise resources for housing finance. The State Governments will be requested to carry out necessary legislative measures to permit Land Development Banks to undertake housing finance.

31. A new programme of housing for small and marginal farmers with monthly income of upto Rs.700, is being launched by Housing and Urban Development Corporation. Under this programme, HUDCO will provide assistance, upto specified amounts, at low rate of 7 per cent interest repayable in 22 years for building or improving a house. Assistance will also be given for improvement of old homes, for example, change of roof from thatch to tile.

32. A new scheme, called the "Village Abadi Environmental Improvement Scheme" will be launched by HUDCO this year. Projects involving expenditure upto Rs.2,000 per family in

villages with population not exceeding 5,000, for improving rural abadi infrastructure like drainage, sanitation etc., will be supported. The equity base of HUDCO will be suitably strengthened to help finance these programmes.

33. Commercial Banks have also been providing help for rural housing, both directly as well as through HUDCO. With their vast branch network in rural areas, their role should be further enhanced. Hon'ble Members will be happy to know that, it has been decided that commercial banks will increase their lending for the housing sector to an annual level of Rs.300 crores by the end of the Seventh Plan.

34. There is great scope for using local low-cost materials in housing. Our scientists and engineers have also developed considerable expertise in low-cost housing technology. It has been decided to set up a national network of Nirman or Nirmithi Kendras which will provide easy access to low-cost housing materials and techniques. It is proposed to set up one Kendra in each district. In the coming year, 100 Kendras will be set up.

35. Landless labourers, artisans and other very poor families in rural areas face acute financial distress when their huts and belongings are destroyed by fire. I am glad to inform the House that it is proposed to launch a new scheme to provide fire insurance protection to them. The Government of India will bear the entire premium cost. The scheme will be implemented by the General Insurance Coporation of India and its four subsidiaries. The GIC will separately announce the details of the scheme.

36. I also propose to take a major new initiative for extending the system of social security to the weaker sections of our society. The Life Insurance Corporation of India, which has done so much to spread insurance culture throughout the length and breadth of our country, will be setting up a separate "Social Security Fund" with a corpus of Rs.100 crores. Certain changes are being made in the Income tax payable by the Life Insurance Corporation of India to make this possible. The Fund will be used for financing life insurance schemes for weaker and vulnerable sections of the population at subsidised rates. The House will agree with me that the creation of such a fund will provide a solid foundation for extending insurance cover to the toiling sections of our society, for example, landless labourers, handloom workers, rickshaw-

pullers, drivers etc. who work on daily wages or whose employment is casual. In respect of these group insurance schemes, 50 per cent of the premium will be adjusted from the newly created Social Security Fund, the balance 50 per cent of the premium being payable by the beneficiaries concerned.

37. Group insurance schemes will also be introduced for groups with regular incomes like primary school teachers, cooperative milk producers, and workers in shops and commercial establishments. Schemes will also be formulated for the benefit of artisans, tailors, barbers, masons, carpenters and other similar groups.

38. While IRDP extends benefits to the families of the poor, these families face hardship in the event of sudden death of the head of the family. To give greater security to the family, a group insurance scheme of the LIC is proposed to be introduced to cover around 3 to 4 million families under IRDP assistance every year with effect from 1st April, 1988. The insurance cover will be Rs.3,000, with double benefit in case of accidental death.

39. I would now like to propose some measures specifically for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Many State-level Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance/Development Corporations are doing a good job in looking after the special requirements of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I now propose setting up a National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation. This corporation will play a catalytic role in developing schemes for employment generation and financing pilot programmes which can then be taken up by the State level Corporations and other agencies active in this field. This Corporation will also work with nationalised banks and NABARD in improving the flow of financial assistance to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The objective would be to innovate, experiment and promote rather than replicate the work of the existing agencies. I am making a provision of Rs.50 crores in the next year's budget for this Corporation.

40. Hon'ble Members will be happy to know that we propose to initiate a project for one million wells under the National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment

Guarantee Programme by raising the percentage of allocation of funds for the exclusive benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from 10 per cent to 20 per cent. It is fitting that in the year of Fortieth Anniversary of Independence, we initiate this massive programme of construction of wells which will benefit millions of small and marginal farmers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

41. I would now like to announce some measures for promotion of employment opportunities in the decentralised sector. The handloom sector provides employment to about 10 million weavers and others. This important sector has been affected by high prices of cotton and other yarns. I propose to increase the subsidy on Janata cloth from Rs.2 per sq.metre to Rs.2.75 per sq. metre. The impact of this relief will be Rs.40 crores. Later, in my speech, I shall be announcing a package of measures which will benefit the handloom sector by reducing the cost of certain types of yarns. At present, a standard rebate of 10 per cent is being provided for Khadi. I propose to extend this rebate to Kambals and Kambalis.

42. It has been a long standing demand of the tiny and small industries that there should be a separate apex bank for them. Hon'ble Members will be happy to know that it has now been decided to establish a Small Industries Development Bank of India. The new bank will be a subsidiary of the Industrial Development Bank of India. The equity of the new bank will be Rs.250 crores, and it will have its own separate Board of Directors, including representatives from the small scale sector.The new Bank will also administer both the Small Industries Development Fund established in May, 1986 and the National Equity Fund for providing equity support to projects in tiny and small scale sector.

43. New small scale units often experience problems and delays in securing working capital finance. In order to overcome this difficulty, it has been decided that requirements of working capital upto Rs.2.5 lakhs for new tiny and small scale units, whose project cost does not exceed Rs.5 lakhs, will be provided through a single window. Thus, both term loans and working capital will be made available by the same bank or institution. The details of this scheme will be announced by Industrial Development Bank of India shortly.

44. A healthy capital goods sector is a pre-requisite for self-reliance. Last year, while presenting the Budget, the Prime Minister announced a package of measures to revitalise the machine building industries. Later in my speech, I shall be announcing certain measures which will carry this process further for revitalising industries such as paper, cement, and textiles. These measures will help to stimulate demand, lower costs and improve efficiency.

45. The Capital market is an important source for mobilisation of savings for industry and Government has taken several steps to strengthen it. Last year, the Prime Minister announced the decision to set up a separate Board for the regulation and development of the Stock Exchanges. Necessary legislation in this regard is under preparation and the Board is expected to become operational soon. Measures have also been taken to set up Mutual Funds, lay down ground rules for orderly operations of the Stock Exchanges, improve their infrastructure, facilitate share transfers and enforce better discipline on companies entering the market. Later in my speech, I shall be announcing certain further measures which will help to boost investment in new industries and generate more employment and economic activity.

46. We have one of the largest pools of scientific and technical manpower. Yet, many of our young and new entrepreneurs find it difficult to raise equity capital because of the risk involved. This problem can be solved by allowing Venture Capital Companies or Funds to invest in new companies in anticipation of future capital gains. However, such companies at present are not eligible for the concessional treatment of capital gains available to non-corporate entities. In order to overcome this problem, it has been decided to formulate a scheme under which approved Venture Capital Companies/Funds will be enabled to invest in new companies and be eligible for the concessional treatment of capital gains available to non-corporate entities. Necessary legislative measures will be taken to bring this into effect.

47. At present, a tax concession is available for investment in the equity shares of new industrial undertakings. Small investors generally find it difficult to take advantage of these concessions because of absence of sufficient information about the prospects of new companies. It has been decided that concession now available

for direct investment in equity shares of new industrial undertakings will also be available for investment in special units of mutual funds where the resources are earmarked for investment in new projects. This will help new companies to raise capital more easily.

48. I also propose to provide a seperate exemption upto Rs.3,000 for income from dividends under Section 80L of the Income tax Act. This will be in addition to the existing concessions available for certain types of incomes, including dividends upto Rs.7,000 and a further Rs.3,000 for income from investments in Unit Trust of India and certain other specified investments which I am including in the Finance Bill.

49. Sharp fluctuations in international exchange rates have posed problems for exporters as well as for Indian industry. In order to provide some protection to individual projects from exchange rate fluctuations, financial institutions will introduce a new scheme whereby promoters of such projects can have their foreign currency loans designated in rupees. The interest rate on such loans will be variable and will include an exchange premium. The details of the scheme will be announced by the Industrial Development Bank of India separately.

50. It has been the policy of this Government to encourage workers' participation in management in industry. It is only through interaction and involvement of workers in management that we can improve the overall performance, increase productivity, and prevent sickness. Government has already announced a scheme to facilitate such participation. I am happy to inform the House that complete exemption from Income tax will be given in respect of all expenditure incurred by companies in connection with introducing schemes for workers' participation. Government has also introduced a scheme whereby 5 per cent of the capital issues are reserved for employees. In order to facilitate purchase of shares by workers in their own companies, banks are being asked to provide loans liberally for this purpose. Reserve Bank of India will be issuing necessary instructions shortly.

51. Working journalists have contributed a lot to the country by their intellectual toil, and suggestions have been received that a Bill should be considered by the Parliament to provide a

reasonable pension scheme for them. Government will be taking appropriate steps in this direction after consulting all concerned.

52. Government attaches considerable importance to strengthening economic and cultural ties with Indian nationals settled abroad. A number of facilities, including fiscal concessions, have been extended to Non-Resident Indians for facilitating investments. In response to representations received, Government have now decided to introduce a new scheme of Foreign Currency denominated Bonds/Deposit Certificates for Non-Resident Indians on a non-repatriable basis. The maturity period of these Bonds/Deposit Certificates will be 7 years and these will carry an interest rate higher than that applicable to the repatriable foreign currency non-Resident deposits. These Bonds / Deposits will be free from Income tax, Wealth tax and Gift tax.

53. The fiscal regime for investments and deposits by Non-Resident Indians in our country has been made quite liberal. It is the Government's intention to maintain fiscal stability. No changes willl be made in the tax treatment which might adversely affect investments already made by Non-Resident Indians.

54. The success of Non-Resident Indians in many fields of scientific, economic and cultural endeavour has been a matter of great satisfaction to us. We cherish our continued association with them.

55. I also propose to introduce certain measures for boosting small savings collections. I am particularly keen to mobilise untapped rural savings. A new scheme without tax concession, but with flexibility of encashment after two and half years of deposit, is being introduced. The rate of interest will progressively increase for longer durations. The deposit will double in value after five and half years. This instrument will attract new investments as it can be encashed as and when funds are needed. The instrument will be called KISAN VIKAS PATRA.

56. Last year a new savings scheme based on the net savings principle, was announced by the Prime Minister. Under this scheme, 50 per cent of deposits upto a maximum of Rs.20,000 are eligible for deduction under Section 80CCA of Income tax Act. However, in the year of withdrawal, 50 per cent of the amount

withdrawn is added to the taxable income. The interest rate on deposits was 9 per cent. It has been decided to raise the interest rate to 11 per cent. The new rate will be applicable to existing deposits also with effect from 1st April of last year. Further, the rate of deduction at the time of deposit will be raised from 50 per cent to 100 per cent with corresponding increase in the amount subject to tax at the time of withdrawal. The amount eligible for deposit is also being increased to Rs.30,000 per annum with effect from next financial year.

57. The doubling period for Indira Vikas Patra sold from 1st March, 1988 will be reduced to five years.

58. It is also proposed to continue the sale of Rahat Patra beyond 29th February, 1988. With the continuance of Rahat Patra, sale of Capital Investment Bonds is proposed to be discontinued from 1st April, 1988.

59. Sir, I have taken this opportunity to announce certain measures for the welfare of the weaker and vulnerable sections of our society, for generating greater employment opportunities, particularly in the rural areas and for strengthening our productive base. I am sure these measures will contribute to fulfilling the aspirations of our people.

60. Let me now turn to the Revised Estimates for 1987-88 and Budget Estimates for 1988-89.

Revised Estimates 1987-88

61. The Revised Estimates of total expenditure in the Budget for 1987-88 are placed at Rs. 66161 crores against Rs. 62942 crores in the Budget Estimates. As the gravity of the drought became clear, the first task of the Government was to ensure that sufficient resources were available with State Governments in order to start relief works and take other measures for alleviating the distress caused by the drought. Central Teams were despatched to States and decisions announced in record time in respect of ceilings of expenditure for States affected by drought and floods. Expenditure from the Central Budget on account of drought, floods and other natural calamities is now estimated at nearly Rs.2,000 crores. This includes Centre's share of margin money, advance Plan assistance for drought, non-Plan assistance

for floods and hailstorm, supply of subsidised foodgrains in drought affected areas, subsidised supply of seeds, provision of rigs for drinking water and assistance for Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.

62. There have been certain other inevitable increases in expenditure. The subsidy on indigenous fertilizers will go up by Rs.300 crores. Food subsidy will also be Rs.200 crores higher. I am sure Hon'ble Members will agree with me that, under the circumstances prevailing in the current year, the increases are fully justified. The liberalisation of pensionary benefits of Government employees, particularly the Defence Services personnel, is expected to add Rs.374 crores to the pension bill in the current year. Financial reliefs granted to certain public sector enterprises are expected to cost additional Rs.417 crores by way of subsidy, write off of loans etc. Interest charges are likely to be Rs.800 crores higher than the original Budget provision. Taking into account the other variations, the total non-Plan expenditure during the current year is estimated to be Rs.1,971 crores higher than the original Budget provision of Rs.39,265 crores.

63. Central assistance for State and U.T.Plans is expected to be Rs.1,127 crores higher mainly due to larger advance Plan assistance to States affected by drought. Budgetary support for Central Plan is estimated to be Rs.121 crores higher - this being the net effect of increases in sectors like agriculture, rural development, fertilizers, agricultural financial institutions, subsidy for setting up industries in backward areas, etc. offset by savings in certain other sectors.

64. Taking the Plan and non-Plan together, there is an increase of Rs.3,219 crores. As a result of a series of measures undertaken by Government during the year, economy consciousness has been created and expenditure contained particularly in low priority areas.

65. Gross Tax Revenue is estimated to yield Rs. 1,028 crores more than the Budget Estimates mainly under Income and Corporation taxes and Customs duties. The share of States in taxes will be higher by Rs.392 crores. Non-tax Receipts will be higher by Rs.2,201 crores. Of this, non-tax revenue receipts are expected to fetch Rs.765 crores more and capital receipts

Rs.1,436 crores more. Rs.700 crores of the increase in capital receipts will be from market loans.

66. Taking the variations in expenditure and receipts into account, the current year is expected to end with an overall deficit of Rs.6080 crores. Notwithstanding the severe strain the events of the year have cast on the Budget, this is close to the original estimate of Rs.5,688 crores.

Budget Estimates for 1988-89

67. The Hon'ble Members will agree that Budget Estimates for the year 1988-89 are being presented in a rather difficult environment. We have to ensure that, despite pressures on the Budget, there is no cut-back in public investments, as that would have an adverse effect on economic activity and employment. Accordingly, in framing the Budget for next year, highest priority has been given to maintaining the tempo of Plan investment.

68. The Central Plan for 1988-89 has been fixed at Rs.28,715 crores against the approved outlay of Rs.24,622 crores in the crurrent year, a step up of 16.6 per cent. Even compared to the revised Central Plan outlay of Rs.25,701 crores, the next year's outlay represents a step up of 11.7 per cent. Central Plan for the next year will be financed to the extent of Rs.16,000 crores from budgetary resources and Rs.12,715 crores from Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources of public enterprises. With the proposed outlay for 1988-89, we would have achieved in four years more than 86 per cent of the Seventh Plan outlay in real terms.

69. In addition, Central Budget for the next year provides Rs.9,714 crores for assistance for State and UT Plans. The total Plan expenditure in the Budget for the next year is thus, Rs.25,714 crores compared to Rs.24,925 crores in the Revised Estimates for the current year.

70. I am glad to inform the House that the total transfers from Centre to States in 1987-88, including their share in taxes, were Rs.24,870 crores. In 1988-89 such transfers are estimated at Rs.26,348 crores, an increase of Rs.1478 crores.

71. Several States have represented that their liquidity position has been affected by the drought and have requested for some

relaxation in the Ways and Means limits. The Hon'ble Members will be happy to know that Reserve Bank of India is raising from tomorrow the Ways and Means limits by 40 per cent over the limits prevailing prior to October, 1986. These were stepped up by 30 per cent and 20 per cent for different periods of the year in October,1986.

72. As mentioned earlier, it has been.decided to increase the outlays of the Departments of Agriculture and Cooperation and Water Resources by 40 per cent above the current year's outlay. I also propose to provide Rs.671 crores for fertilizer projects in 1988-89. During the current year, four new fertilizer plants, two each in public and private sectors, are likely to go into poduction. Fertilizer production is expected to attain a level of 7.1 million tonnes this year, an increase of nearly 40 per cent over the output at the commencement of the Seventh Plan.

73. The major anti-poverty programmes, namely, Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) will continue to be the main instruments for generating employment and increasing the earning opportunities for those below the poverty-line. Thus far, about 254 lakh families have been assisted with a total investment of Rs.8,413 crores under IRDP. Forty per cent of these beneficiaries belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Under NREP and RLEGP, 7,006 lakh man-days were generated in 1986-87 which was substantially higher than the target of 5,115 lakh man-days. The target is likely to be exceeded this year also.

74. These programmes have proved highly successful in generating employment in our rural areas. Suggestions have been received for expansion of these programmes as well as for their reorganisation. The merger of some important programmes, like the National Rural Employment Programme, Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme and Desert Development Programme, and various other Anti Poverty Programmes has also been suggested so that available resources can be more effectively deployed to meet the twin objectives of employment and creation of assets to meet village needs. There is also need to provide flexibility at the

operational level. In the light of these suggestions, it is proposed to undertake a thorough review of the employment programmes in the coming year to examine the possibility of having a comprehensive programme.

75. Rural water supply continues to receive high priority. The technology mission for drinking water in villages and related water management is being pursued vigorously. In 1988-89, I propose to provide Rs.2,200 crores for the Department of Rural Development, inclusive of Rs.430 crores for rural water supply and sanitation. As Hon'ble Members are aware, the outlay on water supply is in addition to the Minimum Needs Programme outlay in the State Sector.

76. Welfare programmes for the tribal people have to be based on respect and understanding of their culture and tradition, and appreciation of their social, psychological and economic problems. The main instrument for the development of tribal people and tribal areas is the Tribal sub-Plan. As the Hon'ble Members know, the Tribal sub-Plans are financed by the State Governments, Special Central Assistance, Centrally Sponsored Programmes and financial institutions. The Special Central Assistance for Tribal sub-Plan for 1988-89 is Rs.185 crores. For Scheduled Castes, Special Component Plans are being formulated with the primary objective of providing occupational mobility and economic strength. In the current year, over 20 lakh Scheduled Caste families are likely to be benifited by these programmes. An amount of Rs.180 crores has been provided as Special Central Additive to Special Component Plans for 1988-89.

77. Our human resources are the most important resource of all. The quality of manpower developed today will be decisive in determining the pace and direction of economic and social progress in the future. In 1986, a new Education Policy was introduced after extensive discussion in Parliament and outside. In order to give a good start to the new Policy, last year, while presenting the Budget, the Prime Minister raised the allocation for education sharply to Rs.800 crores from Rs.352 crores in 1986-87. The actual expenditure is likely to be of the order of Rs.700 crores. Next year's Plan makes an allocation of Rs.800 crores. Together with the non-Plan provision, the total allocation for the Department of Education in 1988-89 will be Rs.1,550 crores against the Revised Estimate of Rs.1,185 crores for 1987-88.

78. Improvement in the health status of the population is an essential component of the human resource development. To achieve this, special emphasis is being laid on establishing primary health facilities, particularly in rural areas, launching control programmes for major communicable and non-communicable diseases, augmenting facilities for medical and para-medical education and training and providing family welfare, maternity and child health, immunization and related services. Under the National Leprosy Eradication Programme, multi-drug treatment has been extended to nearly 2.2 million cases out of the estimated 4 million cases. The Universal Immunization Programme is being extended to 120 districts, besides 182 districts already covered. Health Contingency Plans have been prepared for drought affected States. I propose an outlay of Rs.228 crores for medical and public health programmes and Rs.600 crores for family welfare programmes for 1988-89.

79. Government have initiated a number of measures to ameliorate the conditions of working women. These include programmes for raising skills and economic development, supportive services for working women and shelter and rehabilitation for women in adverse circumstances. For children, a nation-wide programme of Integrated Child Development Services has been in operation. An important objective of these ICDS Programmes is to reduce childhood mortality, morbidity and malnutrition. I am happy to inform the Hon'ble Members that 1,738 Integrated Child Development Services Projects have been sanctioned for the most backward rural areas, tribal areas and urban slums in the country. During the remaining period of the Seventh Five Year Plan, we will be covering most of the tribal blocks with more than 30 per cent Scheduled Tribe population and also the slums in big cities. For the next year, I propose an outlay of Rs.235 crores for the Department of Women and Child Development.

80. Energy, Transport and Communications constitute the basic infrastructure of the economy. A total allocation of Rs.16,588 crores is being provided for these sectors. This outlay represents an increase of about 25 per cent over the current year's level, and accounts for about 58 per cent of the total Plan outlay for 1988-89.

81. Electricity generation has been increasing at an annual rate of 9 to 10 per cent during the Seventh Plan. Though hydro-generation was adversely affected by drought this year, thermal generation registered an improvement of 16 per cent during the first nine months of the current year compared to the corresponding period of last year. The plant load factor of the thermal plants has improved further and is expected to touch 55 per cent, the highest in the last 10 years. I am providing for an outlay of Rs.3,963 crores for the Power sector, that is, an increase of over 32 per cent over the current year's outlay.

82. Coal is the primary and the most abundant source of conventional energy in our country. I am stepping up the provision for this sector by 30 per cent, to a level of Rs.1,733 crores for 1988-89. The production of coal during the current year is expected to reach 182 million tonnes as against the last year's level of 166 million tonnes.

83. As Hon'ble Members are aware, our Petroleum and Natural Gas sector has taken great strides during this decade. The rebound in international oil prices has underlined the urgency for finding and exploiting hydro-carbon resources. Significant discoveries during the year in Krishna-Godavari Off-shore Region and the Bhuvanagiri area of the Cauvery Basin constitute promising rewards to our heavy investments in oil exploration. The year also saw the completion of the first section from Hazira to Bijaipur of the HBJ Pipeline covering 642 kilometres. To maintain the tempo of exploration and production of crude oil and natural gas, I propose an outlay of Rs.3,395 crores for the Petroleum sector.

84. In the field of communications I must share with the House a sense of pride in the work of the Centre for Development of Telematics.By developing a state-of-art electronic switching system, C-DoT has demonstrated what we can achieve through proper organisation and marshalling of our scientific talents. I am allocating Rs.1,873 crores for 1988-89 for the Department of Telecommunications - an increase of 44 per cent over the outlay for the current year.

85. Government recognises the development of our scientific and technological capabilities as a necessary pre-requisite for the

economic development of the nation. With this in view, I propose to increase the outlay of the Scientific Departments by about 20 per cent over the current year's level. We can take justifiable pride in the many achievements of our scientists and technologists. While there have been many notable developments during the year, I would like to make a special mention of one of these. On August 26, 1987, the Prime Minister had informed the Hon'ble Members that India was the first applicant to be allotted a mine site in the Central Indian Ocean by the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-bed Authority. This is a significant step forward in development of our scientific potential. The mine site of 1,50,000 sq.kms. contains a rich deposit of polymetallic nodules.

86. Many other initiatives are envisaged in the different sectors of the economy. However, I do not propose to take the valuable time of the House with a detailed review of all the Plan programmes. The full details are available in the Budget documents.

87. The allocation for Defence is Rs.13,000 crores against Rs.12,000 crores in the current year. Our armed forces, in the face of unwarranted provocations, have done a tremendous job of protecting our borders. Our jawans are the nation's strength. We shall continue to provide them the requisite support in their efforts. Food and fertilizer subsidies are placed at Rs.5,300 crores against Rs.4,410 crores in the current year. Interest charges next year are estimated at Rs.14,100 crores against Rs.11,450 crores in the current year. The allocation for export promotion and market development is Rs.1,091 crores. The other increases relate to grants payable to States for revision of pay scales of university and college teachers, grants and loans to foreign Governments, strengthening of police forces and payment of Rs.100 crores to Oil Industry Development Board. A lump sum provision of Rs.800 crores has been made for additional D.A. instalments that may become payable to Government employees next year. I would like to assure the Hon'ble Members that I have kept the non-Plan expenditure to the barest minimum. Non-Plan expenditure in 1988-89 will thus be Rs.47,896 crores against Rs.41,236 crores in the Revised Estimates for the current year.

88. Coming to receipts, Gross Tax Revenue at existing rates of taxation is estimated at Rs.41985 crores. After payment of Rs.10682 crores to States and local bodies as their share of taxes, the net tax revenue to the Centre next year is estimated at Rs.31303 crores. Receipts from market loans are placed at Rs.7,000 crores, that is, the same level as in the current year. External assistance, net of repayments, is placed at Rs.3,734 crores, against Rs.3,184 crores in the current year. Taking into account the variations in other receipts and expenditure, Budget deficit for the next year at existing rates of taxation is estimated at Rs.8120 crores.

Budget 1988-89

Speech of

Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari
Minister of Finance

29th February, 1988

PART B

89. I shall now turn to my revenue proposals. Every Budget has to raise some resources for financing expenditure, and I shall not be failing in my duty to do so. However, I do believe that it is equally, if not more, important to use fiscal policy for achieving our wider economic and social goals while, at the same time, providing relief where it is due. I am sure, the Hon'ble Members will find a strong link between the proposals that I am about to make, and some of the people-oriented initiatives that I have referred to in Part A of my speech.

90. This House is aware of the fact that in view of the exigencies of the situation, in order to meet the formidable after-effects of the drought of 1987-88, Government took a decision to levy a surcharge of 5% on income-tax for persons with taxable income above Rs.50,000, a surcharge of 10% on wealth tax for the assessment year 1988-89 and a 5% surcharge by way of auxiliary duty of customs on imported goods excluding essential commodities like fertilizers, power equipment, life-saving drugs and medical equipment, etc. This timely action helped the country and the Central and State Governments to meet the requirements of a very difficult situation created by the drought. This surcharge did not touch essential commodities.

91. In view of the continuing pernicious effects of the drought and the natural calamities, I propose to continue with these surcharges for one more year. In addition, it is now proposed to levy a surcharge by way of Special Excise Duty at the rate of 1/20th of the Basic Duty of Excise. The incidence of this surcharge will generally be small; for example, it will be only one quarter of one percent i.e. 0.25%, where the basic duty is 5% *ad valorem* and one percentage point where the basic duty is 20%.

92. Essential commodities and other priority items which are presently exempt from excise duty will continue to remain exempt. I am also exempting from this surcharge, certain other essential goods of common consumption, namely, sugar, matches, cotton fabrics, vanaspati, refined vegetable oil, tea, coffee and kerosene.

Direct Taxes

93. Hon'ble Members will recall that, in August, 1986, a Discussion Paper on Direct Tax Laws was presented in Parliament. After further discussions and consultations among experts and the public, the Government had introduced the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1987, which was passed during the last Session. Since then, many representations have been received from experts, concerned Associations, Chambers of Commerce and other tax-payers regarding some provisions in the Act. The following, inter alia, are the main points made in these representations:-

(1) The proposed system of assessment of partnership firms is too harsh particularly on partnership firms with small income, as such firms, subject to certain deductions, will henceforth be taxed at the maximum marginal rate. Certain other clarifications have also been sought in regard to some other provisions relating to taxation of firms.

(2) The levy of additional tax at a flat rate of 30 per cent would be very unfair in cases of genuine doubt regarding taxability of certain receipts and that the levy of additional tax should itself be appealable.

(3) The provisions relating to charitable trusts, voluntary agencies and institutions carrying on scientific research, etc. may result in unintended hardship, particularly as regards the treatment of contributions to the corpus of such institutions.

(4) The new Act provides for unfettered discretion regarding re-opening of assessments merely on a change of opinion.

94. There are many positive features in the Act, which will help the tax-payers by simplifying the law, but there is also scope for reconsideration keeping in view the representations against some of its provisions. In a democracy, Government should always keep itself abreast of public opinion and be flexible enough to respond to reasonable suggestions. Government will bring a further amendment bill in the Budget Session which will take care of genuine grievances. After the Bill is introduced, Government will be happy to consider any further suggestions that the Hon'ble Members may have to offer.

95. A reasonable degree of stability in the Direct Tax regime is desirable for inspiring confidence and encouraging savings and investment. I do not, therefore, propose any change in the rate structure for personal and corporate taxes.

96. There is, however, a case for reducing, to some extent, the brunt of the burden borne by the fixed income groups. I, therefore, propose to raise the rate of standard deduction from 30 per cent to 33-1/3rd per cent of salary income and the ceiling from Rs.10,000/- to Rs.12,000/-. This measure will benefit about a million tax-payers.

97. Hon'ble Members will recall that Estate Duty was abolished from March, 1985. This was done mainly because the Estate Duty law was complicated and led to procedural harassment to large numbers of tax-payers at a time of great distress, with negligible gain in terms of revenue. However, there is a strong case on grounds of social justice for taxing the transfer of wealth through inheritance especially where the volume of wealth involved is large. This matter has been under consideration of Government for some time. Government have decided to levy a tax on the transfer of wealth which will be applicable to all wealth-tax assessees. The tax will be levied in

respect of assets subject to wealth tax. The method for valuation of assets would be the same as for the wealth tax. It will also be administered by the wealth tax officer. The rate of the wealth transfer tax would be 5 times the applicable wealth tax rates. This new tax will avoid the rigidities and procedural delays which characterised the operation of the old Estate Duty Act. As I have mentioned, it will be applicable only to wealth tax assessees and will not affect ordinary tax-payers. Separate legislation in this regard will be introduced in this Session.

98. The thrust of my other proposals in regard to Direct Taxes is to strengthen incentives for export promotion and foreign exchange earnings, to encourage savings and to stimulate the capital market.

99. To encourage exports, I propose to enhance the existing tax concession under Section 80 HHC for export profits so as to exempt 100 per cent of export profits from income-tax. It is also proposed to extend the benefit to supporting manufacturers exporting through Trading or Export Houses. A five-year tax holiday presently available for units in Free Trade Zones is also being extended to 100 per cent Export Oriented Units. Replantation and rejuvenation subsidies for rubber, coffee and cardamom plantations are also proposed to be exempted from income-tax.

100. To promote long-term financing available for construction and purchase of houses, I propose to enhance the existing concession available under Section 80L in respect of interest and dividend income received from companies providing such finance. At present, such income is included under the general exemption limit of Rs.7,000. It is proposed to make such income also eligible under the separate limit of Rs.3,000 for UTI under Section 80L.

101. As an anti-evasion measure, I propose to provide for assessment of income of persons engaged in certain trades, like liquor and forest contracts, at a reasonably fixed percentage of the amount payable by them while purchasing the goods. The tax will be collected at source.

102. I also propose to tax under the head "capital gains", income from transfer of a capital asset by a holding company to its wholly-

owned subsidiary company or vice versa, in every case where the capital asset is taken over as stock-in-trade at the time of transfer.

103. Hon'ble Members will recall that in Part A of my speech, I have already referred to certain changes being made in the income-tax payable by LIC as well as certain fiscal measures to promote the equity market. There are certain other minor proposals regarding Direct Taxes in the Finance Bill.

104. The total effect of these proposals will be a revenue loss of Rs.201 crores, which will be off-set by my proposal to continue with the levy of surcharge on income-tax and wealth-tax which will mean a gain of Rs.270 crores. Thus, the net increase in revenue will be Rs.69 crores.

Indirect Taxes

105. Sir, I will now move on to the proposals relating to indirect taxes. It has been my endeavour to see that the basic thrust provided in the field of indirect taxes in the Budget last year is carried forward. I have proposals for providing stimuli to cover agriculture and farming sectors, rural employment, exports, health and medical care, housing and construction activities, technology upgradation and selected industries such as cement, textiles, electronics, paper and plastics. There are also some important reliefs for the common man .

Agricultural and other allied sectors

106. In Part A of my speech, I have announced several measures for the benefit of the farmers, including reduction in interest rates and reduction in cost of inputs, such as fertilizers. I now propose a number of fiscal reliefs for promotion of agriculture and agro-based activities.

107. Monobloc pumpsets and submersible pumpsets are important for irrigation. I am exempting electric motors used in these pumpsets from excise duty.

108. To bring down the cost for farmers, I propose to fully exempt from excise duty a large number of pesticide intermediates. I

am also proposing to reduce customs duty in respect of a number of pesticides and pesticide intermediates from the existing levels of 105 per cent and 147 per cent to 70 per cent and 60 per cent *ad valorem* . These measures will reduce the cost of indigenous production and the end-prices.

109. With a view to promoting modernisation in the agricultural, horticultural, poultry and bee-keeping sectors, I am providing for full exemption from excise duty in respect of machinery for these sectors such as sprinkler systems, fodder mixers, germination appliances, egg candlers, etc.

110. Cold storages are of great importance for the marketing of agricultural produce. I propose to reduce the excise duty on parts and accessories going into the installation of cold storage plants from 40 per cent to 15 per cent *ad valorem*.

111. As the House is aware, the Government has taken up an ambitious programme of increasing milk production through genetic improvement of cattle and buffaloes. Certain critical equipments, hormones and drugs required for this programme are accordingly being exempted from customs duty in excess of 25 per cent *ad valorem*.

Food Processing and Packaging

112. Growth of food processing and packaging industry can be of immense help in increasing the value-added of agricultural produce and raising incomes of farmers. In continuation of certain measures for growth of this industry, announced by the Prime Minister last year, it is proposed to further reduce the customs duty in respect of 34 specified items of food processing and packaging machinery from 55 per cent to 35 per cent *ad valorem*. I also propose to reduce the excise duty on preparations from vegetables, fruits, nuts or other parts of plants like jams, fruit juices, etc. from 10 per cent to 5 per cent *ad valorem*. Such preparations from vegetables and fruits like jams, jellies, fruit juices, sauces, ketchups and pickles, if manufactured in rural areas by registered cooperative societies, Khadi & Village Industries Commission and State Khadi & Village Industries Boards are proposed to be exempted from excise duty altogether.

113. I also propose to reduce the excise duty on aluminium foil from 25 per cent to 15 per cent *ad valorem*. This will help in hygienic and scientific packaging of processed food, drugs, condiments, etc.

Rural Employment

114. Off-farm self-employment provides a major route for enhancing income and earnings in the rural areas. Individually, a micro-entrepreneur with low staying power is vulnerable to adverse market forces. His success lies in cooperative ventures. Hence, I am providing for a special scheme for generation of self- employment in the rural areas. Under the proposed scheme, specified products, namely, radios, cassette players and recorders in combination with radios, tape recorders, voltage stabilizers, footwear of a value not exceeding Rs.75 per pair and a few other items will be fully exempt from excise duty, if they are manufactured in rural areas by registered cooperative societies, including self-employed women's cooperatives or cooperative societies under the Scheme of Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas or the Khadi and Village Industries Commission or the State Khadi and Village Industries Boards.

115. As Hon'ble Members are aware, there are a large number of self-employed persons working as carpenters, fitters, electricians, plumbers, etc. To lend further strength to their toiling hands and with the twin objectives of increasing their productivity and earnings, I propose to reduce the excise duty in respect of some hand tools like files, screwdrivers, pliers, etc. from 20% to 10% *ad valorem*.

116. To promote better accounting and to relieve the traders, city-based shop keepers, small businessmen, wholesalers and small factory owners from the drudgery of book-keeping at the end of the day, I propose to reduce excise duty from 20% to 10% on small electronic cash registers of assessable value of Rs.10,000 or below.

Consumer Articles

117. I am conscious of the fact that common consumers have been affected by some price increase. I am anxious to give them some relief within the constraints in which I am operating.

118. I propose to increase the upper value limit from Rs.25,000/- to Rs.30,000/- for the purpose of extending the concessional rate of excise duty of 15 per cent *ad valorem* in respect of a wide variety of commonly used toilet soaps. I am also proposing to fully exempt from excise duty laundry and carbolic soaps manufactured in rural areas by cooperatives and khadi and village industries sector.

119. So far, electric bulbs upto 60 watts have been exempted from excise duty. With a view to facilitating a brighter luminance in houses, streets, work places, etc., I propose to reduce the excise duty in respect of electric bulbs exceeding 60 watts from Rs. 1.50 per bulb to Re.1.00 per bulb.

120. As a measure of providing a little more happiness and education among children, I propose to completely exempt from excise duty toys, like toy scooters, toy pedal cars, dolls, toy musical instruments, scale models, recreational models, etc. and inexpensive pencil sharpeners.

121. With a view to reducing domestic drudgery, I propose to fully exempt from excise duty certain domestic electrical appliances from frying pans to saucepans. I am also similarly exempting electric kettles, water-boilers, toasters and automatic irons. I am also totally exempting stainless steel utensils from excise duty.

122. As a further component of anti-smuggling measures and to cultivate a greater sense of time-consciousness and to instil a spirit of greater punctuality among the school-going children, college students, office-goers, the public generally and, if I may venture to say so, politicians like us also, I propose to reduce the excise duty on wall clocks and quartz clocks and parts thereof from 15 per cent to 5 per cent *ad valorem* . I shall be announcing some relief for indigenous watch industry later in my speech.

123. In respect of glassware, I propose to reduce the excise duty in respect of a number of items of tableware of common use like jugs, cups, plates, bowls, etc. manufactured by automatic process from 40 per cent to 25 per cent *ad valorem* and those manufactured by the semi-automatic or mouth-blown processes, to 20 per cent *ad valorem* .

124. I also propose to exempt from excise duty all children's

films and all films selected for the Indian panorama section for International Film Festivals.

125. There can be no better auspicious occasion than the Government's Annual Budget to exempt sindoor, kajal, alta and mahavar -- the age-old symbols of glorious and devout womanhood-- from taxation and, accordingly, I hereby do so by proposing to fully exempt these from excise duty.

Health and Medicare

126. Our goal is to provide cheap and efficient medicare to all our people. Towards achieving this objective, availability of essential drugs at lower prices has to be ensured. I, therefore, intend to align the excise tariff, as far as possible, with the new Drug (Prices Control) Order, 1987. I propose to provide total exemption from excise duties in respect of formulations and bulk drugs which are specified in Category I of the Drug (Prices Control) Order. Intermediates for these drugs will also be fully exempt from excise duty. The House would recall that the drugs specified in Category I are required for the National Health Programmes like T.B., Leprosy, Malaria, Filaria Eradication programmes and programmes for the control of blindness and trachoma and prevention of dehydration.

127. A concessional excise duty of 10% *ad valorem* is being prescribed for single ingredient formulations based on drugs specified in Category II of the Drug (Prices Control) Order. I also propose to continue the existing excise duty exemptions in respect of specified cardiac drugs and anti-TB, anti-malaria, anti-leprosy and anti-diabetic drugs. Two anti-cancer drugs and an important life-saving drug, are proposed to be added to the list of exempted drugs. However, I propose to withdraw the existing exemption from customs duty in respect of specified formulations for which adequate indigenous capacity has been built up. It is hoped that these fiscal reliefs will encourage domestic production and help better availability of these vital drugs.

128. I propose to prescribe a nominal excise levy of 5% on bulk drugs except those covered by Category I of Drugs (Prices Control) Order. This will enable the manufacturers to avail of MODVAT credit in respect of all dutiable inputs including drug intermediates. I also

propose to reduce the import duty on 235 specified drug intermediates from 115% to 90% *ad valorem* .

129. In the related field of medical equipment, the procedure for customs duty-free import of hospital equipments, apparatus, appliances including spare parts and accessories by Government and Government-controlled hospitals is being simplified. Similarly, the procedure for import of specified sophisticated medical equipment at a concessional duty of 40% *ad valorem* is also being streamlined. In respect of such imports by Non- Resident Indians, financed out of their own foreign exchange resources, the duty will be even lower at 20%. Import of such equipment when financed by Government to Government assistance will be exempt from customs duty.

130. I propose to extend the concessional duty to spare parts of such specified equipments also at 40% *ad valorem* . The list of medical equipments attracting concessional customs duty at 40% *ad valorem* is being enlarged by addition of 83 dental, ophthalmological, cardiological, gynaecological, general surgical and other medical equipments. Components of these equipments will also be charged duty at 40% as against the existing levels ranging from 80% to 130% *ad valorem* in order to encourage domestic manufacture of these equipments.

131. I also propose to reduce the excise duty on these indigenously manufactured equipments from 15% to 5% *ad valorem* . The excise duty on X-ray films is also proposed to be reduced from 15% to 5% *ad valorem* . Excise duty on aluminium extrusions and square and round tubes used in the manufacture of artificial limbs is being exempted altogether.

132. I hope that our dedicated doctors throughout the country will now be able to modernise their hospitals and clinics a little faster and patients will get better care and treatment thereby.

Housing

133. As I mentioned earlier, in order to encourage growth of housing it is necessary to reduce the cost of house building material. Hence, I propose to provide a general reduction in excise duty on

cement from Rs. 225 to Rs. 205 per tonne. The existing differential in excise duty rates for certain categories of cement units will also continue. The levy ratios for certain categories of cement units are also being reduced.

134. In order to protect the environment and help divert demand from wood to metals, excise duty on doors, windows and their frames and thresholds for doors, made of aluminium is proposed to be reduced from 20% to 15% *ad valorem* . Similarly, excise duty on corrugated sheets of aluminium is being reduced from 25% to 15% *ad valorem* . I also propose to reduce the excise duty on steel doors, windows and their frames and thresholds for doors from 15% to 5% *ad valorem* .

135. It is time that we think innovatively and use unconventional materials for housing which would be cheap and functional. The excise duty on blocks, slabs, lintels, etc. constituting structural intermediates and components of pre-fabricated buildings is being reduced from 12% to 5% *ad valorem* . Similarly, fly ash bricks will pay a lower duty of 5% *ad valorem* , and lympo, a cement substitute, will bear a zero rate of duty.

136. To reduce fire hazards, we should promote the use of fire extinguishers. With this end in view, I propose to exempt fire-extinguishers from excise duty.

Exports

137. To thrive in the highly competitive international market, our natural advantages and production efforts have to be supplemented by adequate fiscal and other measures. In this context, I propose to take some further measures to promote exports.

138. Concessional rates of customs duty have been provided in the past in respect of specified items of machinery for identified export thrust sectors. Eight more machines for the garments and hosiery sector, twenty-three machines for the leather industry, four more machines for the gem and jewellery industry and three more items of textile machinery will now attract a concessional rate of 35% *ad*

valorem . Specified items of machinery for the tea, bicycle, silk and woollen industries are being provided with a concessional customs duty of 35% *ad valorem* .

139. Ivory and Ivory powder are being totally exempted from customs duty. This will help reduce poaching in our jungles as well as provide adequate raw material for ivory handicraft industry, which is export-oriented.

140. The value-limit of duty-free import of commercial samples is being enhanced from Rs.1000 to Rs.5000 in a year; and for duty-free import of prototypes of engineering goods, from Rs.1000 to Rs.10,000.

141. Full rebate of excise duty will now be available for tea exported directly from factories. The procedure for claiming rebate of excise duty on export of unblended tea by merchant-exporters is being simplified. Green tea is being exempted from excise duty altogether.

Capital Goods

142. In the modern industrial world, obsolescence takes place at a fast rate. Unless one upgrades the technology continuously, one is apt to be left out in the race. Following Prime Minister's guideline given in last year's Budget speech, I had announced in August 1987, a technology upgradation scheme, under which fiscal relief was provided in respect of import of specified items of capital equipments required for manufacture of machinery covered by the scheme at 35% *ad valorem* . To promote domestic production of such machinery, the customs duty on selected raw materials needed for their production is being reduced to 55% from the existing level ranging from around 100% to 180%. These include specified insulation materials, copper conductors and special electrical steel sheets for power generation and electrical equipment and clad steel plates for manufacture of selected industrial machinery specified in the technology upgradation scheme. The customs duty on boiler and presssure vessel quality steel plates, turbine blade flats and stainless steel plates required for manufacture of machinery is also being reduced from 90% to 55%.

Scientific equipment and spares

143. There have been persistent demands from the scientific community for further fiscal concessions in regard to consumables required for research and spares of imported equipment. Keeping in view the importance of scientific research, the existing duty concession schemes are being liberalised. The certification procedures, which have been acting as hurdles in the clearance of these goods, are being simplified.

144. Some specified scientific instruments and apparatus would bear excise duty of 5% *ad valorem* instead of the current rate of 15%.

Textiles

145. The textile industry has a unique place in the industrial map of India. It provides jobs to millions of our people. It is a major export earner, and is directly linked to agriculture. Of late, the industry has suffered from widespread sickness and haphazard growth. Availability and prices of raw cotton and cotton yarn have been subject to considerable instability. Handloom weavers are suffering because of yarn prices. Powerlooms have their problems too. While production of synthetic yarn, which is used for blended fabrics preferred for their durability by the common man, has expanded, prices of such yarn have been very high. Smuggling has been another problem which, despite Government's strong action, has had some adverse effects on the economy.

146. In order to overcome these problems, in 1985, Government had announced a new Textile Policy. Its primary objective was to increase production of cloth of acceptable quality at reasonable prices. In line with this policy, a number of measures have already been taken by the Government. These have yielded results as reflected in the increase in production and availability of cloth. I now propose to provide some fiscal support to the endeavours of the Ministry of Textiles in reviving this industry so that, once again, it can regain its rightful place in our economy. My proposals, which follow are based on a comprehensive review of the duty structure relating to the various segments of the industry with a view to

lowering prices, increasing the demand for fabrics and increasing the base of production.

147. In 1985, a scheme was evolved for making available duty-free polyester staple fibre to the handloom sector for manufacture of designated fabrics under a scheme approved by the Government. I now propose to reduce the excise duty on polyester filament yarn for manufacturing handloom fabrics under a scheme for supply management and distribution of fabrics, to be announced by the Ministry of Textiles. Similarly, viscose filament yarn will bear a concessional rate of 50 per cent of the existing duty, when the yarn is supplied to registered handloom cooperative societies or any approved organisation for the development of handlooms.

148. I also propose to exempt handloom woollen fabrics processed by approved independent processors from excise duty. Raw wool imported by certain specified handloom agencies is being exempted from customs duty. The import duty on acetate filament yarn is being reduced from 60 per cent to 45 per cent.

149. In order to reduce prices of cotton yarn, it is proposed to reduce the excise duty on cotton yarn of counts not exceeding 35 by 10 per cent of the existing rates. The excise duty on cotton yarn above 35 counts is being reduced by 3 paise per count. This will mean a reduction of upto a maximum of 28.5 per cent, depending on the count of yarn.

150. Considering the fact that viscose staple fibre would help substituting for cotton, I propose to reduce the excise duty on viscose staple fibre cleared for blending with cotton from the existing level of Rs. 7 per kg. to Rs. 5 per kg. Simultaneously, I propose to increase the duty on viscose staple fibre used for other purposes to Rs. 8 per kg. to divert more VSF for cotton blending.

151. The National Textile Corporation is already manufacturing cheap fabrics under a special scheme, for which polyester staple fibre is being supplied free of excise duty. I propose to provide that polyester filament yarn will be available at a concessional duty rate of Rs.10 per kg. to the National Textile Corporation for manufacturing

fabrics under a duty credit scheme. The details will be announced separately.

152. In line with the Textile Policy, in order to facilitate absorption of increased domestic production, I propose to reduce fiscal levies on man-made fibres and yarn. This would also help revitalise the powerloom sector which is facing problems of under-utilisation of capacity and consequent problems of unemployment. The duty on polyester staple fibre is being reduced from Rs.25 to Rs.15 per kg., and on polyester filament yarn from Rs.83.75 to Rs.53.75 per kg. At the same time, in order to ensure greater availability and to put pressure on the domestic producers to pass on the reduction in excise duties fully to the consumers, import duties on these items are also being reduced by about 25 percentage points.

153. The excise duty on nylon filament yarn is being reduced from Rs.70 to Rs.40 per kg. and that on acrylic fibre from Rs.10 to Rs. 8 per kg. Customs duty on these items is also being suitably reduced.

154. It is also proposed to reduce the excise duty on nylon filament yarn for industrial purposes such as for manufacture of tyres for cycles and industrial filter fabrics, from Rs. 70 to Rs.8.13 per kg. Nylon filament yarn of specified deniers used for fishing nets will pay an even lower concessional duty of Rs.4.55 per kg.

155. I also propose to reduce the excise duty on certain specified textile machinery required for modernisation of the mills from 15 per cent to 5 per cent *ad valorem* . The customs duty on certain specified machinery for the garment, hosiery and woollen industries is being reduced to 35 per cent, as indicated earlier.

156. Hon'ble Members will agree that these comprehensive fiscal measures, supported by other measures taken by the Ministry of Textiles, should give a boost to the textile industry and help protect jobs of lakhs of workers. These should also improve the working of the mills of the National Textile Corporation. I fully expect and shall

insist upon the entire relief being passed on in the form of lower prices.

157. At this point, I would also like to ask manufacturers in all industries, where I have granted excise concessions, to pass on the excise relief to consumers in the form of lower prices. Administrative Ministries concerned are being requested to keep a close watch on the price behaviour of these commodities. I shall not hesitate to withdraw the concessions, wherever there is evidence of manufacturers taking undue advantage of these concessions.

Electronics

158. We have been using the fiscal mechanism for some time to give a boost to the entire electronics sector. As a result of Government policy, substantial growth has taken place in this sector, giving employment to lakhs of young men and women. At present, concessional rates of customs duty of 60% or 70% *ad valorem* are available in respect of specified items of machinery for the electronics industry. These concessions have been reviewed. With a view to providing a stimulus and keeping in view the latest advances in technology, I propose to extend a uniform concessional duty of 60% *ad valorem* in respect of 280 items of machinery for the electronics sector.

159. Customs duty on moulds, tools and dies required by the electronics industry is being reduced further from 60% to 30% *ad valorem* . The coverage of the graded structure of duties for raw materials, piece parts and components for the industry is being enlarged. Polycrystalline silicon will now bear a lower duty of 35% instead of the existing 80%.

160. Machinery and instruments required for the manufacture of Rural Automatic Exchanges based on indigenous technology will attract a lower rate of duty of 30%. A uniform rate of 100% is being provided in respect of a large number of equipments for telecommunication transmission, satellite communication, switching, data communication terminals, television transmission, studio and

sound broadcasting. Non-electronic components of these equipments will bear a lower duty of 80%. With a view to encouraging production of high-tech items like Large-Scale Integrated circuits, micro-processors and other micro-electronics items, import of 22 items of machinery will be allowed at 15% *ad valorem* .

161. At present, computers, computer systems and peripherals attract varying rates of duty ranging from zero to 147.5%. As a rationalisation measure, a uniform rate of duty of 80% *ad valorem* plus countervailing duty is being provided in respect of all computers, computer systems, computer peripherals and spare parts thereof. Software will continue to attract the existing rates of customs duty at 60% *ad valorem* . As an export incentive, accompanying computer software and start-up spares imported under the policy on computer software export, software development and training will be allowed at the rate applicable to the hardware. Computerized Numerically Controlled systems and their parts at present attract a customs duty of 80%. This is being lowered to 55% *ad valorem* . Excise duty on Computerised Numerically Controlled systems is being reduced to 5% *ad valorem* .

162. Colour TV sets of screen size exceeding 36 cms and of assessable value exceeding Rs. 5,000 per set will now attract an excise duty of Rs.2,000 instead of Rs.1,750. However, such sets of value not exceeding Rs.5000 will continue to attract a duty of Rs.1500 per set as at present. Excise duty on audio magnetic tapes is being enhanced to Rs. 4 per square metre. Blank audio cassettes are being exempted from duty. Excise duty on computer software is being reduced from 25% to 10% *ad valorem* .

163. Certain other industries also require a boost for their further development. My proposals now cover a number of such industries.

Plastics

164. The House would recall that the customs duties on various plastic materials, such as LDPE, HDPE, PVC and polypropylene were lowered in September, 1987, in the wake of the steep hike in the

international prices of these materials. International prices have since gone up even higher and there is need for further reduction in customs duties. I, therefore, propose to reduce the basic customs duty on LDPE from Rs.3,000 to Rs.2,000 per tonne and on HDPE from 30 per cent to 20 per cent *ad valorem* .

165. The auxiliary duty of customs on PVC is proposed to be converted from *ad valorem* to specific, and in the case of suspension grade PVC is being reduced to Rs.2000 per tonne and in the case of paste grade to Rs.4000 per tonne. In the case of polypropylene, auxiliary duty is being reduced from 45 per cent to 30 per cent *ad valorem* .

Automotive Sector

166. In the automotive sector, I propose to extend the concessional rate of 55 per cent customs duty in respect of parts for certain additional components to be manufactured by auto ancillaries for supply to fuel-efficient motor vehicles. Parts of specified as well as additional components of fuel-efficient two-wheelers and light commercial vehicles will now attract a lower rate of customs duty of 40 per cent *ad valorem* as against the current rate of 55 per cent *ad valorem* . Concessional rate of customs duty of 55 per cent *ad valorem* in respect of components required for the manufacture of fuel-efficient cars upto 1000 cc under phased manufacturing programme is proposed to be made available for a further period from 1.3.1988 to 31.3.1990. Fuel-efficient motor cars of engine capacity exceeding 1000 cc manufactured under approved phased manufacturing programme will, however, now attract excise duty at the rate of 30 per cent *ad valorem* instead of the existing 25 per cent.

167. I propose to reduce the excise duty from Rs. 1000 to Rs.500 per body in respect of bodies of such three-wheeler auto-rickshaws, which are used by the general public in major cities.

Vegetable oils

168. In order to cut down on imports of vegetable oils, the Government had taken fiscal measures in the previous years so as to encourage domestic production of edible oils. These measures have

had encouraging results. As a follow-up of the measures taken in the last two years, I propose to provide total exemption from excise duty in respect of refined safflower oil. Rebate for the use of solvent-extracted cotton seed oil in the manufacture of vanaspati is being increased from Rs.3250 to Rs.4000 per tonne. Rebate for the use of indigenous palm oil in the manufacture of vanaspati is also being made available at the rate of Rs.3250 per tonne. Solvent-extracted sunflower and safflower oils will, henceforth, qualify for rebate at the rate of Rs.3250 per tonne, if used in the manufacture of vanaspati. I am also proposing an increase in the rate of rebate from Rs.320 to Rs.640 per tonne for the use of rice bran oil in the manufacture of soaps.

Paper and Paper Board

169. I propose to reduce the excise duty on paper and paper board manufactured by small paper mills by Rs.100 per tonne in each of the existing slabs. Paper and paper board manufactured by mills using agricultural residues such as cereal straw, bagasse, grasses and jute waste, etc. already attract a lower rate of excise duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem* plus Rs.800 per tonne. I propose to reduce this duty further by Rs.300 per tonne. Concession of 50 per cent of the excise duty available to certain new paper mills upto 31.3.1988 is being continued till 31.3.1990.

170. Specified items of machinery for manufacture of newsprint are being provided with a concessional rate of customs duty of 25 per cent *ad valorem* .

171. I also propose to provide for import of machinery for binding and multi-colour sheet-fed off-set printing machine by registered newspaper establishments at concessional rates of customs duty.

Rolling Bearing Industry

172. In respect of 21 items of machinery for the rolling bearing industry, a concessional duty of customs at 35 per cent *ad valorem* is being provided.

Watches

173. With a view to giving a further boost to domestic watch industry, I intend to reduce customs duty from 55 per cent to 35 per cent *ad valorem* in respect of certain horological machinery and testing instruments. The list of horological raw materials attracting concessional customs duty of 25 per cent *ad valorem* is being enlarged. In addition, my detailed proposals provide for a sound package for certain specified parts.

Glass and glassware

174. I propose to restore the concessional rate of excise duty of 30 per cent *ad valorem* in respect of glass and glassware manufactured by the semi-automatic sector.

Energy conservation

175. In our industrial processes, many of us have remained rather unresponsive to the need for energy conservation and energy recycling. The concept of energy conservation is still in its infancy in the country and we have to provide some incentive in that direction. Accordingly, 15 specified energy-saving equipments are being exempted from customs duty in excess of 40 per cent *ad valorem* .

Hotels

176. To promote tourism in the country, certain additional equipments required by hotels are being extended a concessional rate of customs duty of 90 per cent .

Rationalisation Measures

177. My proposals on the indirect taxes include certain rationalisation measures.

(a) Industry has found the MODVAT system beneficial. The procedural problems faced in the initial stages have, by and large, been sorted out. I propose to rationalize rates of excise duty in respect of a few commodities, including paints based on synthetic polymers, trailers, furniture, phthalic anhydride and coated textiles as a part of MODVAT corrections.

(b) The scheme of excise duty concessions applicable to small scale industry relating to air-conditioning and refrigerating appliances and parts thereof is being slightly modified to enable full utilisation of the MODVAT credit.

(c) I propose to align the excise tariff relating to ferrous and non-ferrous metals and articles thereof with the corresponding chapters of the Harmonised System which would help reduce classification disputes. Tariff rates of excise duty in respect of items relating to iron and steel and copper are being revised. The effective rates of excise duty would by and large be maintained. A uniform rate of excise duty of Rs.550 per tonne is being prescribed in respect of unmachined forgings and forged products of steel. The basic customs duty on ships, vessels and other floating structures imported for breaking up is being reduced from Rs.1035 to Rs.750 per Light Displacement Tonnage.

(d) Certain proposals for rationalising and rounding off of rates of excise duty in respect of Petroleum products are being made. These proposals have no significant revenue implications.

(e) The scheme of excise duty concession to manufacturers of tread rubber in the small scale sector is being revised as an anti-evasion measure.

(f) As an anti-evasion measure, I am also proposing to enhance the basic customs duty in respect of certain compound alcoholic preparations of a kind used for the manufacture of beverages to Rs.80 per litre or 270%, whichever is higher.

(g) There have been some reports regarding under-invoicing in respect of imports of galvanised steel sheets, tin plates and cold rolled steel sheets. In order to deal with this problem, the basic customs duty in respect of these goods is being converted from *ad valorem* -cum-specific rates into specific rates.

(h) Specific rates of excise duty in respect of air-conditioners upto 7.5 tonnes capacity are being revised. Specific rates are also being prescribed in respect of air-conditioners exceeding 7.5 tonnes but not exceeding 15 tonnes.

(i) As an anti-evasion measure, excise duty on paste grade PVC is proposed to be increased from 40% to 60% *ad valorem* . The duty paid on the resin would be available as MODVAT credit. Effective rates of duty on coated textiles are being suitably revised.

(j) In order to provide protection to the indigenous industry, I am proposing to enhance the basic customs duty in respect of Sodium Formaldehyde Sulphoxylate from 70% to 110% and Sodium Ferrocyanide from 70% to 100% and iron powder from 40% to 70%. The basic customs duty in respect of palm nuts and kernels is also proposed to be raised from 60% to 200% *ad valorem* .

178. **Legislative changes and other changes of minor significance:** Apart from the above proposals, certain amendments have also been proposed in the Finance Bill effecting changes in the excise and customs tariffs. These amendments are basically enabling provisions without any major revenue significance. Besides, there are a few minor proposals for continuing, amending or rescinding existing notifications including one for giving retrospective effect to an amending notification. To save the precious time of the House, I do not wish to dwell on them. I am also providing for amendment of some of the provisions of the Customs Act, 1962, details of which are in the Finance bill. A few amendments to the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, are also proposed, so as to align the definitions of certain goods of special importance with reference to the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985.

179. Copies of notifications giving effect to the changes in the customs and excise duties effective from 1st March, 1988 will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

180. **Anti-smuggling drive:** Our anti-smuggling efforts yielded a seizure of Rs.250 crores of contraband goods in 1987 which is the highest ever. I have instructed the concerned authorities to relentlessly continue the drive against smuggling, tax evasion and black money. I also seek the active cooperation of the State Governments, as it is with their assistance that we can succeed in this task. I hope and trust that the State Governments will also mount active steps against hoarding, black-marketing, smuggling and sale of smuggled goods.

181. **Revenue effect:** Details of all the pluses and minuses in respect of individual items covered in my proposals are in the Explanatory Memorandum to the Finance Bill. In the aggregate, my proposals in respect of Customs and Central Excise duties outlined above are likely to yield additional revenue of Rs.515.75 crores from Customs duties and Rs.749.17 crores from Excise duties. The concessions and reliefs aggregate to Rs.209.44 crores on the Customs side and Rs.509.79 crores on the Excise side. The net additional revenue from Customs duties would, thus, be Rs.306.31 crores and that from Excise duties Rs.239.38 crores. In Excise duties, the Centre's share would be Rs.117.23 crores and that of States, Rs.122.15 crores. Out of the total net additional yield of Rs.545.69 crores, the Centre's share would be Rs.423.54 crores and that of the States, Rs.122.15 crores.

182. Taking into account the additional yield from the modifications proposed in direct and indirect taxes and the revision announced a few days ago in postal tariffs, the year end deficit for the next year is estimated at Rs.7484 crores. Government reiterates its determination to closely monitor expenditure, maximise collection of revenues and contain the budgetary deficit.

183. Mr. Speaker, Sir, in framing the Budget proposals, my guiding principle has been the need to boost agriculture, help the poor and generate more employment, investment and growth. India's

achievements since Independence are the result of the untiring efforts of all our people. Every section of our people has contributed to build the country's economy. No single section or region or group can claim exclusive credit for it. The nation's Parliament as the supreme forum of our democracy has also made an invaluable contribution. In all humility, may I take this opportunity to request through you, Sir, all the Hon'ble Members of Parliament, to make this year's debate on the budget a participatory and constructive endeavour to evolve a nationally accepted strategy to achieve our goals.

184. Let us be proud of what all of us together have been able to do and if there are inadequacies or deficiencies, let us overcome them collectively. Let us all join in the exciting task of India's economic development and do so by making it a common fraternal partnership of the entire Indian people. As our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi said a couple of months ago:

> *"Our socialism is our own. It is not a foreign transplant. It is not cast in someone else's ideological mould. It is rooted in our own history, our culture, our realities. Gandhiji enjoined us to work for the Daridra Narayan, to wipe every tear from every eye. This constiutes the moral imperative of our socialism."*

185. This is also the message that this Budget seeks to convey. Sir, I now commend this budget to the House.

Budget of the Central Government for 1988-89
(as laid before Parliament)

भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

केन्द्रीय सरकार
का
1988-89
का
वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT
OF THE
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
FOR
1988-89

(जैसा संसद में प्रस्तुत किया गया)
(As laid before Parliament)

नई दिल्ली, 29 फरवरी, 1988
New Delhi, the 29th February, 1988

नारायण दत्त तिवारी
वित्त मंत्री
NARAYAN DATT TIWARI
Minister of Finance

विषय सूची
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STATEMENT I - CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA - REVENUE ACCOUNT-RECEIPTS

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1986-87	(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees) बजट Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
क. कर-राजस्व	*A. TAX REVENUE*					
(क) आय और व्यय पर कर	*(a) Taxes on Income and Expenditure:*		*3877.72*	*4157.08*	*4430.76*	*5035.94*
निगम-कर	Corporation Tax	0020	3159.96	3537.00	3650.00	4099.00
निगम-कर से भिन्न आय पर कर	Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	0021	717.04	620.08	760.76	886.94
ब्याज कर	Interest Tax	0023	0.72	...	...	...
आय और व्यय पर अन्य कर	Other Taxes on Income and Expenditure	0028	...	0.00	20.00	50.00
(ख) सम्पत्ति और पूंजी लेन-देनों पर कर	*(b) Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions:*		*186.48*	*133.63*	*132.80*	*143.07*
सम्पदा शुल्क	Estate Duty	0031	3.07	2.63	2.80	3.07
धन पर कर	Taxes on Wealth	0032	174.15	120.00	120.00	130.00
दान-कर	Gift Tax	0033	9.26	11.00	10.00	10.00
(ग) वस्तुओं और सेवाओं पर कर	*(c) Taxes on Commodities and Services:*		*25981.68*	*29592.63*	*30138.56*	*33775.97*
सीमा शुल्क	Customs	0037	11475.03	12866.92	13500.00	15626.31
संघ उत्पाद शुल्क*	Union Excise Duties*	0038	14470.18	16633.47	16580.12	18050.22
वस्तुओं और सेवाओं पर अन्य कर और शुल्क	Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	0045	35.87	92.24	58.44	99.44
(घ) संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का कर	*(d) Taxes of Union territories*		*623.02*	*652.49*	*690.89*	*750.16*
जोड़ - कर राजस्व	**TOTAL-TAX REVENUE**		**30668.30**	**34535.83**	**35393.01**	**39705.14**
ख. कर-भिन्न राजस्व	*B. NON-TAX REVENUE*					
(क) राजकोषीय सेवाएं	*(a) Fiscal Services*		*739.98*	*781.06*	*1270.47*	*1068.76*
करेंसी, सिक्का-निर्माण और टकसाल	Currency, Coinage and Mint	0046	261.73	338.32	374.67	386.30
अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	Other Fiscal Services	0047	478.25	442.74	895.80	682.46
(ख) ब्याज प्राप्तियां, लाभांश और लाभ	*(b) Interest Receipts, Dividends and Profits:*		*5845.62*	*6782.46*	*6637.81*	*7759.39*
ब्याज प्राप्तियां	*Interest Receipts*	*0049*	*5338.77*	*6262.10*	*6083.85*	*7187.41*
राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों से ब्याज	Interest from State and Union Territory Governments		2754.08	3238.00	3212.00	3867.00
रेलवे से ब्याज	Interest from Railways		553.37	652.00	640.00	736.00
दूरसंचार से ब्याज	Interest from Telecommunications		212.65	237.00	243.00	267.00
अन्य ब्याज प्राप्तियां	Other Interest Receipts		1818.67	2135.10	1988.85	2317.41
लाभांश और लाभ	Dividends and Profits	0050	506.85	520.36	553.96	571.98

* *1987-88 के बजट अनुमानों में 192.32 करोड़ रुपए और 1988-89 के बजट अनुमानों में 122.15 करोड़ रुपए की यह राशि शामिल नहीं है, जो बजट प्रस्तावों में राज्यों का हिस्सा है ।*

* *Excludes Rs. 192.32 crores in Budget Estimate 1987-88 and Rs.122.15 crores in Budget Estimate 1988-89 being the share of States out of the Budget proposals.*

टिप्पणी 1986-87 के वास्तविक अनुमानों के कालम में दिखाए गए आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं ।

Note: The figures shown under the column 'Accounts 1986-87' are provisional.

विवरण I - भारत की समेकित निधि - राजस्व खाता - प्राप्तियां
STATEMENT I - CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA - REVENUE ACCOUNT-RECEIPTS

(करोड़ रुपए में) (in crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
(ग) अन्य कर-भिन्न राजस्व	*(c) Other Non-Tax Revenue:*					
(i) अन्य सामान्य सेवाएं	*(i) Other General Services:*		*1039.67*	*1061.04*	*1161.30*	*1233.87*
लोक सेवा आयोग	Public Service Commission	0051	1.86	2.30	2.87	3.00
पुलिस	Police	0055	96.11	84.07	102.08	102.09
जेलें	Jails	0056	...	...		
पूर्ति और निपटान	Supplies and Disposals	0057	32.68	30.39	31.39	30.70
लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	Stationery and Printing	0058	17.78	20.30	20.30	20.30
लोक निर्माण	Public Works	0059	28.41	24.93	35.03	46.17
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	Other Administrative Services	0070	42.48	33.90	45.51	45.73
पेंशनों और अन्य सेवा निवृत्ति लाभों के संबंध में अंशदान और वसूलियां	Contributions and Recoveries towards Pension & Other Retirement benefits	0071	24.04	14.64	12.01	12.74
विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	Miscellaneous General Services	0075	494.08	501.97	560.62	584.54
रक्षा सेवाएं	*Defence Services*		*302.23*	*348.54*	*351.49*	*388.60*
थल-सेना	Army	0076	160.16	193.54	193.54	212.60
नौ-सेना	Navy	0077	14.42	20.00	25.00	26.00
वायु-सेना	Air Force	0078	67.30	70.00	67.95	70.00
आयुध कारखाने	Ordnance Factories	0079	60.35	65.00	65.00	80.00
(ii) सामाजिक सेवाएं	*(ii) Social Services:*		*184.99*	*227.28*	*231.28*	*237.93*
शिक्षा	Education	0202	3.74	4.85	4.88	4.76
चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	Medical & Public Health	0210	7.94	7.65	10.95	11.36
परिवार कल्याण	Family Welfare	0211	4.53	8.35	7.50	7.75
आवास	Housing	0216	22.63	21.81	22.28	24.11
शहरी विकास	Urban Development	0217	...	0.03	...	...
सूचना और प्रचार	Information and Publicity	0220	11.31	13.36	13.87	14.44
प्रसारण	Broadcasting	0221	123.47	161.26	167.85	170.64
श्रम और रोजगार	Labour and Employment	0230	1.10	1.10	0.81	0.92
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	Social Security and Welfare	0235	10.26	8.81	3.14	3.95
अन्य सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं	Other Social and Community Services	0250	0.01	0.06	...	...
(iii) आर्थिक सेवाएं	*(iii) Economic Services:*		*11340.02*	*12285.40*	*12731.72*	*14467.37*
कृषि कार्य	Crop Husbandry	0401	2.94	1.09	1.84	1.84
पशु पालन	Animal Husbandry	0403	2.49	2.33	2.53	2.53
डेरी विकास	Dairy Development	0404	47.96	57.49	50.42	65.03
मीन उद्योग	Fisheries	0405	1.79	0.96	1.39	1.39
वानिकी और वन्य जीवन	Forestry & Wild Life	0406	1.19	0.70	0.54	0.50
खाद्य भंडारण और भाडागरण	Food Storage and Warehousing	0408	4.93	2.46	4.32	4.32
अन्य कृषि कार्यक्रम	Other Agricultural Programmes	0435	2.84	2.81	3.02	3.22
वृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई	Major & Medium Irrigation	0701	3.85	2.94	2.21	2.58
लघु सिंचाई	Minor Irrigation	0702	0.38	0.35	0.30	0.32
विद्युत	Power	0801	262.76	415.19	280.97	198.68
पेट्रोलियम	Petroleum	0802	943.04	428.33	437.51	477.90
कोयला और लिग्नाइट	Coal and Lignite	0803	...	0.01	0.01	0.01
ऊर्जा के गैर-पारम्परिक स्रोत	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	0810	...	0.11	0.06	0.06
ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	Village and Small Industries	0851	26.16	2.60	3.90	3.95
उद्योग	Industries	0852	53.85	95.91	95.59	106.81

विवरण I - भारत की समेकित निधि - राजस्व खाता - प्राप्तियां
STATEMENT I - CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA - REVENUE ACCOUNT-RECEIPTS

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1986-87	करोड़ रुपए (in crores of Rupees) बजट Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
अलौह धातु खनन तथा धातुकर्म उद्योग	Non-Ferrous Minning & Metallurgical Industries	0853	0.75	1.00	1.00	1.00
अन्य उद्योग	Other Industries	0875	28.04	41.00	34.29	35.90
पत्तन और दीपस्तम्भ	Ports and Lighthouses	1051	20.03	23.14	23.46	23.59
पोतवहन	Shipping	1052	0.66	0.71	0.85	0.88
वायु परिवहन	Civil Aviation	1053	10.85	0.15	0.17	0.20
सड़कें और पुल	Roads and Bridges	1054	22.31	19.46	19.47	19.50
अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन	Inland Water Transport	1056	0.15	...	...	...
अन्य संचार सेवाएं	Other Communication Services	1275	0.67	0.55	1.16	2.51
परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान	Atomic Energy Research	1401	18.53	4.58	3.73	4.09
अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	Other Scientific Research	1425	6.29	11.26	10.70	12.40
विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन	Foreign Trade and Export Promotion	1453	18.05	14.50	22.99	18.01
नागरिक पूर्ति	Civil Supplies	1456	359.65	251.42	585.00	700.00
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	Other General Economic Services	1475	29.59	33.74	35.29	36.63
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार रेलवे का राजस्व	Railway Revenue as per Railway Budget		7683.08	8417.61	8709.00	9663.35
डाक प्राप्तियां	Postal Receipts	1201	557.50	744.00	655.00	774.17
दूरसंचार प्राप्तियां	Telecommunication Receipts	1225	1229.69	1709.00	1745.00	2306.00
ग. सहायता अनुदान और अंशदान	*C. GRANTS-IN-AID AND CONTRIBUTIONS*		*436.18*	*511.96*	*554.87*	*591.75*
विदेशी अनुदान सहायता	External Grant Assistance	1605	395.99	462.18	485.33	518.48
सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर	Aid Materials and Equipment	1606	40.19	49.78	69.54	73.27
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का कर-भिन्न राजस्व	*Non-Tax Revenue of Union territories*		*77.55*	*61.81*	*89.06*	*103.12*
कुल-कर-भिन्न राजस्व	**TOTAL- NON-TAX REVENUE**		19664.01	21711.01	22676.51	25462.19
कुल - राजस्व प्राप्तियां	**TOTAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS**		**50332.31**	**56246.84**	**58069.52**	**65167.33**
अग्रनीत (देखिए पृष्ठ 7)	Carried over (see page 7)					
प्राप्तियों से अधिक भुगतान (राजस्व घाटा)	Excess of Disbursements over Receipts (Revenue Deficit)		7776.04	6742.40	8496.56	9841.78
जोड़	**TOTAL:**		**58108.35**	**62989.24**	**66566.08**	**75009.11**

विवरण I - भारत की समेकित निधि - राजस्व खाता - भुगतान
STATEMENT I - CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA - REVENUE ACCOUNT - DISBURSEMENTS

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1986-87	(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees) बजट Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
क. सामान्य सेवाएं	*A. GENERAL SERVICES*	*22939.72*	*24439.01*	*25883.49*	*29728.59*
(अ) राज्य के अंग	*(a) Organs of State*	*208.76*	*217.47*	*240.42*	*247.75*
संसद	Parliament	14.28	17.81	18.24	20.60
राष्ट्रपति, उप-राष्ट्रपति आदि	President, Vice President,etc.	1.87	1.99	2.26	2.38
मंत्रि परिषद	Council of Ministers	9.85	10.27	14.75	16.30
न्याय प्रशासन	Administration of Justice	4.54	4.01	7.08	5.12
निर्वाचन	Elections	22.63	18.73	18.09	21.35
लेखा परीक्षा	Audit	155.59	164.66	180.00	182.00
(ब) राजकोषीय सेवाएं	*(b) Fiscal Services:*	*1217.16*	*1122.79*	*1160.30*	*1103.79*
(i) कर संग्रह	*(i) Tax Collection*	*359.51*	*412.02*	*453.61*	*461.89*
आय और व्यय पर करों का संग्रह	Collection of Taxes on Income and Expenditure	120.36	126.61	152.05	146.93
सम्पदा शुल्क, धन कर और दान कर का संग्रह	Collection of Estate Duty, Taxes on Wealth and Gift Tax	13.36	13.80	16.60	15.95
सीमा-शुल्क	Customs	120.30	138.43	147.89	162.69
संघ उत्पाद-शुल्क	Union Excise Duties	105.32	132.92	136.81	136.06
वस्तुओं और सेवाओं पर अन्य कर और शुल्क	Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	0.17	0.26	0.26	0.26
(ii) अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	*(ii) Other Fiscal Services*	*857.65*	*710.77*	*706.69*	*641.90*
करेंसी,सिक्का-विधान और टकसाल	Currency, Coinage and Mint	226.00	232.19	173.43	217.35
अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	Other Fiscal Services	631.65	478.58	533.26	424.55
(ग) ब्याज संदाय और ऋण शोधन	*(c) Interest Payment and Servicing of Debt*	*9236.69*	*10650.00*	*11450.00*	*14100.00*
ब्याज संदाय	Interest Payments	9236.69	10650.00	11450.00	14100.00
(घ) प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	*(d) Administrative Services*	*1328.40*	*1806.70*	*1560.92*	*2549.92*
लोक सेवा आयोग	Public Service Commission	10.00	11.58	12.82	14.57
सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं	Secretariat-General Services	134.21	144.90	153.44	176.68
पुलिस	Police	821.33	978.53	996.84	1120.22
पूर्ति और निपटान	Supplies and Disposals	16.21	13.59	15.12	15.27
लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	Stationery and Printing	59.01	40.67	43.23	42.64
लोक निर्माण	Public Works	53.18	51.96	54.73	69.36
वैदेशिक कार्य	External Affairs	165.47	173.00	192.14	201.06
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	Other Administrative Services	68.99	392.47	92.60	910.12
(ङ) पेंशनें और विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	*(e) Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services*	*1467.50*	*1759.48*	*2227.02*	*2210.65*
पेंशनें और अन्य सेवानिवृत्ति लाभ	Pensions and other Retirement Benefits	870.44	1181.65	1555.82	1593.23
विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	Miscellaneous General Services	597.06	577.83	671.20	617.42
(च) रक्षा सेवाएं	*(f) Defence Services*	*9481.21*	*8882.57*	*9244.83*	*9516.48*
रक्षा सेवाएं -थल सेना	Defence Services-Army	6490.89	6553.01	6681.41	6819.20
रक्षा सेवाएं -नौ सेना	Defence Services-Navy	742.86	615.50	708.80	780.83
रक्षा सेवाएं -वायु सेना	Defence Services-Air Force	2208.51	1648.06	1723.62	1792.45
आयुध कारखाने	Defence Ordinance Factories	38.95	66.00	131.00	124.00
ख. सामाजिक सेवाएं	*B. SOCIAL SERVICES*	*1771.44*	*2068.99*	*2167.10*	*2381.90*
सामान्य शिक्षा	General Education	418.82	564.18	619.90	660.61
तकनीकी शिक्षा	Technical Education	152.20	262.94	268.99	244.59
खेल और युवा सेवाएं	Sports and Youth Services	38.48	54.35	50.75	65.68
कला और संस्कृति	Art and Culture	98.90	102.98	111.54	104.25
चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	Medical and Public Health	178.23	217.45	219.33	251.66
परिवार कल्याण	Family Welfare	43.99	58.28	56.96	66.28

विवरण I - भारत की समेकित निधि - राजस्व खाता - भुगतान
STATEMENT I - CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA - REVENUE ACCOUNT - DISBURSEMENTS

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1986-87	(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees) बजट Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
जल पूर्ति और सफाई	Water Supply and Sanitation	2215	80.21	44.24	42.83	33.10
आवास	Housing	2216	38.72	41.29	44.68	51.00
शहरी विकास	Urban Development	2217	2.39	2.83	3.57	4.11
सूचना और प्रचार	Information and Publicity	2220	45.20	53.29	47.71	60.77
प्रसारण	Broadcasting	2221	223.85	289.81	312.01	334.48
अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जन जातियों और अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण	Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward classes	2225	4.22	6.97	9.07	13.43
श्रम तथा रोजगार	Labour & Employment	2230	233.94	161.35	167.11	242.63
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	Social Security and Welfare	2235	185.73	189.35	192.13	225.28
पोषाहार	Nutrition	2236	0.89	0.97	0.96	1.58
सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं	Secretariat-Social Services	2251	25.66	17.63	18.61	21.38
अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं	Other Social Services	2252	0.01	1.08	0.95	1.07
ग. आर्थिक सेवाएं	*C. ECONOMIC SERVICES*		*18482.32*	*20057.07*	*21320.03*	*24115.47*
(क) कृषि तथा संबद्ध क्रियाकलाप	*(a) Agriculture and Allied Activities*		*3029.77*	*2710.14*	*2974.03*	*3164.79*
कृषि कार्य	Crop Husbandry	2401	596.19	214.02	262.83	305.38
भूमि तथा जल संरक्षण	Soil and Water Conservation	2402	3.73	3.49	3.41	4.60
पशु पालन	Animal Husbandry	2403	8.01	8.45	7.74	9.45
डेरी विकास	Dairy Development	2404	71.45	94.25	117.26	82.03
मीन उद्योग	Fisheries	2405	12.77	16.11	13.93	15.72
वानिकी तथा वन्य जीवन	Forestry and Wild Life	2406	22.34	35.28	30.85	35.95
बागान	Plantations	2407	46.75	48.24	45.38	46.56
खाद्य भंडारण तथा भण्डागारण	Food, Storage and Warehousing	2408	2095.37	2099.80	2299.42	2421.96
कृषि अनुसंधान तथा शिक्षा	Agricultural Research and Education	2415	165.73	172.76	172.66	200.87
कृषि वित्तीय संस्थाएं	Agricultural Financial Institutions	2416	4.53	5.74	10.13	27.00
सहकारिता	Co-operation	2425	-1.14	6.15	4.99	8.81
अन्य कृषि कार्यक्रम	Other Agricultural Programmes	2435	4.04	5.85	5.43	6.46
(ख) ग्रामीण विकास	*(b) Rural Development*		*11.14*	*337.56*	*324.17*	*376.35*
ग्रामीण विकास के विशेष कार्यक्रम	Special Programmes for Rural Development	2501	0.12	310.52	297.50	346.66
ग्रामीण रोजगार	Rural Employment	2505	4.70	9.18	9.18	8.78
भूमि सुधार	Land Reforms	2506	0.24	0.10	0.25	0.25
अन्य ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	Other Rural Development Programmes	2515	6.08	17.76	17.24	20.66
(ग) विशेष क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम	*(c) Special Areas Programmes*		*11.62*	*11.34*	*6.36*	*10.59*
उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र	North Eastern Areas	2552	11.62	11.34	6.36	10.59
(घ) सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण	*(d) Irrigation and Flood Control*		*84.36*	*74.06*	*83.10*	*89.34*
वृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई	Major and Medium Irrigation	2701	24.46	27.86	26.38	29.18
लघु सिंचाई	Minor Irrigation	2702	36.20	25.59	38.65	40.20
कमांड क्षेत्र विकास	Command Areas Development	2705	0.02	0.50	0.10	0.20
बाढ़ नियंत्रण	Flood Control	2711	23.68	20.11	17.97	19.76
(ङ) ऊर्जा	*(e) Energy*		*593.72*	*687.91*	*675.28*	*792.43*
विद्युत	Power	2801	452.47	519.43	458.43	499.69
पेट्रोलियम	Petroleum	2802	...	4.50	56.03	124.00
कोयला और लिग्नाइट	Coal and Lignite	2803	84.97	105.49	102.43	113.25
ऊर्जा के गैर-पारम्परिक स्रोत	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	2810	56.28	57.53	57.50	54.52
	Energy Coordination and Development	2820	...	0.96	0.89	0.97
(च) उद्योग और खनिज	*(f) Industry and Minerals*		*2879.64*	*2742.91*	*3512.84*	*3876.72*
ग्राम और लघु उद्योग	Village and Small Industries	2851	296.65	277.07	280.11	320.22
उद्योग	Industries	2852	2427.03	2226.73	2927.47	3328.79
अलौह धातु खनन तथा धातुकर्म उद्योग	Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries	2853	123.83	99.62	115.99	114.98

विवरण I - भारत की समेकित निधि - राजस्व खाता - भुगतान
STATEMENT I - CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA - REVENUE ACCOUNT - DISBURSEMENTS

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1986-87	(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees) बजट Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
अन्य उद्योग	Other Industries	2875	32.13	42.94	38.71	46.71
उद्योग और खनिज पर अन्य परिव्यय	Other outlays on Industries and Minerals	2885	...	96.55	150.56	66.02
			8086.79	*8872.74*	*9128.81*	*10167.84*
(ङ) परिवहन	*(g) Transport*		7683.08	8417.61	8709.00	9663.35
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार व्यय	Expenditure as per Railway Budget		47.60	46.55	52.28	57.04
पत्तन तथा दीपस्तंभ	Ports & Light Houses	3051	46.68	60.18	25.84	33.86
नौवहन	Shipping	3052	25.77	17.91	15.55	20.71
नागर विमानन	Civil Aviation	3053	134.37	130.83	134.69	158.00
सड़कें और पुल	Roads and Bridges	3054	0.25	0.97	0.18	5.46
सड़क परिवहन	Road Transport	3055	5.14	10.05	10.67	15.00
अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन	Inland Water Transport	3056	143.90	188.64	180.60	214.42
अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	Other Transport Services	3075	*2016.48*	*2602.15*	*2550.80*	*3184.33*
(च) संचार	*(h) Communications*		773.93	877.00	789.62	863.01
डाक सेवाएं	Postal Services	3201	*1229.69*	*1709.00*	*1745.00*	*2306.00*
दूरसंचार	*Telecommunications*		1005.32	1165.00	1317.00	1565.00
दूरसंचार सेवाएं	Telecommunication Services	3225	212.65	237.00	243.00	267.00
सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश	Dividends to General revenues	3230				
दूर संचार अधिशेष से विनियोग	Appropriations from Telecommunication Surplus	3231	11.72	307.00	185.00	474.00
विदेश संचार सेवाएं	Overseas Communication Services	3251	0.46	...	...	...
उपग्रह प्रणाली	Satellite Systems	3252	1.79	2.40	2.48	2.72
अन्य संचार सेवाएं	Other Communication Services	3275	10.61	13.75	13.70	12.60
(छ) विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण	*(i) Science Technology and Environment*		*609.85*	*782.32*	*764.69*	*951.17*
परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान	Atomic Energy Research	3401	128.84	154.81	155.28	178.78
अन्तरिक्ष विज्ञान	Space Research	3402	151.86	193.35	199.73	273.85
समुद्र विज्ञान अनुसंधान	Oceanographic Research	3403	16.00	24.04	18.35	26.13
अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	Other Scientific Research	3425	292.82	334.74	321.08	385.84
पारिस्थितिकी तथा पर्यावरण	Ecology and Environment	3435	20.33	75.38	70.25	86.57
(ज) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	*(j) General Economic Services*		*1158.95*	*1235.94*	*1299.95*	*1501.91*
सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	47.44	66.41	69.82	77.74
पर्यटन	Tourism	3452	18.11	25.73	25.83	35.05
विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन	Foreign Trade and Export Promotion	3453	839.35	959.78	1016.88	1161.11
जनगणना, सर्वेक्षण तथा सांख्यिकी	Census, Surveys and Statistics	3454	16.04	49.11	51.87	61.51
मौसम विज्ञान	Meteorology	3455	26.99	32.08	32.59	36.15
नागरिक पूर्ति	Civil Supplies	3456	112.46	33.12	33.07	68.25
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थाएं	International Financial Institutions	3466	-0.49	0.17	0.22	0.20
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	Other General Economic Services	3475	99.05	69.54	69.67	61.90
घ.सहायता अनुदान और अंशदान	**D-GRANTS-IN-AID AND CONTRIBUTIONS**		**14165.20**	**15644.15**	**16304.25**	**17861.02**
राज्य सरकारों को सहायता अनुदान	Grants in aid to State Governments	3601	7352.51	8574.27	9035.54	9818.51
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को सहायता अनुदान	Grants in aid to Union Territory Governments	3602	391.68	139.28	94.43	91.63
संघ उत्पाद शुल्कों के राज्यों के हिस्से की अदायगी	Payment of States' share of Union Excise Duties	3603	6305.74	6781.76	7002.37	7766.76
अन्य देशों के साथ सहयोगी व आर्थिक सहयोग	Technical and Economic Cooperation with other countries	3605	113.82	145.73	168.25	180.46
सहायता सामग्री तथा उपस्कर	Aid Materials and Equipment	3606	1.45	3.11	3.66	3.66
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का भुगतान	*Disbursements of Union territories*		*749.67*	*780.02*	*891.21*	*922.13*
जोड़ - राजस्व भुगतान	TOTAL- REVENUE DISBURSEMENTS		**58108.35**	**62989.24**	**66566.08**	**75009.1**
भुगतान से अधिक राजस्व (अधिशेष)	Excess of Revenue over Disbursements (Surplus)		...	...	...	...
जोड़	*TOTAL:*		*58108.35*	*62989.24*	*66566.08*	*75009.1*

विवरण I - भारत की समेकित निधि - राजस्व खाता - प्राप्तियां
STATEMENT I - CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA-CAPITAL ACCOUNT-RECEIPTS

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1986-87	(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees) बजट Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
क. लोक ऋण	*A. PUBLIC DEBT*					
केन्द्रीय सरकार का आन्तरिक ऋण	Internal Debt of Central Government	6001				
91 दिवसीय राजकोष हुंडियां	91 Days Treasury Bills		157408.67	155688.30	135425.00	137484.00
बाजार उधार	Market Loans		6569.33	7121.00	7821.00	7475.00
अन्य	Others		1283.72	890.42	1053.33	186.14
जोड़-केन्द्रीय सरकार का आन्तरिक ऋण	*Total-Internal Debt of Central Government*		*165261.72*	*163699.72*	*144299.33*	*145145.14*
विदेशी ऋण	External Debt	6002	3040.27	3822.71	3386.56	4357.17
जोड़-लोक ऋण	**TOTAL-PUBLIC DEBT**		**168301.99**	**167522.43**	**147685.89**	**149502.31**
ख. उधारों और अग्रिमों की वसूलियां	***B. RECOVERIES OF LOANS AND ADVANCES***					
राज्य सरकारें	State Governments		2863.09	3713.00	3772.22	4178.95
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारें	Union Territory Governments		45.49	52.49	9.00	9.00
विदेशी सरकारें	Foreign Governments		37.12	347.00	333.51	199.09
अन्य उधार और अग्रिम	Other Loans and Advances		1179.49	1100.00	1444.03	1093.33
जोड़-उधारों और अग्रिमों की वसूलियां	**TOTAL- RECOVERIES OF LOANS AND ADVANCES**		**4125.19**	**5212.49**	**5558.76**	**5480.37**
ग. अन्य प्राप्तियां	*C. OTHER RECEIPTS*		*1.00*	...	...	...
राजस्व प्राप्तियां	*REVENUE RECEIPTS*		*50332.31*	*56246.84*	*58069.52*	*65167.53*
(पृष्ठ 3 से आगे लाया गया)	*(brought forward from page 3)*					
जोड़-भारत की समेकित निधि -प्राप्तियां	**TOTAL-CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA RECEIPTS**		**222760.49**	**228981.76**	**211314.17**	**220150.01**

विवरण - I भारत की समेकित निधि - पूंजी खाता - भुगतान
STATEMENT I - CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA - CAPITAL ACCOUNT - DISBURSEMENTS

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1986-87	करोड़ रुपए (In crores of Rupees) बजट Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
क. सामान्य सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	A. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF GENERAL SERVICES		**1457.52**	**4252.71**	**3319.61**	**4239.90**
करेंसी, सिक्का निर्माण और टकसाल	Currency, Coinage and Mint	4046	24.53	58.76	50.46	101.50
अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	Other Fiscal Services	4047	52.63	65.64	57.14	92.67
लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	Stationery and Printing	4058	...	3.48	8.24	6.00
लोक निर्माण	Public Works	4059	80.89	115.66	80.91	134.49
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	Other Administrative Services	4070	...	...	...	1.82
विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	Miscellaneous General Services	4075	0.99	31.20	16.20	31.30
रक्षा सेवाएं	Defence Services	4076	1298.48	3977.97	3106.66	3872.12
ख. सामाजिक सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	B. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF SOCIAL SERVICES		**389.90**	**283.72**	**250.06**	**387.84**
शिक्षा,खेल, कला और संस्कृति	Education, Sports, Art and Culture	4202	68.00	32.54	6.19	32.48
चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	Medical and Public Health	4210	-4.02	-1.04	-5.21	-1.44
परिवार कल्याण	Family Welfare	4211	4.76	0.71	0.60	0.13
जल पूर्ति तथा सफाई	Water Supply and Sanitation	4215	-0.95	0.50	...	0.50
आवास	Housing	4216	102.78	96.15	81.15	105.88
शहरी विकास	Urban Development	4217	4.24	6.50	6.00	8.42
सूचना और प्रचार	Information and Publicity	4220	11.31	2.91	2.30	3.43
प्रसारण	Broadcasting	4221	201.62	142.07	156.17	185.15
अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों और अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण	Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes	4225	-0.94	...	...	50.00
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	Social Security and Welfare	4235	1.76	1.66	1.16	1.01
अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं	Other Social Services	4250	1.34	1.72	1.70	2.28
ग. आर्थिक सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	C. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF ECONOMIC SERVICES		**8706.49**	**6763.16**	**6825.16**	**6064.27**
(क) कृषि और सम्बद्ध क्रियाकलापों का पूंजी खाता	*(a) Capital Account of Agriculture and allied activities*		*232.00*	*79.69*	*58.45*	*54.53*
कृषि कार्य	Crop Husbandry	4401	4.30	15.94	4.61	11.71
भूमि तथा जल संरक्षण	Soil and Water Conservation	4402	...	0.30	0.26	0.56
पशुपालन	Animal Husbandry	4403	1.07	1.99	1.16	2.10
डेरी विकास	Dairy Development	4404	0.28	1.71	1.78	1.87
मीन उद्योग	Fisheries	4405	1.93	3.12	1.13	1.80
वानिकी और वन्य जीवन	Forestry and Wild Life	4406	2.18	3.09	2.22	2.73
बागान	Plantations	4407	0.99	1.68	1.68	...
खाद्य, भंडारण और भांडागारण	Food, Storage and Warehousing	4408	68.78	46.49	40.34	28.70
कृषि वित्तीय संस्थाओं में निवेश	Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	4416	...	5.00	5.00	5.00
सहकारिता	Co-operation	4425	152.44	0.01	0.01	0.06
अन्य कृषि कार्यक्रम	Other Agricultural Programmes	4435	0.03	0.36	0.26	...
(ख) ग्रामीण विकास का पूंजी खाता	*(b) Capital Account of Rural Development*		...	...	...	*0.30*
अन्य ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	Other Rural Development Programmes	4515	...	...	...	0.30
(ग) विशेष क्षेत्र कार्यक्रमों का पूंजी खाता	*(c) Capital Account of Special Areas Programmes*		*62.86*	*64.20*	*53.10*	*69.31*
उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र	North Eastern Areas	4552	62.86	64.20	53.10	69.31
(घ) सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण का पूंजी खाता	*(d) Capital account of Irrigation and Flood Control*		*41.20*	*4.30*	*2.38*	*7.52*
वृहद् और मध्यम सिंचाई	Major and Medium Irrigation	4701	40.41	4.00	1.73	7.32
लघु सिंचाई	Minor Irrigation	4702	0.20	0.30	0.65	0.20

विवरण - I भारत की समेकित निधि - पूंजी खाता - भुगतान

STATEMENT I - CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA - CAPITAL ACCOUNT - DISBURSEMENTS

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1986-87	(करोड़ रुपए) (in crores of Rupees) बजट Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
बाढ़ नियंत्रण	Flood Control	4711	0.59	...	...	...
(ध) ऊर्जा का पूंजी खाता	*(e) Capital Account of Energy*		*2125.11*	*2046.44*	*1938.96*	*2038.98*
विद्युत परियोजनाएं	Power Projects	4801	1021.38	1212.96	1104.39	1276.28
पैट्रोलियम	Petroleum	4802	437.02	229.73	230.82	6.20
कोयला और लिग्नाइट	Coal and Lignite	4803	661.21	600.10	600.10	754.00
ऊर्जा के गैर-पारम्परिक स्रोत	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	4810	5.50	3.65	3.65	2.50
(ङ) उद्योग और खनिज का पूंजी खाता	*(f) Capital Account of Industry and Minerals*		*2081.83*	*1428.36*	*1515.01*	*1016.54*
ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	Village and Small Industries	4851	4.79	8.73	8.25	9.50
लोहा और इस्पात उद्योग	Iron & Steel Industries	4852	705.28	332.61	380.65	20.60
अलौह धातु खनन और धातुकर्म उद्योग	Non-ferrous Mining & Metallurgical Industries	4853	584.63	165.38	164.24	68.53
सीमेंट और धातु-भिन्न खनिज उद्योग	Cement and Non-metallic Mineral Industries	4854	25.00	32.50	32.50	32.00
उर्वरक उद्योग	Fertilizer Industries	4855	206.10	190.24	208.41	115.51
रसायन उद्योग	Chemical Industries	4857	2.75	11.20	13.00	12.75
इंजीनियरी उद्योग	Engineering Industries	4858	19.47	83.12	80.69	104.63
दूरसंचार और इलैक्ट्रानिकी उद्योग	Telecommunication and Electronic Industries	4859	23.15	56.48	48.47	51.86
उपभोक्ता उद्योग	Consumer Industries	4860	126.70	84.81	79.86	106.49
परमाणु ऊर्जा उद्योग	Atomic Energy Industries	4861	353.56	396.39	433.01	406.98
अन्य उद्योग	Other Industries	4875	0.40	2.98	2.13	2.44
उद्योग और खनिज	Industries and Minerals	4885	30.00	63.92	63.80	85.25
(च) परिवहन का पूंजी खाता	*(g) Capital Account of Transport*		*1765.52*	*1678.89*	*1652.95*	*1926.48*
रेलवे	Railways	5002	1379.40	1231.00	1219.19	1390.00
पत्तन और दीपस्तम्भ	Ports & Light Houses	5051	9.64	7.50	7.50	8.71
नौवहन	Shipping	5052	-3.50	4.00	1.77	7.04
नागर विमानन	Civil Aviation	5053	53.84	6.17	4.61	8.18
सड़कें और पुल	Roads and Bridges	5054	320.18	407.49	408.98	487.30
अंतर्देशीय जल परिवहन	Inland Water Transport	5056	5.96	11.00	10.00	12.50
अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	Other Transport Services	5075	...	11.73	0.90	12.75
(छ) संचार का पूंजी खाता	*(h) Capital Account of Communications*		*613.56*	*181.35*	*175.31*	*347.26*
डाक सेवाएं	Postal Services	5201	27.43	32.84	27.75	41.98
दूरसंचार सेवाएं	Telecommunication Services	5225	516.87	92.80	92.80	239.65
उपग्रह प्रणाली	Satellite system	5252	69.26	55.71	54.76	65.63
(ज) विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी तथा पर्यावरण का पूंजी खाता	*(i) Capital Account of Science, Technology and Environment*		*141.07*	*145.80*	*132.65*	*149.81*
परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान	Atomic Energy Research	5401	27.69	42.17	36.25	48.33
अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान	Space Research	5402	84.71	95.77	90.08	88.25
समुद्र वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	Oceanographic Research	5403	...	2.31	0.25	2.85
अन्य वैज्ञानिक और पर्यावरणिक अनुसंधान	Other Scientific and Environmental Research	5425	28.67	5.55	6.07	10.38
(झ) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	*(j) Capital Account of General Economic Services*		*1643.34*	*1134.13*	*1296.35*	*453.54*
पर्यटन	Tourism	5452	9.36	10.67	8.69	12.00
विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात उन्नयन	Foreign Trade and Export Promotion	5453	21.24	15.37	9.66	11.76
मौसम विज्ञान	Meteorology	5455	9.28	10.19	8.00	18.77

विवरण - I भारत की समेकित निधि - पूंजी खाता - भुगतान
STATEMENT I - CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA - CAPITAL ACCOUNT - DISBURSEMENTS

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1986-87	करोड़ रुपए (in crores of Rupees) बजट Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
सामान्य वित्तीय और व्यापारिक संस्थाओं में निवेश	Investments in General Financial and Trading Institutions	5465	447.50	203.27	222.27	226.02
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थाओं में निवेश	Investments in International Financial Institutions	5466	1155.86	893.95	1047.06	183.20
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	Other General Economic Services	5475	0.10	0.68	0.67	1.79
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के भुगतान	*Disbursements of Union Territories*		*240.29*	*99.67*	*138.35*	*196.85*
जोड़-राजस्व खाते के बाहर का पूंजी व्यय	**TOTAL-CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT**		**10794.20**	**11399.26**	**10533.18**	**10888.86**
	PUBLIC DEBT					
लोक ऋण	Internal Debt of Central Government	6001				
केन्द्रीय सरकार का आन्तरिक ऋण	91 Days Treasury Bills		148546.82	150000.00	130000.00	130000.00
91 दिवसीय राजकोष हुंडियां	Market Loans		1037.72	820.91	820.91	474.75
बाजार उधार	Others		401.35	263.37	270.64	421.49
अन्य	**Total-Internal Debt of Central Goverment**		**149985.89**	**151084.28**	**131091.55**	**130896.24**
जोड़- केन्द्रीय सरकार का आन्तरिक ऋण	External Debt	6002	894.88	1036.52	1167.76	1335.52
विदेशी ऋण	**TOTAL-PUBLIC DEBT**		**150880.77**	**152120.80**	**132259.31**	**132231.76**
जोड़- लोक ऋण	*LOANS AND ADVANCES*					
उधार और अग्रिम	**A. LOANS FOR SOCIAL SERVICES**		**20.08**	**15.83**	**6.77**	**29.18**
क. सामाजिक सेवाओं के लिए ऋण और अग्रिम	Education, Sports, Art and Culture	6202	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.74
शिक्षा, खेल, कला और संस्कृति	Family Welfare	6211	5.02	0.50	0.50	0.01
परिवार कल्याण	Housing	6216	8.41	13.90	5.00	26.75
आवास	Information and Publicity	6220	...	...	...	0.90
सूचना और प्रचार	Social Security and Welfare	6235	6.16	0.47	0.31	0.27
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	Other Social Services	6250	0.24	0.46	0.46	0.51
अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं	**B. LOANS FOR ECONOMIC SERVICES**		**4686.38**	**3758.03**	**4079.04**	**4330.10**
ख आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिए ऋण	*(a) Loans For Agriculture and allied activities*		*1508.38*	*278.03*	*495.99*	*255.97*
(क) कृषि और संबद्ध क्रियाकलापों के लिए उधार	Crop Husbandry	6401	0.11	...	14.26	...
कृषि कार्य	Dairy Development	6404	42.67	36.14	20.14	50.00
डेरी विकास	Fisheries	6405	39.40	11.65	24.60	23.30
मीन उद्योग	Plantations	6407	...	4.19	5.87	7.51
बागान	Food, Storage and Warehousing	6408	1204.66	...	...	...
खाद्य, भंडारण और भांडागारण	Agricultural Financial Institutions	6416	139.12	150.00	338.00	78.00
कृषि वित्तीय संस्थाएं	Co-operation	6425	82.42	76.05	93.12	97.16
सहकारिता	*(b) Loans for Special Area Programme*		*2.00*	*7.84*	*2.35*	*1.23*
(ख) विशेष क्षेत्र कार्यक्रमों के लिए उधार	North Eastern Areas	6552	2.00	3.84	2.25	1.13
उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र	Command Area Development	6705	...	4.00	0.10	0.10
कमान क्षेत्र विकास	*(c) Loans for Energy*		*1228.52*	*1354.27*	*1127.74*	*1421.73*
(ग) ऊर्जा के लिए उधार	Power Projects	6801	665.82	673.17	426.64	557.06
विद्युत परियोजनाएं	Petroleum	6802	...	206.10	206.10	134.67
पेट्रोलियम	Coal and Lignite	6803	562.70	475.00	495.00	730.00
कोयला और लिग्नाइट	*(d) Loans for Industry & Minerals*		*1561.11*	*1679.80*	*1820.17*	*2079.14*
(घ) उद्योग और खनिजों के लिए उधार	Village and Small Industries	6851	135.61	83.78	90.33	177.17
ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग						

विवरण - I भारत की समेकित निधि - पूंजी खाता - भुगतान
STATEMENT I - CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA - CAPITAL ACCOUNT - DISBURSEMENTS

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1986-87	(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees) बजट Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
लोहा और इस्पात उद्योग	Iron and Steel Industries	6852	72.18	501.71	451.75	628.86
अलौह धातु खनन और धातुकर्म उद्योग	Non-ferrous Mining & Metallurgical Industries	6853	114.90	104.57	103.71	158.08
सीमेंट और धातु-भिन्न खनिज उद्योग	Cement and Non-metallic Mineral Industries	6854	24.57	22.50	22.50	32.00
उर्वरक उद्योग	Fertilizer Industries	6855	263.20	239.40	380.23	304.50
पैट्रो-रसायन उद्योग	Petro-Chemical Industries	6856	299.24	152.00	130.00	88.56
रसायन उद्योग	Chemicals Industries	6857	47.94	11.80	16.30	14.69
इंजीनियरी उद्योग	Engineering Industries	6858	255.44	181.14	197.07	285.29
दूरसंचार और इलेक्ट्रानिकी उद्योग	Telecommunication and Electronic Industries	6859	34.33	45.05	41.44	36.21
उपभोक्ता उद्योग	Consumer Industries	6860	263.78	257.97	306.96	291.02
परमाणु ऊर्जा उद्योग	Atomic Energy Industries	6861	...	17.75	17.75	10.18
अन्य उद्योग	Other Industries	6875	1.45	1.70	1.70	1.85
अन्य उद्योग और खनिज	Other Industries and Minerals	6885	48.47	60.43	60.43	50.73
(ङ) परिवहन के लिए उधार	*(e) Loans for Transport*		*375.10*	*432.29*	*627.47*	*565.47*
रेलवे	Railways	7002	11.80	50.26	75.10	124.94
पत्तन और दीप स्तम्भ	Ports and Light Houses	7051	66.07	168.73	190.10	186.27
जलपरिवहन	Shipping	7052	145.00	108.65	222.00	125.56
नागर विमानन	Civil Aviation	7053	28.00	2.50	2.50	4.85
सड़क परिवहन	Road Transport	7055	98.46	91.05	114.00	101.25
अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन	Inland Water Transport	7056	7.77	10.10	11.50	12.60
अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	Other Transport Services	7075	18.00	1.00	12.27	10.00
(च) संचार के लिए उधार	*(f) Loans for Communications*		...	...	...	...
अन्य संचार सेवाएं	Other Communication services	7275	...	...	...	...
(छ) विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी तथा पर्यावरण के लिए उधार	*(g) Loans for Science, Technology and Environment*		*6.72*	*0.20*	*0.20*	*0.25*
अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	Other Scientific Research	7425	6.72	0.20	0.20	0.25
(ज) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिए उधार	*(h) Loans for General Economic Services*		*4.55*	*5.60*	*5.12*	*6.31*
पर्यटन	Tourism	7452	2.55	3.35	2.85	3.96
		7465	2.00	...	...	...
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	Other General Economic Services	7475	...	2.25	2.27	2.35
(ग) अन्य उधार	**C. OTHER LOANS**		**8457.25**	**9498.98**	**10254.50**	**10382.57**
राज्य सरकारों को उधार और अग्रिम	Loans and Advances to State Governments	7601	7685.35	9045.20	9896.13	9934.07
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को उधार और अग्रिम	Loans and Advances to Union Territory Governments	7602	209.92	27.61	27.02	29.49
विदेशी सरकारों को अग्रिम	Advances to Foreign Governments	7605	373.93	300.05	200.29	252.80
सरकारी कर्मचारियों आदि को उधार	Loans to Government Servants etc.	7610	186.28	124.70	129.00	164.00
विविध उधार	Miscellaneous Loans	7615	1.77	1.42	2.06	2.21
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को उधार	Loans Of Union territories		266.90	276.13	272.72	286.66
जोड़-उधार और अग्रिम	**TOTAL-LOANS AND ADVANCES**		**13430.61**	**13548.97**	**14613.03**	**15028.51**
जोड़ - पूंजीगत व्यय	***TOTAL-CAPITAL EXPENDITURE***		***175105.58***	***177069.03***	***157405.52***	***158149.13***
जोड़ - भारत की समेकित निधि - भुगतान	**TOTAL-CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA-DISBURSEMENTS**		**233213.93**	**240058.27**	**223971.60**	**233158.24**

विवरण I क- भारत की समेकित निधि पर 'भारित' भुगतान
STATEMENT IA - DISBURSEMENTS "CHARGED" ON THE CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट Budget 1987-88	(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees) संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
संसद	Parliament	2011	0.09	0.09	0.09
राष्ट्रपति,उपराष्ट्रपति आदि	President, Vice President, etc.	2012	1.83	2.10	2.20
न्याय प्रशासन	Administration of Justice	2014	7.87	12.72	9.99
लेखा-परीक्षा	Audit	2016	3.23	3.50	4.22
आय और व्यय पर करों का संग्रह	Collection of Taxes on Income and Expenditure	2020	0.02	4.48	0.02
सीमा शुल्क	Customs	2037	0.01	0.01	0.01
केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क	Union Excise Duties	2038	0.03	13.77	0.03
करेंसी,सिक्का निर्माण और टकसाल	Currency, Coinage and Mint	2046	0.00	0.05	0.01
अन्य वित्तकोषीय सेवाएं	Other Fiscal Services	2047	0.00	0.07	0.07
ब्याज संदाय	Interest Payments	2049	10650.00	11450.00	14100.00
लोक सेवा आयोग	Public Service Commission	2051	8.11	9.15	10.90
सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं	Secretariat-General Services	2052	0.03	0.02	0.03
जिला प्रशासन	District Administration	2053	0.00	0.11	0.00
पुलिस	Police	2055	0.04	0.36	0.15
पूर्ति और निपटान	Supplies and Disposals	2057	0.15	0.27	0.30
लेखन-सामग्री और मुद्रण	Stationery and Printing	2058	0.01	0.01	0.01
लोक निर्माण	Public Works	2059	0.00	0.01	0.00
विदेश कार्य	External Affairs	2061	0.01	0.01	0.01
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	Other Administrative Services	2070	0.01	0.01	0.01
पेंशन और अन्य सेवानिवृत्ति लाभ	Pensions and other Retirement Benefits	2071	9.47	5.65	5.10
विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	Miscellaneous General Services	2075	0.01	0.01	0.01
रक्षा सेवाएं-थल सेना	Defence Services-Army	2076	0.75	1.31	1.28
रक्षा सेवाएं-नौ सेना	Defence Services-Navy	2077	0.02	0.10	0.10
रक्षा सेवाएं-वायु सेना	Defence Services-Air Force	2078	0.12	0.12	0.12
आयुध कारखाने	Ordance Factories	2079	0.02	0.20	0.10
सामान्य शिक्षा	General Education	2202	0.01	0.03	0.01
तकनीकी शिक्षा	Technical Education	2203	0.00	0.03	0.00
चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	Medical and Public Health	2210	0.02	0.02	0.00
आवास	Housing	2216	2.29	2.66	2.59
सूचना और प्रचार	Information and Publicity	2220	0.00	0.02	0.02
प्रसारण	Broadcasting	2221	0.01	0.01	0.01
श्रम और नियोजन	Labour and Employment	2230	0.01	0.02	0.01
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	Social Security and Welfare	2235	0.02	0.07	0.07
कृषि कार्य	Crop Husbandry	2401	0.01	0.01	0.04
पशु पालन	Animal Husbandry	2403	0.00	0.01	0.00
खाद्य,भंडारण और भाण्डागारण	Food, Storage and Warehousing	2408	0.01	0.01	0.01
वृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई	Major and Medium Irrigation	2701	0.01	0.01	0.01
लघु सिंचाई	Minor Irrigation	2702	0.01	0.01	0.01
ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	Village and Small Industries	2851	9.00	9.00	4.00
उद्योग	Industries	2852	0.00	0.00	1.42
अलौह खनन और धातुकर्म उद्योग	Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries	2853	0.05	0.03	0.05
सड़क और पुल	Road Transport	3055	0.20	0.20	0.25
डाक सेवाएं	Postal Services	3201	0.11	0.10	0.03
दूरसंचार सेवाएं	Telecommunication Services	3225	0.50	50.50	0.50
परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान	Atomic Energy Research	3401	0.00	0.03	0.01
अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान	Space Research	3402	0.01	0.01	0.01
सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	0.13	0.96	0.00
सिद्धेश व्यापार और वित्तीय संस्थान	Census Surveys and Statistics	3454	0.00	0.05	0.22
सिविल पूर्ति	Civil Supplies	3456	0.01	0.01	0.01
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	Other General Economic Services	3475	0.09	0.55	0.00

विवरण I क- भारत की समेकित निधि पर "भारित" भुगतान
STATEMENT IA - DISBURSEMENTS "CHARGED" ON THE CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	करोड़ रुपए (In crores of Rupees) वास्तविक Accounts 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
राज्य सरकारों को सहायता अनुदान	Grants in aid to State Governments	3601	1411.41	1409.59	1480.39	
संघ उत्पाद शुल्क में राज्यों के हिस्से की अदायगी	Payment of States' Share of Union Excise Duties	3603	6781.76	7002.37	7766.76	
जोड़- राजस्व खाते से पूरे किए जाने वाले भुगतान	**Total - Disbursements met from Revenue**		**18887.50**	**19980.44**	**23391.19**	
करेंसी, सिक्का निर्माण और टकसाल	Currency, Coinage and Mint	4046	0.02	0.02	0.02	
लोक निर्माण	Public Works	4059	0.12	0.22	0.25	
रक्षा सेवाएं	Defence Services	4076	7.45	7.45	12.70	
चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	Medical and Public Health	4210	0.00	0.07	0.00	
आवास	Housing	4216	2.35	1.87	1.75	
शहरी विकास	Urban Development	4217	31.00	16.00	26.00	
प्रसारण	Broadcasting	4221	0.10	0.08	0.10	
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	Social Security and Welfare	4235	0.01	0.00	0.00	
कृषि कार्य	Crop Husbandry	4401	0.10	0.02	0.10	
पशुपालन	Animal Husbandry	4403	0.00	0.01	0.00	
बाढ़ नियंत्रण परियोजनाएं	Flood Control Projects	4711	0.10	0.10	0.10	
लोहा और इस्पात उद्योग	Iron & Steel Industries	4852	0.01	0.01	0.05	
सड़कें और पुल	Roads and Bridges	5054	0.02	0.04	0.00	
दूरसंचार सेवाएं	Telecommunication Services	5225	0.01	0.01	0.01	
अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान	Space Research	5402	0.02	0.01	0.02	
केन्द्रीय सरकार का आन्तरिक ऋण	Internal Debt of Central Government	6001	151084.28	131091.55	130896.24	
विदेशी ऋण	External Debt	6002	1036.52	1167.76	1335.52	
राज्य सरकारों को उधार और अग्रिम	Loans and Advances to State Governments	7601	9045.20	9896.13	9934.07	
जोड़ - राजस्व खाते से बाहर के पूंजीगत भुगतान	**TOTAL-CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT**		**161207.31**	**142181.35**	**142206.93**	
जोड़-भारत की समेकित निधि पर 'भारित भुगतान	***Total-Disbursements 'Charged' on The Consolidated Fund of India***		***180094.81***	***162161.79***	***165598.12***	

विवरण II- भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि - निवल
STATEMENT II - CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA - NET

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88	करोड़ रुपए (In crores of Rupees) संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
आकस्मिकता निधि	CONTINGENCY FUND	8000	..	..	..	..

विवरण III - भारत का लोक खाता - प्राप्तियां
STATEMENT III - PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA -RECEIPTS

		वास्तविक Accounts 1986-87	करोड़ रुपए (in crores of Rupees) बजट Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
क. अल्प बचतें, भविष्य निधियां, आदि	A. SMALL SAVINGS, PROVIDENT FUNDS ETC.	15686.95	16450.18	16923.75	18392.56
(क) अल्प बचतें (5-वर्षीय आवधि जमा को छोड़कर)	(a) Small Savings (excl. 5 year Time Dep.)	7599.35	8670.00	8577.00	9164.00
(ख) 5 वर्षीय आवधि जमा योजना	(b) 5 year Time Deposits	530.36	200.00	300.00	400.00
(ग) भविष्य निधियां	(c) Provident Funds:	1833.11	1596.59	2062.81	2249.42
(i) सरकारी भविष्य निधियां	(i) State Provident Funds	1578.30	1321.59	1662.81	1799.42
(ii) लोक भविष्य निधियां	(ii) Public Provident Funds	254.81	275.00	400.00	450.00
(घ) अन्य खाते	(d) Other Accounts:	5724.13	5983.59	5983.94	6579.14
(i) डाक बीमा और जीवन वार्षिकी निधि	(i) Postal Insurance and Life Annuity Fund.	89.56	102.72	100.56	119.80
(ii) अन्य मदें	(ii) Other Items	5634.57	5880.87	5883.38	6459.34
ख. आरक्षित निधियां	B. RESERVE FUNDS	2212.75	2637.17	2754.55	3171.75
(क) सकयाज आरक्षित निधियां	(a) Reserve Funds bearing Interest	1874.13	2433.74	2402.47	2859.70
(i) रेलवे निधियां	(i) Railway Funds	1809.48	2054.50	2080.20	2346.00
(ii) दूर संचार निधियां	(ii) Telecommunication Funds	22.48	319.33	287.69	487.00
(iii) अन्य आरक्षित निधियां	(iii) Other Reserve Funds	42.17	59.91	34.58	26.70
(ख) निरंकित आरक्षित निधियां	(b) Reserve Funds not bearing interest	338.62	203.43	352.08	312.05
(i) केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि	(i) Central Road Fund	6.89	8.35	5.26	7.31
(ii) राष्ट्रीय राजपथ स्थायी पुल शुल्क निधि	(ii) National Highways Permanent Bridges Fee Fund	11.68	10.97	10.97	12.00
(iii) खान कल्याण निधियां	(iii) Mines Welfare Funds	17.52	4.37	5.23	7.40
(iv) चीनी विकास निधि	(iv) Sugar Development Fund	80.01	90.00	90.00	110.00
(v) रेलवे सुरक्षा निधीत कार्य निधि	(v) Railway Safety Works Fund	2.61	1.55	2.36	2.36
(vi) अन्य आरक्षित निधियां	(vi) Other Reserve Funds	219.91	88.19	238.26	172.98
ग. जमा रकमें और अग्रिम	C. DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES	14110.39	10942.21	13126.49	12113.25
(क) सकयाज जमा रकमें	(a) Deposits bearing interest:	1971.26	1687.14	1922.20	1491.22
(i) राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष	(i) National Defence Fund	4.81	3.50	5.12	5.06
(ii) परिवार पेंशन व जीवन बीमा निधि, आदि	(ii) Family Pension-cum-Life Assurance Fund, etc.	427.03	616.35	612.17	646.17
(iii) अन्य जमा रकमें	(iii) Other Deposits	1539.42	1067.29	1304.91	839.99
(ख) निरंकित जमा रकमें	(b) Deposits not bearing Interest:	8833.83	6497.22	8371.77	7704.76
(i) सिविल जमा रकमें	(i) Civil Deposits	5399.97	5613.91	5657.37	5522.01
(ii) स्थानीय निधियों की जमा रकमें	(ii) Deposits of Local Funds	6.47	22.20	37.00	40.00
(iii) भारत-अमेरिका करार, 1974 के अन्तर्गत खाते	(iii) Accounts under Indo-US Agreement 1974.	5.88	4.20	4.20	...
(iv) अन्य जमा रकमें	(iv) Other Deposits	3421.51	856.91	2673.20	2142.75
(ग) अग्रिम	(c) Advances	3305.30	2757.85	2832.52	2917.27
घ. उचंत और विविध	D. SUSPENSE AND MISCELLANEOUS:	646.15	0.71	...	...
उचंत खाते (निवल)	Suspense Accounts (Net)	...	...	...	...
चेक और बिल (निवल)	Cheques and Bills (Net)	380.30	...	...	...
विभागीय शेष (निवल)	Departmental Balances (Net)	...	...	...	...
रोकड़ बाकी निवेश खाता (निवल)	Cash Balance Investment	...	...	...	...
अन्य	Others	265.85	0.71	...	...
ङ. प्रेषित रकमें	E. REMITTANCES:	473.37	6158.13	6357.27	6725.33
(i) मनीआर्डर	(i) Money Orders	...	2196.00	3400.00	3400.00
(ii) अन्य प्रेषित रकमें	(ii) Other Remittances	473.37	3962.13	2957.27	3325.33
जोड़-लोक खाता प्राप्तियां	TOTAL - PUBLIC ACCOUNT RECEIPTS	33129.61	36188.40	39162.06	40402.89
कुल जोड़ - (I + II + III)	GRAND TOTAL - (I + II + III)	255890.10	265170.16	250476.23	260552.90
रोकड़ बाकी	CASH BALANCE	106.01	50.50	706.75	51.61
जोड़	TOTAL	255996.11	265220.66	251182.98	260604.51

विवरण III - भारत का लोक खाता - भुगतान
STATEMENT III - PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA -DISBURSEMENTS

		वास्तविक Accounts 1986-87	करोड़ रुपए (In crores of Rupees) बजट Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
क. अल्प बचतें, भविष्य निधियां, आदि	*A. SMALL SAVINGS, PROVIDENT FUNDS ETC.*	*7591.80*	*7270.25*	*8544.01*	*9013.27*
(क) अल्प बचतें(5-वर्षीय आवधि जमा को छोड़कर)	(a) Small Savings (excl. 5 year Time Dep.)	3652.81	4470.00	4377.00	4564.00
(ख) 5 वर्षीय आवधि जमा योजना	(b) 5 year Time Deposits	1201.13	1200.00	1200.00	1300.00
(ग) भविष्य निधियां	(c) Provident Funds:	931.08	961.12	1162.81	1249.42
(I) सरकारी भविष्य निधियां	(i) State Provident Funds	811.16	841.12	1012.81	1069.42
(II) लोक भविष्य निधियां	(ii) Public Provident Funds	119.92	120.00	150.00	180.00
(घ) अन्य खाते	(d) Other Accounts:	1806.78	639.13	1804.20	1899.85
(I) डाक बीमा और जीवन वार्षिकी निधि	(i) Postal Insurance and Life Annuity Fund.	23.52	29.73	26.54	30.71
(II) अन्य मदें	(ii) Other Items	1783.26	609.40	1777.66	1869.14
ख. संरक्षित निधियां	*B. RESERVE FUNDS*	*1941.22*	*2369.54*	*2498.83*	*2954.92*
(क) ब्याज संरक्षित निधियां	*(a) Reserve Funds bearing Interest*	*1812.39*	*2229.00*	*2256.00*	*2724.15*
(I) रेलवे निधियां	(i) Railway Funds	1791.33	1907.23	1971.10	2240.15
(II) दूर संचार निधियां	(ii) Telecommunication Funds	20.00	316.50	284.90	484.00
(III) अन्य संरक्षित निधियां	(iii) Other Reserve Funds	1.06	5.27	...	...
(ख) निष्पादि संरक्षित निधियां	*(b) Reserve Funds not bearing interest*	*128.83*	*140.54*	*242.03*	*230.77*
(I) केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि	(i) Central Road Fund	6.88	8.35	5.26	7.31
(II) राष्ट्रीय राजपथ स्थायी पुल शुल्क निधि	(ii) National Highways Permanent Bridges Fee Fund	1.40	10.97	10.97	12.00
(III) खान कल्याण निधियां	(iii) Mines Welfare Funds	11.27	8.09	7.04	7.44
(IV) चीनी विकास निधि	(iv) Sugar Development Fund	36.57	67.10	43.10	106.11
(V) रेलवे सुरक्षा निर्माण कार्य निधि	(v) Railway Safety Works Fund	1.42	2.84	5.34	7.41
(VI) अन्य संरक्षित निधियां	(vi) Other Reserve Funds	71.29	43.19	170.32	90.50
ग. जमा रकमें और अग्रिम	*C. DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES*	*10798.55*	*9660.17*	*10094.55*	*9092.25*
(क) ब्याज जमा रकमें	*(a) Deposits bearing interest:*	*778.71*	*356.10*	*945.03*	*282.62*
(I) राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष	(i) National Defence Fund	6.65	1.00	0.93	1.00
(II) परिवार पेंशन व जीवन बीमा निधि, आदि	(ii) Family Pension-cum-Life Assurance Fund, etc.	...	45.00	30.50	36.50
(III) अन्य जमा रकमें	(iii) Other Deposits	772.06	310.10	913.60	245.12
(ख) निष्पादन जमा रकमें	*(b) Deposits not bearing Interest:*	*6749.91*	*6366.37*	*6306.77*	*5887.23*
(I) सिविल जमा रकमें	(i) Civil Deposits	5243.27	5463.82	5457.56	5345.10
(II) स्थानीय निधियों की जमा रकमें	(ii) Deposits of Local Funds	5.02	12.05	21.00	23.00
(III) भारत-अमेरिका करार, 1974 के अन्तर्गत खाते	(iii) Accounts under Indo-US Agreement 1974.	83.75	75.60	75.60	...
(IV) अन्य जमा रकमें	(iv) Other Deposits	1417.87	814.90	752.61	519.13
(ग) अग्रिम	*(c) Advances*	*3269.93*	*2937.70*	*2842.75*	*2922.40*
घ. उचंत और विविध	*D. SUSPENSE AND MISCELLANEOUS:*	*904.70*	*1.05*	...	...
उचंत खाते (निवल)	Suspense Accounts (Net)	352.72	...	...	...
चैक और बिल (निवल)	Cheques and Bills (Net)	...	...	...	...
विभागीय शेष (निवल)	Departmental Balances (Net)	279.65	...	...	...
रोकड़ बाकी निवेश खाता(निवल)	Cash Balance Investment	...	...	...	...
अन्य	Others	272.33	1.05	...	...
ङ. प्रेषित रकमें	*E. REMITTANCES:*	*839.16*	*5810.98*	*6023.18*	*6334.66*
(I) मनी आर्डर	(i) Money Orders	89.55	2196.00	3400.00	3400.00
(II) अन्य प्रेषित रकमें	(ii) Other Remittances	749.61	3614.98	2623.18	2934.66
जोड़-लोक खाता भागिनया	TOTAL - PUBLIC ACCOUNT DISBURSEMENTS	22075.43	25111.99	27159.77	27395.10
कुल जोड़ - (I + II + III)	GRAND TOTAL - (I + II + III)	255289.36	265170.26	251131.37	260553.34
रोकड़ बाकी	*CASH BALANCE*	*706.75*	*50.40*	*51.61*	*51.17*
जोड़	*TOTAL*	*255996.11*	*265220.66*	*251182.98*	*260604.51*

विधान मंडल रहित संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की प्राप्तियां और व्यय
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF UNION TERRITORIES WITHOUT LEGISLATURE

प्राप्तियां RECEIPTS	(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. in crores) बजट Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89	व्यय EXPENDITURE	बजट Budget 1987-88	(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. in crores) संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
				दिल्ली DELHI			
कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	617.00	637.53	695.80	राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	531.11	609.26	638.00
कर-भिन्न राजस्व Non Tax Revenue	15.05	18.00	19.46	पूंजीगत व्यय Capital Expenditure	23.07	54.49	88.14
				ऋण और अग्रिम Loans and Advances	272.12	268.55	282.36
जोड़ Total	**632.05**	**655.53**	**715.26**	जोड़ Total	**826.30**	**932.30**	**1008.50**
				चंडीगढ़ CHANDIGARH			
कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	33.06	48.48	49.72	राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	90.26	99.47	99.10
कर-भिन्न राजस्व Non Tax Revenue	28.76	36.26	42.04	पूंजीगत व्यय Capital Expenditure	19.75	20.81	23.18
				ऋण और अग्रिम Loans and Advances	3.01	3.01	3.00
जोड़ Total	**61.82**	**84.74**	**91.76**	जोड़ Total	**113.02**	**123.29**	**125.28**
				अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS			
कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	1.57	2.21	2.21	राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	69.46	80.35	85.45
कर-भिन्न राजस्व Non Tax Revenue	13.85	17.78	18.05	पूंजीगत व्यय Capital Expenditure	40.64	39.47	60.92
				ऋण और अग्रिम Loans and Advances	0.17	0.25	0.39
जोड़ Total	**15.42**	**19.99**	**20.26**	जोड़ Total	**110.27**	**120.07**	**146.76**
				दादरा और नगर हवेली DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI			
कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	0.83	0.83	0.48	राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	11.06	12.04	14.25
कर-भिन्न राजस्व Non Tax Revenue	3.24	6.79	11.89	पूंजीगत व्यय Capital Expenditure	4.65	4.72	4.41
				ऋण और अग्रिम Loans and Advances	0.20	0.24	0.24
जोड़ Total	**4.07**	**7.62**	**12.37**	जोड़ Total	**15.91**	**17.00**	**18.90**
				लक्षद्वीप LAKSHADWEEP			
कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	0.03	0.03	0.03	राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	22.51	24.09	24.86
कर-भिन्न राजस्व Non Tax Revenue	0.91	0.91	0.91	पूंजीगत व्यय Capital Expenditure	2.02	9.32	9.16
				ऋण और अग्रिम Loans and Advances	0.07	0.11	0.11
जोड़ Total	**0.94**	**0.94**	**0.94**	जोड़ Total	**24.60**	**33.52**	**34.13**
				दमन और दीव DAMAN AND DIU			
कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	..	1.81	1.92	राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	12.67	12.67	12.43
कर-भिन्न राजस्व Non Tax Revenue	..	9.32	10.77	पूंजीगत व्यय Capital Expenditure	9.54	9.54	11.04
				ऋण और अग्रिम Loans and Advances	0.56	0.56	0.56
जोड़ Total	..	**11.13**	**12.69**	जोड़ Total	**22.77**	**22.77**	**24.03**
				सारांश SUMMARY			
कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	652.49	690.89	750.16	राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	737.07	837.88	874.09
कर-भिन्न राजस्व Non Tax Revenue	61.81	89.06	103.12	पूंजीगत व्यय Capital Expenditure	99.67	138.35	196.85
				ऋण और अग्रिम Loans and Advances	276.13	272.72	286.66
जोड़ Total	714.30	779.95	853.28	जोड़ Total	1112.87	1248.95	1357.60

Budget at a Glance

बजट का सार *Budget at a Glance*

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

	1986-87 वास्तविक Actuals	1987-88 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates	1987-88 संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates	1988-89 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates
राजस्व प्राप्तियां Revenue Receipts	32898	36688	38122	42798
राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	40674	43430	46619	52640
राजस्व घाटा Revenue Deficit	*7776*	*6742*	*8497*	*9842*
पूंजी प्राप्तियां Capital Receipts	18529	20566	21959	23278
पूंजी व्यय Capital Expenditure	19014	19512	19542	20920
कुल प्राप्तियां Total Receipts	***51427***	***57254***	***60081***	***66076***
कुल व्यय Total Expenditure	***59688***	***62942***	***66161***	***73560***
कुल घाटा OVERALL DEFICIT	**8261**	**5688**	**6080**	**7484**
भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार को दिए गए निवल ऋण में वृद्धि Increase in net RBI Credit to Central Government #	7091	5688 ##	6230	7484 ##

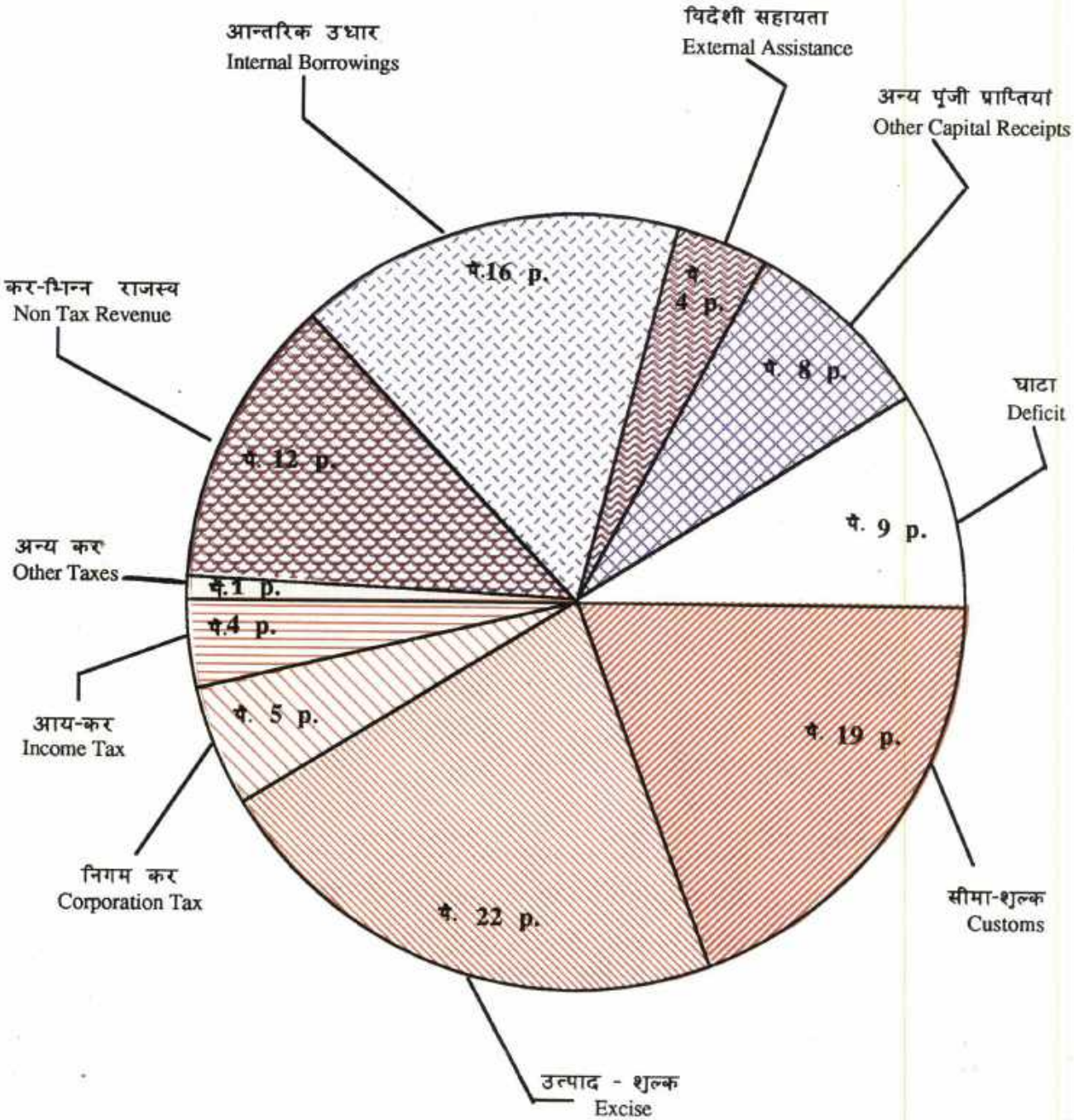
\# *भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार को दिए गए ऋणों में हुई अन्य घट-बढ़ सहित ।*

\# *including other variations in Reserve Bank of India's credit to Central Government.*

\#\# *इसका अलग से अनुमान नहीं लगाया गया ।*

\#\# *Not independently estimated.*

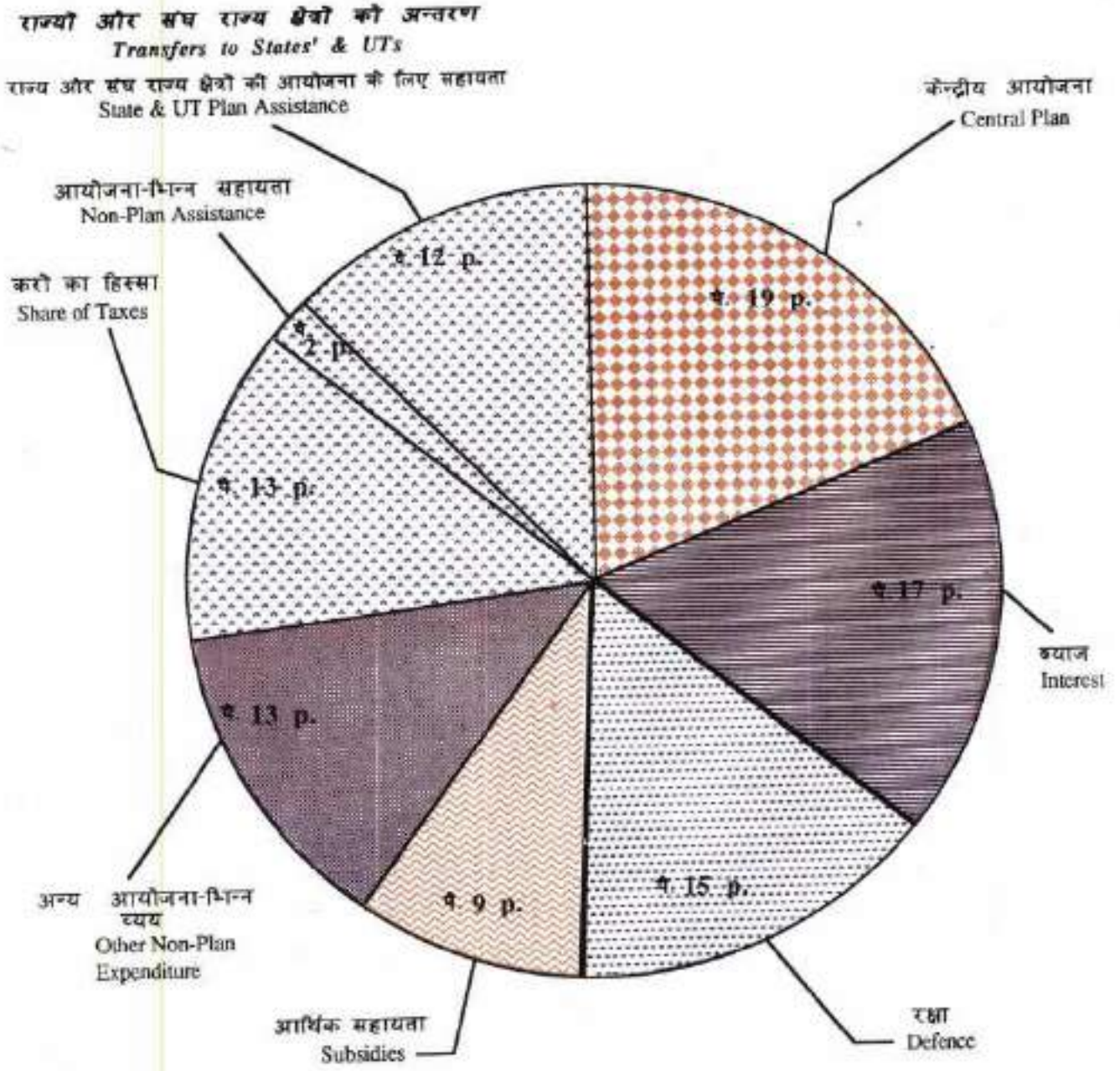
रुपया आता है
Rupee Comes



टिप्पणीः- इसमें सरकारी उद्यमों के संसाधन और उनसे पूरा किया जाने वाला आयोजना परिव्यय शामिल नहीं है ।
कर-राजस्व में, करों और शुल्कों में राज्यों का हिस्सा शामिल है ।

Note :- *Exclusive of Resources of Public Enterprises and Plan outlays met from them.*
Tax Revenue is inclusive of States' share of taxes and duties.

रुपया जाता है
Rupee Goes



टिप्पणी:- इसमें सरकारी उद्यमों के संसाधन और उनसे पूरा किया जाने वाला आयोजना परिव्यय शामिल नहीं है ।
कर-राजस्व में, करों और शुल्कों में राज्यों का हिस्सा शामिल है ।

Note :- *Exclusive of Resources of Public Enterprises and Plan outlays met from them.*

Tax Revenue is inclusive of States' share of taxes and duties.

राजस्व बजट
Revenue Budget

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

प्राप्तियां Receipts	1987-88 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates	1987-88 संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates	1988-89 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates
कर-राजस्व (केन्द्र का हिस्सा) Tax Revenue (Centre's Share)	27711	28337	31890
ब्याज प्राप्तियां Interest Receipts	6262	6084	7187
लाभांश और लाभ Dividends and Profits	520	554	572
अन्य कर-भिन्न राजस्व Other Non-Tax Revenue	2195	3147	3149
राजस्व घाटा Revenue Deficit	6742	8497	9842
	43430	**46619**	**52640**

व्यय Expenditure	1987-88 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates	1987-88 संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates	1988-89 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates
ब्याज अदाय Interest Payments	10650	11450	14100
रक्षा (राजस्व) Defence (Revenue)	8534	8893	9128
मुख्य आर्थिक सहायता Major Subsidies	4780	5370	6391
अन्य आयोजना-भिन्न Other Non-Plan	9845	10893	12317
आयोजना व्यय Plan Expenditure:			
राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की आयोजना State and U.T.Plans	3544	3847	3817
केन्द्रीय आयोजना Central Plan	6077	6166	6887
	43430	**46619**	**52640**

पूंजी बजट
Capital Budget

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां Receipts	1987-88 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates	1987-88 संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates	1988-89 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates
ऋणों की वसूली Recovery of Loans	4053	4384	4281
बाजार उधार Market Borrowings	6300	7000	7000
विदेशी सहायता (ऋण और जमा) External Assistance (Loans and Credits)	2688	2630	3142
अल्प बचतें (केन्द्र का हिस्सा) Small Savings (Centre's share)	1000	1000	1150
अन्य पूंजी प्राप्तियां Other Capital Receipts	6525	6945	7705
कुल घाटा Overall Deficit	5688	6080	7484
	26254	**28039**	**30762**

व्यय Expenditure	1987-88 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates	1987-88 संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates	1988-89 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates
राजस्व घाटा Revenue Deficit	6742	8497	9842
रक्षा (पूंजी) Defence (Capital)	3978	3107	3872
अन्य आयोजना-गैर योजना Other Non-Plan	1478	1523	2038
आयोजना व्यय: Plan Expenditure:			
राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की अनुदान State and U.T. plans	5210	6034	5897
केन्द्रीय आयोजना Central Plan	8846	8878	9113
	26254	**28039**	**30762**

कर-राजस्व *Tax Revenue*

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

		1987-88 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates	1987-88 संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates	1988-89 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates**
सकल कर-राजस्व	**Gross Tax Revenue**	**36917**	**37935**	**42552**
निगम-कर	Corporation Tax	3537	3650	4099
आय-कर	Income Tax	2845	3350	3660
व्यय-कर अधिनियम,1987	Expenditure-tax Act,1987	—	20	50
सम्पदा-शुल्क	Estate Duty	10	9	3
धन-कर	Wealth Tax	120	120	130
दान-कर	Gift Tax	11	10	10
सीमा-शुल्क	Customs	12867	13500	15626
संघ उत्पाद शुल्क	Union Excise Duties	16826	16580	18172
अन्य कर	Other Taxes	92	58	100
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के कर*	Taxes of Union Territories*	609	638	702
घटाइए राज्यों का हिस्सा	*Less States' Share*	*9206*	*9598*	*10662*
आय कर	Income Tax	2225	2589	2773
सम्पदा शुल्क	Estate Duty	7	6	---
संघ उत्पाद-शुल्क	Union Excise Duties	6974	7003	7889
निवल कर राजस्व	**Net Tax Revenue**	**27711**	**28337**	**31890**
* *स्थानीय निकायों को समनुदिष्ट राशि को घटाकर ।*				
* *net of assignments to local bodies*		*43*	*53*	*48*

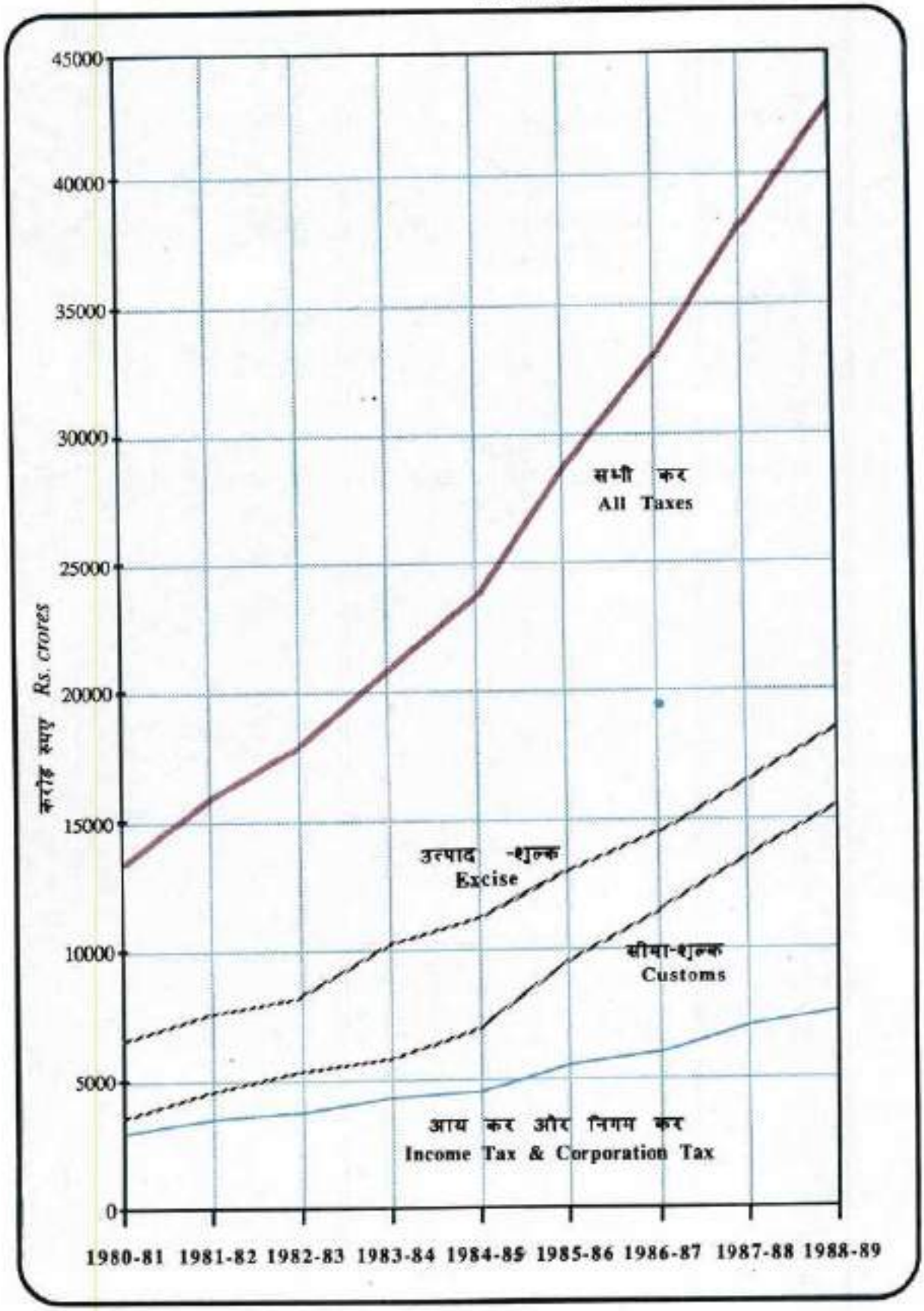
** *बजट प्रस्तावों के प्रभाव सहित, जो नीचे दिया गया है ।*

** *includes effect of Budget proposals as below:-*

		बजट प्रस्ताव Budget proposals	राज्यों का हिस्सा States' share	केन्द्र के लिए निवल Net for the Centre
निगम-कर	Corporation Tax	49	—	49
आय कर	Income Tax	10	- 94	104
सीमा-शुल्क	Customs	307	—	307
संघ उत्पाद-शुल्क	Union Excise Duties	239	122	117
धन कर	Wealth Tax	10	—	10
जोड़	**TOTAL**	**615**	**28**	**587**

कर राजस्व की वृद्धि
Growth of Tax Revenues

(वर्तमान मूल्यों पर) (at current prices)



कर-भिन्न प्राप्तियां Non-Tax Receipts

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		1987-88 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates	1987-88 संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates	1988-89 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates
ब्याज सम्बन्धी प्राप्तियां	Interest Receipts	6262	6084	7187
लाभांश और लाभ	Dividends & Profits	520	554	572
अन्य कर-भिन्न राजस्व*	Other Non-Tax Revenue*	1683	2592	2557
ऋणों की वसूलियां**	Recoveries of Loans**	4053	4384	4281
बाजार उधार	Market Borrowings	6300	7000	7000
विदेशी सहायता***	External Assistance***	3200	3185	3734
अल्प बचतें ****	Small Savings****	1000	1000	1150
विशेष जमा	Special Deposits	2820	3875	4325
भविष्य निधियां	Provident Funds	635	900	1000
अन्य*****	Others*****	3070	2170	2380
जोड़-कर-भिन्न प्राप्तियां	**TOTAL-Non-Tax Receipts**	**29543**	**31744**	**34186**
राजस्व प्राप्तियां	Revenue Receipts	8977	9785	10908
पूंजी प्राप्तियां	Capital Receipts	20566	21959	23278

*इसमें वाणिज्यिक विभागों से सम्बन्धित प्राप्तियां शामिल नहीं हैं डाक दरों में हुई वृद्धि को हिसाब में शामिल किया गया है।	*excluding receipts ralating to commercial departments taking into account effect of revision of Postal tariff	2259	2086	2196 (49)
** इसमें राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों से अल्पावधिक ऋणों और अग्रिमों की वसूलियां शामिल नहीं हैं।	**excluding recoveries of short-term loans and advances from State & U.T. Governments	1160	1175	1200
*** विदेशी अनुदानों सहित	*** including external grants	512	555	592
****अल्प बचत संग्रह के आधार पर राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को दिए जाने वाले ऋणों को घटाकर।	**** net of loans to State & U.T. Governments against small savings collections	3200	3200	3450
***** इसमें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष की प्रतिभूतियों के अनुरूप प्राप्तियां शामिल नहीं हैं।	***** excluding receipts corresponding to the issue of securities to IMF	876	1029	147
राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में निवेश	investments in nationalised banks	200	200	200

पूंजीगत प्राप्तियां वापसी-अदायगियों को घटाकर दर्शाई गई हैं।
Capital receipts are net of repayments.

आयोजना परिव्यय
Plan Outlay

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

	1987-88 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates	1987-88 संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates	1988-89 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates
1. बजट में आयोजना व्यय **Plan Expenditure in the Budget**	**23677**	**24925**	**25714**
राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	9621	10013	10704
पूंजीगत व्यय Capital Expenditure	14056	14912	15010
2. घटाइए -राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की आयोजनाओं के लिए सहायता *Less* Assistance for State & U.T. Plans	8754	9881	9714
3. केन्द्रीय आयोजना के लिए बजट समर्थन(1-2) Budget Support for Central Plan (1-2)	14923	15044	16000
4. *जोड़िए -सरकारी उद्यमों के साधन Add Resources of Public Enterprises*	*9699*	*10657*	*12715*
5. **जोड़ - केन्द्रीय आयोजना (3+4)** ***TOTAL CENTRAL PLAN (3+4)***	**24622**	**25701**	**28715**

केन्द्रीय आयोजना का क्षेत्र-वार परिव्यय
Central Plan Outlay by Sectors

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		1987-88 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates	1987-88 संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates	1988-89 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates
कृषि	Agriculture	912	1157	1078
ग्रामीण विकास	Rural Development	1651	1744	1762
सिंचाई और बाढ़-नियंत्रण	Irrigation and flood control	167	174	217
ऊर्जा	Energy	7690	7937	9196
उद्योग और खनिज	Industry and Minerals	4716	4912	4789
परिवहन	Transport	4376	4639	5572
संचार	Communications	1229	1503	1820
विज्ञान,प्रौद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण	Science, Technology and Environment	630	579	751
सामाजिक सेवाएं	Social Services	3011	2842	3268
अन्य	Others	240	214	262
जोड़	**TOTAL**	**24622**	**25701**	**28715**

आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय Non-Plan Expenditure

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		1987-88 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates	1987-88 संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates	1988-89 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates
1. ब्याज	1. Interest	**10650**	**11450**	**14100**
2. रक्षा	2. Defence	**12512**	**12000**	**13000**
3.मुख्य आर्थिक सहायता (सब्सिडी)	3. Major Subsidies	**4780**	**5370**	**6391**
खाद्य	Food	2000	2200	2300
उर्वरक	Fertilisers	1910	2210	3000
निर्यात संवर्धन	Export promotion	870	960	1091
4. अन्य आर्थिक सहायता	4. Other Subsidies	**827**	**909**	**925**
5. राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को अनुदान और उधार*	5. Grants & Loans to States & U.Ts.*	**1776**	**1895**	**2210**
6.बिना विधानमंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का व्यय	6. Expenditure of U.T.s without Legislature	**468**	**579**	**643**
7.विदेशी सरकारों को अनुदान और उधार	7. Grants & Loans to foreign Governments	**445**	**368**	**433**
8. सामान्य सेवाएं (राज्य के अंग, कर संग्रह, पुलिस, पेंशनें आदि)	8. General Services (organs of State,tax collection, police, pensions, etc.)	**4119**	**4346**	**5213**
9.सामाजिक सेवाएं शिक्षा स्वास्थ्य,प्रसारण आदि)	9. Social Services (education, health, broadcasting etc.)	**1029**	**1142**	**1250**
10. आर्थिक सेवाएं** (कृषि,उद्योग, विद्युत, परिवहन, संचार, विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी आदि)	10.Economic Services** (agriculture, industry, power, transport, communi-cations, science and technology etc.)	**1510**	**1888**	**1935**
11. आयोजना-भिन्न पूंजीगत परिव्यय	11.Non Plan Capital Outlay	**527**	**550**	**768**
12. सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न उधार	12.Non Plan Loans to Public Enterprises	**465**	**572**	**768**
13.अन्य आयोजना-भिन्न उधार	13.Other Non Plan Loans	**157**	**167**	**210**
जोड़	*TOTAL*	***39265***	***41236***	***47846***
राजस्व व्यय	Revenue Expenditure	33809	36606	41936
पूंजीगत व्यय	Capital Expenditure	5456	4630	5910

* *इसमें आर्थिक सहायताओं के अन्तर्गत सम्मिलित अनुदान शामिल नहीं है ।*

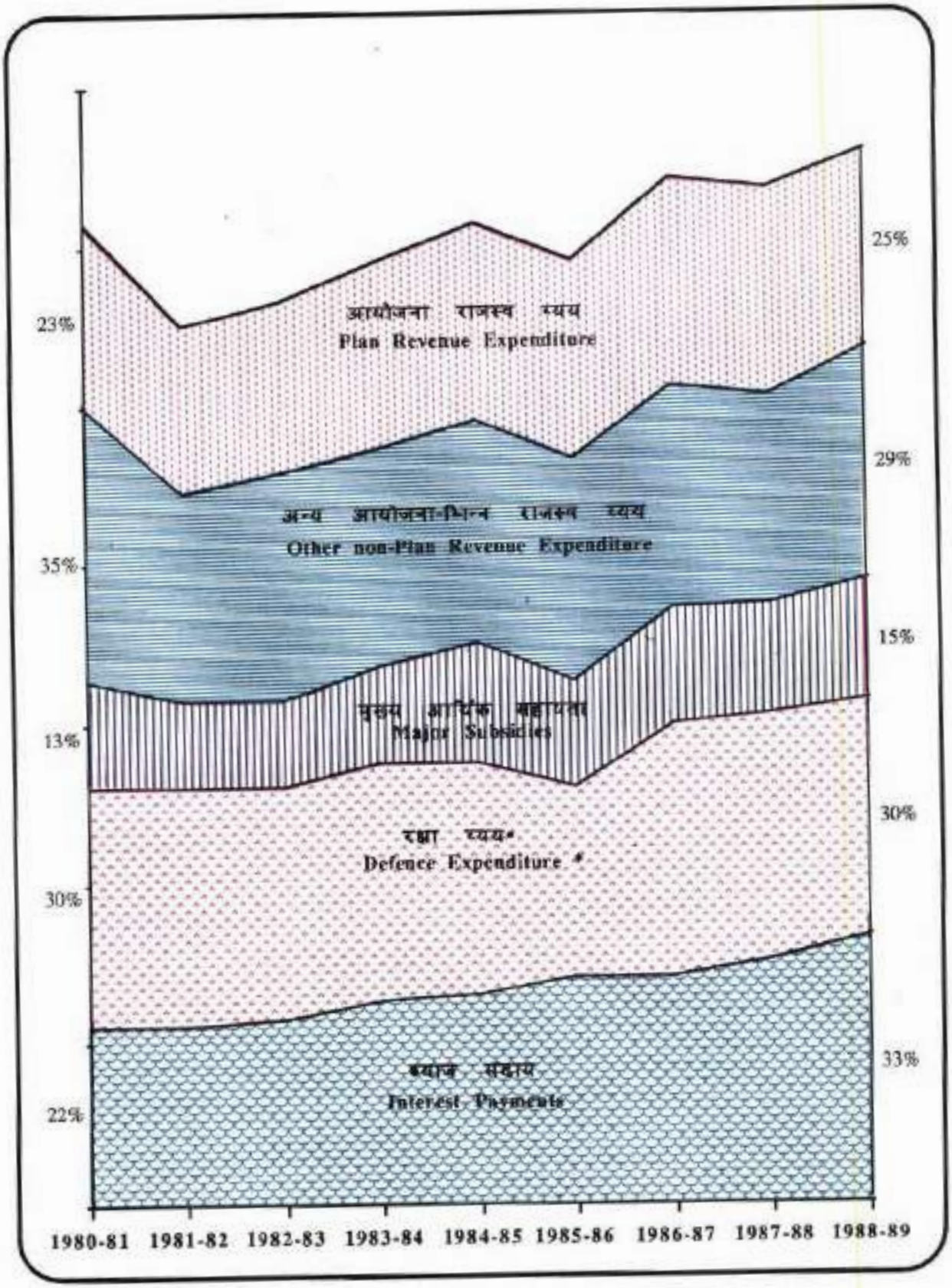
* *Excluding grants taken under subsidies.*

** *इसमें डाक दरों में वृद्धि होने के कारण ब्याज प्राप्तियों में 49 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित राशि को हिसाब में लेते हुए डाक सेवाओं पर होने वाला निवल व्यय शामिल है ।*

** *Includes net expenditure on Postal services after taking into account the estimated increase of Rs. 49 crores in Postal receipts because of revision of postal tariff.*

राजस्व प्राप्तियों के प्रतिशत के रूप में राजस्व व्यय

Revenue Expenditure as percentage of Revenue Receipts



* पूंजी परिव्यय सहित

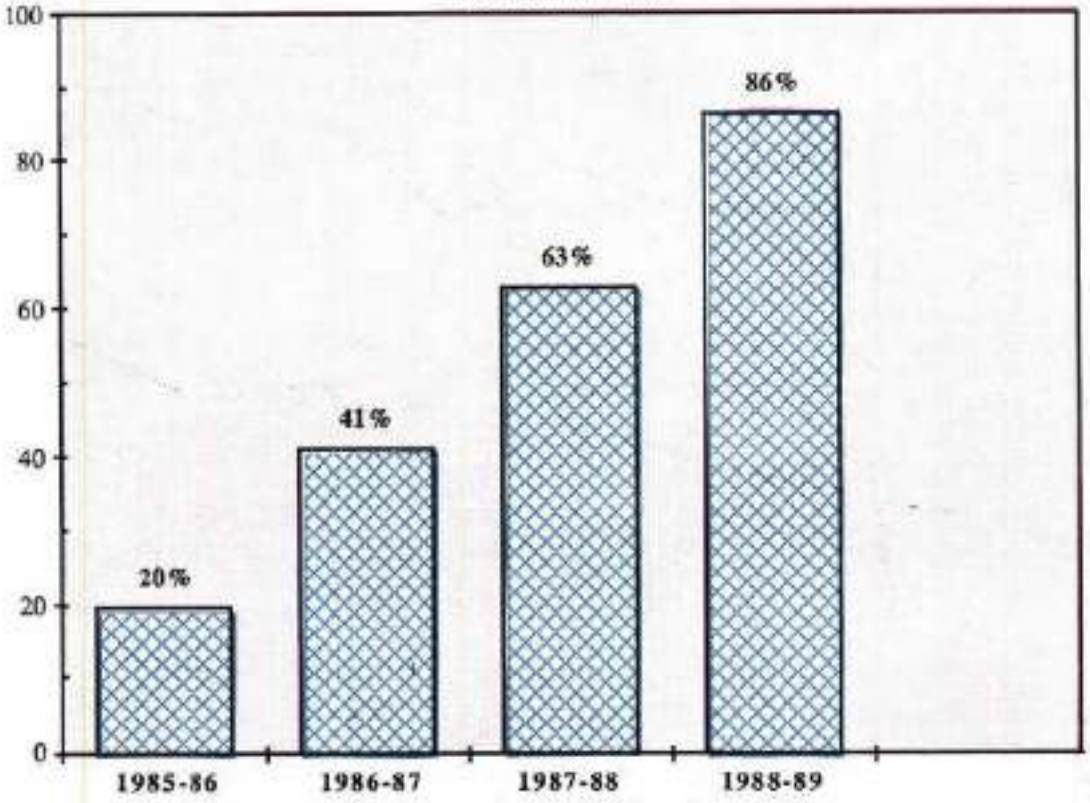
* *including capital outlay.*

केन्द्रीय आयोजना का वर्षवार परिव्यय
Yearwise Outlay of Central Plan

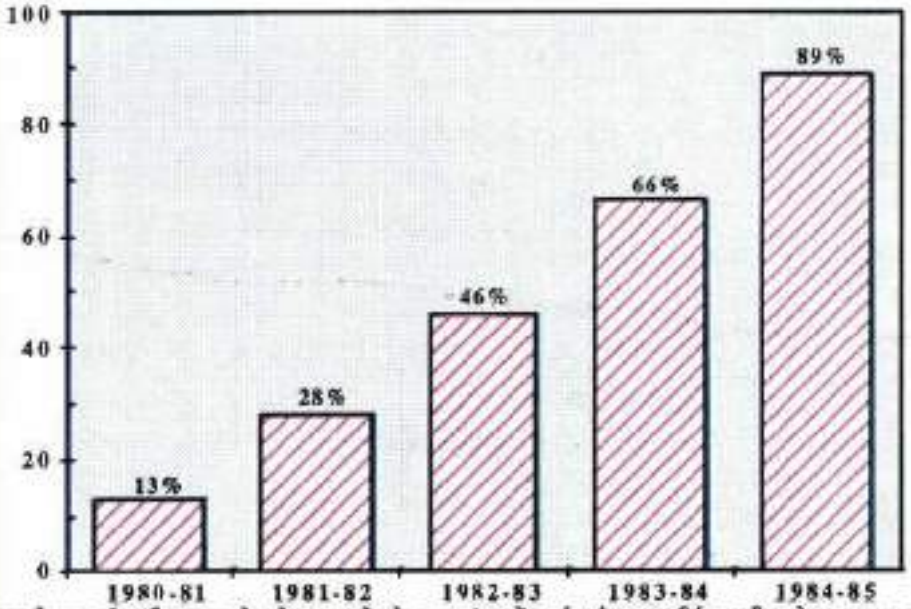
वास्तविक रूप में कुल परिव्यय का संचयी प्रतिशत*)

(Cumulative percentage to the total outlay in real terms*)

सातवीं आयोजना
Seventh Plan



छठी आयोजना
Sixth Plan



* छठी आयोजना के परिव्यय को थोक मूल्यों के सूचकांक में हुई औसत वार्षिक वृद्धि के अनुसार घटा दिया गया है ।
सातवीं आयोजना के परिव्यय को अप्रैल, 1985 से दिसम्बर,1987 तक सूचकांक में हुई औसत वृद्धि के अनुसार घटा दिया गया है

* *Sixth Plan Outlays deflated by the average annual increase in Wholesale price index*
Seventh Plan Outlays deflated by the average increase in the same index from April, 1985 to December, 1987.

केन्द्रीय आयोजना का मंत्रालय/विभाग-वार परिव्यय
Central Plan Outlay by Ministries/Departments

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		1987-88 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates	1987-88 संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates	1988-89 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates
कृषि	Agriculture	469	536	675
कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा	Agricultural Research and Education	82	82	96
ग्रामीण विकास	Rural Development	2050	2143	2200
उर्वरक	Fertilizers	926	995	671
नागर विमानन	Civil Aviation	442	397	388
वाणिज्य	Commerce	66	61	61
पूर्ति	Supply	3	2	3
डाक सेवाएं	Postal Services	40	35	50
दूर-संचार	Telecommunications	1300	1620	1873
कोयला	Coal	1444	1393	2003
विद्युत	Power	2585	2651	3224
ऊर्जा के गैर-पारम्परिक स्रोत	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	100	100	105
पर्यावरण और वन	Environment and Forests	167	154	182
आर्थिक कार्य	Economic Affairs	454	762	520
राजस्व	Revenue	1	...	...
खाद्य	Food	70	67	62
नागरिक पूर्ति	Civil Supplies	12	11	13
स्वास्थ्य	Health	205	191	228
परिवार कल्याण	Family Welfare	585	573	600
गृह	Home Affairs	35	30	32
शिक्षा	Education	800	713	800
युवा कार्य और खेल	Youth Affairs and Sports	60	57	68
कला और संस्कृति	Art and Culture	67	51	66
महिला और बाल विकास	Women and Child Development	221	221	235
औद्योगिक विकास	Industrial Development	314	374	321
रसायन और पैट्रो-रसायन	Chemicals and Petro-chemicals	385	370	446

केन्द्रीय आयोजना का मंत्रालय/विभाग-वार परिव्यय
Central Plan Outlay by Ministries/Departments

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		1987-88 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates	1987-88 संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates	1988-89 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates
सरकारी उद्यम	Public Enterprises	420	413	526
सूचना और प्रसारण	Information and Broadcasting	324	288	357
श्रम	Labour	19	18	23
कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन	Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	3	1	6
पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस	Petroleum and Natural Gas	3265	3415	3395
आयोजना	Planning	4	4	5
सांख्यिकी	Statistics	7	6	7
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी	Science and Technology	66	59	93
वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान	Scientific and Industrial Research	79	79	88
जैव प्रौद्योगिकी	Bio-technology	39	31	45
इस्पात	Steel	1484	1520	1575
खान	Mines	360	404	315
जल-भूतल परिवहन	Surface Transport	942	816	1318
वस्त्रोद्योग	Textiles	99	93	192
पर्यटन	Tourism	37	32	47
शहरी विकास	Urban Development	74	65	84
जल संसाधन	Water Resources	172	179	227
कल्याण	Welfare	249	249	275
परमाणु ऊर्जा	Atomic Energy	663	710	849
इलेक्ट्रानिकी	Electronics	137	137	140
महासागर विकास	Ocean Development	20	14	22
अन्तरिक्ष	Space	296	279	354
रेलवे	Railways	2980	3300	3850
जोड़	**Total**	**24622**	**25701**	**28715**

केन्द्रीय आयोजना, 1988-89 की विशेषताएं

आयोजना परिव्यय में 16 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि ।

आधारभूत ढांचे के परिव्यय में 25 प्रतिशत वृद्धि

कृषि क्षेत्र के लिए कार्य आयोजना

कृषि और सिंचाई (*1295 करोड़ रुपए*)

- कृषि और सहकारिता तथा जल संसाधन विभागों के परिव्ययों में 40 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा वृद्धि
- चालू वर्ष में 20.5 लाख अतिरिक्त हेक्टेयर भूमि में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था किए जाने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित ।
- कृषि उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए विनिर्दिष्ट जिलों में कार्य आयोजना ।

गरीबी-विरोधी कार्यक्रम

- ग्रामीण विकास विभाग का परिव्यय (2200 करोड़ रुपए)

एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम (346 करोड़ रुपए)

- कुल मिलाकर 8413 करोड़ रुपए के पूंजी निवेश से अब तक 254 लाख परिवारों की सहायता की गई इनमें से 40 प्रतिशत लाभभोगी अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों से संबंध रखते है ।
- ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रमों पर परिव्यय का विवरण इस प्रकार है: राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम (52 करोड़ रुपए), ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारंटी कार्यक्रम (730 करोड़ रुपए) । वर्ष 1986-87 के दौरा 7006 लाख कार्य दिवसों के लिए रोजगार पैदा किया गया जो कि 5115 लाख कार्य दिवसों के रोजगार निर्धारित लक्ष्य से काफी ज्यादा था । आशा है कि चालू वर्ष में भी, रोजगार पैदा करने के लक्ष्य से ज्याद रोजगार पैदा किया जाएगा ।
- इन कार्यक्रमों को और ज्यादा कारगर बनाने के उद्देश्य से इन कार्यक्रमों का मूल्यांकन ।

ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति और स्वच्छता (*430 करोड़ रुपए*)

- सातवीं आयोजना के प्रथम तीन वर्षों में 1.62 लाख गांवों में से एक लाख समस्यामूलक गांवों में जलपूर्ति औ स्वच्छता की व्यवस्था की गई है ।
- वर्ष 1988-89 में 18,500 आंशिक रूप से पूरकमिल किए गए गांवों के अलावा, जिन में जलपूर्ति औ स्वच्छता की व्यवस्था पूरी की जाएगी, 32698 गांवों में उपर्युक्त व्यवस्था किए जाने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित है ।

ऊर्जा (*9,196करोड़ रुपए*)

- विद्युत के क्षेत्र में 32 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि
- कोयले और लिग्नाइट में 30 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि

विद्युत (*3963 करोड़ रुपए*)

- अप्रैल से दिसम्बर, 1988 के बीच तापीय विद्युत के उत्पादन में 16 प्रतिशत वृद्धि
- आशा है कि चालू वर्ष में तापीय विद्युत संयंत्रों का संयंत्र भारानुपात बढ़कर 55 प्रतिशत हो जाएगा, जबकि इसकी तुलना में सातवीं आयोजना के प्रारम्भ में यह अनुपात 50 प्रतिशत था ।
- अप्रैल से दिसम्बर, 1988 के बीच विद्युत उत्पादन की स्थापित क्षमता में 2673 मेगावाट की वृद्धि
- वर्ष 1986-87 तक 4.15 लाख गांवों में बिजली पहुंचा दी गई ।
- वर्ष 1987-88 के अन्त तक विद्युत-चालित पम्प सेटों की संख्या 71.8 लाख हो जाएगी ।

Highlights of Central Plan 1988-89

- 16 per cent step-up in the Plan outlay
- 25 per cent step-up in the outlay for infrastructure
- Action Plan for Agriculture.

Agriculture & Irrigation (*Rs. 1295 crores*):

- Over 40 per cent increase in outlays for Departments of Agriculture and Cooperation and Water Resources.
- Additional 2.05 million hectares targeted to be brought under irrigation during the current year.
- Action Plan in specified districts to boost agricultural production.

Anti-Poverty Programmes:

- Outlay of Department of Rural Development (Rs. 2200 crores).

Integrated Rural Development Programme (Rs. 346 crores)

A total of 254 lakh families assisted so far with a total investment of Rs.8413 crores.

40 per cent of beneficiaries belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Outlay on Rural Employment Programmes are NREP (Rs. 529 crores) and RLEGP (Rs 730 crores). 7006 lakh mandays of employment generated during 1986-87 substantially exceeding the target of 5115 lakh mandays. Targets of employment generation for the current year also likely to be exceeded.

- Evaluation of the Programmes to make these more effective.

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (Rs. 430 crores)

One lakh problem villages have ben covered in the first three years of the Seventh Plan out of 1.62 lakh.

Target for 1988-89 is 32698 villages besides 18500 partially covered villages which will also be fully covered.

Energy (*Rs. 9196 crores)*

- 32 per cent step-up in Power
- 30 per cent step up in coal and lignite

Power (*Rs. 3963 crores*)

- 16 per cent improvement in thermal generation during April to December, 1988
- Plant load factor of thermal plants likely to touch 55 per cent in the current year compared to 50 per cent at the commencement of the Seventh Plan.
- 2673 MW addition to installed capacity of power generation during April to December, 1988.

कोयला और लिग्नाइट *(1733 करोड़ रुपए)*

- कोयले के उत्पादन में 160लाख मी0 टन की वृद्धि
- वर्ष 1987-88 के लिए लक्ष्य: 1820 लाख मी0टन, वर्ष 1988-89 के लिए लक्ष्य 1920 मी0 टन ।
- सातवीं आयोजना के प्रथम तीन वर्षों में कोल इंडिया लि0 में श्रमिक उत्पादकता में 17 प्रतिशत वृद्धि ।

पेट्रोलियम *(3395 करोड़ रुपए)*:

- हाइड्रो-कार्बन के दो उल्लेखनीय अन्वेषण
- पहले भंडार की खोज कृष्णा-गोदावरी के अपतटवर्ती क्षेत्र में और दूसरे भंडार की खोज कावेरी बेसिन क्षेत्र में हुई है ।
- एच.बी.जे. पाइपलाइन के 642 किलोमीटर लम्बे प्रथम भाग को रिकार्ड समय में चालू कर दिया गया है । अगले वर्ष कच्चे तेल के उत्पादन में 20 लाख मी0 टन की वृद्धि ।
- अगले वर्ष कच्चे तेल के उत्पादन में 20 लाख मी0 टन की वृद्धि । वर्ष 1988-89 के लिए 321.10 लाख मी0 टन का लक्ष्य ।
- प्राकृतिक गैस के पारेषण में 1.64 अरब घनमीटर की वृद्धि होगी और पारेषण की मात्रा वर्ष 1988-89 में बढ़कर 80.7 लाख घनमीटर हो जाएगी ।

गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत *(105 करोड़ रुपए)*

- ऊर्जा के नवीकरण योग्य स्रोतों के कारगर उपयोग पर बराबर जोर दिया जाएगा ।

परिवहन *(5572 करोड़ रुपए)*

रेलवे *(3850 करोड़ रुपए)*

- 29 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि
- वर्ष 1988-89 के दौरान आरम्भिक टन भार के लगभग 120 लाख मी0 टन की वृद्धि होने की संभावना । वर्ष 1988-89 के लिए लक्ष्य 3320 लाख मी0 टन ।
- वर्ष 1988-89 में संभावित 2360 लाख मी0 टन - किलोमीटर तक का कुल परिवहन 2310 लाख मी0 टन किलोमीटर के प्रारम्भिक लक्ष्य से अधिक होगा । जिसे आयोजना के अन्तिम वर्ष के लिए निर्धारित किया गया था ।
- प्रति माल डिब्बा दिवस के हिसाब से वास्तविक मीट्रिक टन किलोमीटर के संदर्भ में माल डिब्बों के उपयोग का सूचक अंक 1986-87 के दौरान 1420 अंक पर पहुंच गया जो कि आयोजना के अन्तिम वर्ष के लिए निर्धारित 1350 अंक के लक्ष्य से कहीं ऊपर था ।

जल भूतल परिवहन *(1318 करोड़ रुपए)*

- परिव्यय में 40 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि
- वर्ष के दौरान नयाशेवा पत्तन चालू हो जाएगा, जिससे माल को उठाने-धरने आदि की क्षमता में 59 लाख मीट्रिक टन की वृद्धि हो जाएगी ।

संचार *(1820 करोड़ रुपए)*

- दूर संचार विभाग के परिव्यय में 44 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि
- अंकीय इलेक्ट्रानिक स्विचिंग प्रणाली के विकास से संबंधित कार्य के प्रथम चरण की सी-डाट द्वारा पूर्ति । बहुत से स्वदेशी विनिर्माताओं को यह प्रौद्योगिकी अंतरित कर दी गई है, जिन्होंने उत्पादन शुरू कर दिया है । दूसरे चरण का कार्य भी शुरू कर दिया गया है ।

विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण *(751 करोड़ रुपए)*

- परमाणु ऊर्जा और अन्तरिक्ष के लिए परिव्यय में 20 प्रतिशत वृद्धि

- 4.15 lakh villages electrified upto 1986-87.

- Number of electrically operated pumpsets to be 71.8 lakhs by the end of 1987-88.

Coal and Lignite (*Rs.1733 crores*)

- 16 million tonnes increase in coal production. Targets for 1987-88; 182M.tonnes; for 1988-89; 192 M.tonnes.

- 17 per cent increase in labour productivity in Coal India Ltd. in the first three years of the Seventh Plan.

Petroleum (*Rs. 3395 crores*)

- Two significant hydrocarbon discoveries - one in Krishna-Godavari off-shore and another in the Cauvery basin.

- First section of HBJ pipeline of 642 kilometres commissioned in record time.

- 2 million tonne increase in crude oil production next year. Target 32.18 M.tonnes for 1988-89.

- Despatch of natural gas will increase by 1.64 billion cubic metres to reach 8.07 million cubic metres in 1988-89.

Non-Conventional Energy Sources (Rs. 105 crores)

- Continued thrust on effective usage of renewable sources of energy.

Transport (*Rs. 5572 crores*)

Railways (*Rs. 3850 crores*)

- Step-up of 29 per cent.

- Originating tonnage to increase by about 12 million tonnes during 1988-89. Target for 1988-89: 332 million tonnes.

- Total transport output of 236 million tonne - kilometres expected during 1988-89 will be higher than the initial target of 231 million tonne - kilometres set for the terminal year of the Plan.

- The net tonne-kilometres per wagon - day, the index of wagon utilisation, touched 1420 during 1986-87 surpassing the target of 1350 set for the terminal year of the Plan.

Surface Transport (*Rs.1318 crores*)

- 40 per cent step up in outlay.

- Nhava Sheva Port to become operational during the year increasing the traffic handling capacity by 5.9 million tonnes.

Communications (*Rs.1820 crores*)

- 44 per cent step up in the outlay for Department of Telecommunications.

- C-DOT completes Phase-I of the Mission of developing state of art digital electronic switching system.

- परमाणु ऊर्जा विद्युत निगम की स्थापना कर दी गई है ।

- आयोजना के प्रथम चार वर्षों में अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान कार्यों के लिए 1000 करोड़ रुपए से भी अधिक का आवंटन

- उपग्रह-आधारित कम्पयूटर संचार प्रणाली का जाल वर्ष 1988 के मध्य तक सारे देश में बिछा दिया जाएगा और इस प्रणाली से केन्द्र का संबंध समस्त राज्यों की राजधानियों, समस्त संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के मुख्यालयों और जिला प्रशासनों के साथ जोड़ दिया जाएगा । इस प्रकार की विस्तृत सरकारी प्रशासन द्वारा संचालित संचार व्यवस्था दुनिया भर में अपनी ही तरह की अनूठी और विशाल व्यवस्था होगी ।

सामाजिक सेवाएं *(3268 करोड़ रुपए)*

- शिक्षा (800 करोड़ रुपए)

- नई शिक्षा नीति में सम्मिलित कई एक नए कार्यक्रमों को शुरू कर दिया गया है ।

- गैर-औपचारिक शिक्षा, अध्यापकों के प्रशिक्षण को सुदृढ़ बनाने की योजना, ब्लेकबोर्ड आपरेशन और नवोदय विद्यालयों के संस्थापन जैसी योजनाएं प्रगति की स्थिति में आ गई हैं ।

- राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम, राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारंटी कार्यक्रम से संबद्ध कार्यक्रमों के द्वारा स्कूलों और स्वास्थ्य निरीक्षक भवनों के निर्माण में सहायता पहुंचाए जाने की व्यवस्था के साथ-साथ रोजगार पैदा करने के उद्देश्य की पूर्ति भी की जाएगी ।

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय *(828 करोड़ रुपए)*

- सूखाग्रस्त राज्यों के लिए आपातकालीन स्वास्थ्य योजनाएं तैयार की गई है ।

- सबडिवीजनों में नए प्रसवोत्तर केन्द्रों की स्थापना ।

महिला और बाल विकास *(235 करोड़ रुपए)*

- देश के सबसे पिछड़े ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों, जनजाति क्षेत्रों और शहरी गन्दी बस्तियों के लिए 1738 एकीकृत बाल विकास सेवा परियोजनाएं मंजूर की गई हैं ।

अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों का कल्याण *(305 करोड़ रुपए)*

- इसके अलावा, राज्य आयोज़नाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता में जनजातीय उप-आयोजनाओं के लिए विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता के 185 करोड़ रुपए शामिल हैं ।

- अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए विशेष संघटक आयोजनाओं के संबंध में केन्द्रीय योगदान के रूप में 180 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था ।

- Technology transferred to a number of indigenous manufacturers who have commenced production.

- Phase-II of the mission launched.

Science, Technology and Environment (*Rs. 751 crores*)

- 20 per cent step up in outlay for atomic energy and space.

- Nuclear Power Corporation set up.

- Allocations for Space research during the first four years of the Plan to cross Rs.1000 crores.

- Satellite based computer communication net-work expected to be set up by middle of 1988 connecting the Centre with all the State capitals, headquarters of the Union territories and district administrations. Such a comprehensive Government administration Net-Work will be the first of its kind anywhere in the world.

Social Services (*Rs. 3268 crores*)

Education (*Rs. 800 crores*)

- Several new programmes included in the New Education Policy launched.

- Schemes like non-formal education, strengthening of teachers training, operation blackboard and Navodaya Vidyala attained take-off stage.

- Programmes integrated with NREP, RLEGP to simultaneously meet the objective of employment creation while helping constructing school and health care buildings.

Health and Family Welfare (*Rs. 828 crores*)

- Health Contigency Plans for drough affected States prepared.

- New Post partum centres at sub-divisional level.

Women and Child Development (*Rs. 235 crores*)

- 1738 integrated child development servics (ICDS) projects sanctioned for the most backward rural areas, tribal areas and urban slums in the country.

Welfare of SCs and STs (*Rs.305 crores*)

- Rs. 180 crores as Central additive for Special Component Plans for SC.

- *Besides, central assistance for State Plans include*
  Rs. 185 crores as special central assistance for Tribal Sub-Plans

राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को अंतरित साधन
Resources Transferred to State and U.T. Governments

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

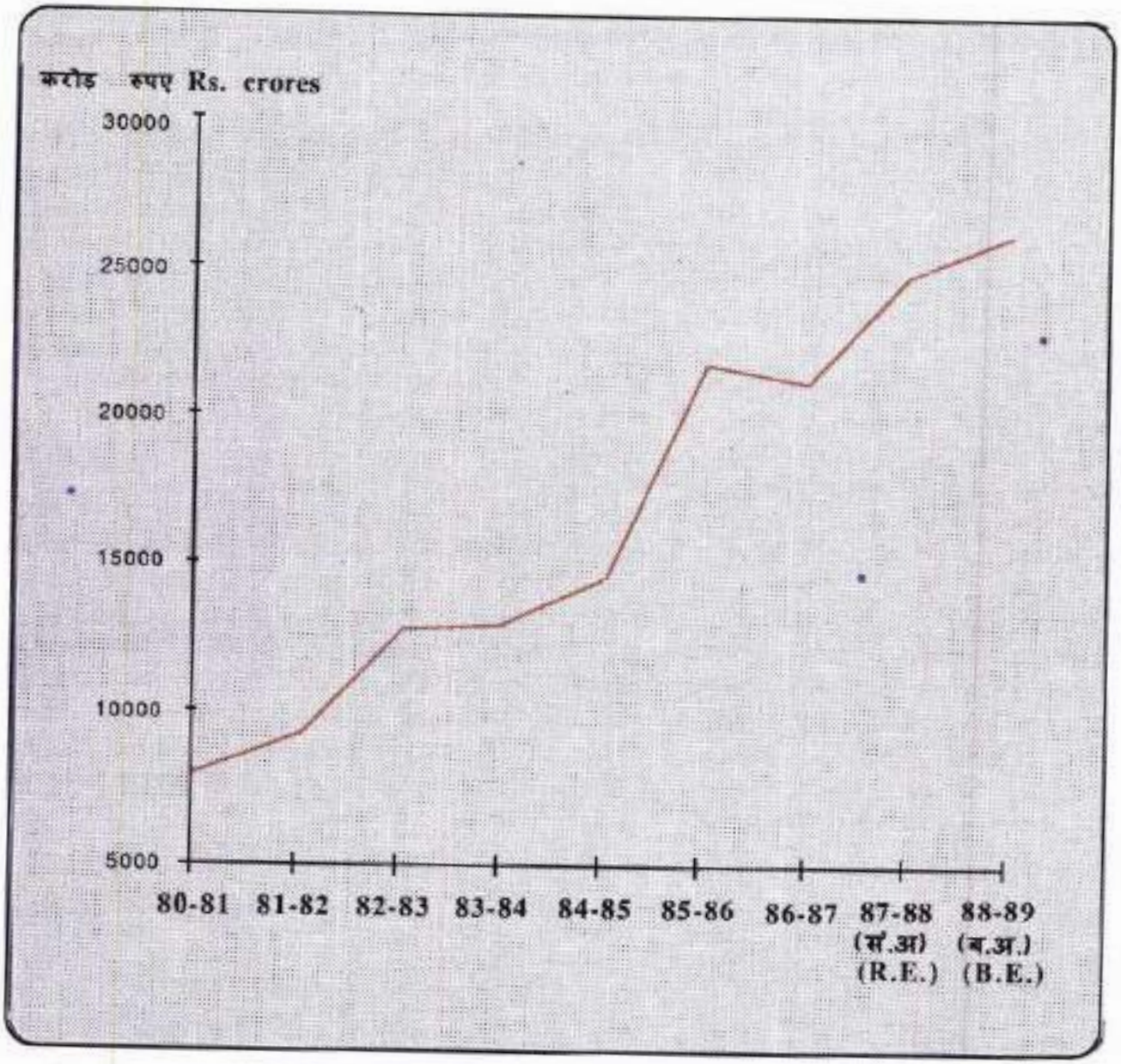
		1987-88 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates	1987-88 संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates	1988-89 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates
1. करों और शुल्कों में राज्यों का हिस्सा	**States' share of taxes and duties**	**9206**	**9598**	**10662**
आय-कर	*Income Tax*	*2225*	*2589*	*2773*
सम्पदा-शुल्क	*Estate Duty*	*7*	*6*	—
संघ उत्पाद-शुल्क	*Union Excise Duties*	*6974*	*7003*	*7889*
2.अल्प बचत संग्रहों के आधार पर उधार	**Loans against small savings collections**	**3200**	**3200**	**3450**
3.आयोजना-भिन्न अनुदान और उधार	**Non-plan grants and loans**	**1962**	**2056**	**2407**
अनुदान	*Grants*	*1865*	*1984*	*2361*
*उधार**	*Loans**	*97*	*72*	*46*
4. राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की आयोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता **	**Central Assistance for State & UT Plans****	**7747**	**8841**	**8592**
अनुदान	*Grants*	*3331*	*3617*	*3577*
उधार	*Loans*	*4416*	*5224*	*5015*
5. केन्द्रीय और केन्द्र-प्रायोजित आयोजनागत योजनाओं के लिए सहायता	**Assistance for Central & Centrally sponsored Plan schemes**	**3717**	**3781**	**4225**
अनुदान	*Grants*	*3517*	*3529*	*3973*
उधार	*Loans*	*200*	*252*	*252*
6. जोड़-अनुदान और@ उधार (3+4+5)	**Total grants & loans@ (3+4+5)**	**13426**	**14678**	**15224**
अनुदान	*Grants*	*8713*	*9130*	*9910*
उधार	*Loans*	*4713*	*5548*	*5314*
7. घटाइए-उधारों और अग्रिमों की वसूलियां	***Less-Recovery of loans & advances***	***2605***	***2606***	***2988***
8. राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को अन्तरित निवल साधन (1+2+6-7)	**Net Resources transferred to State & Union territory Governments (1+2+6-7)**	**23227**	**24870**	**26348**
**अल्पावधिक उधारों और अग्रिमों की वसूलियों को घटाकर*	** Net of recovery of short term loans and advances*	*1160*	*1175*	*1200*
***इसके अलावा, विधायिका विहीन संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों, ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम और उत्तर पूर्वी परिषद के लिए की गई व्यवस्था*	*** In addition, provisions for Union Territories without Legislature, Rural Electrification Corporation and Northern Eastern Council*	*1007@*	*1040*	*1122*
इस प्रकार, राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की आयोजनाओं के लिए कुल सहायता	*Thus, total assistance for State & UT Plans*	*8754*	*9881*	*9714*

@ गोआ, दमन और दीव के संबंध में समायोजनों को हिसाब में शामिल किया गया है।

@ Takes into account adjustments on account of Goa, Daman and Diu.

वर्षों के दौरान राज्यों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों की सरकारों को अंतरित संसाधन

RESOURCES TRANSFERRED TO STATE AND U.T. GOVERNMENTS OVER THE YEARS



इन अन्तरणों में राज्यों को भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के साथ उनके ओवरड्राफ्ट को बेबाक करने लिए वर्ष 1982-83 में दिए गए 1743 करोड़ रुपए, 1983-84 में दिए गए 400 करोड़ रुपए और 1985-86 में दिए गए 1628 करोड़ रुपए के ऋण शामिल हैं ।

Transfers include Rs.1743 crores in 1982-83, Rs.400 crores in 1983-84 and Rs.1628 crores in 1985-86 of loans to States for clearance of their overdrafts with RBI.

बजट का सार BUDGET AT A GLANCE

व्याख्यात्मक टिप्पणी *Explanatory Note*

इस पुस्तिका में बजट के अनुमानों को स्थूल समूहों में बांट कर दिखाया जाता है, ताकि बजट को आसानी से समझा जा सके । इस प्रयोजन के लिए प्राप्तियों और व्यय की कतिपय मदों का पुनः समूहीकरण किया गया है । उदाहरण के लिए वाणिज्यिक विभागों के व्यय को, उसमें से उनकी प्राप्तियां घटाकर दिखाया गया है, ताकि लेनदेनों की मात्रा में होने वाली वृद्धि से दोनों खातों के आंकड़ों के परिमाण में वृद्धि न हो पाए । इसी प्रकार राज्यों को दिए गए ऐसे अल्पावधिक ऋणों और अग्रिमों को, जिनकी उसी वर्ष के दौरान वसूल कर लिया गया हो, निवल मात्रा में प्रदर्शित किया गया है । कतिपय ऐसे लेनदेनों को, जिनके कारण नगद रकम की निकासी नहीं होती लेकिन जिनके बारे में समतुल्य प्राप्तियां हो जाती हैं जैसे कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को दिए जाने वाले अंशदान को, सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया है, ताकि व्यय की वास्तविक मदों को ही प्रमुखता मिले ।

The Budget estimates are presented in this document in broad aggregates to facilitate easy understanding. For this purpose certain items of receipts and expenditure have been regrouped. For example, the expenditures of commercial departments have been taken net of their receipts so that increase in the volume of transactions does not inflate the figures on both sides. Similarly, short term loans and advances given to the States and recovered during the same year have been netted. Certain transactions which do not involve cash outgo and are matched by receipts e.g. subscription to International Monetary Fund have been excluded so that focus is on real items of expenditure.

यद्यपि राजस्व खातों और पूंजी खातों के बीच की भिन्नता की अपनी अलग संगति है, तथापि दोनों भागों में दिखाए जाने वाले कतिपय लेनदेनों को इकट्ठा करके भी दिखाया गया है । आयोजनागत व्यय में वर्तमान विकास तथा निवेश संबंधी परिव्यय सम्मिलित है । अनुदानों के रूप में अथवा ऋणों के रूप में प्राप्त विदेशी सहायता को, इकट्ठा करके प्रदर्शित किया गया है । रक्षा सेवाओं से संबंधित अनुमानों को एक ही स्थान पर प्रदर्शित किया गया है ।

While the distinction between revenue and capital accounts has its relevance, certain transactions appearing in both the sections have been brought together. Plan expenditure comprises current development as well as investment outlays. External assistance received whether in the form of grants or loans has been brought together. Estimates relating to Defence services have been shown at one place.

Economic Survey for 1988-89

Government of India

ECONOMIC SURVEY

1987-88

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(ECONOMIC DIVISION)

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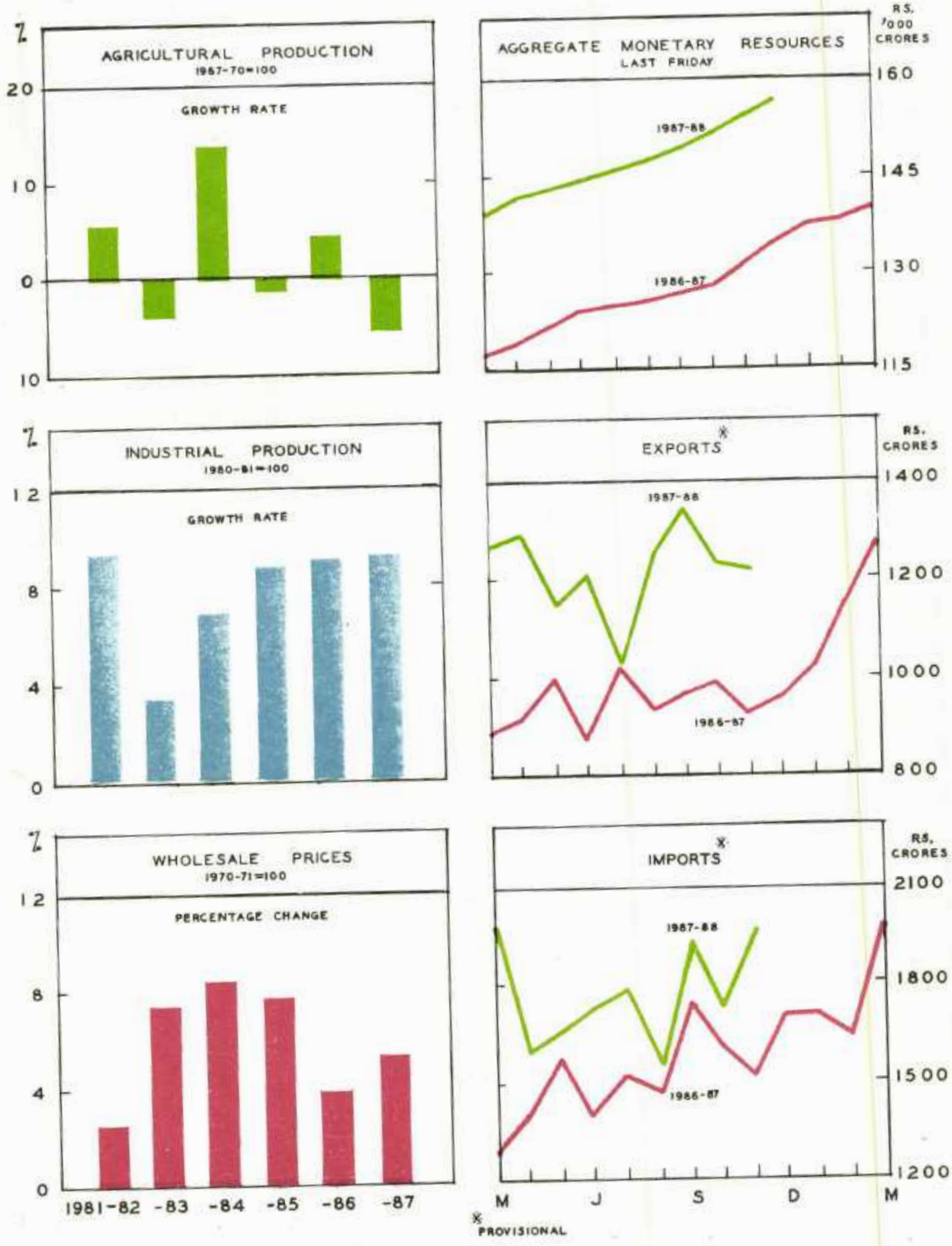
SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS



MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

MGIP(P&U)MRND-668/1/F/87-88

CHAPTER 1

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN 1987-88

Economic performance and economic management during the current year have been dominated by the impact of the drought. While the initial shock of monsoon failure is experienced in agriculture, the derived effects usually get transmitted to other sectors of the economy within a time span of six to eight months. This year, however, a comprehensive package of policies have been carefully planned and implemented across a wide front in order to contain the adverse effects of the drought.

1.2 Coming at the end of a run of four poor monsoons, the current drought is one of the worst monsoon failures on record, with 21 out of 35 rainfall subdivisions receiving deficient or scanty rainfall. However, in contrast to earlier years of severe drought, the extent of economic dislocation has been limited this year. Thanks to large foodstocks, adequate availability of foodgrains has been ensured in different parts of the country. The performance of industry so far has been satisfactory. Critical infrastructure sectors like coal mining, railways and thermal power generation have also done well. The price situation remains difficult. However, the inflation rate is not as high this year as during the drought years of the sixties and seventies.

TABLE 1.1

Selected Economic Indicators

(Percentage change over previous year)

	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87 (P)	1987-88 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Gross National Product at 1980-81 prices@	8.7	5.8	—4.7	7.4	5.9	2.6	7.7	3.1	4.9	4.1£	1 to 2*
2. Agricultural Production	14.3	3.3	—15.2	15.6	5.6	—3.3	13.7	1.2	4.6	—5.6	—7 to —10*
3. Foodgrain Production	13.7	4.3	—16.8	18.1	2.9	—2.8	17.6	—4.5	3.4	—4.2	
4. Industrial Production**	4.2	7.6	—1.7	4.0	9.3	3.2	6.7	8.6	8.7	9.1	10.2[a]
5. Electricity generated (utilities only)	3.4	12.2	2.1	5.9	10.2	6.7	7.6	12.0	8.5	10.2	7.6[b]
6. Wholesale prices (on point to point basis)	0.3	4.6	21.4	16.7	2.4	7.3	8.2	7.6	3.8	5.3	9.8[c]
7. Monetary Resources (M_3)	18.4	21.9	17.7	18.1	12.5	16.1	18.1	18.9	15.9	18.6	14.5[d]
8. Imports (at current prices)	18.7	13.1	34.2	37.3	8.4	5.0	10.8	8.2	14.7	2.2£	13.5[e]
9. Exports (at current prices)	5.2	5.9	12.1	4.6	16.3	12.8	11.0	20.2	—7.2	15.3£	24.7[a]
10. Foreign exchange reserves (including gold & SDRs—end of period) (Rs. crores)	4862	5821	5934	5544	4024	4782	5972	7243	7820	8151	6813[f]

@Growth rates upto 1980-81 are at 1970-71 prices, based on old series.

£Over the corresponding partially revised figures of the preceding year.

(P) Provisional. $ Quick Estimates. * Anticipated. See text.

[a]. April—November 1987 over the same period of 1986.

[b]. April—December 1987 over the same period of 1986.

[c]. Between March 28, 1987 and January 23, 1988.

[d]. Between March 31, 1987 and January 15, 1988.

[e]. April—December, 1987 over the same period of 1986.

[f]. January 31, 1988.

** Growth rates are based on the old index of industrial production (Base 1970=100) upto 1980-81 and on the new index (Base 1980-81=100) thereafter.

1.3 The relative stability which the economy has demonstrated this year is partly attributable to the absence of other shocks, such as those experienced during the droughts of 1965-67, 1972-73 and 1979-80. Also, with the diversification of the economy, the share of agriculture and agro-based industries in national income has come down substantially. The effect of a supply shock in agriculture on the rest of the economy is consequently more subdued than before. Apart from these factors, the performance of the economy is in large measure a reflection of the many timely policy interventions undertaken in order to minimise the impact of the drought.

1.4 The most important of these policy measures has of course been government operations in foodgrains. Large stocks, built up to over 23 million tonnes by June, 1987, made it possible to maintain adequate supplies of foodgrains, especially in the drought affected areas, through the Public Distribution System, the relief programmes and other employment programmes. There have also been a host of other policy measures including relief employment programmes and steps to boost Rabi production. Measures have also been taken for the accelerated completion of irrigation projects, conservation of water resources, livestock protection, fodder production and maintenance of drinking water and power supplies. Imported edible oils and pulses have also been released through the vastly expanded public distribution system. These measures have been supplemented by fiscal and monetary policies to make adequate resources available for drought and flood relief without excessive monetary expansion.

1.5 The challenges of successful management of the drought have focussed attention on the continuing sensitivity of agricultural production to adverse weather conditions. The tempo of higher growth recorded in the first half of the eighties has been disturbed by recurring monsoon failures during the last four years. With a view to recovering the momentum of agricultural growth, it has been decided that top priority should be given to this sector in the remaining two years of the Plan.

1.6 The growing resilience of the non-agricultural sector to drought and supply shocks in agriculture is shown by recent trends in industrial production. During the first eight months of the current year (April to November 1987) industrial production as a whole registered an increase of 10.2 per cent over the comparable period of 1986. However, an analysis of monthly growth patterns during earlier drought years suggests that the adverse impact of drought on industrial production usually shows up after a time lag. Even after allowing for some slow down in industrial production during the last few months of the financial year, it is likely that over the whole year industrial growth will exceed 8 per cent. This is in line with the high rates of growth recorded during the preceding three years. Assuming a decline of 7 to 10 per cent in agricultural production and a growth rate of 6 per cent in the services sector, as observed in recent years, it may be expected that GNP growth will be around 1 to 2 per cent this year. This contrasts with an actual decline of 4.7 per cent in GNP during a similar drought year in 1979-80.

1.7 The price situation remains difficult with inflation, on a point to point basis, standing at 9.8 per cent between end March, 1987 and 23rd January, 1988. This is causing considerable hardship. However, the wide array of drought management measures taken by the government has ensured that inflation has not been as rampant this year as in earlier drought years. It is also reasonable to expect that inflationary pressures will subside if there is a normal kharif crop in the next season, since it is the set-back in agriculture which has been the driving force behind inflation this year.

1.8 As noted above, monetary and fiscal policies followed during the year were carefully designed to finance the substantial additional expenditure on drought and flood relief operations without generating undue inflationary pressures on this account. A firm effort has been made to reduce other expenditure and raise additional resources through surcharges on taxes as well as upper class rail fares. This has been accompanied by a policy of restrained monetary expansion.

1.9 The balance of payments situation continued to be under pressure because of the increase in essential imports, necessitated by the drought, which has come on top of a number of adverse medium term factors such as the deceleration in oil production, protectionist tendencies abroad, bunching of repayment obligations and the unfavourable climate for concessional external assistance. Anticipating these developments, the government had undertaken a number of measures in 1985-86 and 1986-87 to accelerate the growth of exports and check the increase in imports. These measures have been quite successful, with exports growing much faster than imports during 1986-87 and again during the first nine months of 1987-88

for which trade data are available. However, with the persistence of the adverse medium term factors cited above, the possibility of a lagged effect of the current drought and uncertainty about the inflow of remittances from Indians working abroad, the balance of payments situation will remain under pressure.

Gross National Product, Savings and Investment

1.10 The Central Statistical Organisation, which is the official agency responsible for estimating the national income of the country, has revised the estimates and issued a new series starting from 1980-81. As compared with the old series, the new series shows a small upward revision of the national income figures and certain variations in inter-year growth rates. According to the new series, GNP growth was 4.9 per cent in 1985-86 and 4.1 per cent in 1986-87. The lower rate of growth in 1986-87 was due to a decline of nearly 2 per cent in gross value added in the group 'agriculture and allied activities'. The group 'manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply' maintained the growth rate of 8.0 per cent recorded in the preceding year. The 'transport, communication and trade' sector showed some improvement, with the growth rate going up to 6.6 per cent from 6.1 per cent a year ago.

1.11 According to the new series, the rate of domestic savings as a proportion of GDP in 1986-87 works out to 21.7 per cent as against 22.0 per cent in 1985-86. The rate of gross domestic capital formation was 23.4 per cent in 1986-87 as compared to 24.4 per cent in 1985-86. Reliance on the inflow of capital from abroad has declined from 2.4 per cent of GDP in 1985-86 to 1.7 per cent in 1986-87.

Agricultural Production

1.12 The drought this year is one of the worst on record, with as many as 21 out of 35 rainfall subdivisions receiving deficient or scanty rainfall. Coming at the end of a run of four poor rainfall years, the drought has had a severe adverse impact on crop production, especially in the Kharif belt which is still largely dependent on rainfed agriculture.

1.13 The official estimate of total foodgrain production which had declined to just over 144 million tonnes in 1986-87, as compared to 151 million tonnes in 1985-86, is not yet available for the current year. However, it is expected that production will decline by 7 to 10 per cent from the previous year's level. Apart from Kharif cereals, other crops affected by the drought include pulses, oilseeds, cotton and to some extent sugarcane.

1.14 Despite the sharp decline in agricultural production it has been possible to maintain the increased releases of foodgrains through the Public Distribution System, employment programmes, relief programmes and other channels because of the large stock of over 23 million tonnes which had been built up by June, 1987. This programme of maintaining adequate releases of foodgrains has formed the backbone of government strategy in combating the drought and it has provided the support necessary for a whole range of other measures.

1.15 In order to boost agricultural growth, special emphasis will have to be given to the extension of area under assured irrigation, greater use of ground water resources in rainfed areas with untapped growth potential, particularly in the eastern region, optimal water use in dry land agriculture and a better balance between crops as well as regions in agricultural growth. To attain the desired cropping pattern adjustments, a special technology mission on oilseeds has been set up with a view to achieving self-reliance in edible oils. The Mission has shown some promising initial results. To ensure better regional balance in agricultural growth, special agricultural development strategies are to be drawn up for each distinct agro-climatic region, specially suited to the requirements and specificities of each region. The Planning Commission has now constituted a high level group to prepare an action plan for fulfilling agricultural targets along these lines.

Industry and Infrastructure

1.16 Despite the adverse consequences of the drought, the performance of industry has been highly satisfactory during the first eight months of the current year for which data are now available (April-November 1987). The industrial sector as a whole achieved a growth rate of 10.2 per cent. This is significantly higher than the growth rates of 8.5 per cent to 9 per cent attained during the corresponding period of the previous three years, which were themselves much higher than the growth rates attained in the first half of this decade and earlier. The growth rate for the manufacturing sector proper, which accounts for over 77 per cent of total industrial production, has been even more impressive, showing an overall growth rate of over 11 per cent in the current year.

1.17 It is important to note that while there are large variations in growth performance across industries, the growth is not confined to a narrow base but is fairly widely dispersed in the manufacturing sector. Industries accounting for over two-thirds of the total weight of the manufacturing sector have shown positive rates of growth during this period, while the weight of industries registering a growth rate of over 10

per cent adds up to about 21 per cent of the total weight of the sector.

1.18 The high growth performance of industry during the first half of the current year does not allow for any complacency. An analysis of industrial growth behaviour during earlier drought years indicates that the impact of drought on industry appears with a lag of six to eight months. Nevertheless, even after allowing for this factor, it is reasonable to expect that industrial growth for the year as a whole will exceed 8 per cent, which is actually higher than the long term trend rate prior to 1984-85.

1.19 High industrial growth has been facilitated by the robust performance of the infrastructure sectors during 1987-88 (April—December). Coal production increased by 10.2 per cent, while railway revenue earning goods traffic went up by 5.4 per cent. Power generation increased by 7.6 per cent despite the sharp fall in hydel generation on account of the drought. This has been made possible by an increase of 15.7 per cent in thermal (including nuclear) power generation. The impressive increase in thermal generation is attributable to the achievement of a higher plant load factor of 55 per cent as well as the streaming in of additional generating capacity.

Prices

1.20 Prices came under pressure right from the beginning of this year as a consequence of the poor weather and shortage of some essential agro-based commodities experienced during 1986-87. The inflationary consequences of bad weather in one financial year usually reach their peak towards the end of the relevant agricultural season, which falls in the next financial year. These pressures were further aggravated around July, 1987, when it became apparant that the country was going to experience another drought. Up to the third week of January, 1988 the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) had registered an increase of 9.8 per cent, on a point to point basis, since the end of March, 1987. The Consumer Price Index (CPI), which is a more appropriate measure of price increases being faced by consumers, showed an increase of 9.6 per cent up to December, 1987, the last month for which data is available so far.

1.21 A major part of the inflation which has occurred in the current year is accounted for by the rise in prices of seasonal items of agricultural origin, which have a weight of about 52 per cent in the WPI. Agricultural prices had risen by over 14 per cent up to the middle of January, 1988. Even in the case of manufactured products, the increase in prices is largely on account of agro-based items. The individual items which have shown the maximum increase in prices this year include edible oils and oilseeds, condiments and spices, cotton, pulses, gur, khandsari and cereals. It is, therefore, quite clear that the driving force behind inflation this year is the shortfall in agricultural production.

1.22 As a part of its policy to contain inflation, the Government has attempted to keep a check on the size of the budgetary deficit, despite the large unforeseen increase in drought and flood relief expenditure. The additional expenditure has been largely met by additional resource mobilisation and a cut back in other expenditure. This has been buttressed by a policy of restrained monetary expansion. The cautious monetary and fiscal policies being pursued by the Government and the Reserve Bank of India have been necessary in order to avoid any aggravation of the price situation. However, since the basic inflationary pressures have arisen because of a supply shock in the real sector, the main burden of macro-management has, accordingly, fallen on effective supply management.

1.23 The maintenance of adequate supplies of foodgrains, primarily through the Public Distribution System and relief and other employment programmes, has been the backbone of supply management policy. This has been possible because of the huge stock of over 23 million tonnes of foodgrains which had been built up by June, 1987. The enhanced releases of rice and wheat have been backed up by similar large releases of imported edible oils and pulses, both in the Public Distribution System and in the open market. The Public Distribution System has been substantially expanded with the addition of about 5600 new FPS outlets, of which around 3000 new fair price shops and a large number of mobile PDS outlets are located in drought affected States. The drive against hoarding has been stepped up and a monitoring system has been put in place in order to maintain a close watch on the prices and availability of essential commodities throughout the country.

Fiscal and Monetary Policy

1.24 During the current year fiscal policy has been aimed at maintaining the pace of investment despite the serious problems thrown up by the drought. On the basis of reports submitted by the Central teams which visited the drought affected States, it was estimated that the additional expenditure on drought and flood relief during the year would substantially exceed the provision made for this purpose in the budget. To meet a part of the additional expenditure, the Government announced surcharges on personal income tax, corporate income tax, wealth tax

and customs duties, as well as surcharges on upper class railway fares. These surcharges were expected to yield additional revenue of about Rs. 500 crores. Administrative efforts to improve revenue collection were also stepped up. At the same time the Government also initiated economies in expenditure which were expected to yield a saving of about Rs. 650 crores. Furthermore, to help finance the substantial additional imports of essential items such as edible oils and pulses necessitated by the drought, Government took a number of initiatives for additional mobilisation and accelerated disbursement of external assistance.

1.25 Leaving aside the impact of the drought on the Centre's budgetary position, its other effects on the money-output-prices situation have included a sharp reduction in food credit with the draw down of food stocks and a reduction in output growth leading to the emergence of inflationary pressures. In these circumstances the monetary authorities have pursued a policy of restricting money supply (M_3) growth to a level lower than in the previous year while meeting the genuine credit requirements of trade and industry. Thus the Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) was increased from 37 per cent to 37.5 per cent on April 25, 1987 and further to 38 per cent with effect from January 2, 1988. The Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) was also raised from 9.5 per cent to 10 per cent with effect from October 24, 1987. Selective credit controls, which had been relaxed earlier in the year, were reimposed and tightened between July and October, 1987 for a number of drought affected commodities such as oilseeds, vegetable oils, cotton, kapas, paddy/rice and other foodgrains (excluding wheat). At the same time banks were advised to extend liberal credit facilities to drought affected farmers. Higher export refinance limits were also made available during the year. As a consequence of all these measures the leading monetary indicators have been growing at satisfactory rates.

Balance of Payments

1.26 The balance of payments situation came under further pressure during the year on account of additional imports of essential commodities such as edible oils, pulses, etc. necessitated by the shortfall in domestic production. These short term pressures have come on top of a number of adverse medium term factors such as the expected deceleration in indigenous oil production, protectionist tendencies abroad, the bunching of repayment obligations to the IMF and other sources and an unfavourable climate for concessional external assistance.

1.27 In anticipation of some of these medium term developments, the Government had taken a number of measures during 1985-86 and 1986-87 to accelerate the growth of exports and check the increase in imports. Further steps have also been taken during the current year. These measures have met with considerable success. Exports increased by 15.3 per cent in 1986-87 and again by 24.7 per cent during the first nine months of the current year as compared to the corresponding period of 1986-87. In contrast imports grew by 2.2 per cent during 1986-87 and 13.5 per cent during April-December, 1987 as compared to April-December, 1986. The increase in imports in the current year is largely on account of the increase in import prices of crude oil and petroleum products apart from additional imports necessitated by the drought. With exports growing faster than imports the trade deficit declined in 1986-87 and in the first nine months of the current year.

1.28 However, trade performance during the first nine months may not have fully reflected the adverse impact of the drought, which could surface during the last quarter of the current year. The balance of payments situation will therefore need to be monitored closely.

CHAPTER 2

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

The momentum of agricultural growth established during the early eighties, leading up to a peak production of over 152 million tonnes of foodgrains in 1983-84, has been seriously disturbed by adverse weather conditions during the last few years. A run of four poor monsoons culminated in one of the worst droughts on record in 1987. Foodgrain production, which declined from over 150 million tonnes in 1985-86 to about 144 million tonnes in 1986-87, is expected to go down by a further 7 to 10 per cent in the current year. Non-food crops such as oilseeds and cotton are also estimated to have suffered substantial production losses in the last kharif season.

2.2 Famines of the type experienced during the colonial period have little chance of recurrence any more, thanks largely to the tremendous contribution of our farmers and agricultural scientists towards achieving higher productivity and the farsighted policy of laying emphasis on growth, self-reliance and food security pursued by India. The performance of Indian agriculture, nevertheless, remains highly sensitive to the vagaries of weather. The current drought has underlined this problem and drawn attention to the long term measures in irrigation, land and water management, afforestation and ecological regeneration which must be given priority in order to free Indian agriculture from the constaints of weather. These are being examined in the mid-term review of the Seventh Five Year Plan. Some measures have already been initiated and a few of these are discussed further below.

Current Drought and Its Impact

The Extent of Monsoon Failure

2.3 The country this year experienced poor rainfall for the fourth year in succession after the last good monsoon year of 1983-84. The south west monsoon rainfall in 1987 has been the poorest as compared to the last few years and even as compared to severe drought years in the past. As many as 21 out of a total of 35 meteorological zones, suffered deficient and scanty rains compared to 14 in 1986 and to 19, 16 and 12 respectively in the earlier drought years of 1965, 1979 and 1982 as shown in Table 2.1.

TABLE 2.1

Monsoon Rainfall (June-September)
Number of Meteorological Sub-divisions

	1965	1979	1982	1986	1987
Excess/Normal	16	19	23	21	14
Deficient/scanty	19	16	12	14	21
No data . .	..	..	..	..	..
Total . .	**35**	**35**	**35**	**35**	**35**

2.4 The south west monsoon set in over Kerala around the normal date on June 2 and its progress till June 17 was quite satisfactory. After June 17, further advance of the monsoon was rather slow. Normally by July 8, monsoon should have arrived over the entire country except over western most part of West Rajasthan. But it had not yet arrived in northern parts of Gujarat State, parts of Uttar Pradesh, parts of Rajasthan, Haryana and Punjab. It was only by 27th July that the entire country was covered. Upto July end, the rainfall was normal only over West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Telangana, North-interior Karnataka, Marathwada and Konkan and Goa. It was during the middle of August that exceptionally good rains were received in as many as 20 sub-divisions. During the first week of September, West Bengal and the north eastern States continued to have heavy rains but by the third week of September, the south west monsoon had withdrawn from Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.

2.5 Table 2.2 gives the comparative picture of rainfall deficiency during the current year and a few earlier drought years. Comparision of monsoon rainfall

TABLE 2.2

Regional Rainfall Indices : 1979, 1982, 1986 *and* 1987

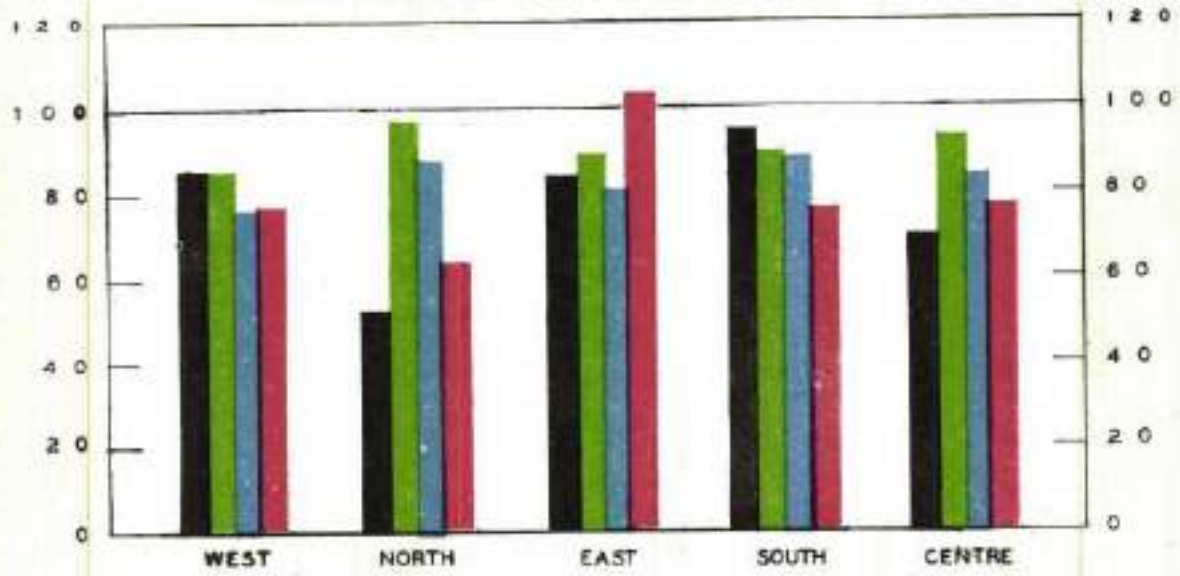
(June to September)

Year	All India	West	North	East	South	Centre
1979 .	77.0	85.2	52.1	84.4	94.8	69.0
1982 .	89.4	83.5	94.9	87.8	88.8	93.1
1986 .	85.3	78.4	88.9	83.7	89.9	86.5
1987 .	88.7	75.6	62.5	103.6	75.5	77.4

on the basis of an All India Rainfall Index for the entire season (constructed by using weights of area sown under rice in each meteorological zone during kharif) does not reveal the region specific conditions which are important in determining the impact of drought on crop production. Regionwise comparisons show that, except for the eastern region which suffered floods this year, all other regions had greater rainfall deficiency than in 1982 and 1986. However, the

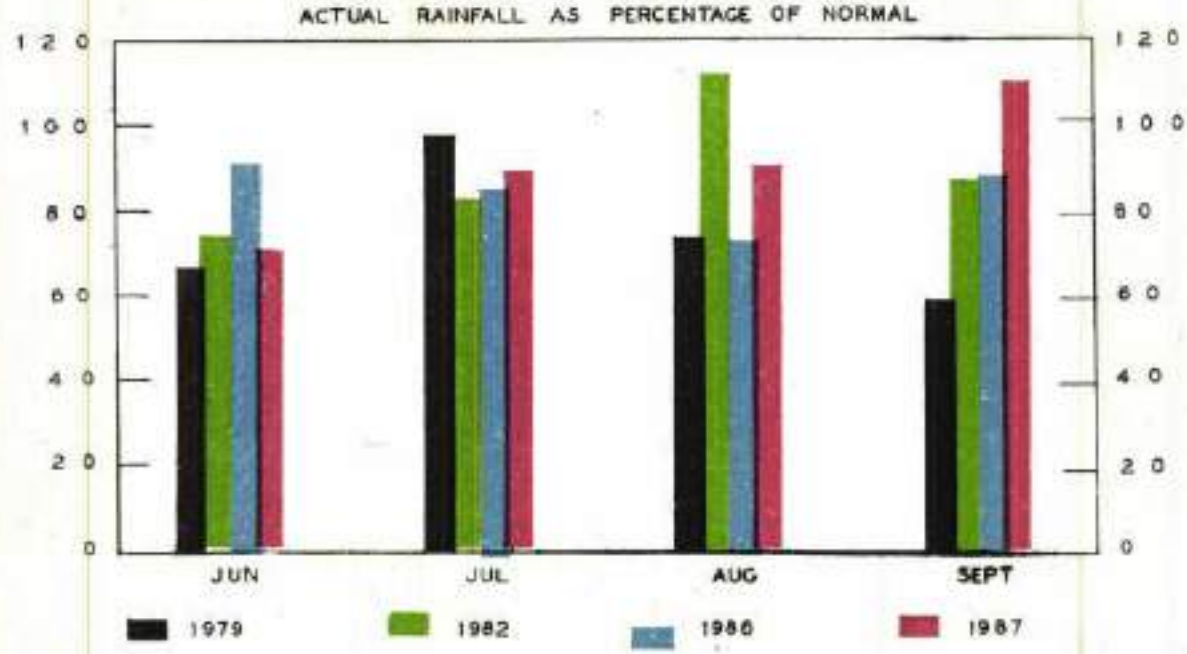
REGION-WISE COMPARISON OF RAINFALL

ACTUAL RAINFALL AS PERCENTAGE OF NORMAL [JUN-SEPT]



MONTH-WISE COMPARISON OF RAINFALL

ACTUAL RAINFALL AS PERCENTAGE OF NORMAL



NOTE:- WEST – RAJASTHAN, GUJARAT AND MAHARASHTRA
NORTH – H. P., J.K., PUNJAB, HARYANA AND U. P.
EAST – ASSAM, W.B., BIHAR AND ORISSA
SOUTH – A. P., KARNATAKA, KERALA AND TAMIL NADU
CENTRE – M. P.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

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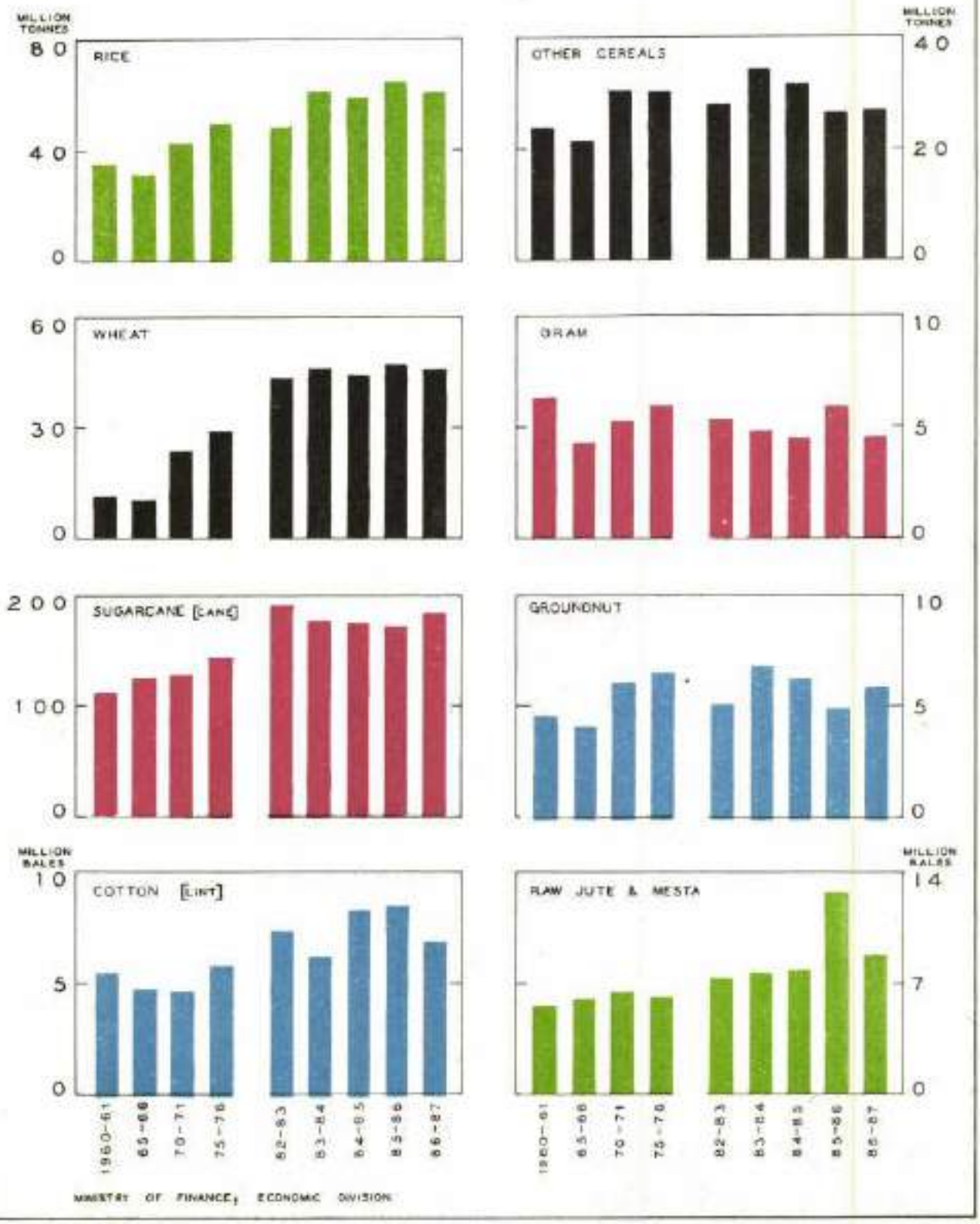
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION



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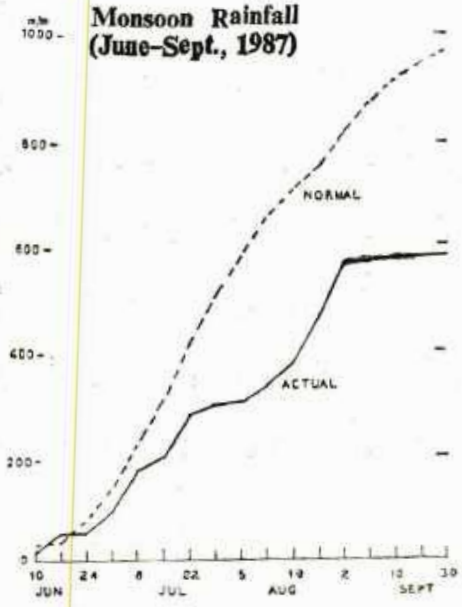
northern, eastern and central regions were worse off in 1979 as compared to this year. (Upper Graph).

2.6 More than the total precipitation, it is the timing and duration of the rainfall which affects yields. Monthwise comparison on the basis of the composite rainfall index shows that the rainfall situation was particularly bad in the months of June and July this year. However the overall position improved subsequently (Lower Graph). The rains in late August and September should have a beneficial effect on the winter crop. However, in the area sown under kharif, the crop prospects depend, to a large extent, on rains in the first two months of the monsoon season, i.e, June and July. Because of the delayed monsoon in many States, the critical sowing operations could not take place this year.

2.7 The areas that were particularly deficient in rain were Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Orissa. Out of these, Gujarat and Rajasthan were the worst affected this year and have had poor rainfall for the past three or four years.

2.8 In Gujarat, the actual rainfall was below normal almost throughout the season and the State was deficient by 42 per cent (Graph). Saurashtra region in Gujarat, which accounts for a third of total groundnut production, was deficient by 74 per cent. It is estimated that no sowings have been done in over 75 per cent of the normal groundnut area in Gujarat. This is likely to have resulted in a very large fall in kharif groundnut production during 1987. The monsoon pattern for Rajasthan is similar to that in Gujarat. In the second week of June, the rains had been good, infact more than normal, but there were hardly any rains during July and early August. In the last two weeks of August, good rains were received but then there was a cessation of monsoon rainfall since early September. During the monsoon months (June to September), Rajasthan State was deficient by 51 per cent. Because of the severe drought in this State, the area and production of bajra as well as other rainfed crops, is likely to be adversely affected.

GUJARAT



Impact of Drought

2.9 Rainfall deficiency mainly affects the kharif crop, the major rabi crop being wheat, which is largely sown under irrigated conditions. The kharif crop is normally sown at the on-set of the monsoon during June and July in most areas. It accounts for about 60 per cent of India's foodgrain production, 80 per cent of coarse grain production, more tnan 50 per cent of oilseed production and 33 per cent of pulses.

2.10 The large food stocks this year were useful in mitigating the effects of the drought. However, agricultural production itself is highly sensitive to adverse weather conditions. Foodgrain production, in particular, is badly affected. In the drought year of 1979-80 total foodgrain output fell by 16.8 per cent, while kharif foodgrain prodution fell by 19 per cent. In 1982-83 total foodgrain production fell by 2.8 per cent while kharif foodgrain output fell by 12 per cent.

2.11 In recent years, the impact of poor rain on oilseed production has also been pronounced. The nine major oilseeds production fell by 20.5 per cent in 1976-77, 13.5 per cent in 1979-80, 17.2 per cent in 1982-83. In 1985-86 oilseed output fell by about 16 per cent as both kharif and rabi oilseeds production showed a substantial fall over the previous year.

2.12 During the year 1986-87, the second year of the Seventh Five Year Plan, there was a substantial fall in foodgrain production. It was the third successive drought year and total foodgrain output at 144.1 million tonnes was 6 million tonnes lower than the previous year's output of 150.4 million tonnes. Kharif production fell by 3.7 million tonnes to 81.5 million tonnes while rabi production fell by 2.65 million tonnes to 62.5 million tonnes. Among foodgrain crops, there was a fall in the production of rice, wheat, pulses, and a marginal increase in the production of coarse grains. Among non-foodgrain crops, there was a substantial fall in the production of cotton, raw jute and mesta. Oilseed production and sugarcane

production, however, have shown an increase. Sugarcane production, in particular, has shown an impressive increase of nearly twelve million tonnes.

2.13 During 1987-88, there is likely to be a further substantial decline in production, with the severe drought this year coming after three successive years of poor monsoon over some parts of the country. Kharif production has been the worst affected as usual. There are likely to have been crop losses in almost all kharif crops. Coarse grains and oilseeds appear to have been the worst affected. The groundnut crop in Gujarat which accounts for the bulk of India's groundnut production was almost totally lost.

2.14 In the case of foodgrains the extent of shortfall in production will depend on the size of the rabi crop, in particular the wheat crop. About 70 per cent of wheat production is concentrated in the three large surplus producing States, i.e., Uttar Pradesh (35 per cent), Punjab (23 per cent) and Haryana (11 per cent). Much of the area under wheat cultivation is irrigated. However, there is some risk of crop losses in non-irrigated wheat production, despite good rains in the post-monsoon period. There is also a potential problem even in the irrigated areas since 47 important reservoirs of the country had only 52 per cent of capacity storage at the end of September, 1987 as compared to 75 per cent a year ago. It is, therefore, unlikely that crop losses during the kharif season will be off-set by the rabi crop. Total foodgrain production in 1987-88 is now expected to be lower than the production of 1986-87 by about 7 to 10 per cent.

TABLE 2.3

Agricultural Production

(Million Tonnes/Bales*)

Crop	1965-66	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Rice	30.59	41.92	52.67	53.77	42.33	53.63	53.25	47.12	60.10	58.34	63.83	60.42
	(-22.18)	(-14.00)	(25.66)	(2.09)	(-21.28)	(26.70)	(-0.71)	(-11.51)	(27.55)	(-2.93)	(9.41)	(-5.34)
Wheat	10.40	29.01	31.75	35.51	31.83	36.31	37.45	42.79	45.48	44.07	47.05	45.57
	(-15.20)	(0.55)	(9.44)	(11.84)	(-10.36)	(14.07)	(3.14)	(14.26)	(6.29)	(-3.10)	(6.76)	(-3.14)
Pulses	9.94	11.36	11.97	12.18	8.57	10.63	11.51	11.86	12.89	11.96	13.36	11.74
	(-19.92)	(-12.9)	(5.37)	(1.75)	(-29.64)	(24.04)	(8.28)	(3.04)	(8.68)	(-7.21)	(11.70)	(-12.12)
Coarsegrains	21.42	28.88	30.02	30.44	26.97	29.02	31.09	27.75	33.90	31.17	26.20	26.34
	(-15.58)	(-5.03)	(3.95)	(1.40)	(-11.40)	(8.60)	(7.13)	(-10.74)	(22.16)	(-8.05)	(-15.94)	(0.53)
Kharif Foodgrains	N.A.	66.53	77.72	78.08	63.25	77.65	79.38	69.90	89.23	84.52	85.25	81.53
		(-10.0)	(16.8)	(0.46)	(-19.0)	(22.8)	(2.2)	(-11.9)	(27.6)	(-5.3)	(0.86)	(-4.36)
Rabi Foodgrains	N.A.	44.64	48.69	53.82	46.45	51.94	51.92	59.62	63.14	61.02	65.19	62.54
		(-5.3)	(9.1)	(10.5)	(-13.7)	(11.8)	(3.8)	(10.6)	(5.9)	(-3.4)	(6.83)	(-4.06)
All Foodgrains	72.35	111.17	126.41	131.90	109.70	129.59	133.30	129.52	152.37	145.54	150.44	144.07
	(-19.04)	(-8.15)	(13.7)	(4.34)	(-16.83)	(18.13)	(2.86)	(-2.83)	(17.64)	(-4.48)	(3.37)	(-4.23)
Groundnut	4.26	5.26	6.09	6.21	5.77	5.01	7.22	5.28	7.09	6.43	5.12	6.06
	(-29.00)	(-22.07)	(15.59)	(1.87)	(-7.09)	(13.34)	(44.4)	(-20.87)	(34.28)	(-9.30)	(-20.37)	(18.36)
Rapeseed & Mustard	1.30	1.55	1.65	1.86	1.43	2.30	2.38	2.21	2.61	3.07	2.68	2.63
	(-11.94)	(-20.1)	(6.45)	(12.73)	(-23.12)	(60.84)	(3.48)	(-7.14)	(18.10)	(17.62)	(-12.70)	(-1.86)
Oilseeds@	N.A.	8.43	9.66	10.10	8.74	9.37	12.08	10.00	12.69	12.95	10.83	11.45
		(-20.5)	(14.6)	(4.5)	(-13.5)	(7.2)	(28.9)	(-17.2)	(26.9)	(2.1)	(-16.5)	(5.72)
Sugarcane (Tonnes)	123.99	153.01	176.96	151.66	128.83	154.25	186.36	189.51	174.08	170.32	170.65	182.48
	(1.70)	(8.83)	(15.66)	(-14.3)	(-15.05)	(19.73)	(20.82)	(1.69)	(-8.14)	(-2.16)	(0.19)	(6.93)
Cotton (lint)*	4.85	5.84	7.24	7.96	7.65	7.01	7.88	7.53	6.39	8.51	8.73	7.01
	(-19.28)	(-1.85)	(23.97)	(9.94)	(-3.89)	(-8.37)	(12.41)	(-4.44)	(-15.14)	(33.18)	(2.58)	(-19.70)
Jute & Mesta*	5.78	7.10	7.15	8.33	7.96	8.16	8.38	7.17	7.72	7.79	12.65	8.63
	(-24.59)	(20.14)	(0.7)	(16.5)	(-4.44)	(2.51)	(2.57)	(-14.34)	(7.67)	(0.91)	(62.39)	(-31.78)

*170 Kgs. each for cotton and 180 Kgs. each for jute and mesta.

@Nine major oilseeds including groundnut, castorseed, sesamum, rapeseed and mustard, linseed, sunflower, nigerseed, safflower and soyabean.

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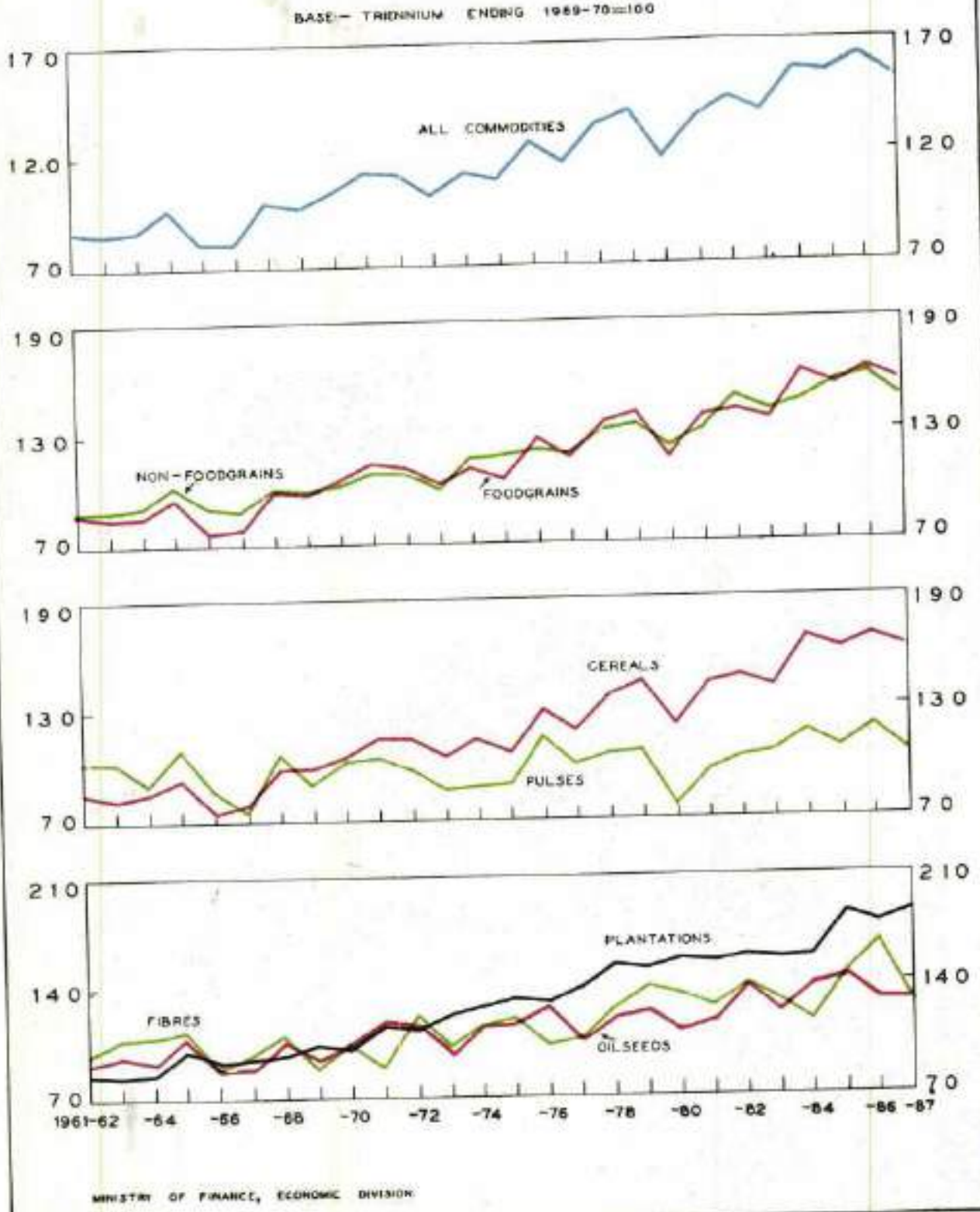
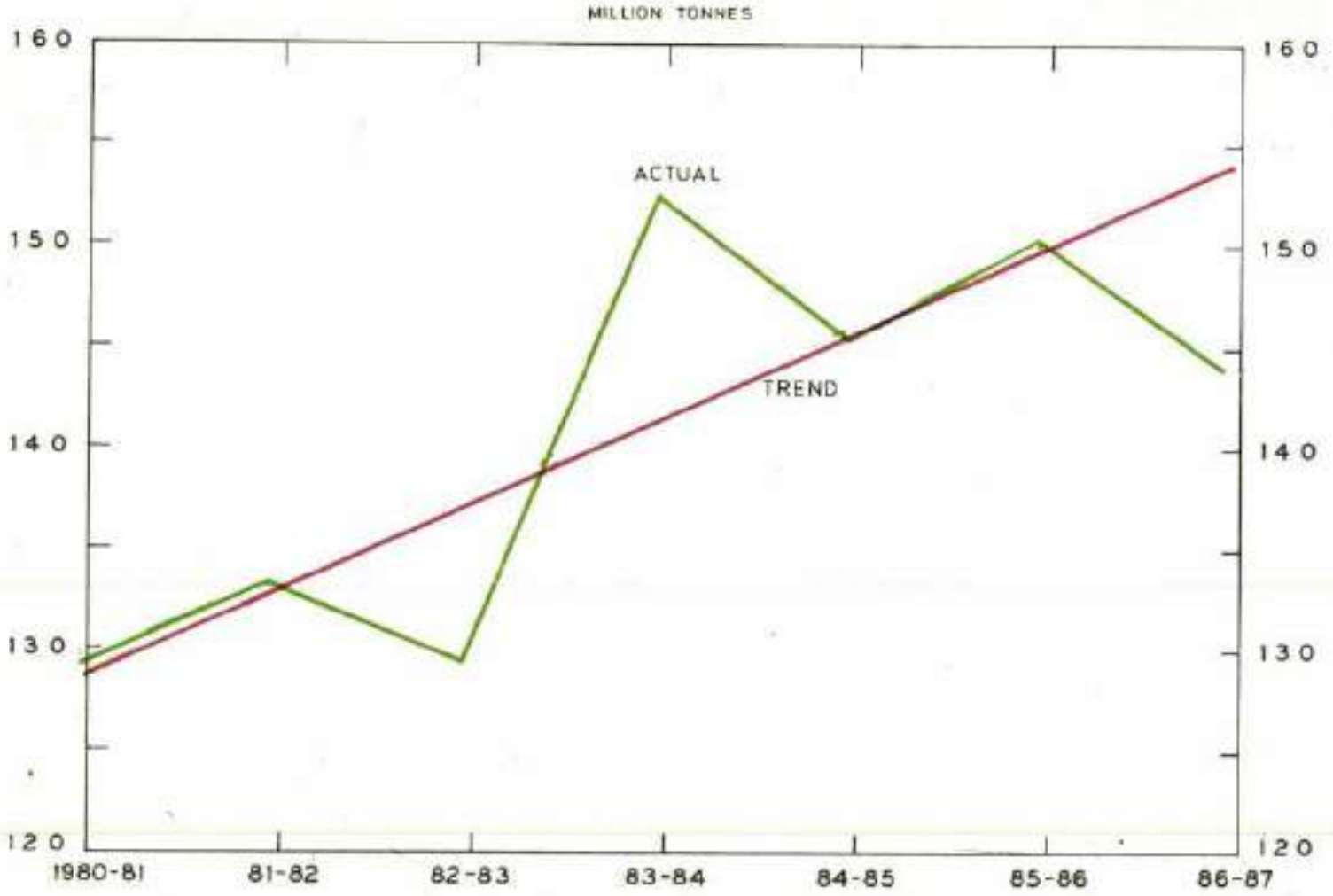


MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION

RECENT TRENDS IN FOODGRAINS PRODUCTION



MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

NOTE(PLU)MEMO-666/177/87-88

Management of the Drought

Drought and Distress

2.15 Poor people living in rural areas bear the brunt of all the distress and dislocation of every day life caused by a drought. Consisting largely of agricultural labourers and small and marginal farmers, the rural poor do not have the resources necessary to cushion the effects of a drought. Yet it is this section of our community which is most directly and severely affected by the drought because of the loss of incomes and jobs.

2.16 The access of the rural poor to their means of subsistence, meagre at the best of times, is sharply eroded in a year of drought. To begin with, monsoon failure leaves large tracts of cultivable land unsown. The volume of agricultural operations is consequently cut down and whole communities are left with little employment or income. Additionally, the real purchasing power per rupee of whatever meagre income is earned gets further eroded by the rise in prices which inevitably follows the loss in production and reduced supplies. There is extreme distress and the very poor find it difficult to cope unless their entitlement to minimum limits of consumption is restored through a large scale relief employment programme or some other institutional arrangements.

2.17 In Rajasthan, for example, there are about 7 lakh agricultural labourers, 20 lakh marginal workers, 13 lakh marginal farmers and nearly 9 lakh small farmers among the 105 lakh persons estimated to be below the poverty line. These sections are largely dependent on agriculture and their means of livelihood depend on the state of the crop. This year it is reported that hardly 37 per cent of the normal cropped area was sown, and about two-thirds of this has withered. It has been estimated that about 83 per cent of the 29 lakh agricultural labourers, marginal farmers and small farmers, i.e., about 24 to 25 lakh persons, have been affected by the drought. The number would be higher if marginal workers were included. In addition about 66 per cent of the livestock population amounting to 326 lakh animals including cattle, camels, horses, pigs, etc., have been affected by the drought. Of this an estimated 163 lakh animals belong to agricultural labourers and small/marginal farmers. Their cattle losses alone could be around 15,000 heads.

2.18 It is not difficult to imagine the enormous dislocation of every day life in severely affected States, especially those where this year's drought is the third or fourth consecutive year of drought as, for example, in Rajasthan. As a result not only have agricultural operations collapsed but the declining water table has left an acute shortage of drinking water. In this grim situation government relief employment programmes, cattle camps and drinking water supply arrangements have become the crucial guarantees of survival for the distressed population.

2.19 In order to reduce distress, the Government has taken a number of measures to deal with the immediate effects of the drought on agricultural production and rural employment, fodder, drinking water, power generation, reservoir storage and availability of essential commodities. Some long term measures have also been initiated to reduce the vulnerability of agriculture to adverse weather conditions. Some of these measures are discussed below.

Agricultural Production and Income Generation

2.20 The Government has taken up various action programmes to boost rabi production. Detailed strategies have been worked out for individual crops, regions and watersheds. Instructions have also been issued on appropriate technological practices for each region. The Government has made arrangements for supply of adequate quality and quantity of seeds and other inputs apart from expanding rabi acreage. State Governments have been advised to ascertain the requirements of seeds and take advance action to ensure that there is no shortage. The States have also been directed to carefully monitor the use of water available in various reservoirs. Priority has been given to providing drinking water in all scarcity areas, particularly Gujarat and Rajasthan. The water available after meeting drinking requirements is being used for irrigation purposes. To augment the supply of water, efforts are being made to ensure the availability of power for the operation of tubewells for 8-10 hours every day. The supply and repair of rigs for digging tubewells has also been stepped up.

2.21 To recover at least a part of the kharif loss in rural incomes, cultivation of a short duration cash crop was undertaken wherever possible. The supply of adequate inputs for this purpose was arranged. In order to minimise the income loss of rural labour households, the various employment generation programmes have been supplemented by Scarcity Relief Works Programmes wherever these have been necessary. Additional foodgrains have been released every month to support these programmes. In Rajasthan, for example, apart from 4 lakh persons already employed under National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) etc., another 3 lakh persons were employed daily on relief programmes upto

August. Subsequently it was targetted to step this up to about 11 lakh persons. An attempt has been made to rotate this employment between families to ensure that all affected families have been covered.

Irrigation

2.22 The Central Government has made an extra allocation of Rs. 236 crores to accelerate the execution of selected irrigation projects in the drought affected areas. Of this total outlay, about Rs. 153 crores is for major and medium irrigation projects and Rs. 81 crores for minor irrigation projects. This additional outlay is expected to create additional irrigation potential of nearly 1,42,800 hectares. The major beneficiaries have been Gujarat (29,369 ha), Rajasthan (18,500 ha), Uttar Pradesh (23,800 ha), Maharashtra (14,500 ha), Madhya Pradesh (13,750 ha), Andhra Pradesh (12,500 ha) and Karnataka (11,000 ha).

2.23 As against a plan target of 2.27 lakhs as many as 3.53 lakh irrigation pumpsets were energised during the period April to December alone, of which 2.27 lakhs are in drought affected areas. An additional 2.8 lakh inoperative sets have been repaired and made operational as against a target of 1.3 lakhs. Thus an extra 6.3 lakh pumpsets became operational during this period.

Fodder

2.24 There has been an acute shortage of fodder in the drought affected regions, especially Rajasthan and Gujarat. The supply of fodder to these areas has been augmented through the collection of fodder from forests and other adjoining regions. Areas have also been identified to increase fodder production and subsidies have been given for this purpose. Adequate 'Ways and Means Advances' have also been released to support these programmes. Fodder production has also been augmented through the application of fertilisers in various areas. Supply of molasses to cattle-feed plants has been ensured and protection has been offered to the cattle population in specially organised cattle camps and transport has been arranged to transfer cattles to these camps.

Drinking water

2.25 The supply of drinking water to scarcity areas has been arranged through normal Plan programmes and with permanent and semi-permanent schemes of extension of piped water supply. Additional hand-pumps have been introduced and arrangements have been made for tanker supply to certain drought affected areas where no other alternative arrangement was possible. The first priority has been given to the use of water available in reservoirs for drinking purposes. The State Governments have drawn up contingency plans to combat the scarcity of drinking water and 'Ways and Means Advances' have been released for this purpose. 'Ways and Means Advances' have also been released for purchase of rigs and other equipment for digging tubewells. Physical and financial progress of implementation of the contingency plan and optimum utilisation of rigs have been closely monitored.

Power Supply

2.26 Instructions have been issued by the Ministry of Power to the States to ensure that power supply for agriculture is maintained for at least 8 to 10 hours a day. They have also been advised to issue instructions to regulate availability of power to prevent over-drawal of water where the availabilty of ground water is inadequate. The Department of Power has also advised the State Electricity Boards to restore power supply to pumpsets which were disconnected due to arrears of payments.

Management of Water Resources

2.27 Instructions have been issued to the State Governments to carefully regulate the utilisation of water stored in the reservoirs. Evaporation losses have been minimised through the use of chemical retardants. Water budgets have been prepared for each reservoir covering drinking water, kharif/rabi requirements and evaporation losses.

Vegetable Production

2.28 Vegetable production has been supported in those areas where minor irrigation sources are available, especially in the proximity of urban agglomerations, through distribtuion of mini-kits containing vegetable seeds, fertilisers and plant protection chemicals. Such mini-kits have also been provided in the 19 identified cities and towns where there is heavy demand for vegetables.

Distribution of Essential Commodities

2.29 Government policies to ensure adequate supply of foodgrains have been discussed further below, in chapter 5. Apart from foodgrains, essential commodities like edible oils, controlled cloth, etc., have also been made available in adequate quantities. The demand gap in the case of edible oils has been met through imports. Similarly, the shortage of milk has been met through the import of milk powder and butter oil. NAFED has also been advised to import pulses over and above the imports under OGL undertaken by private traders. About 5,600 new PDS outlets have been opened during the year. Of these,

over 3,000 including many mobile outlets, have been opened in drought affected areas. The latter, in particular, have proved to be very popular. The anti-hoarding drive and prosecution against hoarders have been stepped up and food stocks held by private traders have been closely monitored. The availability and prices of essential commodities have also been kept under constant watch through a monitoring system stretching from district headquarters to the Central control room in New Delhi.

Financial Assistance

2.30 A ceiling of about Rs. 1798 crores for expenditure on Relief Measures against drought and other calamities has been approved. Of this, the share of the Centre is about Rs. 1456 crores. The amount is required to be utilised only for specified relief measures in the affected villages and towns. Financial assistance has also been extended by banks on a priority basis to persons affected by drought and floods. This includes credit to undertake second sowings or raising alternative short duration crops, including fodder, production of seeds or for setting up fair price shops. Instructions have been issued for conversion of short term loans into medium term loans and re-scheduling of investment credit. Banks have also been advised to process and sanction loans for minor irrigation quickly. The limit for consumption loans to small and marginal farmers and other weaker sections of society has been raised from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500.

Long Term Measures

2.31 Apart from the measures taken to meet the immediate effects of the drought, long term strategies have also been initiated against the background of the current drought to reduce the vulnerability of agriculture to adverse weather conditions. In recent years output growth has come largely from increases in yield, rather than acreage. However, yield increases are more sensitive to rainfall than acreage. Consequently, high average rates of growth have come along with large fluctuations in production. This is especially true of the kharif belt which is more dependent on rainfed agriculture. The rabi region is more stable because of the higher coverage by assured irrigation. This analysis of instability in Indian agriculture has led to the evolution of a long term strategy of agricultural development which has four major dimensions.

2.32 The most important element of the strategy is to maximise the area under assured irrigation. Though the share of irrigated agriculture has gone up from around 17 per cent of cropped area in the early fifties to about 30 per cent today, a large proportion of the additional irrigation has come from wells and tanks which get depleted in years of poor rainfall. Accordingly, the Plan allocation for major and medium irrigation projects is being augmented and greater emphasis is being placed on the full utilisation of potential already created in these projects. This will also help to give a better regional balance to agricultural growth.

2.33 Despite emphasis on assured irrigation, however, the major portion of cropped area will continue to depend on rainfed agriculture at least till the end of this century. Accordingly, the full exploitation of groundwater in high rainfall areas like the Gangetic region is being emphasised to achieve increases in gross acreage through multiple cropping. The National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture, started in 1986-87, is being reinforced for this purpose. A 'coarse grain policy' is also being worked out for rainfed areas which will integrate production plans with pricing, storage and procurement of coarse grains, while a special R & D thrust is being given to oilseed production under a Technology Mission set up for this purpose.

2.34 A third dimension of the strategy is to optimise water use in dryland agriculture by methods of water management which will maximise the area and output per unit of water. To this end, the focus of the type of works taken up under the rural employment programmes like RLEGP and NREP as well as Area Development Programmes like Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) have been sharpened to take up schemes which are intended to protect agriculture against drought. Henceforth, the thrust of agricultural research will also be redirected to support the development of rainfed and dryland agriculture. It is recognised that both water resources and fertile topsoils are being depleted because of rapid deforestation and the large scale loss of vegetable cover. Accordingly, afforestation programmes are being stepped up and integrated with programmes of irrigation and water management.

2.35 Implicit in this approach is the central role of regional factors in agricultural planning. Separate strategies are being worked out for each distinct agro-climatic region to suit the requirements of agricultural development specific to that region. For this purpose, separate spatial zones have been identified. The Planning Commission has now set up a group which is examining an eight point proposal for an action plan to ensure that targets in agriculture are realised.

Cropwise/Statewise Production

Rice

2.36 Rice production during 1986-87 declined to 60.4 million tonnes as against the record level of 63.8 million tonnes produced in 1985-86. The decline of 3.4 million tonnes is on account of the fall in kharif rice production by 4.3 million tonnes, which was partly compensated by an increase of about 1 million tonne of rabi rice production during 1986-87. Except for Punjab and West Bengal which reported an increase of 0.57 million tonnes and 0.47 million tonnes respectively all the other major rice producing States reported a decline in rice production. The States which showed substantial decreases were Madhya Pradesh (—1.15 million tonnes), Uttar Pradesh (—1.06 million tonnes) and Andhra Pradesh (—0.87 million tonnes). These 3 States taken together accounted for about 90 per cent of the fall in production of rice during 1986-87. In almost all the States the fall in production was associated with a decrease in area under rice. The States which showed a fall in production despite an increase in area, are West Bengal and Bihar.

2.37 During the current year 1987-88, rice production is likely to show a further fall since all the major rice growing areas have been adversely affected either by drought or by floods. About 69 per cent of the area under kharif rice is in the eastern States, including Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh where the monsoon was delayed by 3 weeks. Later heavy rains in August and September caused extensive floods in Bihar, Assam and West Bengal damaging the standing crop in these regions to some extent. States in the northern region like Punjab, Haryana and Jammu and Kashmir have also been severely affected by the drought. Although farmers in Punjab and Haryana mainly grow the crop under assured irrigation conditions, the crop coverage might lag behind because of lower water tables. In the southern region, the crop condition is considered to be satisfactory, though in Tamil Nadu there has been an acute moisture stress which might lead to shrinkage in area. However, the fall in kharif rice acreage might be partially offset by an increase in area under rabi rice.

Wheat

2.38 The production of wheat during 1986-87 was 45.57 million tonnes, 1.46 million tonnes less than the record production achieved during 1985-86 but a little higher than the earlier peak production of 45.48 million tonnes achieved in 1983-84. Almost all the major wheat producing States, except for Punjab, recorded a fall in production during 1986-87. The States which showed substantial decreases in production include Uttar Pradesh (—0.48 million tonnes), Rajasthan (—0.32 million tonnes), Madhya Pradesh (—0.34 million tonnes) and Haryana (—0.20 million tonnes). Four States, namely, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan Madhya Pradesh and Haryana taken together accounted for almost 91 per cent of the fall in wheat output during 1986-87. However, Punjab showed an impressive increase of 0.16 million tonnes of production during 1986-87. About 1.7 million tonnes of wheat produced in Punjab was, subsequently, lost due to unseasonal rains in May 1987.

2.39 Total area under wheat during 1986-87 also showed a decrease of 0.19 million hectares. In some States like Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra decrease in production is associated with a fall in area during 1986-87. However, in some other major wheat producing States, the yields seem to have gone down since there was a substantial fall in output despite an increase in the area under wheat. This is the case in Bihar, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Coarse Grains

2.40 The production of coarse grains during 1986-87 was 26.34 million tonnes showing an increase of 0.14 million tonnes over the previous year. The decline in production in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan was more than offset by increases in production in Gujarat, Karnataka, Punjab, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh. In most of the States, changes in production are directly related to changes in area under the crop. However, in Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir and Punjab, production has increased despite a fall in area. Rajasthan is one State where despite a substantial increase in area under coarse grains, production has shown a decline.

2.41 The small net increase in coarse grains production is due to an increase in kharif coarse cereals which more than compensated for the decline in rabi coarse cereals. Among the kharif coarse cereals, there is a fall in production and acreage under jowar and small millets while there is an increase in production and acreage under bajra, maize and ragi. Among the rabi coarse cereals, there is a fall in both acreage and output of jowar and barley.

2.42 The jowar output during 1986-87 accounted for 34 per cent of total coarse cereals output. The output of jowar during 1986-87 was 8.87 million tonnes, about 1.3 million tonnes lower than the previous year. In Maharashtra, the single most impor-

tant jowar growing State, output fell by 0.83 million tonnes and area fell by 0.29 million hectares during 1986-87. This accounts for about 62 per cent of the fall in jowar output and about 64 per cent of the fall in jowar acreage during 1986-87. Other jowar growing States have also shown a decline in production and area. The States which have shown impressive increases in production include Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.

2.43 During the year 1987-88, the rainfall deficiency has been particularly damaging for jowar, bajra and other coarse cereals. The acreage sown in Haryana, Rajasthan and Gujarat has come down significantly. It is estimated that only about 60 per cent of the normal area under this crop might have been sown during kharif 1987. In Rajasthan, which is the largest bajra growing State, only about 30 per cent of normal area was covered upto July-end. However, the rains in the middle of August in Karnataka and Maharashtra have revived the prospects of jowar, bajra and ragi in these States.

2.44 The overall prospects for rabi coarse cereals are considered to be satisfactory since the important rabi jowar growing States of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamilnadu received adequate rains at the time of sowing. For rabi maize also, there is likely to be an increase in acreage in the two important States of Bihar and Karnataka.

Pulses

2.45 The production of pulses during 1986-87 was about 11.74 million tonnes showing a decline of 1.62 million tonnes from the peak level achieved in 1985-86. This is mainly on account of a fall in rabi pulses output by about 1.37 million tonnes. Production of kharif pulses also showed a decline of 0.25 million tonnes. Almost all the major pulse growing States reported a decline in production. The States which showed a substantial decline in production during 1986-87 are Rajasthan (—0.89 million tonnes), Madhya Pradesh (—0.18 million tonnes) and Gujarat (—0.10 million tonnes). These States taken together account for 72 per cent of the fall in production. Rajasthan alone accounted for more than 50 per cent of the fall in production and 59 per cent of the fall in acreage during 1986-87. The shortfall in Rajasthan occurred in the rabi season. Orissa and Bihar reported increases in both area and production of pulses, while Karnataka showed an increase in production despite a large fall in area under the crop.

2.46 During the year 1987-88 production and area under rabi pulses are considered to be satisfactory since rains in the post monsoon season have been good. There might be some shrinkage of area in Rajasthan, Gujarat and Haryana. However, this is likely to be compensated by higher acreage in Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh, where Arhar and Greengram were taken up as contingency crops.

Oilseeds

2.47 While the demand for edible oil and hence oilseeds has grown steadily over the years, the growth of domestic production has been sluggish and erratic. This is especially true of the last few years of poor monsoons since oilseed production is largely based on rainfed agriculture. As a consequence, there has been a growing gap between demand and domestic production, which has had to be met through large scale imports leading to a substantial drain of scarce foreign exchange resources. The government has set up a Technology Mission on Oilseeds, to deal with this problem, details are discussed further below.

2.48 84 per cent of oilseed production in India is based on rainfed agriculture. In years of poor monsoon, oilseed production is always severely affected. During the Sixth Plan, the production of nine major oilseeds had increased from 8.74 million tonnes in 1979-80 to 12.95 million tonnes in 1984-85. But during the first year of the Seventh Plan (1985-86), production fell to 10.83 million tonnes. During 1986-87 production increased marginally to 11.45 million tonnes. Actually only kharif oilseed output increased by 0.65 million tonnes, while rabi oilseed production fell by 0.03 million tonnes. The two most important oilseed producing States, *i.e.*, Gujarat and Karnataka have shown substantial increases in production of 0.79 million tonnes and 0.42 million tonnes respectively. Madhya Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan have, however, reported a decline in production during 1986-87.

TABLE 2.4
Production of Oilseeds

('000 tonnes)

		1985-86	1986-87
Groundnut	Kharif	3757.5	4691.8
	Rabi	1363.8	1367.7
	Total	5121.3	6059.5
Castorseed		308.3	236.6
Soyabean		1024.1	835.3
Sesamum		501.0	443.2
Nigerseed		192.3	132.1
Sunflower	Kharif	168.7	261.5
	Rabi	112.2	174.2
	Total	280.9	435.7
Rapeseed and Mustard		2680.5	2634.8
Linseed		376.2	343.2
Safflower		347.9	332.6
Oilseeds	**Kharif**	**5951.9**	6600.5
	Rabi	**4880.6**	**4852.5**
	Total	**10832.5**	**11453.0**

2.49 The nine major oilseeds are groundnut, rapeseed and mustard, sesamum, nigerseed, sunflower, safflower, soyabean, linseed and castor seed. Of these, the three most important oilseeds are groundnut, rapeseed and mustard and soyabean which together accounted for 83 per cent of total production in 1986-87. Among kharif oilseeds, production of kharif groundnut and sunflower increased while that of soyabean and sesamum declined. Among the rabi oilseeds, production of rabi groundnut and sunflower increased while that of safflower, rapeseed and mustard declined.

2.50 During the current year 1987-88 the prospects for oilseed production are not good since Saurashtra region in Gujarat, which accounts for more than a third of total groundnut production, has received very poor rainfall. It is estimated that only about 25 per cent of the normal area under the nine major oilseeds has been sown in Gujarat. The condition of the major rabi oilseed, rapeseed and mustard, is reported to be good in all the States except Haryana and Rajasthan. The condition of other rabi oilseeds is also reported to be satisfactory.

Groundnut

2.51 The production of groundnut during 1986-87 was 6.06 million tonnes showing an increase of 0.94 million tonnes over the previous year. This increase mainly occurred in kharif groundnut production. The increase in the groundnut production is partly due to an increase in area under the crop. All the States except Tamilnadu, Rajasthan and Maharashtra have shown an increase in production of groundnut during 1986-87. Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh are the two major groundnut producing States which have recorded increases. Gujarat, in particular, has recorded an increase of 0.84 million tonnes over the previous year's level and this accounted for nearly 90 per cent of the increase in groundnut production.

2.52 For kharif 1987, the area sown in Gujarat is estimated to be only four lakh hectares out of the normal area of 19 lakh hectares. Even in the area where the crop was sown, about 40 per cent of the crop is estimated to have been damaged by moisture stress. Crop conditions in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh were also unsatisfactory.

2.53 Rapeseed and mustard are the major rabi oilseed crops, accounting for about 55 per cent of rabi oilseed output and 23 per cent of total oilseed output in 1986-87. Production of rapeseed and mustard during 1986-87 was 2.63 million tonnes, 0.05 million tonnes less than the previous year's level. Among the major rapeseed and mustard producing States, increase in production was reported by Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan while Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh reported a fall in production. During the current year 1987-88, the area sown might increase since mustard and toria were grown where paddy crop could not be taken up due to deficient rains as in the upland areas of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.

2.54 Soyabean production during the current year was 0.84 million tonnes as against 1.02 million tonnes in the previous year. The decline in production of soyabean is mainly attributable to the decline in Madhya Pradesh (—0.18 million tonnes), the single most important soyabean producing State because of the drought conditions that prevailed in the State in 1986-87. There was also a fall in production of soyabean in Uttar Pradesh, while a small increase was reported by other States. During the current year 1987-88, the sowings of soyabean were late and acreage was affected in western Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh because of the late and weak monsoon. In Madhya Pradesh the coverage is expected to be of the same order as last year which itself was a drought year.

2.55 There was an impressive increase in production of sunflower in 1986-87 in both the kharif and rabi seasons. The important sunflower producing States are Karnataka and Maharashtra. Karnataka reported an increase in kharif sunflower production but a fall in that of rabi sunflower while Maharashtra reported a fall in output of kharif sunflower and an increase in rabi sunflower production.

2.56 Whereas the production of oilseeds and edible oils has remained more or less stagnant in recent years, its demand has been rising with increases in income and population. Along with measures to increase domestic availability through imports, the Government has launched a concerted effort to boost the production of oilseeds and move towards self-reliance through the Technology Mission on Oilseeds which was set up in May, 1986.

2.57 The Mission concentrates on 4 major areas of operation namely, making available more profitable crop technology to motivate the farmers, providing a strong support system to farmers through the extension system and input supply agencies for application of proper technology, making available modern post-harvest technology to motivate industry for better processing, storage etc. and ensuring remunerative prices and procurement to the farmers and extending necessary support to the edible oil industry in processing, storage and marketing.

2.58 The National Oilseeds Development Project (NODP), with an allocation of Rs. 170 crores, is being implemented during the Seventh Five Year Plan. The Oilseeds Production Thrust Project (OPTP) which is funded 100 per cent by the Central Government, was initiated in the current year 1987-88 to help the farmers in the matter of input supply and production.

2.59 In recent years, good progress has been made in the field of research both in crop and post harvest technologies. In crop technology, 31 improved varieties/hybrids have been evolved and the production of breeder seeds increased by 34 per cent over the previous year. A post-harvest processing technology for rice bran stabilisation and a superior technology for processing sunflower seeds was also evolved. In order to popularise cultivation in the country, 35 tonnes of a promising variety of sunflower seed was imported during kharif 1987. These have been multiplied and made available for use in rabi, 1987-88.

2.60 As a result of the measures taken in this direction, the area under sunflower and soyabean in kharif 1987 is reported to have increased by 40 per cent and 20 per cent respectively over the previous kharif season. In order to boost oilseed production, price incentives are also being given to oilseed growers.

Cotton

2.61 The production of cotton in 1986-87 is 7 million bales. This is 1.7 million bales less than the record production achieved during 1985-86. The decline in production during 1986-87 has been reported mainly by Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. The major decreases were in Maharashtra (—1.1 million bales), Andhra Pradesh (—0.11 million bales), Gujarat (—0.90 million bales), Karnataka (—0.09 million bales) and Tamil Nadu (—0.14 million bales). The decrease in production was, however, offset to some extent by the increase reported in Punjab (0.3 million bales), Haryana (0.16 million bales) and Rajasthan (0.22 million bales).

2.62 The area under cotton during 1986-87 fell by 0.46 million hectares to 7.07 million hectares. The large decreases in area were in Andhra Pradesh (−0.2 million hectares) and Karnataka (−0.15 million hectares).

2.63 During the year 1987-88, the monsoon was deficient in many of the major cotton producing States. Drought affected the sowing of cotton crop in Gujarat, Punjab, Maharashtra, Haryana and Rajasthan. In Tamil Nadu no sowings were undertaken even by the second week of September. This might lead to a further decline in the area under cotton during 1987-88 and production also is likely to show a fall.

Jute and Mesta

2.64 In the case of both jute & mesta there was a substantial decline in production as well as acreage during 1986-87, the decline in production being more pronounced. The production of jute at 7.36 million bales during 1986-87 showed a decline of 32 per cent (−3.5 million bales) over the previous year and the decline in area at 0.81 million hectares was lower by 30 per cent (—0.34 million hectares). The decline in area and production during 1986-87 was reported by all the jute growing States. The three major jute growing States, i.e., West Bengal, Assam and Bihar accounted for more than 90 per cent of the fall in area and production during 1986-87.

2.65 In the case of mesta, the production during 1986-87 was 1.27 million bales, showing a fall of 28 per cent (—0.49 million bales) and the area cultivated was 0.27 million hectares, showing a fall of 23 per cent (—0.08 million hectares). The decline in mesta production during 1986-87 as compared to 1985-86 was reported by all the mesta growing States. Two States namely, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh accounted for 74 per cent of the decline in production and 68 per cent of the decline in area during 1986-87.

2.66 During the current year 1987-88, it is estimated that there will be some fall in area under jute and mesta because of drought conditions that prevailed in Andhra Pradesh and floods in West Bengal. Measures that were taken by the Government recently to help jute growers and the jute industry include the creation of a Jute Modernisation Fund and a Special Jute Development Fund of Rs. 150 crores and Rs. 100 crores respectively. The funds are intended for modernising, restructuring/rehabilitating the jute industry and for the development of jute cultivation. The Government has also introduced mandatory use of jute packaging material for certain sectors of the economy.

Sugarcane

2.67 After achieving a record production of 189.5 million tonnes in 1982-83, sugarcane production suffered a set back in the next three years. However, during 1986-87 the production of sugarcane again increased to 182.5 million tonnes, an increase of 11.8 million tonnes over the level achieved during

1985-86. The States that contributed to this increase are Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Haryana, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka. Large increases in production were achieved during 1986-87 in Uttar Pradesh (12 million tonnes), Tamil Nadu (1.6 million tonnes), Haryana (1.6 million tonnes), Punjab (1.1 million tonnes) and Karnataka (0.2 million tonnes). Four States namely Uttar Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Karnataka and Maharashtra accounted for almost 77 per cent of total sugarcane production in 1985-86. Of these, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka together showed an increase of about 14 million tonnes, while Maharashtra showed a decline of 2.8 million tonnes. The other States that showed large decreases in production during 1986-87 were Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Orissa.

2.68 The massive increase in production is largely attributable to an increase of 0.21 million hectares in area under sugarcane over the previous year. This is mainly due to an increase in area under sugarcane in Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Maharashtra and Gujarat have, however, shown a marginal decrease in area under sugarcane. Andhra Pradesh is a special case where production declined despite an increase in area under the crop.

2.69 During the current year 1987-88, the poor rainfall might adversely affect the yield of sugarcane crop although area under sugarcane might be somewhat higher. In view of the drought this year, the statutory minimum price (SMP) of sugarcane for 1987-88 season, which was fixed at Rs. 18 per quintal linked to a basic recovery rate of 8.5 per cent at the beginning of 1986-87 season, has been revised upwards to Rs. 18.50 per quintal. For the next season 1988-89, a SMP of Rs. 19 per quintal has been announced linked to a basic recovery of 8.5 per cent. The advance announcement of SMP has helped to eliminate uncertainty about the trend of future sugarcane prices in the minds of the farmers and consequently induce them to increase the production of cane.

2.70 Sugar production during 1986-87 achieved a record level of 85 lakh tonnes, which is more than the previous best attained in 1981-82 and 15 lakh tonnes more than production in the previous year. This impressive growth in sugar production is mainly attributable to the measures initiated by the Government for the 1986-87 season. Thus the ratio of levy to free sale sugar was reduced to 50:50 in 1986-87 from 55 : 45 in 1985-86 and the price of molasses was doubled from Rs. 60 per tonne to Rs. 120 per tonne. Also, while raising the rate of excise duty from Rs. 30 to Rs. 60 per tonne, a provision has been made to set off the duty where molasses are used for production of industrial alcohol. This was done to help the sugar industry to tide over its cash flow problem.

Agricultural Inputs

2.71 In order to increase yields per hectare and stabilise output growth, a major thrust is required to increase the share of cropped area brought under irrigation, alongwith more intensive use of inputs like improved/high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, and chemical or bio-chemical fertilisers. It is also important to ensure an augmented flow of agricultural credit.

Irrigation

2.72 The drought experienced this year has reemphasised the need for early completion of the on-going projects and full utilisation of the irrigation potential created. The most important long term requirement for agricultural development is maximisation of area under assured irrigation. Accordingly, the plan allocation for major and medium irrigation projects is being augmented and greater emphasis is being placed on full utilisation of potential already created. The Seventh Plan document had already given highest priority to the completion of on-going irrigation schemes and to improved operations and management of existing schemes.

2.73 The irrigation potential of 22.6 million hectares, which existed in 1951, nearly trebled to about 67.5 million hectares by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan. The Seventh Plan envisages the creation of additional irrigation potential of 12.9 million hectares as against 10.9 million hectares of potential created during the Sixth Plan. The achievement during the first year of the Seventh Plan (1985-86) was creation of a potential of 2.1 million hectares. The anticipated achievement for the second year, i.e., 1986-87 is 2.32 million hectares, marginally lower than the target of 2.42 million hectares for the year 1986-87. The target for the year 1987-88 was additional irrigation potential of 2.38 million hectares which has been augmented as a part of the drought management programme.

2.74 While creation of additional potential is a pre-requisite for agricultural development, it is equally important that the potential is utilised promptly and efficiently. Past experience shows that there is a large gap beween the creation of additional irrigation potential and the utilisation of created potential. The gap in the potential and utilisation has increased from about 7.0 million hectares at the end of Sixth Plan (1984-85) to about 7.5 million hectares in 1985-86. In medium and major irrigation alone, the gap between the created potential and its utilisation has re-

mained at about 5 million hectares. In case of minor irrigation schemes although the gap is less, it has been increasing and had gone up to 2.74 million hectares in 1985-86.

TABLE 2.5

Development of Irrigation Potential and its Utilisation (cumulative coverage)

(Million hectares)

Year	Major & Medium Scheme		Minor scheme		All schemes	
	Potential	Utilisation	Potential	Utilisation	Potential	Utilisation
1979-80	26.60	22.60	30.0	30.00	56.60	52.60
1984-85	30.01	25.33	37.52	35.25	67.53	60.58
1985-86	30.53	25.78	39.09	36.35	69.62	62.13
1986-87 (Anticipated)	31.18	26.43	40.76	37.74	71.94	64.17
1987-88* (Additional)	0.70	0.64	1.68	1.41	2.38	2.05
Seventh Plan* (Additional)	4.31	3.92	8.60	7.00	12.91	10.92

*Target

2.75 The basic problem with the utilisation of potential in case of medium and major irrigation works is the non-development of land in the command areas by way of land shaping, land-levelling or construction of field channels. Lack of extension work to induce the farmers to take advantage of available irrigation facilities and deficiencies in the management system, leading to inefficient distribution of water, have also emerged as serious problems.

2.76 Also, the crop pattern actually realised often does not conform to the pattern envisaged at the project formulation stage. Farmers at head reaches tend to grow crops which consume a lot of water in contravention of the crop pattern originally planned. This results in shortage of water at the lower reaches especially in poor monsoon years. Consequently, benefits often do not flow from the project in the manner envisaged. In case of minor irrigation, the factors that lead to a gap between created potential and utilisation include non-availability of power for agricultural pumpsets and tubewells, inadequate maintenance and lack of proper distribution system from public tubewells.

2.77 One of the important measures taken to reduce the gap between potential created and utilisation is to revamp the centrally sponsored Command Area Development Programme (CADP) which covers the activities of construction of field channels, field drains, land levelling, and extension work among farmers. As against 76 projects in the beginning of the Sixth Plan, the programme now covers about 132 selected major and medium irrigation projects. High priority in allocation of both physical and financial resources is being given to these projects. Emphasis is being laid on efficient management of water distribution system, more efficient and timely on farm water delivery and training of field staff and farmers in the management of water distribution systems below the outlet level. The programme will be continued in all 132 projects in 1987-88. The States have been asked to prepare detailed project reports for each project indicating total cost, phasing of the requirement of funds and the targets to be achieved. The Plan outlay for the CAD programme in 1987-88 is Rs. 318.23 crores as against the outlay of Rs. 307.12 crores and anticipated expenditure of Rs. 294.49 crores for 1986-87.

Seeds

2.78 A major element in the strategy for increased foodgrain production is to increase the area under high yielding varieties of paddy, wheat and other cereal crops. The area under high yielding varieties increased from 38 million hectares to 54 million hectares during the Sixth Plan. During the first year of the Seventh Plan, 1985-86, the area under HYV has increased further to 55 million hectares. However, during 1986-87, the area under HYVs declined to 54 million hectares, mainly because of a fall in the area under HYVs of jowar and bajra. The achievement in 1986-87 is also much lower than the target of 60.6 million hectares set for that year.

TABLE 2.6

Area Under HYV

(Million hectares)

Crop	1979-80	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87*	1987-88**
Paddy	15.99 (40.6)	22.78 (55.3)	23.37 (56.9)	23.48 (57.6)	26.53
Wheat	15.03 (67.6)	19.09 (80.9)	19.18 (83.5)	19.02 (83.3)	21.13
Jowar	3.05 (19.3)	5.07 (33.1)	6.08 (37.9)	4.94 (31.7)	6.45
Bajra	2.96 (28.0)	5.17 (49.0)	4.99 (47.2)	4.68 (42.0)	5.91
Maize	1.35 (23.7)	2.03 (34.5)	1.80 (31.0)	1.92 (32.5)	2.40
Total	38.38	54.14	55.42	54.04	62.42

*Anticipated **Targets

Figures in parenthesis give the percentage of HYV area to the total area under the crop.

2.79 Adequate production and distribution of the certified quality seeds is essential for increased agricultural production. During the Sixth Plan the distribution of certified seeds went up from 14 lakh quintals in 1979-80 to 48.5 lakh quintals in 1984-85. This further increased to 55 lakh quintals in 1985-86.

During 1986-87, however, there has only been a small increase in the distribution of certified seeds.

TABLE 2.7

Distribution of Certified/Quality Seeds

(Million hectares)

Year	Lakh quintals	Percentage increase over the preceding year
1980-81	25.01	..
1981-82	29.81	19.2
1982-83	42.06	41.1
1983-84	44.97	6.9
1984-85	48.46	7.8
1985-86 (anticipated)	55.01	13.5
1986-87 (likely achievement)	55.83	1.5

2.80 The main reason for this slow down in the distribution of certified/quality seeds is perhaps a diversification of area from high seed rate crops like groundnut (125 kgs./hectare) to low seed rate crops like rapeseed and mustard (5 kgs./hectare). Also crops sown because they require less irrigation typically have a low seed rate compared to wheat, paddy, groundnut, etc.

2.81 In order to achieve the seed distribution target **of 73 lakh quintals in 1987-88 and 11.74 million quintals by the end of the Seventh Plan, infrastructural facilities for seed production, processing quality control and distribution have to be extended beyond** the States presently covered by the National Seeds **Project to other States like Assam, West Bengal, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh and the North Eastern Region. This is proposed to be achieved through** Phase III of the National Seeds Project which is **expected to be implemented during 1987-88. National Seeds Project I, for creating infrastructural facilities in Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Maharashtra and Punjab and National Seeds Project II, covering Bihar,** Karnataka, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, were completed in December, 1984 and December, 1985 respectively. It is interesting to note that in the SRP Programme the share of the eastern region in paddy is now rising.

2.82 To review the present and future strategies in to seeds, the Government of India has set up an Expert Group on seeds. The Group will examine the adequacy and thrust of seed research, inter-linkage between various classes of seeds, effectiveness of production and delivery of seeds and mode of price fixation for improved seeds.

Fertilizer

2.83 During the Sixth Plan fertilizer consumption has increased from 52.6 lakh tonnes (nutrients) in 1979-80 to 82.1 lakh tonnes (nutrients) in 1984-85. In 1985-86, the first year of the Seventh Plan, it further rose to 87.4 lakh tonnes (nutrients) showing an **increase of 6.4 per cent over the previous year. During** 1986-87, however, there was no further increase in the consumption of fertilisers. In 1987-88, about 91.15 lakh tonnes of fertilizer nutrients are expected to be consumed as against a target of 103 lakh tonnes of nutrients.

TABLE 2.8

Offtake of Fertilisers

(Lakh tonnes of nutrients)

Year	Nitrogenous	Phosphatic	Potassic	Total NPK	Percentage increase
1979-80	35.0	11.5	6.1	52.6	2.7
1980-81	36.8	12.1	6.2	55.2	4.9
1981-82	40.7	13.2	6.7	60.6	9.9
1982-83	42.2	14.4	7.3	63.9	5.3
1983-84	52.1	17.3	7.7	77.1	20.7
1984-85	54.9	18.9	8.4	82.1	6.5
1985-86 (Estimates)	58.2	20.7	8.5	87.4	6.4
1986-87	57.7	21.1	8.6	87.4	Nil
1987-88 Targets	59.3	22.6	9.2	91.1	4.3

2.84 The production of fertilisers has shown a considerable increase from 29.8 lakh tonnes in 1979-80 to 51.8 lakh tonnes in 1984-85. During 1985-86 it further increased to 57.6 lakh tonnes and to 70.7 lakh tonnes during 1986-87. As a result, the share of imported fertilisers, has been coming down, from 20 lakh tonnes in 1979-80 to 13.5 lakh tonnes in 1983-84. Because of the tremendous increase in the consumption of fertilisers during the year 1983-84, imports were at an all time high level of 36.2 lakh tonnes in 1984-85. During 1985-86 production increased by 5.8 lakh tonnes and the imports were also kept high at 34 lakh tonnes. The increase in production in 1986-87 is of the order of 13 lakh tonnes and the imports were brought down

to 25 lakh tonnes because the off take of fertilisers during 1985-86 was 87.4 lakh tonnes. The target of fertilizer production for the year 1987-88 is 77 lakh tonnes and the imports are targetted to be brought down to 12 lakh tonnes, less than half of the imports of last year. Subsidy on imported fertilisers has been showing a continuous decline from 1984-85 onwards, mainly because of scaling down of the level of imports as also because of lower international prices. However, with the increase in indigenous production and comissioning of new units the subsidy on indigenous fertilizers has shown a continuous increase.

TABLE 2.9

Fertilizers : Production, Imports and Subsidies

Year	Production ('000 Tonnes)	Imports ('000 tonnes)	Subsidies (Rs. crores)		
			on imported fertilizers	on domestic production	Total
1979-80	2983	2005	282	321	603
1980-81	3005	2759	335	170	505
1981-82	4093	2041	100	275	375
1982-83	4404	1132	55	550	605
1983-84	4533	1355	142	900	1042
1984-85	5181	3624	727	1200	1927
1985-86	5756	3399	324	1600	1924
1986-87	7070	2500	233	1700*	1933
1987-88 (Targets)	7700	1200	166	1750**	1916

*R.E. **B.E.

Credit

2.85 The objectives of agricultural credit policy are to provide adequate and timely credit to the farmers, with a focus on small and marginal farmers or other weaker sections, and to provide adequate credit support for areas selected under special programmes like Special Rice Production Programme (SRPP) and National Oilseeds Development Project (NODP), for dryland farming etc.

2.86 The quantum of agricultural credit disbursed by the institutional agencies has been increasing over the year. During the Sixth Plan, the total disbursements by these agencies increased from Rs. 2759 crores in 1979-80 to Rs. 5556 crores in 1984-85. During the first two years of the Seventh Plan, the disbursements have increased to Rs. 6886 crores in 1985-86 and to Rs. 7195 crores in 1986-87.

TABLE 2.10

Disbursement of Agricultural Credit

(Rs. crores)

	1979-80	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88*
I. *Cooperatives*					
Short term .	1358	2334	2409	2670	3289
Term loan .	585	662	797	833	1056
II. *Commercial banks/Regional Rural banks*					
Short term & Term loans	815	2560	3680	3695	5300
Total (I+II)	**2759**	**5556**	**6886**	**7195**	**9645**

*Target

2.87 In view of the drought, the State Governments have been advised to step up credit support substantially to the farming communities during rabi 1987-88. The target for disbursements during 1987-88, has been fixed at Rs. 9645 crores.

2.88 For the weaker sections, certain relaxations like lower rate of interest, longer repayment schedule, lower down payment of margin for long term loans etc, were continued during 1986-87. Out of the total flow of credit of Rs. 7195 crores during 1986-87, the share of weaker sections was about 45 per cent.

2.89 The major problem faced by the lending institutions particularly the cooperatives, is the unsatisfactory level of over-dues. At the end of June 1985, the percentage of overdues at the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) level was about 41 per cent while at the level of Primary Land Development Banks it was around 41.7 per cent. The State Governments have been advised to draw up and implement time bound programmes for special recovery drives. However, due to the drought this year, certain relaxations have been allowed. The RBI/NABARD has issued instructions to banks to reschedule outstanding loans and provide crop loans to farmers seriously affected by the drought to undertake second sowing or raise alternative short duration crops including fodder, production of seeds etc. Special facilities are being provided to farmers who have been affected by three or more years of drought, both in respect of complete rescheduling of loans and provision of new credit. The limit for consumption loans to small and marginal farmers and other weaker sections was raised from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500. Banks were also advised to process and sanction loans for minor irrigation quickly.

Crop Insurance

2.90 All the farmers availing of crop loans from Co-operatives, Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks for raising paddy, wheat, millets, oilseeds and pulses are covered under this scheme. The insurance premium is charged at the rate of 2 per cent of the sum assured for paddy, wheat and millets and 1 per cent of the sum assured for oilseeds and pulses. A part of the premium paid by the small and marginal farmers is subsidised by the Central Government and the concerned State Governments on a 50:50 basis. The progress of the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS) is indicated in Table 2.11.

TABLE 2.11
Crop Insurance Scheme

	Kharif 1985	Rabi 1985-86	Kharif 1986	Rabi 1986-87	Kharif* 1987
No. of States	11	13	15	15	18
No of Union Territories	2	3	4	3	3
No. of farmers covered (lakhs)	26.4	14.0	39.3	10.0	44.4
Area covered (lakh hect.)	53.7	22.4	76.7	17.0	75.2
Sum insured (Rs. crores)	542.7	245.6	863.6	196.5	1080.0
Premium collected (Rs. crores)	9.3	4.4	14.6	3.7	18.2
Claims paid/ payable (Rs. crores)	83.0	3.0	67.6**	N.A.	N.A.

*Provisional (as on 15-10-87).
**Total claims payable Rs. 159.4 crores.

2.91 So far 18 States and 3 Union Territories have implemented the scheme. The State Government of Rajasthan implemented the scheme in Rabi 1985-86 and kharif 1986 but later it had opted out. In order to make the scheme more attractive, the CCIS was modified from rabi 1986-87 season. Now for paddy and wheat there are 3 rates of indemnifiable limits viz. 80 per cent, 85 per cent and 90 per cent depending upon the coefficient of variation in yield. Such threshold yield will be determined on the basis of a moving average of last three years yield as against the average of last 5 years yield as originally provided under the scheme. During kharif 1987, the number of farmers covered has increased to 44.42 lakhs as compared to 39 lakhs in kharif 1986. There has been a fall in the area covered during the same period because of withdrawal of Rajasthan from the scheme.

Dryland Agriculture

2.92 Dryland agriculture covers about 70 per cent of the total cultivated area but is characterised by low productivity, high risk and low income. Stable growth of rainfed/dryland agriculture is, therefore, crucial for regaining the momentum of overall agricultural growth. Keeping this in view a National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture was initiated in 1986-87 in selected districts on a pilot basis. The programme lays emphasis on land and water management through introduction of optimal cropping systems, dryland horticulture, farm forestry, fodder production etc. Attempts are also being made to step up the pace of research in dryland agriculture.

Outlook

2.93 The severity of the drought this year and the slackening of agricultural production underlines the continuing sensitivity of agricultural performance to vagaries of weather, although there is no doubt that the ability of the economy as a whole to cope with a drought is much greater today than earlier.

2.94 Instability in agricultural production is mainly attributable to the fact that about 70 per cent of total cropped area is still rainfed. This is specially true of the kharif crops. Further, out of the 30 per cent of cropped area irrigated, a large proportion of the additional irrigation has come from wells and tanks which are themselves rain dependent and get depleted in years of poor rainfall. More specifically, it derives from the fact that agricultural growth has come largely from increases in yield rather than acerage during the last two decades and yield itself is highly sensitive to rainfall. The weather sensitivity of output growth is also probably reinforced by the uneven development of agriculture, with increases in production having come largely from a few regions or States. Drought in these regions, therefore, has a strong impact on aggregate national production.

2.95 Instability in output growth and the uneven regional distribution of growth in Indian agriculture have led to the evolution of a long term strategy which aims at stabilising growth through the greater coverage of cropped area by assured irrigation, emphasis on the availability of infrastructure and inputs in backward regions with high potential and better water management in rainfed or dryland agriculture. This strategy is also being integrated with the attempt to arrive at a more balanced cropping pattern, in particular, a thrust towards self reliance in edible oils through the Technology Mission on Oilseeds.

2.96 The government has now decided to give top priority to these strategic tasks in order to stabilise agricultural growth along a higher path. A high level group has accordingly been constituted to work out an action plan for the fulfilment of targets in the agricultural sector.

CHAPTER 3

INFRASTRUCTURE

The performance of the infrastructure sectors in the current year has been highly encouraging. This is in contrast to the experience of earlier droughts when performance of infrastructure was also badly affected. Thermal power, coal, saleable steel and cement have registered substantial increases in the production. The growth rate of 10.2 per cent in coal production during April—December 1987 has been the highest since 1981-82. But for the decline in hydel power generation due to successive drought conditions, the increase in electricity generation would have been still higher as thermal (including nuclear) power generation recorded an impressive increase of 15.7 per cent during April—December 1987. This is attributable to a higher plant load factor (PLF) of 55 per cent and other measures like better plant management and streaming in of additional generating capacity.

3.2 Cargo handled at major ports during April—December 1987 recorded an impressive increase of 8.7 per cent over the corresponding period of 1986. Railways revenue earning goods traffic has increased by 5.4 per cent. The telecommunications sector has shown a considerable improvement in its performance in terms of growth, both of the infrastructure and of the traffic throughput during 1986-87 and 1987-88 so far. There was, however, a slight set-back in the production of telephone instruments by Indian Telephone Industries during April—December 1987.

TABLE 3.1

Trends in the Performance of the Infrastructure Sectors

Item	Unit	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87£	April–December £		Percentage change		
					1986-87	1987-88	1985-86 / 1984-85	1986-87 / 1985-86	1987-88* / 1986-87*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. Energy									
1. Coal									
(a) Production	Mn. Tonnes	147.4	154.2	165.8	112.9	124.4	4.6	7.5	10.2
(b) Pit-head stocks (Year—end)	"	29.2	26.6	29.4	21.9	26.3	—8.9	10.5	20.1
(c) Despatches	"	135.5	151.0	158.7	114.3	123.6	11.4	5.1	8.1
2. Electricity Generated (Utilities only)	Billion Kwh	156.9	170.3	187.6	138.6	149.1	8.5	10.2	7.6
(a) Hydel	"	53.9	51.0	53.7	41.4	36.6	—5.4	5.3	—11.6
(b) Thermal (incl. nuclear)		103.0	119.3	133.9	97.2	112.5	15.8	12.2	15.7
3. Petroleum	"								
(a) Crude oil production	Mn. Tonnes	29.0	30.2	30.5	23.0	22.6	4.1	1.0	—1.7
(b) Refinery throughput	"	35.6	42.9	45.7	33.6	35.3	20.5	6.5	5.1
B. Transport and Communications									
1. Railways Revenue earning goods traffic	"	236.43	258.55	277.75	199.30	210.03	9.4	7.4	5.4
2. Cargo handled at major ports	"	106.7	120.0	124.2	88.1	95.8	12.5	3.5	8.7
3. Telecommunications									
(a) Production of Telephone instruments	Thousand Nos.	637.8	710.7	751.9	488.6	301.1	11.4	5.8	2.6
(b) (i) New Telephone connections provided to monitored sector	"	126.1	132.1	153.4	85.5	83.9	4.8	16.1	—1.9
(ii) All—India	"	229.5	267.8	324.2	134.6**	121.5**	16.7	21.1	—9.7**

* April—December £ Provisional ** Relates to April—November

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3.3 The growth rate in production of six infrastructure sectors (electricity, coal, saleable steel, crude petroleum, petroleum refinery products and cement), which accounts for a total weight of 28.8 per cent in the index of industrial production, was 7.4 per cent in 1986-87 as against 8.1 per cent in 1985-86. During the first nine months (April—December) of the year 1987-88 these sectors, including hydel power, achieved an overall growth rate of 6.4 per cent as against 7.9 per cent during the corresponding period of 1986-87.

Energy

Electricity

3.4 Power generation in the country during 1986-87 achieved a higher growth rate of 10.2 per cent as compared with the growth of 8.5 per cent recorded in 1985-86. However, total generation was 1.3 per cent below the target. The overall performance of the thermal units continued to be satisfactory during 1986-87. Thermal (including nuclear) generation recorded a growth of 12.2 per cent in 1986-87 on top of an increase of 15.8 per cent achieved during the year 1985-86 and hydro generation achieved a growth rate of 5.3 per cent over the year as against a decline of 5.4 per cent recorded in 1985-86. As against the target of 127.8 billion kwh. of thermal generation, the actual generation during 1986-87 was 128.8 billion kwh. representing an increase of about 1 per cent over the target. However, in the case of hydel and nuclear power, the generation fell short of targets by 5.8 per cent and 1.9 per cent respectively. The shortfall in the achievement of the targeted level of hydel generation can be ascribed to inadequate or delayed monsoon leading to reduced inflows in the reservoirs, delays or slippages in the commissioning of some units and forced closure of some hydro power stations.

3.5 In 1987-88, with the anticipated fall in hydel electricity generation because of the substantial fall in water levels of major reservoirs caused by failure of monsoon, steps were taken to augment thermal power, expediting the commissioning and stabilisation of new plants and encouraging use of captive generation wherever possible. While there was a decline of 11.6 per cent in hydel generation during April—December, 1987 compared to the same period of 1986, thermal (including nuclear) generation increased substantially by 15.7 per cent. In aggregate the power generation during April—December 1987 recorded a growth of 7.6 per cent as compared to 10.3 per cent in corresponding period of 1986.

TABLE 3.2

*Trends in the Power Sector**

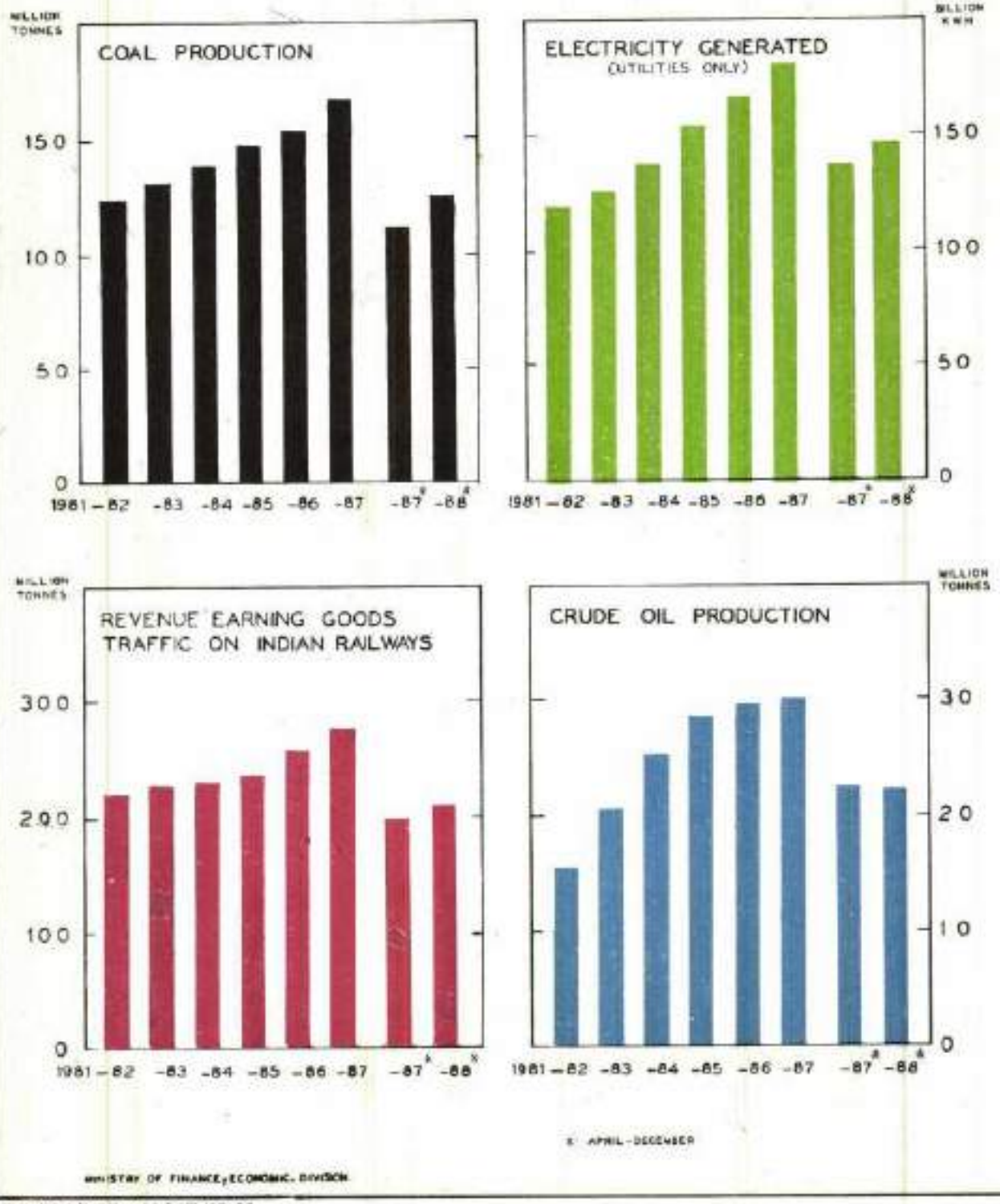
Sl. No.	Item	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87£	April—December£		Percentage change		
					1986-87	1987-88	1985-86 over 1984-85	1986-87 over 1985-86	1987-88** over 1986-87**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Additional Capacity Commissioned/ Rolled (MW)	3246	4184	2488	1492	2673	28.9	—40.5	79.2
2.	Power Generation (Billion Kwh)	156.9	170.3	187.6	138.6	149.1	8.5	10.2	7.6
	(*i*) Hydel	53.9	51.0	53.7	41.4	36.6	—5.4	5.3	—11.6
	(*ii*) Thermal (incl. nuclear)	103.0	119.3	133.9	97.2	112.5	15.8	12.2	15.7
3.	Plant Load Factor of Thermal Plants (per cent)	50.1	52.4	53.2	52.2	55.0	—	—	—
4.	Estimated Deficit in Power availability (per cent)	6.7	7.9	9.4	9.7	11.0	—	—	—

* Utilities only ** April—December £ Provisional.

3.6 With the special measures taken to step up thermal generation in the current year, it is now expected to increase by about 2.7 billion kwh. over what was programmed at the beginning of the financial year (143 billion kwh.). In the context of the current drought, various measures like demand management, regulation of supply to different sectors and transfer of surplus power across States and regions have also been taken to even-out shortages to the extent possible.

3.7 The overall satisfactory performance of power generation during the first nine months of 1987-88 has been possible largely because of a progressive increase in the plant load factor (PLF) of thermal power stations. The all—India thermal plant load factor increased from 47.9 per cent in 1983-84 to 53.2 per cent in 1986-87 and further to 55.0 per cent during April—December 1987 as against the target of 53.5 per cent for the year 1987-88.

PERFORMANCE OF INFRASTRUCTURE SECTORS



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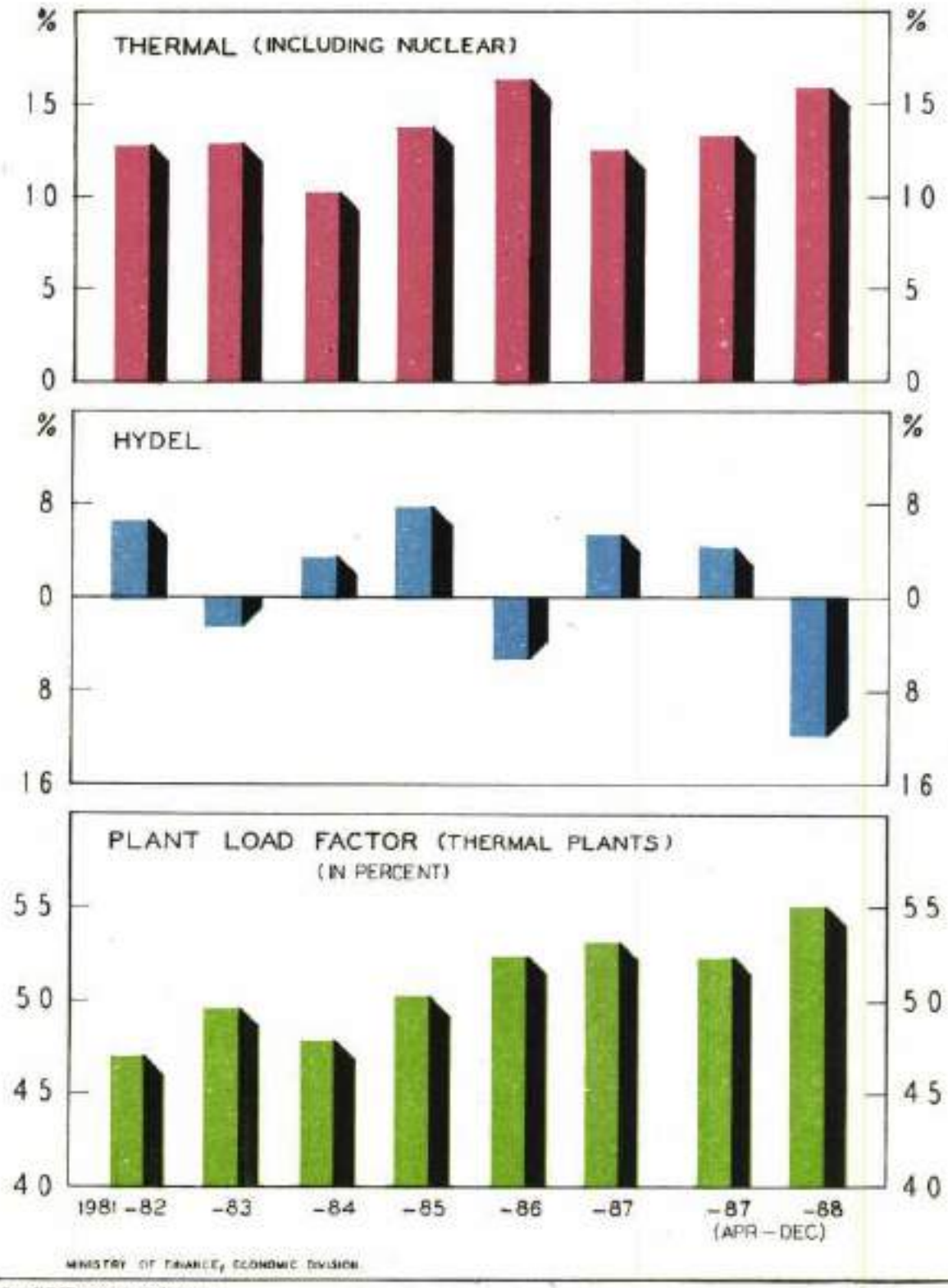
GROWTH RATE IN POWER SECTOR



MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION

3.8 The States where the Electricity Boards have increased the PLF beyond the actual achievement in 1986-87 and also exceeded the target for April—December 1987 include Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Punjab, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Orissa. The performance of the other State Electricity Boards has not been satisfactory. In the Central sector, the overall PLF achieved during April—December 1987 at 62.0 per cent was marginally higher than the target (60.0 per cent), although less than the actual PLF achieved in 1986-87 (65.0 per cent). The PLF of NTPC and NLC is far ahead of their targets but that of DVC is lagging behind. Private utilities achieved a PLF of 67.1 per cent during April—December 1987 as compared to a target of 65.0 per cent.

TABLE 3.3

Organisation-wise details of PLF Target/Actual Achievement during the year 1986-87 and April-December, 1987

Sl. No.	Board/undertaking/sector	PLF (Percentages)		
		Actual for 1986-87	April-December, 87	
			Target	Actual
1	2	3	4	5
PLF above 50%				
1.	Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board	69.7	62.7	75.8
2.	Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board	64.7	55.2	65.4
3.	Punjab State Electricity Board.	68.3	64.4	68.8
4.	Rajasthan State Electricity Board	54.8	52.8	68.1
5.	Gujarat State Electricity Board	54.0	54.7	59.3
6.	Maharashtra State Electricity Board	50.7	54.0	54.9
7.	Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board	53.8	48.5	51.3
PLF 40% to 50%				
1.	Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking	66.1	59.2	46.8
2.	Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board	40.8	43.4	45.6
3.	West Bengal State Electricity Board	41.8	42.6	40.3
PLF below 40%				
1.	Haryana State Electricity Board	33.8	42.1	38.9
2.	Orissa State Electricity Board	31.7	32.8	33.2
3.	Assam State Electricity Board.	18.5	40.7	31.0
4.	Bihar State Electricity Board	33.3	40.9	31.2
PLF : Central Sector (Total)		65.0	60.0	62.0
1.	National Thermal Power Corporation	71.5	64.4	70.2
2.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation	74.6	60.7	67.3
3.	Damodar Valley Corporation	44.7	48.7	39.3
PLF : Private Utilities (Total)		61.2	65.0	67.1

3.9 Statewise details show that the PLF of a large number of States is much lower than the all-India average. The States where a low PLF is a chronic problem have not been able to achieve the target and in certain cases it is even less than what was actually achieved in 1986-87. This is a cause for great concern and efforts need to be directed towards the improvement of PLF especially in these States.

3.10 The additional power generation capacity rolled or commissioned during April—December, 1987 vis-a-vis the capacity scheduled is given in Table 3.4. It is observed that there have been considerable slippages in the implementation of both thermal and hydel projects. Such slippages have also contributed to the shortfall of 11.0 per cent in power supply as compared to requirements. Because of the severe shortage in power availability, a number of States continued to enforce power cuts and restrictions to bridge the gap between demand and availability and this has had an adverse impact on industry. The States which enforced major cuts in power supply to the industrial sector include Punjab, Haryana, U.P., Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala and Orissa. A major thrust is, therefore, required for the speedy implementation of the projects as per schedule.

TABLE 3.4

Power Generation Capacity : Targets and Achievements

Sector	Scheduled during 1987-88		April-December 1987			
			Scheduled		Commissioned/ Rolled	
	No.	Capacity (M.W.)	No.	Capacity (M.W.)	No.	Capacity (M.W·)
Thermal	18	3682	10	1782	7	2050 (115.0)
Hydel	45	1234	36	953	22	623 (65.4)
TOTAL	63	4916	46	2735	29	2673 (97.7)

Note : Figures in brackets indicate percentages to the capacity scheduled during April—December, 1987.

Coal

3.11 Production of coal during the first nine months of 1987-88 recorded an increase of 10.2 per cent compared to the corresponding period of 1986-87, the total production going up from 112.9 million tonnes to 124.4 million tonnes. Singareni

Collieries Co. Ltd. (SCCL) recorded an increase of 8.4 per cent in coal production while Coal India Ltd. (CIL) increased its output by 10.8 per cent during the period. However, overall coal production is still marginally short of target. The performance of SCCL was affected by labour strikes, breakdown of machinery, absenteeism and power shortage problem. Pit-head stocks at the end of December 1987 increased by 20.1 per cent compared to end-December, 1986 and despatches increased by 8.1 per cent during April--December, 1987 over the corresponding period of 1986.

3.12 Taking into account the possible drawal from pit-head stocks and the need to import superior coking coal to meet the steel plants' requirements, the target for coal production in 1986-87 was fixed at 166.8 million tonnes. The actual production was fairly close to this target at 165.8 million tonnes. While the overall performance of CIL has been satisfactory in 1986-87 in as much as it exceeded the target of production, SCCL and TISCO/IISCO/DVC group were behind the target. Except for North-Eastern Coalfields the production of all subsidiaries of CIL was as per or ahead of the target. Because of mismatch between movement and supply plans, pit-head stocks, which ought to have been reduced in order to meet the gap between demand and production, actually went up from 26.6 million tonnes at the end of 1985-86 to 29.4 million tonnes at the end of 1986-87. Coal movement by rail in 1986-87 was 118.1 million tonnes as against the planned level of 120 million tonnes. The daily average loading of wagons in 1986-87 was 13552 as against 12996 in 1985-86.

TABLE 3.5

Trends in Coal Sector

(Million tonnes)

Sl. No.	Item	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87£	April—December£		Percentage change		
					1986-87	1987-88	1985-86 over 1984-85	1986-87 over 1985-86	1987-88* over 1986-87*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Production								
	(i) CIL	130.8	134.1	144.8	97.7	108.3	2.5	8.0	10.8
	(ii) SCCL	12.3	15.7	16.6	11.9	12.9	27.6	5.7	8.4
	(iii) Others	4.3	4.4	4.4	3.3	3.2	2.3	..	—3.0
	TOTAL	147.4	154.2	165.8	112.9	124.4	4.6	7.5	10.2
2.	Pit-head stocks (year-end)	29.2	26.6	29.4	21.9	26.3	—8.9	10.5	20.1
3.	Despatches	135.5	151.0	158.7	114.3	123.6	11.4	5.1	8.1

*April—December. £—Provisional. ..No change

3.13 Based on the performance in 1986-87 and the demand for coal in 1987-88, the coal production target during the current year has been fixed at 183.5 million tonnes. Of this, the share of CIL is 158 million tonnes, SCCL 20 million tonnes and TISCO/IISCO/DVC 5.5 million tonnes. The total demand for coal during 1987-88 is estimated at 192.05 million tonnes. The share of power sector demand is more than half of this, the other major consumers being steel, cement, railways, etc. The demand-production gap is to be met through drawdown of stocks. The required rail movement of coal is estimated at 122.6 million tonnes.

3.14 As a consequence of the measures taken to improve the movement of coal by rail, the availability of coal across the country has gone up. As much as 123.6 million tonnes of coal was despatched during April—December 1987 compared to 114.3 million tonnes during the corresponding period of 1986. The daily average coal loading in CIL during April-December 1987 was 11389 wagons per day as against 10909 wagons per day recorded in April—December 1986, thereby showing an increase of 480 wagons per day. The movement of coal from Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. has improved considerably. Loading went up to 1401 wagons per day during April—December 1987 as compared to 1210 wagons per day during the corresponding period of 1986.

3.15 Production of metallurgical grade coking coal during April--December 1987 was of the order of

19.48 million tonnes as against 21.35 million tonnes achieved during the same period of 1986. This drop in production was wholly accounted for by a shortfall in medium coking coal output in Central Coalfields. Washed coal production in CIL washeries during April—December 1987 totalled 6 million tonnes as against 5.87 million tonnes during the same period last year. However, this was short of the target for the period by 14.9 per cent. Table 3.6 indicates the supply/demand position with regard to coking coal for steel plants.

TABLE 3.6

Estimated Demand/Supply of Coking Coal for the Steel Industry

(Million tonnes)

Particulars	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1. Total requirement .	13.87	15.40*	17.62
2. Actual supplies (Domestic)	11.11	12.91	12.27
3. Imported coal received .	0.66	2.45	2.56

*This was subsequently reduced to 13.90 million tonnes.

3.16 In 1986-87, 2.56 million tonnes of coal was imported as against 2.45 million tonnes in 1985-86. Imports of coking coal during 1987-88 are likely to be around 2.5 million tonnes. Meanwhile, the average ash content of indigenous coal has declined marginally from 19.4 per cent in 1985-86 to 19.1 per cent in 1986-87. Even though the average ash level is slightly lower, the quality of coking coal supply varied from day-to-day, with ash content ranging from 17 to 26 per cent. This affects the smooth and efficient operation of blast furnaces and their production

Lignite

3.17 Production of lignite from Neyveli Lignite Corporation in 1986-87 was recorded at 7.13 million tonnes from the first mine and 1.42 million tonnes from the second mine. This was higher than the targeted level of 6.5 million tonnes from the first mine and 0.9 million tonnes from the second mine. In addition, the lignite mines of the Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation produced 1.08 million tonnes in 1986-87 against 0.92 million tonnes in 1985-86. The target for lignite production at Neyveli during 1987-88 has been fixed at 9.15 million tonnes, 6.5 million tonnes from the first mine and 2.65 million tonnes from the second mine. The Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation is also expected to augment its production. The production of lignite from Neyveli Lignite Corporation during the first nine months of 1987-88 was 7.01 million tonnes as against the production of 5.72 million tonnes in the same period of previous year. This was higher than the target level of 6.47 million tonnes for the period, by 8.3 per cent.

Petroleum

3.18 Production of crude oil in 1986-87 exceeded the targeted level of production—it was 30.48 million tonnes as against a target of 30.21 million tonnes. While ONGC's production at 27.86 million tonnes exceeded the target of 27.37 million tonnes, Oil India Ltd. produced 2.62 million tonnes as against a target of 2.84 million tonnes. Details of trends in production are given in Table 3.7.

TABLE 3.7

Trends in Petroleum Sector

(Million tonnes)

Sl. No.	Item	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87£	April—December		Percentange change		
					1986-87	1987-88£	1985-86 / 1984-85	1986-87 / 1985-86	1987-88* / 1986-87*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Crude oil production	29.0	30.2	30.5	23.0	22.6	4.1	1.0	—1.7
	(i) On-shore	8.9	9.4	9.9	7.5	7.6	5.6	5.3	1.3
	(a) ONGC	6.1	6.7	7.3	5.4	5.8	9.8	9.0	7.4
	(b) OIL	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.1	1.8	—3.6	—3.7	—14.3
	(ii) Off-shore (ONGC)	20.1	20.8	20.6	15.5	15.0	3.5	—1.0	—3.2
2.	Refinery throughput	35.6	42.9	45.7	33.6	35.3	20.5	6.5	5.1
3.	Natural Gas (Billion Cubic Metres) .	7.2	8.1	9.8	6.6	7.7	12.5	21.0	16.7

*April—December £ Provisional

3.19 Production of crude oil during April—December 1987 amounted to 22.6 million tonnes as against 23.0 million tonnes achieved during the corresponding period of 1986. The decline of 1.7 per cent was on account of lower level of off-shore production of crude oil which recorded a fall of 3.2 per cent. The total on-shore area production, however, was 1.3 per cent higher. On the whole, crude oil production in 1987-88 is expected to exceed the target of 30.46 million tonnes. Refinery production (in terms of crude throughput) during April—December 1987 aggregated to 35.3 million tonnes representing 100.5 per cent achievement of the target and an increase of 5.1 per cent over the level of 33.6 million tonnes

achieved during the corresponding period of 1986. However, throughput achieved by the refineries at Guwahati, Barauni, Bombay (HPCL), Vizag (HPCL), Digboi and Madras fell short of the target. The overall refinery capacity utilisation during the period April—December 1987 was 96.5 per cent as against 93.7 per cent recorded during the corresponding period of 1986. Based on these results, the targeted refinery throughput of 46.95 million tonnes is likely to be exceeded during 1987-88. The production of natural gas, which has become an important source of energy and feedstocks, at 7.7 billion cubic metres during April—December 1987 registered a significant increase of 16.7 per cent over the same period last year. The production and exploratory activities during the year were further intensified by ONGC.

3.20 Production of LPG by gas fractionation both by ONGC and OIL during 1987-88 was targeted at about 5.6 lakh tonnes. This is likely to come down to 5.3 lakh tonnes primarily due to slippage at Hazira LPG plant and shortfall in LPG fractionation plant at Ankleshwar. But production will still be higher than that achieved in 1986-87 by 7.5 per cent.

3.21 The consumption of petroleum products has been continuously increasing. In 1986-87 the consumption was 43.4 million tonnes as against 40.9 million tonnes in 1985-86, representing an increase of 6.1 per cent as compared to 5.4 per cent in 1985-86. The growth in the consumption of middle distillates consisting of kerosene, high speed diesel oil, etc. was 6.7 per cent as against 7.1 per cent recorded in 1985-86. Details are given in Table 3.8. While consumption of kerosene increased by 6.5 per cent that of H.S.D.O. increased by 7.4 per cent in 1986-87. As against the total production of petroleum products at 42.8 million tonnes, their consumption during 1986-87 was 43.4 million tonnes. The gap between production and consumption was met through a net import of 0.6 million tonnes. The consumption of LPG is likely to increase by a little over 16 per cent from 1.50 million tonnes in 1986-87 to 1.75 million tonnes in 1987-88.

TABLE 3.8

*Consumption of Petroleum Products**

(Million tonnes)

Sl. No.	Item	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87£	April—December		Percentage change		
					1986-87£	1987-88£	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88**
							1984-85	1985-86	1986-87**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Light Distillates	6.3	6.8	7.4	5.4	5.4	7.9	8.8	..
	of which : Naphtha	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.4	2.0	..	3.2	—16.7
2.	Middle Distillates	22.4	24.0	25.6	18.9	20.5	7.1	6.7	8.5
	of which (a) Kerosene	6.0	6.2	6.6	4.9	5.3	3.3	6.5	8.2
	(b) High Speed Diesel Oil	13.7	14.9	16.0	11.9	12.9	8.8	7.4	9.3
3.	Heavy Ends	10.1	10.1	10.4	7.7	7.9	..	3.0	2.6
	of which : Fuel Oil	7.9	7.9	7.9	2.8	2.9	..	..	3.6
	TOTAL	38.8	40.9	43.4	32.0	33.8	5.4	6.1	5.6

*Excluding RBF. **April—December £ Provisional ..No change

3.22 The Working Group on location of new gas-based fertilizer plants suggested the setting up of six new fertilizer plants in addition to the two gas-based plants in Maharashtra and Gujarat. Each of these plants will have a capacity of 1350 tonnes per day of ammonia, utilising 1.5 mmscmd of lean gas. In addition to these gas based fertilizer plants, it was also proposed to utilise gas for power projects.

3.23 In view of the emerging importance of gas in the national economic scene, an independent Authority called the "Gas Authority of India Limited" (GAIL) was set up in August 1986. The primary objective of GAIL is to deal with gas transportation and distribution. The immediate task before GAIL is to execute the HBJ pipeline project. The Government of India had approved the implementation of the HBJ gas pipeline project in April 1984, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1700 crores, including a foreign exchange component of about Rs. 680 crores. The project contemplates laying of a 1730 kms. long pipeline with necessary facilities from Hazira in Gujarat through Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, to meet the feedstock requirement of six fertilizer plants (four in Uttar Pradesh and one each in M.P. and Rajasthan) and fuel requirement of two (one in Anta, Rajasthan and one in Auraiya, U.P.) of the three power plants, being set up along with pipeline. For the third power plant at Kawas gas is being offered only on a fallback basis. The initial capacity of the pipeline is 18.2 mmscmd. The project is scheduled to be completed in all respects

by July, 1989. The first section of the pipeline from Hazira to Bijaipur (640 kms.) was completed in August 1987 and supply of gas to Bijaipur fertilizer plant has started.

3.24 The total probable hydrocarbon reserves of the country are estimated at around 17 billion tonnes of oil or oil equivalent of gas, out of which about 75 per cent have already been established. Out of the established reserves, only about 25 per cent of oil reserves and a little over 50 per cent of the gas reserves are regarded as recoverable reserves. The position of balance recoverable reserves of oil and natural gas as on 1-1-87 was as follows :—

Balance Recoverable Reserves as on 1-1-1987

Crude Oil	581 million tonnes.
Natural gas	541 billion cubic metres.

3.25 A three-pronged exploration strategy has been adopted during the Seventh Plan in order to significantly augment the established geological reserves and recoverable reserves of hydrocarbons :

(i) the physical targets for exploration companies during the Seventh Plan vis-a-vis the Sixth Plan are significantly higher; as against 80 party years of geological and geo-magnetic survey in the Sixth Plan, a target of 112 party years has been set for the Seventh Plan. Exploratory drilling, both onshore and offshore, is proposed to be increased from an actual achievement of 9.6 lakh metres in the Sixth Plan to 28.2 lakh metres during the Seventh Plan Period.

(ii) beside intensified exploratory efforts by ONGC and Oil India Ltd., an Indo-Soviet cooperation for integrated exploration, on a turnkey basis, in agreed areas of Cambay and Cauvery basins has also been formalised. This would soon be extended to cover agreed areas in the Bengal basins.

(iii) under the Third Round of bidding, 27 offshore blocks were offered for exploration by foreign oil companies. Offers of foreign oil companies under this round are being processed and negotiations with them are at an advanced stage.

3.26 The country's exploratory efforts have yielded good results and several discoveries of oil and gas have been made in various parts of the country since the beginning of the Seventh Five Year Plan. During April-October 1987 the following discoveries of oil and gas were made in the country :—

Onland	
Bhuvanagiri (Cauvery Basin)	— Oil
Agartala Dome (Tripura)	— Gas
Diroi (Assam)	— Oil
Hapjan (Assam)	— Oil
Kumchai (Arunachal Pradesh)	— Oil and Gas
Kharsang (Arunachal Pradesh)	— Oil
Offshore	
Western Offshore	
C—24	— Gas
C—22	— Gas
B—80	— Oil
B—134	— Oil
B—132	— Oil
Eastern Offshore	
GS—16	— Oil

3.27 While several States in the country were affected by severe drought conditions, some States suffered from floods. These conditions necessitated ensuring improved supply of certain petroleum products like high speed diesel oil and kerosene. The oil industry continued its endeavour of meeting in full the requirements of HSDO in the drought affected States, particularly those in the North-West where the demand for HSDO was high. Similarly, additional allocations of kerosene were made to meet the specific demand of certain States and Union Territories due to floods and drought.

Non-conventional Sources of Energy

3.28 So far over 8.8 lakh biogas plants have been installed in the country since 1974-75. In 1986-87 alone over 2 lakh biogas plants were installed as against a target of 1.5 lakh plants. The programme has become popular among small and marginal farmers and in far-flung areas like the North-Eastern Region. A sum of Rs. 64 55 crores was released to the State Governments and programme implementing agencies. As against the target of 1.2 lakh plants for 1987-88, over 48,500 biogas plants have already been installed during April-October 1987. As a result of various measures undertaken, the quality of installation of biogas plants has improved considerably. New administrative and financial measures have been taken by the Government to accelerate the implementation of the programme. These include rationalisation of the rates of Central subsidy for different categories of beneficiaries and capacities of biogas plants, setting up of four new Regional Biogas Development and Training Centres, financial assistance for the removal of old non-functional plants, field demonstrations on the utility of biogas manure, popularisation of cheaper models developed recently, etc.

3.29 The exploitation of other non-conventional sources of energy has also been planned. During 1986-87 an outlay of Rs. 124 90 crores was approved for the non-conventional energy programmes like

solar thermal energy, solar photovoltaics, wind energy, rice straw agro thermal power plant, community/institutional biogas plants, etc. For 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 100.70 crores has been provided.

Energy Conservation

3.30 In the context of the present power shortages, energy conservation or more efficient use of energy needs to be accorded increasing importance. The Inter-Ministerial Working Group on Utilisation and Conservation of Energy in its report submitted in 1983 had estimated the conservation potential at 25 per cent in the industrial sector and 30 per cent in agricultural sector. A Standing Group on Conservation of Electric Energy has been set up and it has recommended several measures. Encouraged by the result of a pilot project for rectification of pumpsets reflecting on an average a reduction of about 28 per cent in energy consumption, more such projects have been undertaken during 1987-88. The Petroleum Conservation Research Association has identified some areas for conservation of petroleum products. Energy audits in some major industries have been carried out and follow up action on the basis of the findings of these audits is being taken.

Transport and Communications

Railways

3.31 For the second year in succession, the freight loading on Indian Railways in 1986-87 registered an impressive increase. It carried about 307 million tonnes of originating traffic (including 29 million tonnes of non-revenue earning traffic) as against the target of 294 million tonnes (including 27 million tonnes of non-revenue earning traffic). There was a quantum jump of 19 million tonnes, i.e., 7.4 per cent increase in revenue earning traffic over the previous year. In terms of NTKMs, the total freight transport output crossed 223 billion net-tonne Kms. (including 9 billion NTKMs of non-revenue earning traffic). The percentage increase of revenue earning NTKMs was about 9 per cent over the previous year and about 12 per cent over the target. Barring coal, cement and steel, loading of all other commodities was excellent. The shortfall in the traffic of coal, cement and steel was largely due to inadequate offerings. The Railways, however, made up these shortfalls by higher loading of other commodities. The overall loading performance of the Indian Railways during 1986-87 remained above the target despite the shortfall in offering of traffic in three major commodities and other constraints such as the non-transferability of loading capacity from one type of commodity and one area to another.

3.32 The target for the freight traffic for 1987-88 was set at 313 million tonnes (including 26 million tonnes of non-revenue earning traffic). In view of the record freight loading performance of the Railways in 1986-87, and the trend of actual traffic carried during the first two months of 1987-88, the freight traffic targets were revised upward from 287 million tonnes of revenue earning traffic to 290 million tonnes and that of total traffic from 313 million tonnes to 316 million tonnes. This implied an increase of about 12 million tonnes in the revenue earning freight traffic over the previous year and the transport output of 218 billion NTKMs i.e. about 4 billion NTKMs more than the figure of 214 billion NTKMs achieved during 1986-87.

TABLE—3.9

Performance of the Railway Sector

Sl. No.	Item	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87 £	April-December 1986-87	April-December 1987-88 £	Percentage change 1985-86 / 1984-85	Percentage change 1986-87 / 1985-86	Percentage change 1987-88* / 1986-87*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Total revenue earning traffic (million tonnes)	236.43	258.55	277.75	199.30	210.03	9.4	7.4	5.4
	(i) Coal	91.58	101.64	109.45	78.78	86.31	11.0	7.7	9.6
	(ii) Raw materials for steel plants (excl. coal)	22.59	22.99	24.05	17.09	17.97	1.8	4.6	5.1
	(iii) Pig iron & finished steel from steel plants	8.22	8.85	9.48	6.57	6.91	7.7	7.1	5.2
	(iv) Iron ore for exports	11.06	12.54	14.17	10.18	9.88	13.4	13.0	—2.9
	(v) Cement	16.88	17.96	19.79	13.97	16.05	6.4	10.2	14.9
	(vi) Foodgrains	20.78	24.10	29.00	20.50	21.88	16.0	20.3	6.7
	(vii) Fertilizers	12.21	13.62	14.53	10.58	9.57	11.5	6.7	—9.5
	(viii) Mineral oils	18.17	18.63	19.85	14.31	6.21	2.5	6.5	13.3
	(ix) Balance "other goods"	34.94	38.22	37.43	27.32	25.25	9.4	—2.1	—7.6
2.	Net tonne kilometres (billion)	172.6	196.6	214.1	154.3	159.1	13.9	8.9	3.1
3.	Net tonne kilometres per wagon per day (BG)	1150	1296	1390	1357	1368	12.7	7.3	0.8

*April—December £ Provisional

3.33 According to revised target, the Railways were to carry 209.2 million tonnes of revenue earning freight traffic during April—December 1987. As against this 210.0 million tonnes were carried during this period thereby registering an increase of about one million tonnes over the target and 10 7 million tonnes (5.4 per cent) over the quantity moved in the corresponding period of the previous year. This achievement was despite the large breaches in September in the Eastern sector of the country due to floods in Bihar and West Bengal. The present trend, however, indicates that the revised target of 290 million tonnes of revenue earning freight traffic would be achieved despite some drop which is discernible to the loading of fertilisers, cement and iron ore for export.

3.34 As per total transport effort, measured in terms of net—tonne kilometres (NTKMs), the goods traffic during April-December 1987 has registered an impressive growth of 3.1 per cent over the corresponding period of last year and has reached a level of 159.1 billion NTKMs despite the fact that the traffic from the core sector in iron ore for export, fertilisers and cement was below the targeted level.

3.39 In 1986-87 major ports handled 124.2 million ways in freight movement can be gauged by the comprehensive index of wagon utilisation viz. net—tonne kilometres (NTKMs) per wagon/day which reflects not only the mobility of the wagon but also the pay load. In 1986-87, the NTKMs per wagon/day averaged 1390 Broad Gauge (BG) and 695 Metre Gauge (MG) as against 1296 (BG) and 677 (MG) during 1985-86. During April—December 1987 NTKMs per wagon/day improved to 1368 (BG) as against 1357 (BG) during the same period in the previous year. Another efficiency indicator, viz., Wagon Turn Round time, which was 12.0 days (BG) and 14.3 days (MG) during 1985-86 was reduced to 11.6 days (BG) and 12.7 days (MG) during 1986-87 registering an improvement of 3.3 per cent and 11.2 per cent respectively over the previous year.

3.36 In order to improve efficiency and safety, the Railways continued their programme of replacement of overaged assets and modernisation of operations. Despite the severe resource constraints, Indian Railways completed track renewals of 3978 Kms. during 1986-87 and 1739 kms. during April—September 1987 in pursuance of targeted priority in the Seventh Five Year Plan. The Railways have also made satisfactory headway in replacement of over-aged assets, maintenance of existing assets, completion of essential on-going projects etc. for achieving required transport capacity to meet traffic demand.

3.37 In order to sustain the process of growth and development, the induction of new technology by upgrading motive power technology, computerisation of freight operations, introduction of micro-processors in yards and other areas, induction of special type of rolling stock to carry bulk traffic etc. has been planned as part of a long-term profile of the railway freight system.

3.38 Another important achievement relates to introduction of computerised passenger reservation system. The main objective of this was to relieve passengers from undue strain in making reservations for seats and berths. The entire reservation load for all trains passing through Delhi area has been computerised. Extension of computerisation of reservation to Bombay and Calcutta has made substantial progress and is expected to be completed during the year. Computerised reservation is also expected to start at Madras, Secunderabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Lucknow and Ahmedabad by the end of 1988.

Ports

3.39 In 1986-87 major ports handled 124 2 million tonnes of cargo compared to 120 million tonnes in 1985-86 representing an increase of 3.5 per cent Coal, iron ore and container traffic showed significant increases. The increase in coal traffic was on account of both higher movement of coastal coal (thermal) as well as import of coking coal, while increase in container traffic was in line with the anticipation and the thrust of the Seventh Plan. The aggregate port capacity at the beginning of Seventh Plan was 132.73 million tonnes. It has increased to 141.93 million tonnes in 1986-87 with 8 million tonnes increase at Vishakhapatnam and Madras ports for POL traffic and 1.2 million tonnes increase at Paradip for fertiliser raw materials. With the commissioning of Nhava Sheva Port, the port capacity is likely to increase to 147.83 million tonnes by 1988-89. It is expected to go up further to 154.90 million tonnes towards the close of the Seventh Plan, on account of augmentation of container handling facilities at the ports of Bombay, Cochin, Madras and Calcutta, coal and P.O.L. handling facilities at Haldia and general cargo berth at Mangalore.

3.40 The total cargo handled at major ports during April—December 1987 was 95.8 million tonnes representing a growth of 8 7 per cent over the same period last year. There has been substantial increase in the traffic handled in the case of POL (18.9 per cent) as compared to the corresponding period of 1986 largely on account of increased imports; other commodities recorded an increase of 9.0 per cent. The traffic in iron ore, however, declined by 10.4 per cent as compared to the corresponding

period of 1986. The traffic at the major ports during 1987-88 is expected to be more than the projection of 123 million tonnes for the year and also the traffic which was handled during 1986-87. According to the trend available upto December, 1987, the total traffic in 1987-88 is likely to be around 130 million tonnes.

TABLE—3.10

Trends in Port Traffic

(Million tonnes)

Item	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87£	April—December£		Percentage change		
				1986-87	1987-88	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87*
						1985-86	1986-87	1987-88*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TOTAL	106.7	120.0	124.2	88.1	95.8	12.5	3.5	8.7
(a) P.O.L.	49.8	54.6	55.5	39.2	46.6	9.6	1.6	18.9
(b) Iron Ore	26.1	28.8	30.6	21.1	18.9	10.3	6.3	—10.4
(c) Others	30.8	36.6	38.1	27.8	30.3	18.8	4.1	9.0

*April—December £Provisional

Telecommunications

3.41 The performance of the telecommunications sector during 1986-87 has been encouraging. The number of direct exchange connections recorded a growth of over 10 per cent and of telex connections of 11.5 per cent. The production of telephone instruments by ITI at 7.52 lakhs was, however, below the target on account of the problems of supply of components by collaborators.

3.42 During the period April—December 1987 the total production of 5 lakh telephone instruments registered a growth of 2.6 per cent over the year, though it lagged behind the target for the period by about 8 per cent on account of the decline in production in Bangalore unit of ITI. The production was affected because of the problems associated with the availability of components and other materials. These bottlenecks need to be removed so that the respective targets can be achieved during the remaining period of 1987-88. A total of 83,875 new telephone connections were provided in the monitored sector during the first nine months of the year, which though 26 per cent higher than the target fixed for April—December 1987 was marginally below the achievement in the corresponding period of the previous year. During the period April—December 1987 an addition of 74,600 lines of switching capacity was made in the monitored sector as against the target of 61,800 lines for the period and the achievement of 84,690 lines during the same period of 1986.

3.43 In respect of international service, the number of countries to which the Indian subscriber can dial directly rose from 5 in 1985-86 to 9 in 1986-87 with the necessary infrastructure built-up for a rapid increase during 1987-88. Within the country, as against 76 cities which had access to international subscriber dialling facilities in 1985-86, the number increased to 323 at the end of 1986-87. The service is now available from 460 stations in the country to 160 countries.

3.44 There was a significant thrust towards the extension of telephone service to rural areas. 1558 long distance public telephones were opened in rural areas in 1986-87 compared to 1509 in 1985-86. Also 818 rural telephone exchanges were commissioned in 1986-87 as compared to 630 in 1985-86.

CHAPTER 4

INDUSTRIAL PERFORMANCE

Industrial production during 1980-81 to 1986-87 grew at a compound annual rate of 7.6 per cent as against 4.2 per cent per annum between 1971-72 to 1979-80. Also, the growth rate achieved during the eighties is much higher than the trend growth rate of 6 per cent witnessed in the earlier three decades. The sectoral growth profile reveals an improvement in growth performance during 1980-81 to 1986-87, as compared to 1971-72 to 1979-80, in all sectors, i.e., mining, manufacturing and electricity generation. This higher rate of industrial growth recorded during the eighties, as compared to the seventies, has been maintained during 1986-87 and the first eight months of the current year for which the data is available.

Impact of drought

4.2 The immediate shock of monsoon failure is first experienced in agriculture. However, the derived effects may be passed on to industry through one or more of four major routes, i.e.,

(i) a backward linkage in the shortage of raw material supplies for agro-based industry;

(ii) a forward linkage in the reduced rural demand for industrial products because of reduced agricultural income;

(iii) a shift in the share of consumer demand away from industrial products because of the higher cost of food and other agro-based necessities with a low elasticity of demand; and

(iv) a potential shift in public sector resource allocation away from investment expenditure in order to finance drought relief measures.

4.3 It is not surprising, therefore, that in the past major droughts have usually been followed by recession in Indian industry. Eight out of eighteen major industry groups have typically suffered from the adverse impact of drought since the mid-seventies. These include food manufacturing, beverages and tobacco, textiles, footwear and other wearing apparel, rubber products, chemicals and chemical products, transport equipment and other miscellaneous industries. Taken together, these industries accounted for over half of the total weight in the index of industrial production in the base year 1970. It has also been observed that the effects of drought on industry usually show up only after a lag of about six to eight months, i.e., somewhere between the third quarter of the drought year and the first quarter of the following financial year. However, there are several reasons, some conjunctural and some related to long term structural changes, which suggest that past experience may not be a good basis for gauging the impact of drought on industrial growth this year.

4.4 Conjuncturally the most severe drought since the mid-sixties have coincided with other traumatic episodes. Thus, the drought years of 1965-66 and 1966-67 occurred around the same period that India had to fight a border war which imposed great strains on the economy. The drought of 1972-73 came just before the first oil shock, while the drought of 1979-80 came together with the second oil shock. It is not easy to disentagle statistically the effects of the drought from the effects of these other shocks which affected the economy around the same time. Fortunately, the adverse impact of the drought this year has not been compounded by such severe exogenous shocks.

4.5 Apart from these conjuncturel differences, some important structural changes have occurred over the years which have now made the industrial economy less sensitive to fluctuations in agricultural production. Thus, the share of agro-based industries in value added in the manufacturing sector had come down from around 44 per cent in 1960-61 to less than 34 per cent by 1980-81. Furthermore, even within traditionally agro-based industries there has been a significant shift away from agricultural inputs to manufactured inputs, e.g., the increase in the use of synthetic fibres in the textile industry.

4.6 On the demand side, the growing importance of industries like fertiliser, pesticides, farm machinery, etc., have tended to make the manufacturing sector more sensitive to fluctuations in agricultural production. But the adverse impact of drought on these industries again tends to be offset by the higher demand for pump-sets, drilling equipment, electrical or diesel motors and other ancillaries which are used more intensively to maintain ground water irrigation and drinking water supplies. More important is the fact that the share of agriculture in national income

has come down from over 57 per cent in 1960-61 to less than 33 per cent now. Accordingly, the adverse impact of a decline in agricultural income on aggregate consumption demand for industrial products is now much less than in the earlier period.

4.7 These structural changes have led to some weakening of the backward and forward linkages between industry and agriculture. The process is also reinforced by long term structural changes in the power sector. The share of thermal sources in total power generation has gone up from about 54 per cent in 1960-61 to about 70 per cent at present. Consequently with sustained expansion of coal production and managerial improvement resulting in higher plant load factor, total power generation during the current year (April—December) has gone up by about 8 per cent despite the drought and the associated shortfall in hydel power generation. The net effect of all these long term structural developments is that the industrial economy is much less vulnerable to the effects of a drought today as compared to the sixties and early seventies.

4.8 Finally, the impact of the drought, especially in the capital goods sector, depends to a large extent on government policy with regard to public sector investment. It is well known that in India public sector investment usually leads private investment and hence aggregate investment in the economy. In the past, whenever there has been a large cutback in public investment as for instance during the drought years 1965-66 and 1966-67, this had set off a recession—especially in the capital goods sector.

4.9 This year, however, government has adopted a number of measures to ensure that resources allocated for drought relief will not be diverted from public sector investment expenditure. These measures include reduction in current expenditure, additional resource mobilisation through taxation and surcharge on transport fares, additional market borrowings to mop up a part of the flow back of funds to the banking sector on account of reduced food credit and faster disbursement of aid from bilateral and multilateral sources. Details of these measures are discussed elsewhere in the Survey. With the Reserve Bank of India also having announced a busy season credit policy which ensures adequate availability of working capital for the industrial sector, it is expected that the adverse impact of drought on aggregate investment demand will be minimal.

4.10 With the long term changes having substantially reduced the vulnerability of the industrial economy to the effects of the drought and the policies adopted this year to ensure that public investment is maintained despite the drought, it is unlikely that the current drought, by itself, will set off a recession in industry. This is especially so since this year's drought is not accompanied by other major shocks as in most of the earlier years of severe drought since the mid-sixties. Thus, while the adverse impact of the drought on industrial production cannot be avoided altogether it is expected that the impact will be considerably subdued this year in contrast to the earlier drought years. On balance, it is expected that industrial production may grow by over 8 per cent this year. This is in line with the average growth of 8.8 per cent achieved during the previous three years and much higher as compared to the record of a decline or negligible growth in industrial production during years of severe drought in the past.

Industrial Production

4.11 According to the revised Index of Industrial Production (Base : 1980-81 = 100), the growth rate achieved by the industrial sector as a whole was 8.7 per cent in 1985-86 and 9.1 per cent in 1986-87. The sectoral break up of the Index of Industrial Production indicates growth rates of 6.2 per cent, 9.3 per cent and 10.3 per cent respectively for the mining, manufacturing and electricity sectors in 1986-87. These are in contrast to the Seventh Plan target annual growth rates of 13 per cent for mining, 8 per cent for manufacturing and 12.1 per cent for electricity. It is evident that manufacturing sector has exceeded the Seventh Plan target growth rate for the second successive year, but electricity and mining sectors have fallen short of envisaged growth rates.

TABLE 4.1

Compound Annual Growth Rates in Major Sectors of Industry

Sector	1971-72 to 1979-80	1980-81 to 1986-87
Mining	4.5	10.1
Manufacturing	3.8	6.9
Electricity	7.1	9.0
General	4.2	7.6

TABLE 4.2

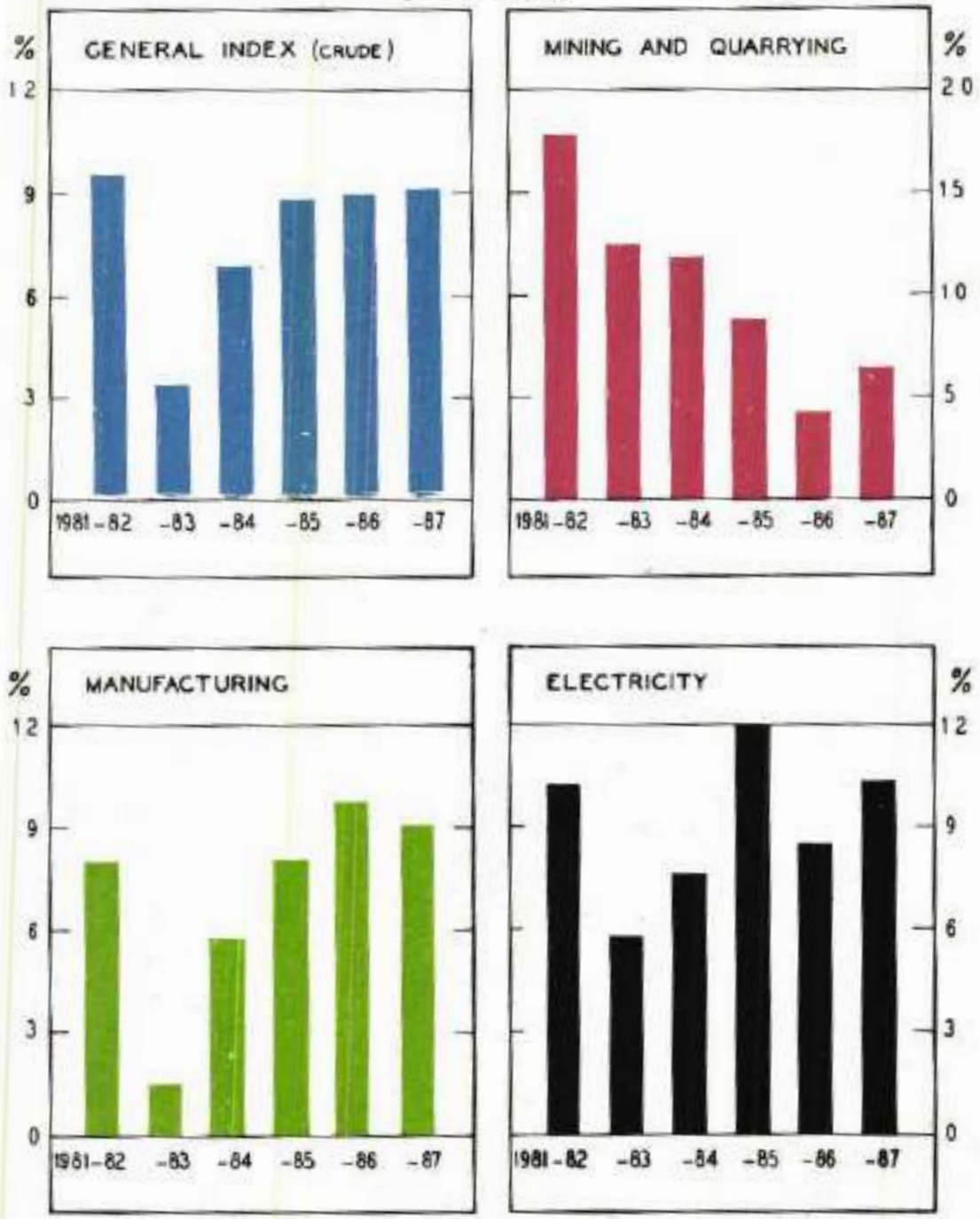
*Annual Growth Rates in Major Sectors of Industry**

Year	Mining	Manufacturing	Electricity	General
(Weights)	(11.45)	(77.11)	(11.43)	(100.00)
1981-82	17.7	7.9	10.2	9.3
1982-83	12.4	1.4	5.7	3.2
1983-84	11.7	5.7	7.6	6.7
1984-85	8.8	8.0	12.0	8.6
1985-86	4.2	9.7	8.5	8.7
1986-87	6.2	9.3	10.3	9.1

*Provisional.

GROWTH RATES IN INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

(1980-81=100)



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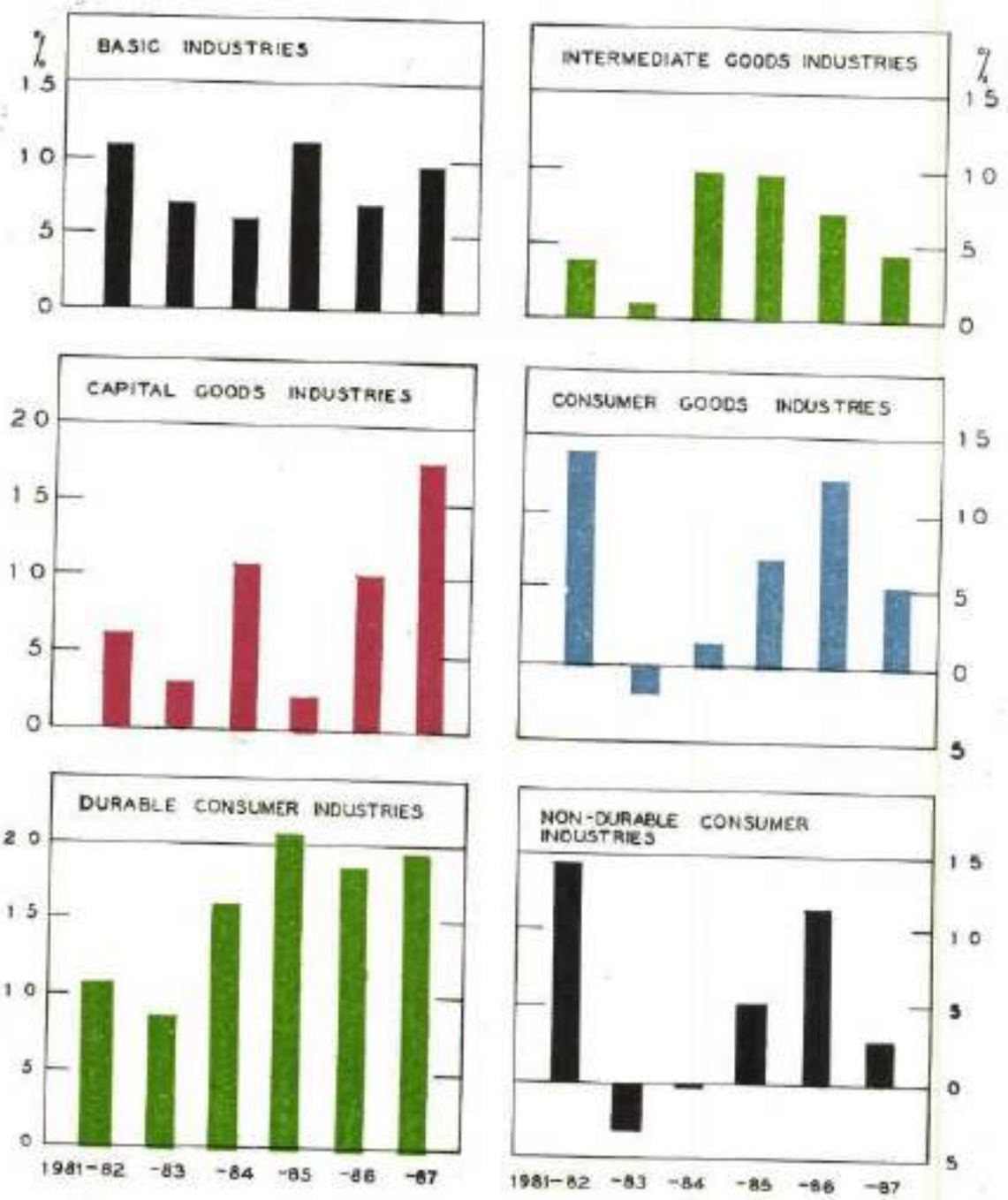
GROWTH RATES IN USE-BASED INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

[1980-81=100]



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This higher rate of industrial growth recorded during the eighties, as compared to the seventies, has been maintained during 1986-87 and the first eight months of the current year for which data is available.

4.12 The growth rate achieved by the mining and electricity sectors during 1986-87 shows improvement in performance compared with 1985-86 when mining sector achieved a growth rate of 4.2 per cent and the electricity sector a rate of 8.5 per cent. The manufacturing sector, however, recorded a lower growth rate of 9.3 per cent in 1986-87 compared with 9.7 per cent in 1985-86. This is attributable to negative growth rates in beverages and tobacco (—12.1 per cent), textile products (—22.8 per cent) and rubber, plastic and petroleum products (—2.2 per cent). As shown in Table 4.3 these industries together account for a weight of 6.4 per cent in the revised index of industrial production. Also, comparatively lower rates of growth were recorded in 1986-87 as compared to 1985-86 in cotton textile, (1.9 per cent), paper and paper products (9 9 per cent) leather and leather products (5.6 per cent), non-metallic mineral products (1.9 per cent), basic metal and alloy products (8.4 per cent), metal products (8.5 per cent) and electrical machinery (27.0 per cent). These industries account for a weight of 36.9 per cent in the index. Comparatively higher rates of growth were achieved during 1986-87 as compared to 1985-86 in food products (6.1 per cent), jute (4 0 per cent), wood and wood products (10.3 per cent), chemicals and chemical products (13.7 per cent), machinery and machine tools (8.9 per cent), transport equipment (6.7 per cent) and miscellaneous products (54.2 per cent). These industries account for a weight of 33.8 per cent in the index.

TABLE 4.3

*Trends in the Performance of Manufacturing Sector**

(Base : 1980-81 = 100)

Industry Group	Industry	Weight	Index			Percentage change	
			1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86 / 1984-85	1986-87 / 1985-86
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20-21	Food products	5.33	120.0	125.6	133.2	4.7	6.1
22	Beverages, tobacco etc.	1.57	111.7	112.1	98.5	0.4	—12.1
23	Cotton textiles	12.31	102.2	110.4	112.5	8.0	1.9
25	Jute textiles	2.00	99.4	97.2	101.1	—2.2	4.0
26	Textile products	0.82	95.6	112.8	87.1	18.0	—22.8
27	Wood & wood products	0.45	216.5	223.2	246.1	3.1	10.3
28	Paper & paper products	3.23	131.9	148.5	163.2	12.6	9.9
29	Leather & leather products	0.49	139.7	169.2	178.7	21.1	5.6
30	Rubber, plastic & petroleum products	4.00	147.2	153.0	149.6	3.9	—2.2
31	Chemicals & chemical products	12.51	142.8	154.3	175.5	8.1	13.7
32	Non-metallic mineral products	3.00	138.4	157.3	160.3	13.7	1.9
33	Basic metal and alloy products	9.80	107.3	117.0	126.8	9.0	8.4
34	Metal products	2.29	105.0	114.7	124.4	9.2	8.5
35	Machinery and machine tools	6.24	127.6	130.2	141.8	2.0	8.9
36	Electrical machinery	5.78	148.8	200.6	254.7	34.8	27.0
37	Transport equipment	6.39	131.6	135.8	144.9	3.2	6.7
38	Miscellaneous products	0.90	122.8	152.7	235.4	24.3	54.2

*Provisional.

4.13 When consolidated into a picture of growth by broad groups of industries as revealed by the use-based group indices of industrial production (Table 4.4) it emerges that basic industries and capital goods, which account for a combined weight of 55.85 per cent, showed higher growth rates of 9.4 per cent and 18.2 per cent respectively during 1986-87 as compared to 1985-86. However, there was considerable deceleration in the intermediate and consumer goods industries which grew by 4.3 per cent and 5.3 per cent respectively in 1986-87.

TABLE 4.4

Use-based group Indices of Industrial Production *

(Base : 1980-81 = 100)

Industry Group	Weight	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Basic Industries	39.42	110.9 (10.9)	118.7 (7.0)	125.7 (6.0)	139.7 (11.1)	149.2 (6.8)	163.2 (9.4)
II. Capital Goods	16.43	106.7 (6.7)	110.6 (3.7)	123.5 (11.7)	127.2 (3.0)	140.7 (10.6)	166.3 (18.2)
III. Intermediate Goods . . .	20.51	103.7 (3.7)	104.6 (1.0)	114.9 (9.8)	126.1 (9.7)	135.5 (7.5)	141.3 (4.3)
IV. Consumer Goods . . .	23.65	113.8 (13.8)	112.0 (—1.6)	113.8 (1.6)	122.0 (7.2)	137.3 (12.5)	144.6 (5.3)
(*a*) Consumer Durables .	2.55	110.9 (10.9)	121.0 (9.1)	140.5 (16.1)	170.8 (21.6)	202.8 (18.7)	242.3 (19.5)
(*b*) Consumer non-Durables .	21.10	114.1 (14.1)	110.9 (—2.8)	110.5 (—0.4)	116.1 (5.1)	129.4 (11.5)	132.8 (2.6)

NOTE : Figures within brackets indicate percentage change over the preceding year.

*Provisional.

4.14 The two sub-sectors of the consumer goods industry, viz., consumer durables and consumer non-durables, have shown divergent trends. Whereas the growth rate of consumer durables increased further from 18.7 per cent in 1985-86 to 19.5 per cent in 1986-87, that of consumer non-durables fell from 11.5 per cent in 1985-86 to 2.6 per cent only in 1986-87. The deceleration in consumer non-durables, where a substantial part of the output is agro-based, could be explained by drought in 1986-87.

4.15 During April—November 1987, industrial production recorded an increase of 10.2 per cent over the corresponding period of the preceding year. At the sectoral level manufacturing, electricity and mining showed increases of 11.6 per cent, 8.2 per cent and 4.6 per cent respectively during April—November, 1987.

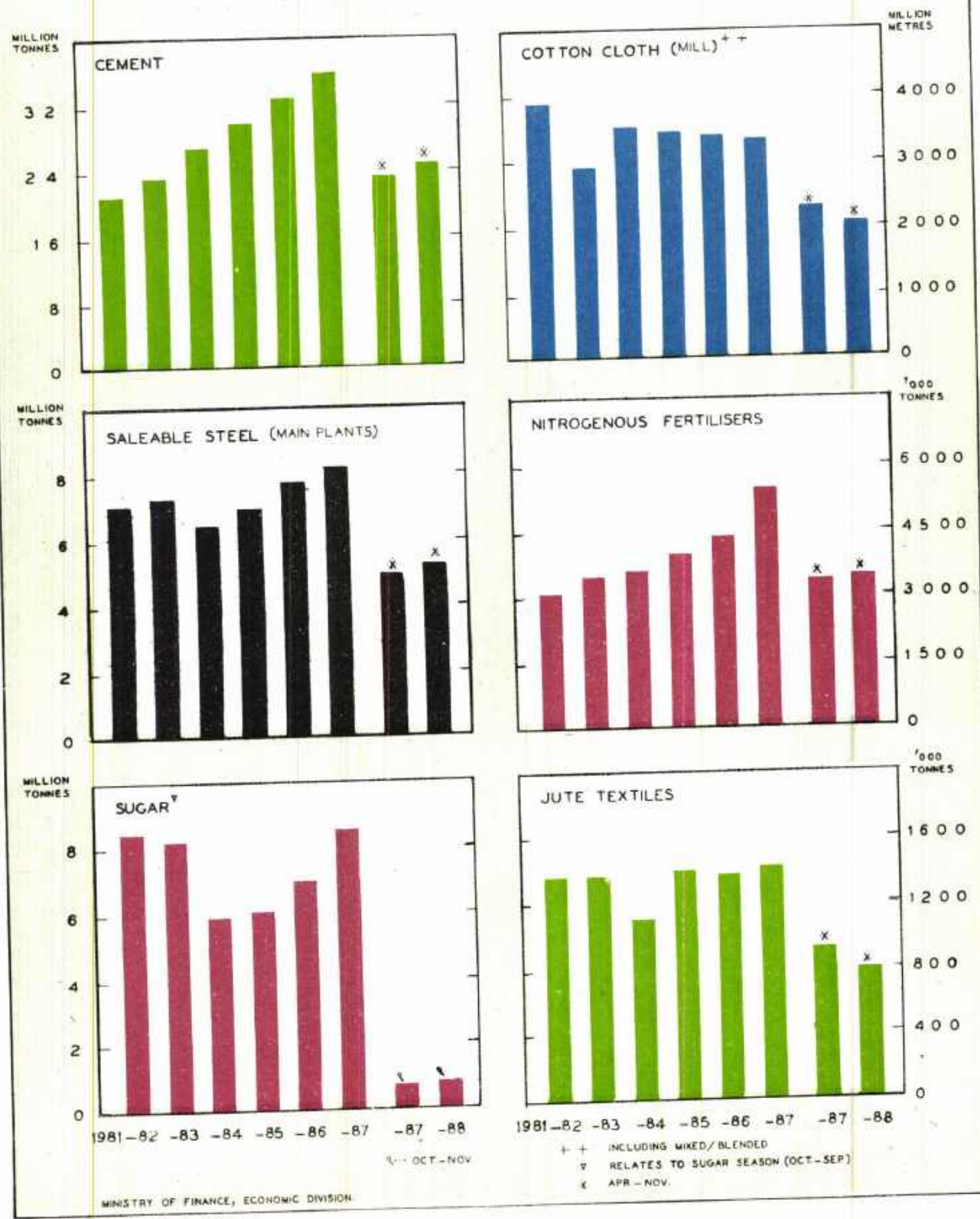
4.16 Within the manufacturing sector there have been substantial variation in growth performance across industries. Ten out of seventeen industry groups showed positive growth rates during the first eight months of this year over the corresponding period of the previous year. These industry groups were : food products (5.7 per cent), cotton textiles, (15.8 per cent), paper and paper products (4.4 per cent), manufacture of leather (5.9 per cent), chemicals and chemical products (15.6 per cent), basic metal (10.5 per cent), manufacture of metal products (5.2 per cent), electrical machinery (41.3 per cent) transport equipment (7.4 per cent) and other manufacturing (29.4 per cent). However, seven industries accounting for a weight of about 18.1 per cent showed lower production, during the period April—November 1987. These were beverages and tobacco (—18.4 per cent), jute (—9.8 per cent), wood products (—35.8 per cent), manufacture of rubber, plastic, petroleum and coal products (—0.1 per cent), non-metalic mineral products (—2.4 per cent), textile products (—18.9 per cent) and non-electrical machinery (—1.0 per cent). The negative growth in some of these industry groups, which are mainly agro-based is in a large measure reflection of unsatisfactory performance of the agricultural sector owing to drought.

4.17 At the three digit level of classification it is observed that sub-group of industries, accounting for a weight of 52.59 per cent in the index or more than two-thirds of the weight in the manufacturing sector, showed positive rates of growth. Eighteen of these industries, accounting for a weight of 20.72 per cent in the index, showed growth rates in excess of 10 per cent.

Industrial Policy Initiatives

4.18 The process of industrial policy reforms which started in the late seventies and gained momentum after 1984 have generally emphasised cost efficiency and has aimed at a progressive shift from discretionary quantitative controls to non-discretionary fiscal controls. The attempt is to gradually emphasise cost efficiency in Indian industry through greater domestic competition. The changes are being introduced cautiously to ensure that competitive pressures bring in cost efficiency without risking any sudden shocks. The important reforms in the area of industrial policy in the recent past have emphasised relaxing licensing constraints on entry in priority sectors, growth (capacity re-endorsement), flexibility to respond to changing demand conditions (broad-banding) and cost efficiency (e.g. prescribing minimum scales of production in a number of commodities). The impact of these policy initiatives is to some extent, reflected in acceleration of industrial growth in recent

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED INDUSTRIES



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years. Industrial growth accelerated to 8.8 per cent during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 from an average growth rate of 6.4 per cent in the preceding three years. There are signs of continued buovancv in the current year as well. The greater impact of these measures is likelv to be felt in the coming years when investment intentions fructify and yield increments in production.

4.19 The schemes of broad-banding and re-endorsement of capacity with minimum economic scales of operation were extended to cover new areas. Computer software industry was added to the list of delicensed industries. Broad-banding was introduced in milk products industry. Also, fresh guidelines were issued to the industrial units for the manufacture of milk products and malted foods. Toilet soap was added to the list of industries where minimum economic capacities were permitted. New sugar policy was announced with a minimum economic size of 2500 tonnes per day subject to sugar cane availability being certified by the State Governments, expansion of capacity upto 3500 tonnes crushing per day was permitted. Having regard to the idle capacity in steel casting industry, such units which have obtained industrial licences, letters of intent before October, 1987 and which have installed electric arc furnace for a capacity of 15 tonnes and above were allowed to take up manufacture of steel ingots/billets provided they adopt modern technological measures for producing steel.

4.20 With a view to removing procedural impediments and facilitate decisions being taken expeditiously, powers were delegated to the Administrative ministries in a number of areas. Furthermore, exemption from the licensing provisions was extended in respect of MRTP/FERA companies, in case of high priority items which were exempted under Section 22 of the MRTP Act subject to locations in centrally declared backward areas (which fall beyond a radius of 100 Kms. from cities having a population of more than 25 lakhs according to 1981 census) However, this facility is not available to the MRTP/FERA companies in the pharmaceutical industry. With a view to encouraging export production, it was decided that undertakings which have obtained export orders be permitted to take up manufacture of the items concerned without having to obtain an industrial licence provided the entire production covered by such permission is exported.

Industrial Approvals and the Capital Market

4.21 The number of letters of intent granted were 1130 in 1986 as against 989 in 1987. The number of licences issued were 618 in 1986 as against 472 in 1987. The data available for 1987 shows declines of 12.5 per cent and 23.6 per cent respectively in the number of letters of intent and industrial licences issued over 1986. Similar trends are in evidence in SIA (Secretariat for Industrial Approvals) registration which show a decline of 21.7 per cent. Also, the total number of foreign collaboration approvals during 1987 showed a decline of 10.9 per cent over last year. However, the value of foreign investment approvals showed a marginal increase of 0.7 per cent during the same period. Besides, capital goods approvals granted during 1987 by the Capital Goods (Main) Committee at Rs. 980.3 crores were lower by 11.8 per cent compared with those (Rs 1,110.9 crores) in 1986.

TABLE 4.5

Selected Data on Industrial Approvals

	Particulars	Unit	1985	1986	1987
1.	Foreign Collaboration Approved	Nos.	1024	957	853
	Of which : Financial Collaboration Approved	Nos.	233	240	242
2.	Foreign Investment Approvals	Rs. crores	126.07	106.95	107.71
3.	Letters of Intent Issued	Nos.	1457	1130	989
4.	Industrial Licences granted and Registrations (A + B)	Nos.	4113	4167	3542
	A. Industrial Licences Granted	Nos.	985	618	472
	B. Registrations (*i*) DGTD	Nos.	1961	1162	1201
	(*ii*) SIA (Data available from May, 1985)	Nos.	1167 (May—Dec. 85)	2387	1869
5.	*Consents given by the Controller of Capital Issues	(*a*) Nos.	1128	965	502@
		(*b*) (Rs. crores)	3694.72	5843.10	4061.72@
6.	*Assistance Sanctioned by Financial Institutions	(Rs. crores)	6613.12	8150.62	7651.60@
7.	*Assistance Disbursed by Financial Institations	(Rs. crores)	4924.27	5649.78	5532.06@

*Those data relate to April—March. The data against 1985 are for 1985-86 and so on.

@April—December, 1987.

4.22 Financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed by the term lending financial institutions aggregated to Rs. 8150.62 crores and Rs. 5649.78 crores respectively during 1986-87 and showed increases of 23.2 per cent and 14.7 per cent respectively. During the period April—December, 1987 sanctions of financial assistance at Rs. 7651.60 crores (provisional estimates) showed a rise of 12.1 per cent and disbursement at Rs. 5532.06 crores registered a higher increase of 17.0 per cent compared with those in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

4.23 According to provisional data, approvals (i.e. consents/acknowledgements) granted by the Controller of Capital Issues for raising fresh capital to Government and non-Government companies during the first nine months of 1987-88 (April—December) at Rs. 4061.72 crores were lower by 11.2 per cent as compared with Rs. 4575.15 crores in the corresponding period of 1986-87. Approvals granted during the first nine months of the current financial year for raising capital include also the consents for public sector undertakings of Rs. 2377.92 crores as against Rs. 991 74 crores for the same period last year. It is noteworthy that during the year, bonds issued by the public sector undertakings, both under the 13 per cent and 9 per cent (tax free) schemes, emerged as a major and successful instrument for resource mobilisation, for the infrastructure segments like power, railways and telecommunication. Making allowances for these, the approvals granted to the private corporate sector for raising capital showed a sharp decline of 53.0 per cent during April—December 1987 over the same period last year. The subdued tone of the stock markets appears to have affected the new issues market for industrial securities.

4.24 Equity prices had experienced unusual buoyancy in 1985-86 largely due to high market expectations and excessive speculative influences. Subsequently there was a long phase of adjustments during 1986-87. Thus, the Reserve Bank's average All India index of ordinary share prices which had risen by 63 per cent in 1985-86, rose by 4 per cent only in 1986-87. After the volatile movements of the preceding two years, stock prices have tended to stabilise during the current year.

4.25 The current year has been a year of trials and adjustments for the capital market. In general, however, the capital market in India remained fairly stable inspite of periodical and heavy speculative selling pressures domestically and unprecedented upheavals in share market round the world. During the year several steps were taken to provide a solid foundation for the healthy future growth of the capital market, consolidating the gains and learning from the experience of the past. These included progress in computerisation of operations on various exchanges; electronic linking and simultaneous price displays on major exchanges; decisions to permit the entry of corporate members on stock exchanges and steps in that regard; floatation of new mutual funds by State Bank of India and Canara Bank, establishment of investors' service cells in stock exchanges; strengthening of their administrative machinery and more effective monitoring systems; changes in the trading regulations on major exchanges; and the decision to establish a Board for securities.

Capital Goods

4.26 Capital goods sector has played a pivotal role in India's industrialisation strategy. Over the years it has emerged as a large and diversified sector. Growth of this sector has followed a cyclical path in the eighties as shown in Table 4.4.

4.27 The heterogeneity of the capital goods sector is reflected in diverse problems faced by this sector in recent years. Some segments of capital goods sector and in particular heavy engineering have not done well due to factors like lack of investible resources, absence of proper linkages between the user sector and the capital goods manufacturing sector, insufficient and sporadic flow of orders. Also, competition from imports is noticeable in machine tools and some items of electrical machinery. Besides, Indian capital goods producers suffer disadvantages in terms of input purchases owing to higher domestic prices vis-a-vis international prices. Also, weak and uncertain recovery in the world economy coupled with access to cheaper credit for producers of capital goods in industrial countries have led to intense competition in the international market for capital goods.

4.28 One major factor of underlying problems in the capital goods sector is the mismatch between supply and demand in the domestic market which is reflected in high demand for sophisticated and high precision machinery by the user industry leading to imports. A better product match between demand and supply is likely to emerge in this sector because of broad-banding and delicensing for a large number of machinery items. The tariff policy for capital goods sector has to strike a right balance between the need to provide reasonable level of protection to the indigenous capital goods industry and at the same time to ensure that it does not raise the cost of capital goods in the user

industries. The Budget for 1987-88 announced certain important steps to stimulate growth and to ameliorate some of the problems faced by the capital goods sector. There was an upward revision in tariff rates on project imports from 55 per cent to 85 per cent (alongwith reduction in the tariff rate for general machinery to the same level) with a view to confer reasonable protection to indigenous producers and reduce bias towards import. The duty on import of equipment for electronic industry was raised from 25 per cent to 30 per cent and for fertiliser plants from zero to 15 per cent. Project duty rate on power plants of 50 MW and below was raised from 25 per cent to 35 per cent. In order to strengthen the competitive position of indigenous machine building sector and to reduce their cost disadvantage in terms of input purchase, the duty rate was reduced to 85 per cent on steels used in industrial machinery. Also, textile machinery industry has been provided access to imported stainless steel at a concessional duty of 65 per cent instead of the rate of 245 per cent prescribed at present. In order to encourage modernisation of foundaries, import duty on specified capital goods was slashed from 101 per cent to 55 per cent. At the same time, a special scheme for technological upgradation for selected capital goods was announced. This scheme is being implemented through Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI).

4.29 The demand for capital goods is a derived demand which is a function of the rate of modernisation and investment in the economy. Any policy aimed at modernisation and stepping up investment would lead to greater orders on domestic capital goods manufacturers and will soften the demand constraint which has afflicted some sub-sectors of the capital goods industry. Maintenance of the tempo of investment and modernisation in infrastructure sector, in particular in rail-coal-power complex, is vital for sustained growth of the capital goods sector.

Fertiliser

4.30 Nitrogenous fertiliser production during 1986-87 at 54.10 lakh tonnes showed an increase of 25 per cent over the level of 43.28 lakh tonnes achieved in 1985-86 and also was well above the targeted level of production of the order of 51.75 lakh tonnes set for 1986-87. The production of phosphatic fertiliser at 16.60 lakh tonnes during 1986-87 recorded an increase of 16.2 per cent over the preceding year's level of 14.28 lakh tonnes, but fell short of the targeted production level of 17.75 lakh tonnes for 1986-87. During the first nine months (April—December) of the year 1987-88 the nitrogenous fertiliser production at 38.95 lakh tonnes fell marginally short of the targeted level of 40.55 lakh tonnes set for the period. Also, in case of phosphatic fertilisers the production during April—December 1987 at 11.25 lakh tonnes fell short of targeted level of production set at 15.10 lakh tonnes for the same period. The level of stocks this year has been much higher than the earlier years mainly on account of reduced offtake by agriculture sector because of the drought, fall in actual consumption over the targeted level and continued import of fertilisers due to contractual obligations. The main reasons for the shortfall in the production of fertilisers apart from the slack demand have been power cut, water shortage, scheduled shut down, equipment breakdown and non-availability of phosphoric acid in case of phosphatic fertilisers.

4.31 The capacity utilisation in the nitrogenous fertiliser industry was higher at 79.1 per cent during 1986-87 compared to 70.4 per cent in 1985-86; in the case of phosphatic fertiliser industry the capacity utilisation at 80.1 per cent was lower during 1986-87 compared with 88.9 per cent in 1985-86. Also, the capacity utilisation has varied across the public, private and cooperative sectors. During 1986-87 nitrogenous fertiliser units in the public sector operated at considerably lower levels of capacity utilisation at 65.4 per cent compared to 93.3 per cent in the cooperative sector and 99.1 per cent in the private sector. In the case of phosphatic fertiliser industry, capacity utilisation in the public sector was 71.6 per cent as against 110.7 per cent in the cooperative sector and 77.2 per cent in the private sector. Higher capacity utilisation of fertiliser plants is essential to bring down unit costs and energy costs of fertiliser production. This will also help in containing the subsidy associated with the indigenous production of fertiliser.

Drugs and Pharmaceuticals

4.32 The Indian drug industry has recorded a phenomenal growth both in terms of range and quantum of production. As a consequence of impressive growth recorded by this industry, the country has attained self-sufficiency in a number of bulk drugs. The production of bulk drugs and formulations was valued at Rs. 2597.6 crores during 1986-87 and showed an increase of about 10.3 per cent over 1985-86. There are about 250 units engaged in the production of drugs in the organised sector of which five are in the public sector and seven in the joint sector. There are eight FERA companies at present compared to thirty one in 1978, eleven MRTP companies without foreign equity and seven companies which come under MRTP as well as FERA. In the small scale sector there are about 5,000 units engaged in the production of drugs.

4.33 To enable drug manufacturing units in the country to achieve economies of scale, minimum economic scales of production have been prescribed in respect of certain drugs. The system of delicensing has also been extended to this industry and it covers 94 items at present. The system of delicensing is to be progressively extended in the cases of : (a) bulk drugs whose imports are allowed under Open General Licence; (b) bulk drugs whose formulations are essential and are items of mass consumption; (c) bulk drugs whose production is limited to three producers or less in the organised sector; and (d) formulations and drug intermediaries related to bulk drugs which are delicensed. The scheme of delicensing would be available to non-FERA and non-MRTP companies only. In August 1987, Government promulgated the new Drug Price Control Order which aims at encouraging drug production in desired areas.

Small Scale Industries

4.34 The steady progress of small scale industries during the last few years has continued. According to estimates provided by the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries (DCSSI), the number of small scale units increased from 13.53 lakhs in 1985-86 to 14.57 lakhs (provisional) in 1986-87, showing an increase of 7.7 per cent. These units produced goods and services valued at Rs. 72,250 crores (provisional) at current prices in 1986-87 thus showing an increase of 18 per cent over the production valued at Rs. 61,223 crores during the preceding year. Employment in the sector also increased from 96 lakh persons in 1985-86 to 101.40 lakh persons (provisional) in 1986-87, thereby registering an increase of 5.6 per cent. Total exports from the sector, in 1985-86 was estimated at Rs. 2,785 crores and showed an increase of 7.9 per cent over the previous year. The share of small scale sector in India's total exports was 25.3 per cent during 1985-86.

4.35 Along-with growth in the volume of production, there has also been progressive diversification in this sector. The sector produces more than 5,000 items. Its contribution has been most notable in important segments of the electronics industry. It contributes about 45 per cent of production in the field of consumer electronics, 75 per cent of production in instruments and instrumentation and 45 per cent of production in computer and allied items.

4.36 The progressive growth of this sector is attributable to a number of promotional measures provided by the Government. These measures include : (a) market protection is provided through the reservation of products for exclusive production in the small sector. The list of reserved items where small scale production is efficient, is being kept under constant review. With the dereservation of three items during April—December 1987 the total number of items reserved for exclusive manufacture in the small scale sector stood at 847 at the end of December, 1987. In addition, the nomenclature of five reserved items was changed; (b) small scale sector is also given purchase preference in Government procurement. Under this programme, 409 items have been reserved for exclusive purchase from small scale sector while 13 items are reserved for purchase upto 75 per cent and 28 items for purchase upto 50 per cent; (c) infrastructure support is provided through industrial estates, the District Industries Centres, Small Industries Service Institutes and other specialised institutes which provide technical assistance and testing facilities, etc. With a view to improving the quality of products, eight electrical items of mass consumption have been brought under compulsory ISI certification; (d) providing better access to scarce raw materials; and (e) small scale units also get concessional interest rates and priority in the disbursement of loans by the financial institutions.

4.37 Some important policy initiatives have been undertaken specifically for tiny units in the small scale sector. During 1987-88, a National Equity Fund was established with the object of rendering special attention to the needs of the smaller amongst the small scale units. The Government of India has provided Rs. 5 crores towards the Fund with a matching contribution from the IDBI. The scheme is being administered by IDBI and operated through nationalised banks. Under the scheme assistance will be provided by way of seed capital, in the form of soft loan, to eligible small and tiny industries with the project costs not exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs and located in villages or towns with population not exceeding 5 lakhs. New units as also the potentially viable sick units in the small scale sector, eligible for assistance under the Refinance Scheme of IDBI, will get support out of the Fund. Assistance under the scheme is available upto a maximum of Rs. 75,000 per project at a nominal service charge of 1 per cent per annum. The units availing of this assistance are required to mobilise a cash contribution of 10 per cent of the project cost.

4.38 There has been impressive progress in the scheme for providing self-employment to educated unemployed youths, which was launched in 1983-84. In 1986-87, the number of beneficiaries was 2.19 lakhs with sanctions from banks amounting Rs. 455.12 crores.

Central Public Sector Enterprises

4.39 Over a period of more than four decades, the growth of the central public sector enterprises has been

phenomenal in terms of investment and production, as well as the scope of activities. From only 5 enterprises on 1st April, 1951 they have increased to 228 as on 31-3-1987 employing about 23 lakhs people (including casual workers). At the end of 1986-87, capital employed in the operating central public sector alone stood at Rs. 51,931 crores and the total turnover was Rs. 69,016 crores. Its coverage has extended beyond the basic and heavy industries into light manufacturing, some of consumer goods, electricity, high technology products, construction, and diverse range of consultancy services. About 55 per cent of total investment in central public sector enterprises is in steel, coal, minerals and metals, power and petroleum sectors.

4.40 During 1986-87, 214 operating central public sector enterprises have together earned a record net profit after tax of Rs. 1,769 crores and showed an increase of 50.8 per cent over the corresponding amount of Rs. 1,173 crores for the preceding year. However, groupwise net profit/loss position of enterprises during 1986-87 in terms of broad sectors shows that of the 12 manufacturing/producing sectors only 5 sectors were able to make net profits. These were Petroleum (Rs. 2,142.05 crores), Power (Rs. 233.78 crores), Medium and light engineering (Rs. 54.76 crores), Heavy engineering (Rs. 8.90 crores) and Minerals and metals (Rs. 2.04 crores). On the other hand, the remaining sectors made net losses during 1986-87. These were : Coal (Rs. 330.96 crores). Textiles (Rs. 189.64 crores), Chemicals, Fertilisers and Pharmaceuticals (Rs. 146.29 crores), Consumer goods (Rs. 141.10 crores), Transportation equipment (Rs. 50.60 crores), Steel (Rs. 26.38 crores) and Agro-based Products (Rs. 3.97 crores). The group of enterprises operating in the non-commodity producing sectors which are mainly engaged in rendering diverse range of services made a net profit of Rs. 216.49 crores during 1986-87. The major performance indicators of the central public sector enterprises for the years 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 together with the performance during the first six months of the current and previous financial years is given below :

TABLE 4.6

Performance Indicators of Central Public Sector Enterprises

(Rs. crores)

S. No.	Particulars	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	Half year ending	
					Sept. 1986	Sept. 1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Total no. of enterprises .	207	211	214	170	179
2.	Sales . .	54784	62360	69016	28231	33112
3.	Inventory .	17084	19211	21365	16363	17617
4.	Net profit by profit-making companies .	2021	2857	3479	1260	1475
	(No. of companies) .	(113)	(119)	(108)	(84)	(78)
5.	Net loss by loss-making companies .	1112	1684	1710	1027	1415
	(No. of companies) .	(92)	(90)	(101)	(84)	(99)
6.	Total net profit/loss (4—5)	909	1173	1769	233	60
7.	Tax . .	1190	1000	1326	482	512
8.	Profit before tax (6+7) .	2099	2173	3095	715	572
9.	Interest .	2529	3114	3417	1464	1503
10.	Gross profit/ loss (8+9) .	4628	5287	6512	2179	2075
11.	Capital employed . .	36382	42965	51931	44359	50605
12.	Gross profit ÷capital employed (%) .	12.72	12.31	12.54	9.82	8.20
13.	Depreciation & DRE .	2758	2983	3382	1614	1769
14.	Gross margin	7386	8270	9894	3792	3844
15.	Gross margin ÷capital employed (%) .	20.30	19.25	19.05	17.10	15.19

4.41 During the current year, a number of measures were introduced with a view to provide greater autonomy to the public enterprises. A system of memorandum of understanding (MOU)/Annual Performance Plan (APP) has been introduced in case of major undertakings in order to focus clearly on the tasks and responsibilities assigned to the public enterprises on the one hand and the corresponding obligation of the administrative Ministry on the other. This would ensure greater autonomy to the public sector undertakings and at the same time provide accountability for results. Besides, in cases where MOU cannot be entered into, performance evaluation is to be done with reference to four groups of general criteria viz., financial performance, productivity and cost reduction, technical dynamism and effectiveness of project implementation. Also two holding companies were constituted to provide greater managerial autonomy and flexibility to enterprises functioning in broadly similar areas. These companies were set up for engeneering enterprises—one with headquarters at Allahabad and the other at Calcutta. Furthermore, it has been decided to give five year terms to Chief Executives and Functional Directors to ensure stability of senior management. It has been decided that investment proposals will go to the Public Investment Board only where the proposal is for more than Rs. 20 crores. The delegation of powers with the enterprises has been revised as given below :—

Gross Block	*Power to sanction expenditure without prior approval of Government*
Less than Rs. 100 crores	Rs. 5 crores
Rs. 100 crores to Rs. 200 crores . .	Rs. 10 crores
Above Rs. 200 crores .	Rs. 20 crores

Industrial Sickness

4.42 Industrial sickness has emerged as a serious problem affecting the small, medium and large units. It is a major area of concern due to its implications for the entire economy and health of the industrial sector in particular. As at the end of December 1986, the number of sick units in the portfolio of scheduled commercial banks stood at 1,47,740 involving an outstanding bank credit of Rs. 4874 crores. The total number of large industrial units identified by banks as sick has increased from 637 as at the end of December 1985 to 714 as at the end of December 1986 and the amount outstanding against these units increased from Rs. 2980 crores to Rs. 3287 crores over the same period. On the other hand, the number of small scale units increased from about 1.18 lakhs at the end of December 1985 to around 1.46 lakhs at the end of December 1986. The outstanding bank dues of these units increased from Rs. 1071 crores as at the end of December 1985 to Rs. 1306 crores at the end of December 1986.

TABLE 4.7

Industrial Sickness

(Numbers)

No. of sick units as at the end of	Large units	Medium units	SSI units	Total sick units
December, 1980	409	992	23,149	24,550
December, 1981	422	994	25,342	26,758
December, 1982	444	1178	58,551*	60,173*
December, 1983	491	1256	78,363	80,110
December, 1984	545	1287	91,450	93,282
December, 1985	637	1186	1,17,783	1,19,606
June, 1986	689	1230	1,28,687	1,30,606
December, 1986	714	1250	1,45,776	1,47,740
Amount outstanding as at the end of				(Rs. crores)
December, 1980	1324.47	178.42	305.77	1808.66
December, 1981	1478.84	187.63	359.07	2025.54
December, 1982	1790.60	225.76	568.97*	2585.33*
December, 1983	2014.33	357.97	728.99	3101.29
December, 1984	2330.12	428.58	879.69	3638.39
December, 1985	2980.24	220.02	1070.67	4270.93
June, 1986	3238.64	242.37	1184.22	4665.23
December, 1986	3287.02	281.37	1306.10	4874.49

*Not comparable with the data for earlier years as the State Bank of India has included the small scale units in protested bills/recalled accounts in its list of sick units, which were not included in the data furnished earlier.

4.43 Of the 1,47,740 sick industrial units (large, medium and small) involving a total bank credit of Rs. 4874 crores at the end of December 1986, the viability position was as follows :

TABLE 4.8

Viability Status of sick units as at the end of December 1986

Units	Number	Amount (Rs. crores)
1. Units found viable	17,708	2167.88
2. Units found non-viable	1,27,719	2421.84
3. Units for which viability yet to be determined	2,313	284.77
TOTAL	1,47,740	4874.49

Source : **Reserve Bank of India**

4.44 Of the 17,708 potentially viable sick industrial units, 3314 units have been put under nursing by the banks upto December, 1986. The outstanding bank advances to these units amounted to Rs. 1726 crores. In case of 714 large sick industrial units, banks had determined the viability or otherwise in respect of 653 units by the end of December 1986. Out of these, 383 units were found to be potentially viable and accounted for Rs. 1819 crores i.e. about 55.3 per cent of the total outstanding bank credit to all large sick units. Banks have put 255 units with outstanding credit of Rs. 1223 crores under the nursing programme.

4.45 In the small scale sector, 18,76,655 (prov.) units have been provided with bank credit amounting to Rs. 9098 crores at the end of December 1986. Of these, 1,45,776 units (7.8 per cent) have been found to be sick with outstanding bank credit of Rs. 1306 crores (14.4 per cent). Of the total sick units 16,946 units (11.6 per cent) with outstanding credit of Rs. 303 crores (23.3 per cent) were considered by banks as potentially viable. A total of 2761 units with outstanding credit amounting to Rs. 210 crores were reported to be put under nursing programme by the financing banks as at the end of December, 1986.

4.46 In terms of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provision) Act, 1985, the Government of India have set up the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) in January 1987 (which has become operative since May 15, 1987) for determining the preventive, ameliorative, remedial and other measures which are required to be taken in respect of sick industrial companies and for expeditious enforcement of the measures determined. Companies (other than Government companies and those specifically exempted under the Act) whose net-worth is eroded fully, fall under the purview of this legislation. For the purpose of this legislation, a sick indus-

trial company has been defined as under : "An industrial company (being a company registered for not less than seven years) which has at the end of any financial year accumulated losses equal to or exceeding its entire net-worth and has also suffered cash losses in such financial year and the financial year immediately preceding such financial year."

4.47 The BIFR has been given wide-ranging powers in respect of approval of rehabilitation packages for sick industrial companies including their restructuring and revival. In cases where sickness is confirmed, BIFR will determine the course of action to be followed with regard to the company. This course of action may be : (a) allowing the company time on its own, i.e. as per the scheme already initiated by the banks/institutions, to make its net-worth positive within a reasonable period; (b) having a scheme prepared through the operating agency in respect of the company; or (c) deciding on the winding up of the company. The scheme under option (b) above sanctioned by the BIFR has to be finalised in accordance with a time schedule stipulated in the Act. The scheme may contain provisions for financial assistance merger, sale or lease of a part or the whole of the company, suspension of existing agreements/contracts etc. The decision of the BIFR is binding on all concerned. The Act has an overriding effect over all other laws except FERA and the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act. The jurisdiction of civil courts is barred in respect of matters coming under the purview of BIFR. The Act provides for an Appelate Authority. Besides, the BIFR has powers to appoint a Special Director on the sick company in case of mismanagement. It also has powers to debar the company management and all other units of the same management from any credit facilities from the organised sector for a period of 10 years. The setting up of BIFR is a major step for intervening at an early stage and detecting, preventing and taking remedial measures which need to be taken with respect of sick companies.

4.48 The importance of detection of sickness at the incipient stage, as also the need for proper coordination between the commercial banks and term lending institutions in the formulation and implementation of rehabilitation packages, has been emphasized by the Reserve Bank of India from time to time. With a view to cover these categories of industrial units which do not come under the purview of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provision) Act, 1985, the RBI has advised the banks to take the necessary remedial measures in respect of industrial units at the stage of 50 per cent erosion of their net-worth. Such units are termed as 'weak' units to distinguish them from 'sick industrial companies' as defined in the Act. An industrial undertaking is termed 'weak' if at the end of any accounting year, it has: (i) accumulated losses equal to or exceeding 50 per cent of its peak net-worth in the immediately preceding five accounting years; (ii) a current debt-equity ratio of less than 1 :1, and (iii) suffers a cash loss in the immediately preceding accounting year. Beside these measures, RBI has been closely monitoring certain specific industries where the incidence of sickness is high. Standing Committees have been set up in the RBI for the jute and sugar industries to consider the specific problems of these sectors.

4.49 The other significant policy initiative has been the introduction of liberalised margin money scheme for supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in reducing sickness in the small scale sector in June 1987. Under the scheme, the State Governments are to make a matching contribution on a 50 : 50 basis in providing assistance to sick small scale units in their rehabilitation. In the revised scheme, the maximum quantum of assistance has been enhanced from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 50,000 per unit.

Employment in the Organised Sector

4.50 Growth in the employment in the organised sector has been sluggish in recent years. According to the quick estimates, there was a marginal increase of 1.7 per cent in employment in the organised sector which increased from 250.37 lakhs at the end of June, 1986 to 254.73 lakhs at the end of June, 1987. The increase took place entirely in the public sector which showed an increase of 3 per cent in contrast to a decline of 1.2 per cent in the organised private sector.

4.51 The number of job seekers on the live register of Employment Exchanges was 304.95 lakhs at the end of November 1987 thereby showing an increase of 2.2 per cent over the same month of 1986. Monthly average vacancies notified during April-November 1987 was of the order of 50.4 thousand as compared to 54.1 thousand during the corresponding period of the last year thereby showing a fall of about 6.8 per cent. Similarly, average monthly placements during April-November 1987 declined to 28.1 thousand from the monthly average of 29.1 thousand over the same period of 1986, thus showing a fall of 3.4 per cent.

Industrial Relations

4.52 There has been a general stability in industrial relations situation in the country during the year

1987-88. Though there has been a marginal rise in loss of man-days from a level of 13.86 million in the first two quarters of 1986-87 to 15.68 million for the corresponding period of 1987-88, there has been no major industrial unrest in the country. Strikes and lockouts were generally confined to the cotton and jute textiles as also the engineering industries in the States of West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh.

TABLE 4.9

Man-days lost on account of strikes and lockouts

(In million)

Quarter	1985-86 (P)	1986-87 (P)	1987-88 (P)
I.	8.03	7.89	7.10
II.	6.83	5.97	8.58
III.	7.51	13.24	*
IV.	5.39	6.87	*
TOTAL	27.76	33.97	15.68

P : Provisional.
*Not available.

4.53 Tripartite Industrial Committees on Chemical Industry, Engineering Industry, Cotton Textile Industry, Jute Industry, Plantation Industry, Road Transport Industry, Tanneries and Leather Goods Manufacturing Industry, Cement Industry, Building and Construction Industry, Coal Industry and Mines other than Coal Industry, had been reconstituted, with a view to strengthening the Tripartite Consultative Machinery. During 1987, Tripartite Industrial Committees on Electricity Generation and Distribution Industry, Glass and Pottery Industry and Food and Drinks Industry were constituted. In these meetings, discussions were held on the issues relating to industrial relations situation, safety and occupational health, workers participation in management and social security schemes etc.

Outlook

4.54 Indian industry enjoys several advantages. It has a large domestic market and diversified industrial base. The base of entrepreneurship has grown substantially. However, the relatively high structure of costs and prices in the industrial sector has adversely affected the competitiveness of Indian manufactured products in the world market and constricted domestic demand. In order to accelerate industrial growth, a number of measures have been taken in the recent past to promote productivity and efficiency. Existing units today enjoy considerable freedom to expand and diversify to take advantage of economies of scale and be able to respond flexibily to changing market conditions. This is likely to foster domestic competition and exert downward pressure on industrial costs and prices in the future. In the ultimate analysis, the success of these initiatives will depend on the response of entrepreneurs and firms. The transition from a high cost industrial structure to an efficient, low cost one will entail some adjustment costs to individual enterprises. However, these costs are to be viewed in terms of lower cost to the economy, higher employment and output in future.

4.55 The most notable fact in the industrial scenario during the current year has been the remarkable resilience of the industrial sector in the face of severe drought. This, to a large extent, is the result of two factors. Firstly, there has been considerable diversification of the domestic economy in general and the industrial sector in particular which has reduced the sensitivity of industry to fluctuations in agriculture. Secondly, the infrastructure sector in general and power-rail-coal complex in particular has shown robust performance. It has been observed that drought related adverse effects show up only after a lag of about six to eight months i.e. somewhere around the third quarter of the drought year and the first quarter of the following financial year. However, in view of the structural changes, the robust performance of the infrastructure sector and the fact that the drought has not coincided with adverse exogenous shocks as in the past, the experience of the sixties and seventies may not be replicated this year. Therefore, while the adverse impact of the drought on industrial production cannot be avoided altogether, it is expected that the impact will be limited. It is also gratifying that public investment levels are being maintained despite pressure on the resource position of Government because of drought, and that indigenous capital good industries are being provided special support through fiscal and other measures. These coupled with the expected recovery in agriculture should add a further stimulus to industrial growth next year.

CHAPTER 5

PRICES, PRICE POLICY AND THE PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Prices came under pressure during 1987-88 largely on account of the set back in agricultural production caused by the drought. The pressure on prices had started building up towards the second half of 1986-87, following the third successive year of poor monsoons. Rainfall deficiency resulted in a shortfall in the production of both food as well as non-food crops during 1986-87. Consequently, the usual seasonal decline in prices during the second half of last year was weak. Furthermore, the worst inflationary effects of a shortfall in crop production in any year usually spill over to the early months of the following financial year, when stocks get depleted. Hence, though the year 1986-87 itself ended with an inflation rate of only 5.3 per cent in terms of Wholesale Price Index (WPI), the shortfall in last year's crop production led to the commencement of a strong seasonal price rise from the beginning of the current financial year.

5.2 These pressures got aggravated when the intensity and dimensions of the current drought of 1987-88 became apparent around July. The prices of several essential agricultural or agro-based commodities such as pulses, edible oils etc. started rising sharply. By the end of August, the WPI had recorded an increase of 9.1 per cent as against 6.3 per cent during the corresponding period last year. There was a seasonal decline in prices thereafter, but it could not be sustained because of the shortfall in market arrivals from the kharif harvest.

TABLE 5.1

Price Variation Over the Previous Month

(Percentage change on a Point to Point basis)

	WPI (1970-71 = 100)*				CPI (1960 = 100)			
	1979-80	1982-83	1986-87	1987-88	1979-80	1982-83	1986-87	1987-88
April	+2.4	—0.4	+1.3	+1.7	+1.5	+0.4	+0.8	+0.7
May	+1.8	+1.7	+1.8	+1.7	+0.6	+0.7	+1.2	+1.7
June	+2.4	+2.5	+1.1	+1.3	+1.8	+1.7	+1.1	+1.7
July	+4.8	+1.9	+1.3	+1.6	+2.3	+1.7	+1.5	+1.3
August	+3.3	+0.3	+0.7	+2.5	+2.0	+2.1	+0.6	+1.7
September	+0.5	—1.8	+0.3	—1.1	+0.8	+0.2	+0.6	+1.2
October	—0.4	+0.7	+0.4	+0.5	+0.6	+0.4	+1.3	+0.7
November	+0.9	—0.5	—1.9	—0.2	+0.8	+1.0	+1.0	+0.7
December	+1.4	—0.2	+0.2	+1.0	+1.6	+0.2	—0.6	—0.4
January	+1.1	+0.9	—0.1		—0.8	—0.4	No ch	
February	+2.4	+1.0	—0.5		—0.5	+1.0	—0.3	
March	—0.9	+1.0	+0.6		+1.1	+0.4	Noch.	
April—March	+21.4	+7.3	+5.3	+9.8@	+12.3	+9.8	+7.5	+9.6**
	1980-81	1983-84	1987-88		1980-81	1983-84	1987-88	
April	+2.1	+2.3	+1.7		+0.5	+1.2	+0.7	
May	+1.8	+1.3	+1.7		+1.9	+2.6	+1.7	
June	+4.3	+0.8	+1.3		+1.1	+2.3	+1.7	

*Provisional from April, 87 onwards **April to December

@ Upto 23rd January, 1988

5.3 The Government has taken a number of measures in advance by way of supply and demand management. While these steps have helped to moderate the extent of the price rise, the inflation rate in the current year is substantially higher than in the previous year. During the current financial year, upto 23rd January, 1988 the WPI had gone up by 9.8 per cent as against an increase of 5.4 per cent recorded during the corresponding period last year (Table 5.1). The index more appropriate for capturing the extent of price rise faced by consumers is the Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI) which went up by 9.6 per cent during the current financial year upto December, 1987 as against 7.8 per cent upto December, 1986. The annual rate of inflation in terms of CPI in December, 1987 was 9.3 per cent as compared with 9.2 per cent recorded in December, 1986.

5.4 As pointed above, the current inflation is being driven largely by the shortfall in production of some essential agricultural or agro-based commodities. This is very clearly indicated by the movement of prices of different groups of commodities or individual items shown in Table 5.2. In particular, it will be noted that the largest increases in prices have been recorded in seasonal agricultural items such as edible oils, oil-seeds, pulses, condiments & spices, cotton and jute. In the case of manufactured products also, the bulk of the price rise in this group is accounted for by food products of agricultural origin. The prices of other manufactured items, especially the administered prices of items manufactured in the public sector had remained stable through most of the year. There was an increase in some of these prices, particularly coal and steel in the later half of December, 1987, in order to offset increases in costs, including wages.

5.5 While the inflationary effects of a drought as severe as the current one cannot be eliminated altogether, the price situation this year has not been as alarming as in earlier drought years. A comparsion with some earlier years of severe drought shows that as against the inflation rate of 9.8 per cent recorded so far this year, upto 23rd January, 1988, the annual inflation rate of WPI, measured on a point to point basis, was 12.4 per cent in 1965-66, 15.5 per cent in 1966-67, 22.7 per cent in 1973-74 and 21.4 per cent in 1979-80.

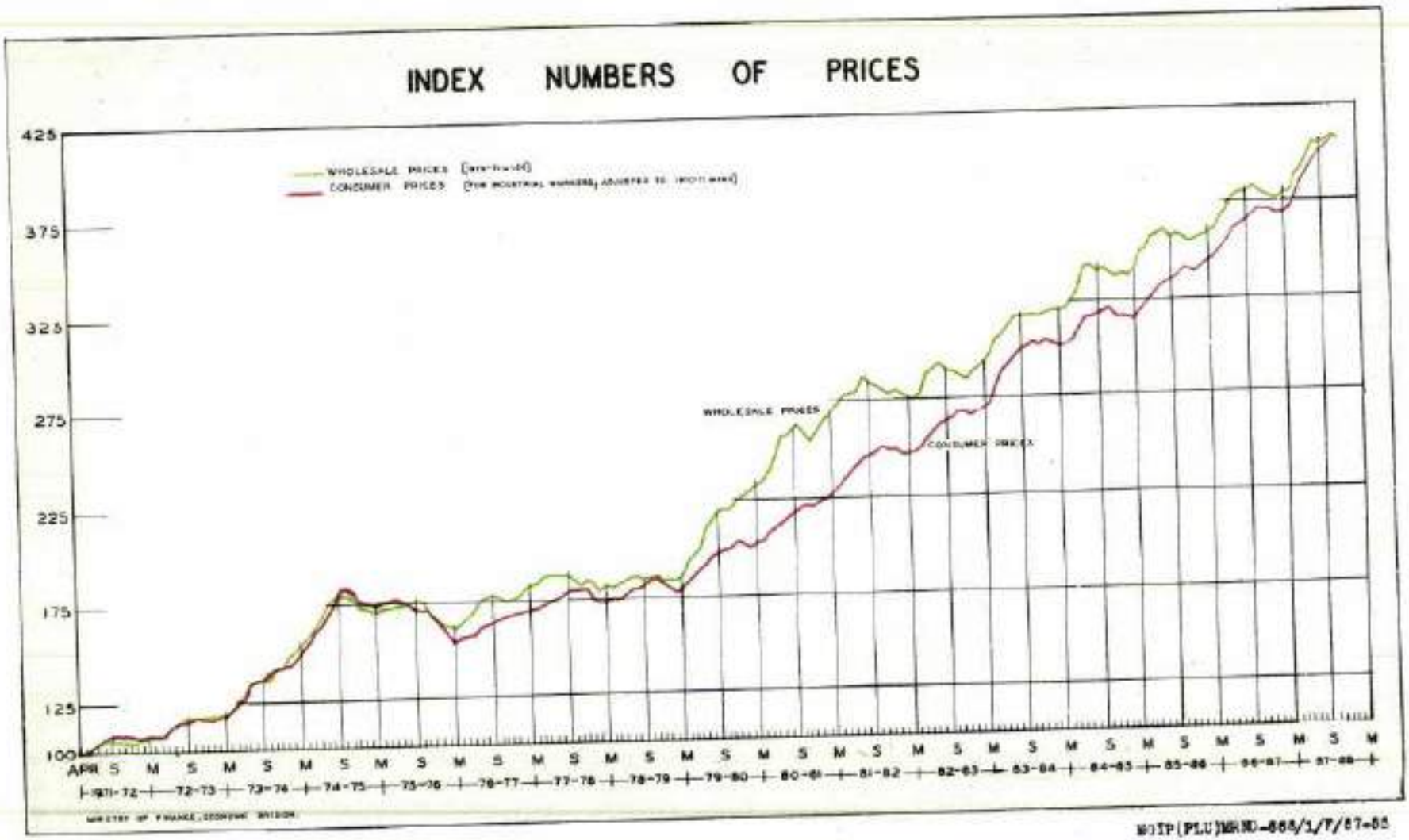
Measures taken to contain the Price Rise

5.6 The availability of large stocks of rice and wheat, built up over the years to around 23 million tonnes by June, 1987 has, of course, been the single most important instrument of government policy in combating the drought and inflation. These stocks have made it possible to maintain the large scale releases of foodgrains through the Public Distribution System (PDS), the Special Employment Programmes, Relief Programmes and other channels. However, the Government has also taken several other measures in advance across a wide front. These include steps to minimise kharif production losses through the sowing of a second contingency crop, an action plan to maximise rabi production, augmentation of domestic supplies of essential commodities like edible oils and pulses through imports and the strengthening of the PDS. Around 5,600 additional fair price shops have been opened, of which 3,100 outlets including a large number of mobile distribtuion outlets are located in drought affected states. Efforts in demand management include measures to finance the huge additional expenditure on drought and flood relief largely through cuts in other expenditure and additional resource mobilisation. Increases have also been effected in the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) and Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) to curb excess liquidity in the monetary system. Action against hoarders and black marketeers has been intensified. A monitoring mechanism has been put in place, linking district monitoring cells to the Central Control Room in New Delhi via the state level authorities.

5.7 However, it must be borne in mind that the inflationary impact of drought in one year usually spills over to the early months of the following financial year as shown in Table 5.1. Prices will, therefore, continue to remain under pressure until the next kharif season, assuming that the next monsoon will not be deficient. While dealing with this situation in the months ahead, the policy stance will have to take into account the specific sources of the current inflation. While a restraint on monetary expansion is essential to avoid aggravating the price situation, the basic strategy of inflation control will have to rely on the maintenance of adequate supplies of essential commodities.

Price Behaviour in 1986-87

5.8 The overall rate of inflation in terms of WPI was 5.3 per cent during 1986-87 as against 3.8 per cent during 1985-86 and 7.6 per cent during 1984-85. At the retail level the CPI showed some deceleration in the rate of inflation to 7.5 per cent in 1986-87 from 8.9 per cent in 1985-86. However, the fact remains that the inflation rate in terms of CPI both in 1985-86 and 1986-87 was higher than the WPI. Apart from changes in the trade and transport margin, the


INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES
425
375
325
275
225
175
125
100
WHOLESALE PRICES
CONSUMER PRICES
APR S M S M S M S M S M S M S M S M S M S M S M S M S M S M S M S M S M S M S M S M
1971-72
72-73
73-74
74-75
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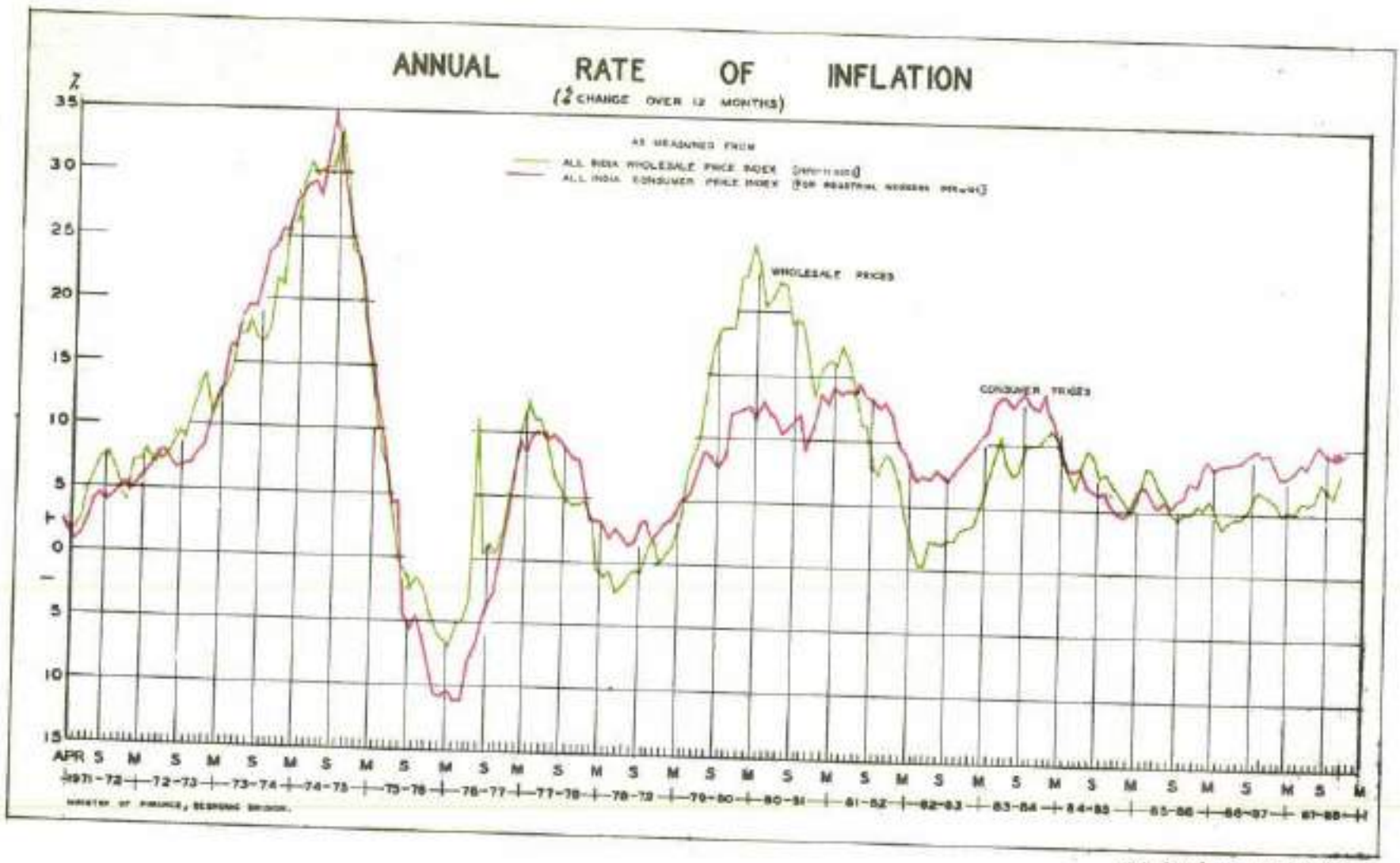
87-88

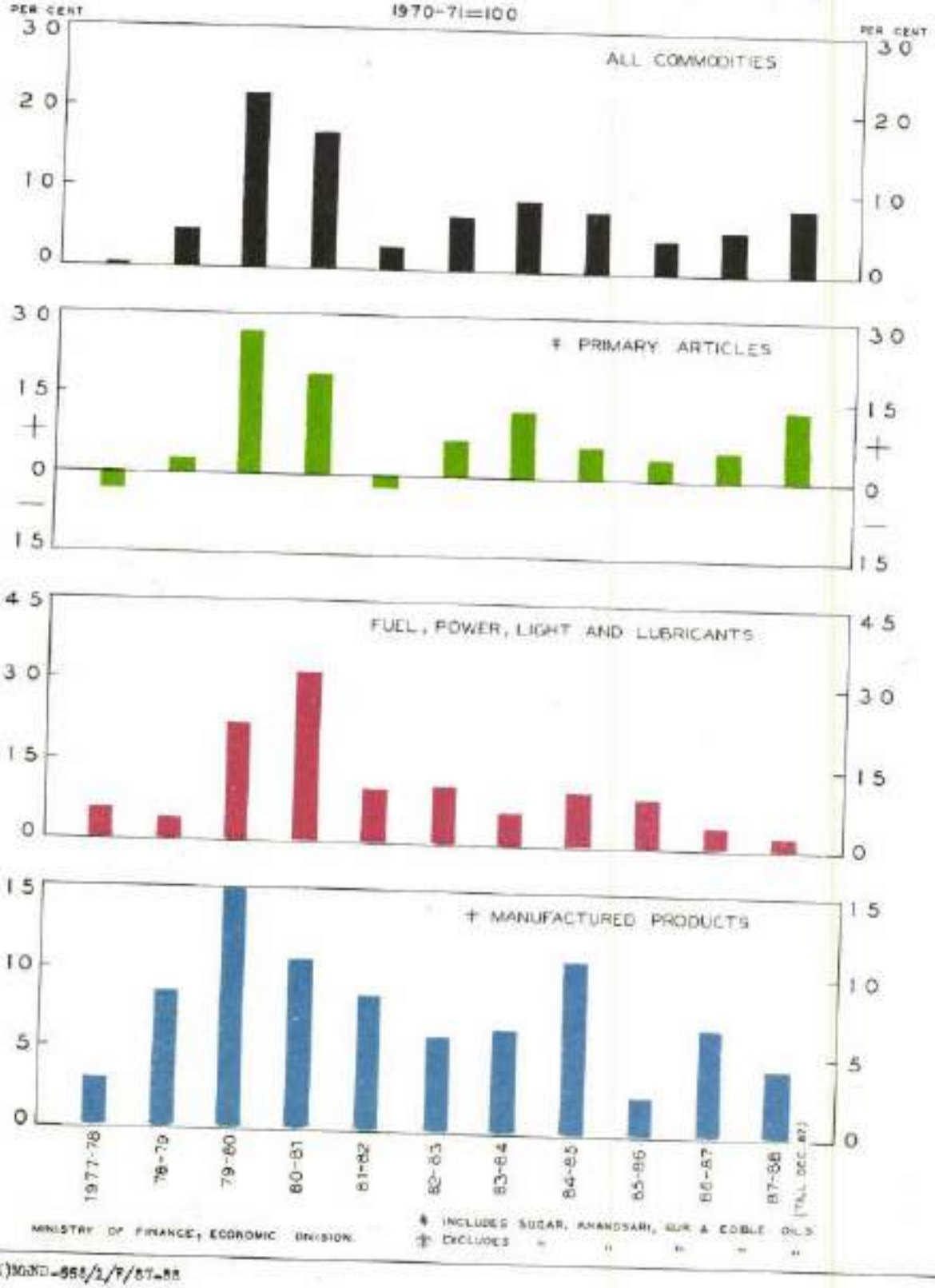


MOF(PLW)MISC-656/1/7/87-88

ANNUAL INFLATION RATES [POINT TO POINT]

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX [GROUP WISE]

1970-71=100



MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

* INCLUDES SUGAR, KHANDSARI, GUR & COBLE OILS
+ EXCLUDES " " " " "

MGIP(FIN)MoND-551/1/F/87-88

TABLE 5.2

Composition of Price Rise Measured in Terms of WPI

	Weight (percent)	1979-80 End March to 26th January		1985-86 End March to 25th January		1986-87 End March to 24th January		1987-88 End March to 23rd January	
		%change	%share	%change	%share	%change	%share	%change	%share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALL COMMODITIES	100.00	19.73	100.00	3.38	100.00	5.43	100.00	9.84	100.00
A. Seasonal Items §	52.29	18.09	43.22	3.51	47.94	10.04	85.29	13.90	67.10
Food-Articles	29.80	10.88	14.82	6.15	46.61	5.49	26.90	8.93	24.43
1. Cereals	10.74	16.39	7.42	7.47	16.80	2.08	3.14	14.42	11.46
(i) Rice	5.13	20.90	4.56	1.81	2.15	5.60	4.16	10.96	4.55
(ii) Wheat	3.42	5.47	0.80	8.58	5.35	1.65	0.72	16.39	3.69
(iii) Bajra	0.57	32.98	0.70	30.60	3.35	—11.60	—1.06	21.05	0.85
(iv) Barley	0.23	45.17	0.40	19.07	1.07	—13.40	—0.50	45.68	0.76
2. Pulses	2.18	1.42	0.20	10.02	8.03	—8.28	—4.14	32.61	7.79
(i) Gram	1.04	8.02	0.51	15.53	6.93	—27.04	—7.69	38.05	3.98
(ii) Arhar	0.62	—4.96	—0.19	8.65	1.32	48.09	4.75	35.11	2.73
(iii) Masoor	0.16	—5.80	—0.06	35.90	1.76	4.33	0.16	31.09	0.56
3. Fruits & Vegetables	6.13	15.81	4.07	13.93	22.37	6.91	8.11	—4.25	—2.93
(i) Vegetables	2.48	38.39	2.95	62.03	23.17	—0.56	—0.23	—3.04	—0.61
(a) Potatoes	1.01	42.56	0.72	81.58	6.15	—8.24	—1.07	—3.42	—0.18
(b) Onions	0.19	91.89	0.84	48.74	1.98	—61.17	1.66	—4.98	—0.14
4. Condiments & Spices	1.09	—12.33	—0.55	—15.75	—3.86	—0.81	—0.10	43.35	2.68
(i) Chillies	0.50	—9.39	—0.16	—27.37	—3.18	—33.46	—1.53	95.41	1.68
5. Tea	1.15	23.06	1.42	—11.38	—5.24	23.74	4.99	—5.70	—0.75
Non-Food Articles	10.62	13.83	6.99	—7.79	—21.69	18.47	27.88	27.39	25.01
1. Fibres	3.17	0.00	0.00	—31.20	—25.17	21.23	6.49	32.93	6.70
2. Oilseeds	4.20	24.93	4.23	—0.93	—0.97	35.43	21.26	33.54	13.15
Food Products	13.32	37.12	22.02	6.59	24.14	13.86	32.04	14.03	18.33
1. Sugar, Khandsari & Gur	7.24	54.43	17.70	12.42	26.18	2.11	2.93	11.30	7.73
(i) Sugar	2.19	22.33	2.08	21.84	10.20	1.72	0.60	5.28	0.95
(ii) Gur	4.56	68.99	13.94	10.43	15.78	2.90	2.76	13.51	6.24
2. Edible Oils	3.72	20.14	3.26	—0.13	—0.13	41.05	23.27	17.81	7.22
(i) Groundnut Oil	1.42	23.95	1.37	4.20	1.58	34.33	7.88	21.84	3.49
(ii) Mustard Oil	0.67	23.33	0.72	3.64	0.50	58.47	4.90	34.20	2.17
3. Oilcakes	0.91	21.71	0.94	—12.02	—3.03	32.93	4.30	29.92	2.71
B. Administered Items	15.66	31.49	33.89	3.73	28.03	—3.04	—14.42	7.27	17.67
1. Petroleum Crude & Natural Gas	0.60	120.29	16.10	0.00	0.00	—38.96	—21.01	0.00	0.00
2. Petroleum Products	4.91	19.99	7.36	0.08	0.21	0.08	0.13	2.65	2.18
3. Coal Mining	1.15	54.80	3.58	13.16	8.20	—0.03	—0.01	16.29	3.61
4. Electricity	2.40	6.51	0.90	21.21	18.61	7.98	5.22	6.71	2.55
5. Fertilisers	1.25	2.06	0.11	0.00	0.00	—0.03	—0.01	—0.14	—0.01
6. Iron, Steel & Ferro Alloys	3.47	19.33	3.96	0.75	1.19	0.72	0.69	15.29	7.77
7. Non-Ferrous Metals & Alloys	1.18	20.83	1.47	3.92	1.55	2.40	0.58	9.33	1.32
8. Cement	0.70	10.11	0.40	—5.73	—1.72	—0.06	—0.01	2.93	0.26
Manufactured Products	49.87	19.71	49.87	3.36	47.31	6.89	60.10	8.61	41.83

§ Includes Food Articles, Non-Food Articles, Sugar, Khandsari & Gur, Edible Oils and Oilcakes.

difference in the movement of the WPI and CPI are largely explained by differences in the weighting diagrams used to construct the two indices. The WPI is constructed to reflect the average price movement of all commodities including inputs, basic goods and capital goods which are excluded from the CPI. On the other hand the WPI does not capture the movement in prices of non-tangible services like housing, transport, health and education which are reflected in the CPI.

5.9 The group-wise analysis of the WPI shows that the increase upto the end of August, 1986 was recorded by the seasonal items such as the sugar group, the oilseeds and oil group and fruits and vegetables. The prices of cereals remained relatively stable, such as rice prices increased by 6.7 per cent while the prices of pulses registered a marked fall. The price index for Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants registered only a marginal increase. Upto the end of September, 1986 the prices of fibres remained stable but recorded a sharp contra-seasonal increase in subsequent months. Similarly, there was also a contra-seasonal increase in the prices of edible oils and oil-seeds. Though weak, the seasonal decline in prices helped to bring down the annual rate of inflation during the year to 5.3 per cent by end-March, 1987. The rate of inflation based on CPI, which was 8.9 per cent in 1985-86, came down to 7.5 per cent by March, 1987. The prices of administered items as a group remained fairly stable, while the index of petroleum group actually registered a fall because of the decline in POL prices in the international market. There was some increase in the index of electricity prices following the revision in electricity rates by the State Electricity Boards.

Price Behaviour in 1987-88

5.10 The seasonal rise in prices continued upto the end of August, 1987 when the index recorded an increase of 9.1 per cent over end-March, 1987. This was followed by a decline during the month of September but the declining trend was not sustained and an upward trend resumed thereafter. By 23rd January, 1988 the WPI had registered an increase of 9.8 per cent. The CPI recorded an increase of 10.1 per cent upto November but declined to 9.6 per cent by December 1987. The annual rate of inflation on a point to point basis was 9.3 per cent compared to 9.2 per cent in the corresponding period of last year.

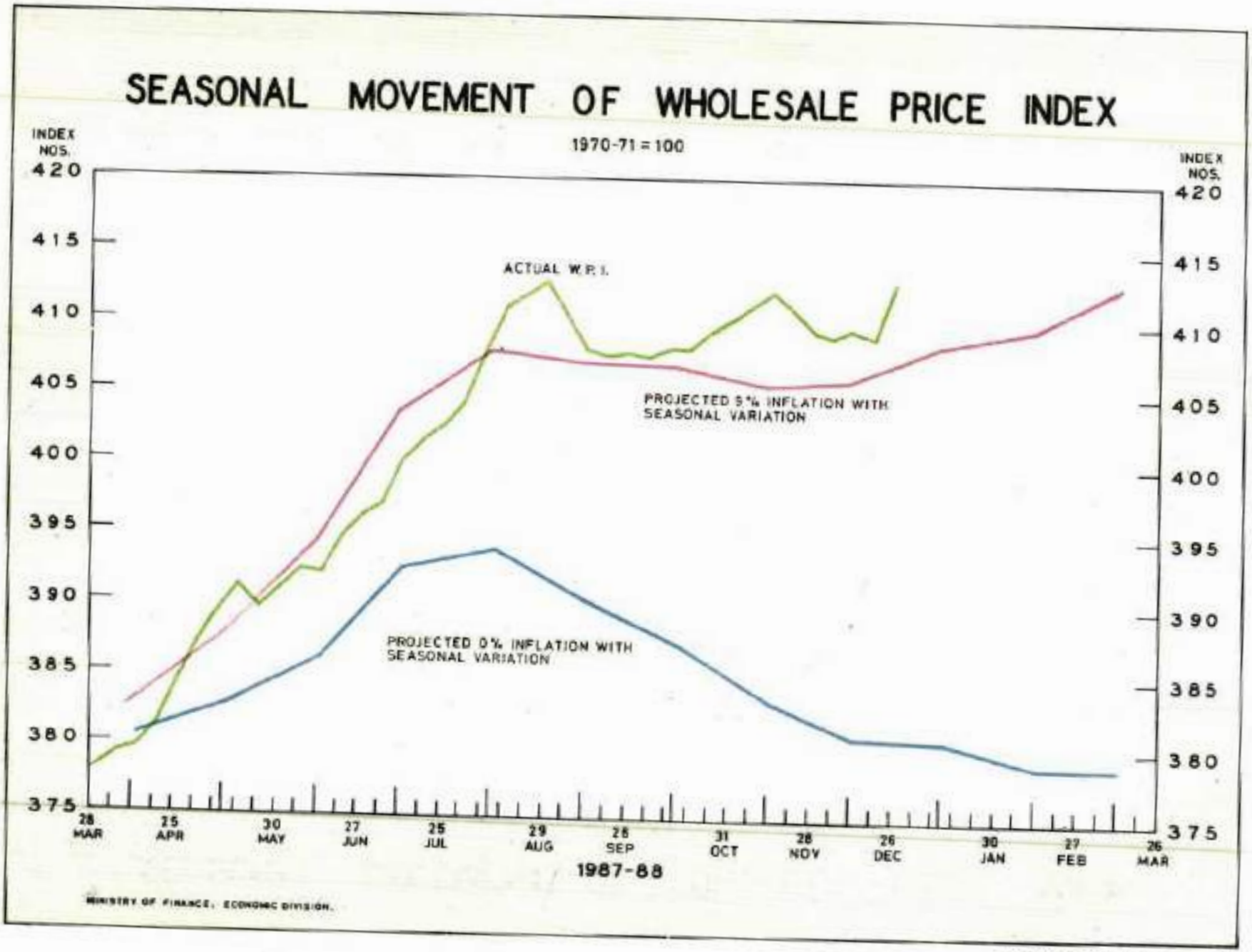
5.11 The index for cereals as a group registered an increase of nearly 14 per cent upto 23rd January, 1988. There was a hardening of wheat prices because of the damage caused by unseasonal rains during March and April. Thereafter wheat prices tended to stabilise. However, of late, wheat prices have again shown an upward trend. To check this upward tendency in cereals prices, the Government has been releasing stocks at the rate of about 1.5 million tonnes per month through various channels. Such releases are expected to continue over the next few months.

5.12 In so far as pulses are concerned, with their stagnant production and increasing domestic demand, there is a growing demand-supply gap even in normal years. This year the problem has been aggravated by a severe shortfall in production. Consequently, the price index for pulses has gone up by 32.6 per cent during the current year upto December against a decline of 11.4 per cent last year. It was, therefore, decided to import pulses on government account in addition to imports under OGL. The price index for fruits and vegetables registered an increase of 11.3 per cent upto end of August, 1987 but stabilised thereafter. The prices of potatoes and onions have come down considerably.

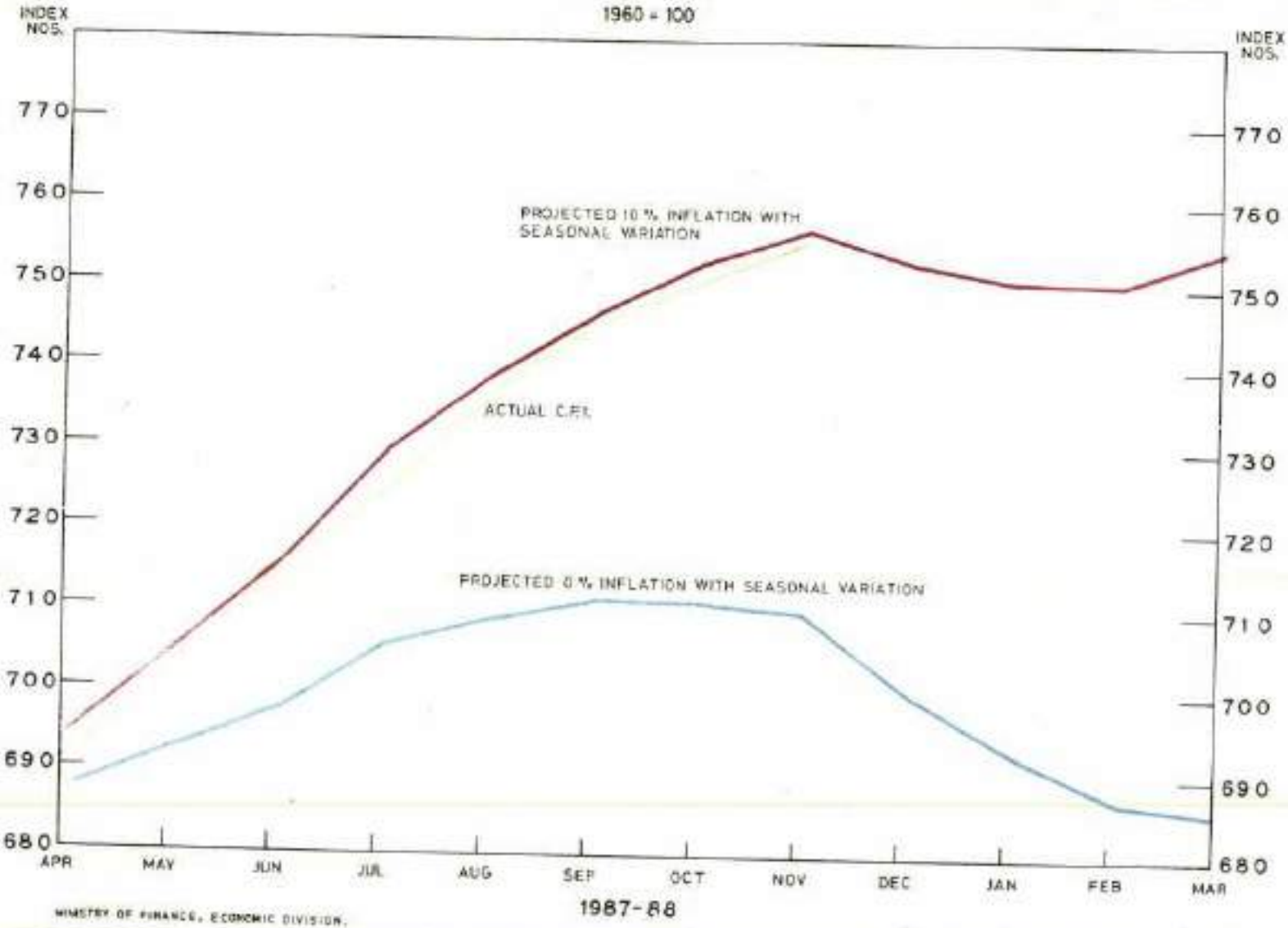
5.13 The prices of milk and milk products and condiments and spices have also recorded sharp increases. While prices of the former have gone up by 12 per cent upto end-December, 1987 those of the latter have gone up by 42 per cent up to end-December, 1987. The increase in prices of milk and milk products is understandable since the drought has created an acute shortage of fodder resulting in lower production of milk. In order to meet the shortage about ten thousand tonnes of skimmed milk powder and ten thousand tonnes of butter oil are being imported. With these imports and the commencement of the flush season in November, 1987 the milk supply position has improved. Supply constraints in respect of important spices like red pepper, turmeric, garlic and ginger have also pushed up the index of condiments and spices quite considerably.

5.14 The increase in edible oil prices this year has come on top of a very large increase recorded in 1986-87. As in the previous year the group oilseeds, edible oils and oil cakes has again turned out to be the most important source of inflation. It accounts for 23.0 per cent of the total increase in prices during the current financial year upto 23rd January, 1988. The release of imported edible oils for PDS as also to the vanaspati industry is being maintained at a high level and imports have been stepped up to support these enhanced releases.

SEASONAL MOVEMENT OF WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX



SEASONAL MOVEMENT OF CONSUMER PRICE INDEX



MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

5.15 Among manufactured non-food products the price index for the textiles group has recorded a rise of 7.2 per cent upto 23rd January, 1988. This has been on account of the continuous increase in prices of important fibres. Raw cotton prices have gone up by nearly 38 per cent because of a sharp decline in production in the previous year.

5.16 Even though prices of the sugar group as a whole have remained relatively stable during the current year, gur prices have been quite volatile and not easily amenable to control. The price index for gur recorded a sharp rise of 33.5 per cent upto end-August, 1987 but declined appreciably thereafter. During 1986-87 season sugar prodution reached a record level of over 85 lakh tonnes. This year also despite drought conditions the sugar production has been maintained at a high level.

Outlook

5.17 The price situation has been a cause of concern in 1987-88 and it will have to be carefully monitored in 1988-89. As pointed out above, this high inflation rate during 1987-88 is mainly attributable to supply shortages and inflationary psychology generated by the unprecedented drought. It has been emphasised in earlier Surveys also that the demand supply balance for many critical items in the Indian economy is fragile and disturbances like the drought can have a strong adverse impact on prices of these items. This proneness to price instability in respect of particular commodities and other long term constraints, such as the relatively low growth in production of certain items like pulses and oilseeds, have added to the complexity of price management.

Price policy framework and developments

Agricultural Prices

5.18 Agricultural price policy continued to be guided by the need for providing remunerative prices to farmers, procuring sufficient quantities of rice and wheat for running the public distribution system plus bufferstocking and promoting a desirable inter-crop balance. Under this policy, on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), the Government has been making upward revisions in the support/procurement prices of major agricultural commodities taking into account costs and other factors. The revisions made during the marketing years 1982-83 to 1988-89 are given in Table 5.3.

TABLE 5.3

Minimum Support/Procurement Prices of Agricultural Commodities

(Rs. per quintal)

Commodity		Marketing year*						
		1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1. Wheat	(Procurement Price)	142	151	152	157	162	166	173
2. Paddy (Common Variety)	-do-	122	132	137	142	146	150**	
3. Coarse grains	-do-	118	124	130	130	132	135	
4. Barley	(Minimum support price)	..	122	124	130	132	135	135
5. Gram	-do-	..	235	240	..	260	280	290
6. Arhar	-do-	215	245	275	300	320	325	
7. Moong	-do-	240	250	275	300	320	325	
8. Urad	-do-	230	245	275	300	320	325	
9. Mustard	-do-	..	355	360	385	400	415	430
10. Groundnut	-do-	295	315	340	350	370	390	
11. Sunflower seed	-do-	250	275	325	335	350	390	
12. Soyabean (Black variety)	-do-	220	230	240	250	255	260£	
13. Cotton (Kapas 320F/J-34 variety)	-do-	380	400†	410†	425†	430†	440†	
(Kapas Hybrid-4)	-do-	..	527	535	535	540	550	
14. Sugarcane	(Statutory minimum price)	13.00	13.50	14.00	16.50	17.00	18.50	19.00
15. Jute (W-5Grade Ex-Assam)	-do-	175	185	195	215	225	240	
16. VFS Tobacco (F2) (Black soil)	-do-	875	..	1115	1115	1115	1125	

* Marketing year (April—March) for wheat, gram, barley and mustard (July—June) for Jute, (September—August) for cotton and (October—September) for paddy and other kharif crops.

** Rs. 154 per quintal for fine variety and Rs.158 per quintal for superfine variety.

.. Not announced.

£ Rs.300 per quintal for yellow variety.

† F-414/H-777 variety.

5.19 *Foodgrains* : On the recommendation of the CACP, the Government announced an increase of Rs. 4 per quintal in procurement price of Paddy for 1987-88. The procurement prices of all varieties of paddy in the common group of fair average quality have been raised from Rs. 146 per quintal during 1986-87 to Rs. 150 per quintal for 1987-88. The price for fine variety of paddy has been fixed at Rs. 154 per quintal and for super fine variety at Rs. 158 per quintal for 1987-88. The procurement price of wheat has been raised by Rs. 7 for 1988-89 to the level of Rs. 173 per quintal.

5.20 The procurement price of coarse grains *viz.*, jowar, bajra, maize and ragi for fair average quality has been raised by Rs. 3 per quintal to Rs. 135 per quintal for 1987-88. The minimum support price for barley has been raised by Rs. 3 per quintal to Rs. 135 per quintal for 1987-88. For 1988-89, the price remains the same. In case of gram, the minimum support price has been raised by Rs. 10 to Rs. 290 per quintal for 1988-89. The minimum support prices for kharif pulses (Arhar, Moong and Urad) were raised by Rs. 5 per quintal to Rs. 325 per quintal for 1987-88.

5.21 *Oilseeds* : In case of kharif oilseeds the price of groundnuts (in shell) has been stepped up by Rs. 20 to Rs. 390 per quintal for 1987-88 and that of Soyabean (yellow variety) by Rs. 10 to Rs. 300 per quintal. The increase in case of Soyabean (black variety) is only Rs. 5 a quintal, pegging the new price at Rs. 260 a quintal. As a measure to facilitate expansion of sunflower cultivation, its minimum support price has been enhanced by Rs. 40 per quintal to Rs. 390 per quintal for 1987-88. For mustard, the minimum support price has been raised by Rs. 15 per quintal to Rs. 430 per quintal for the 1988-89 marketing season. For Safflower the minimum support price has been fixed at Rs. 415 per quintal for 1988-89. It is the same as for the last season. For toria, the price has been raised by Rs. 25 to Rs. 400 per quintal for 1988-89.

5.22 *Sugarcane* : For sugarcane, the statutory minimum price was earlier fixed in November 1986 at Rs. 18 per quintal for the marketing season 1987-88. However, in view of drought and floods in many parts of the country, the Government decided in December 1987, to revise the price to Rs. 18.50 per quintal, linked to a recovery of 8.5 per cent for the marketing season 1987-88. The statutory minimum price of sugarcane for the 1988-89 marketing season has also been announced. It is Rs. 19 per quintal linked to a recovery of 8.5 per cent.

5.23 *Fibres* : The minimum support price for the fair average quality of cotton (F-414/H-777) for 1987-88 season has been raised by Rs. 10 per quintal to Rs. 440 per quintal. For the long staple variety Hybrid-4 the price has been fixed at Rs. 550 per quintal for the 1987-88 season. The statutory minimum price of raw jute (W-5 grade Ex-Assam) has been raised by Rs. 15 per quintal to Rs. 240 per quintal for the 1987-88 season.

5.24 *Tobacco* : The minimum support prices in respect of Farm Grade Flue-Cured virginia tobacco for black soil and for light soil for 1987-88 season have been raised from Rs. 1,115 and Rs. 1,200 per quintal to Rs. 1,125 and Rs. 1,220 per quintal respectively.

Administered Prices

Industrial Prices

5.25 *Coal* : With effect from December 23, 1987, the weighted average price of coal charged by Coal India Limited was increased to Rs. 219 per tonne (15 per cent) from the weighted average realisation of Rs. 190 per tonne. This increase allowed after a gap of nearly two years since the last revision has been necessitated by increases in wages granted to coal workers and cost of other inputs since then. The increase has been permitted following an in-depth study of production costs in the coal industry undertaken by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP).

5.26 *Iron and Steel* : Pig iron and steel prices were revised upwards by the Joint Plant Committee (JPC) by 15.6 per cent on an average with effect from December 24, 1987. The price rise was necessitated by a sharp increase in prices of a number of raw materials used by the Steel Industry and the hike in railway freight. This increase again has been allowed after a gap of nearly three years since the last revision.

5.27 *Petrol* : The price of motor spirit (petrol) was raised by one rupee per litre with effect from January 9, 1988. Including local taxes, the revised retail price of petrol is Rs. 8.50 per litre in Delhi, Rs. 9.14 in Bombay, Rs. 8.70 in Calcutta and Rs. 8.98 in Madras. The earlier retail prices were Rs. 7.43 per litre in Delhi, Rs. 7.99 per litre in Bombay, Rs. 7.60 per litre in Calcutta and Rs. 7.84 per litre in Madras respectively. No increase has been effected in the price of diesel, kerosene and domestic cooking gas.

5.28 *Drugs* : The Government announced the new Drug Price Control Order (DPCO) on August 27, 1987. Under the DPCO, every company has to make a specific application for a revision in prices on

the basis of a changed maximum allowable post-manufacturing expense (MAPE) in respect of controlled drugs. The number of price controlled bulk drugs has been reduced from 347 to 166 under the new DPCO. The new order replaces the 1979 DPCO. The new order lists for price control 27 bulk drugs which are required for the National Health Programme.

5.29 The new DPCO has two categories of formulations and bulk drugs in place of the present three categories for the purposes of price control. Category-I consists of drugs required for the National Health Programme and Category-II, consists of drugs other than those in category-I but which are also considered essential for health needs. The new DPCO has a MAPE of 75 per cent for drugs in category-I and 100 per cent for those in category-II. The new DPCO aims at a system of price control which would on the one hand encourage production by ensuring a reasonable return to the producers of essential drugs and on the other hand, ensure that there is no undue increase in prices. Under the new Order, the prices are expected to increase by 10-20 per cent. According to the new DPCO, while fixing the prices of bulk drugs, the Government will take into consideration a post tax return of 14 per cent on net worth or a return of 22 per cent on capital employed or, in respect of new plants, an internal rate of return of 12 per cent based on long term marginal costing.

5.30 *Molasses and Alcohol* : The new molasses and alcohol policy was announced on September 7, 1987 and became effective from October 1, 1987. The revised policy viz. the Molasses Control Order and Ethyl Alcohol (Price Control) have a bearing on the earnings of the sugar mills and on the use of sugarcane in the production of Sugar, Gur and khandsari. The main features are : (a) increase in the prices of sugar molasses and khandsari molasses raising them to Rs. 120 per tonne and to Rs. 180 per tonne respectively; (b) Central excise duty on molasses has also been raised from Rs. 30 to Rs. 60 per tonne. A full rebate, however, is being given for identified alcohol based chemical units depending on indigenous alcohol in order to minimise the impact of the price hike in molasses.

5.31 *Aluminium* : In view of the rise in input costs, the ex-factory average sale price of aluminium was revised by the Government with effect from January 19, 1988 from Rs. 23,928 per tonne to Rs. 25,309 per tonne, registering an increase of 5.8 per cent. The earlier revision was effected on 1st March, 1987. The prices are exclusive of excise duty.

Public Distribution System

5.32 The Public Distribution System (PDS) built up over a number of years, along with buffer stock operations in foodgrains, has emerged as the principal instrument of Government policy in mitigating the effect of drought and containing inflation this year. The system was put to severe test because of the scale of operations required this year and it is a matter of satisfaction that the system has effectively served the role assigned to it by reaching essential commodities to all parts of the country, particularly to areas severely affected by drought.

5.33 The basic objective of the Public Distribution System is to ensure that the essential articles of daily use are made available at reasonable prices to the public, particularly the vulnerable sections of the society. This form of market intervention helps to check the rise in open market prices while at the same time helping to maintain minimum standard of consumption by providing essential commodities at affordable prices which are fixed. The public agencies of the Central and State Governments are required to arrange for procurement, stocking, transportation and distribution of various essential commodities through the authorised outlets.

5.34 Under this system (PDS), the Central Government has assumed responsibility for procurement and supply of seven essential commodities to States/Union Territories. These seven commodities are (i) wheat, (ii) rice, (iii) levy sugar, (iv) imported edible oils, (v) soft coke, (vi) kerosene oil and (vii) controlled cloth. The State Governments are free to include other commodities for distribution. They can themselves make arrangements for procurement and distribution of these commodities with a view to making more commodities of mass consumption available to the consumers. The Central Government has issued detailed guidelines to ensure effective monitoring and operation of the system.

5.35 Some of the State Governments like West Bengal, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh etc. have included pulses and also some manufactured items like matches, torch cells etc, to supply to consumers through selected PD outlets of their respective areas. The responsibility of the State/Union Territories is to make the required arrangements for transportation, stocking, distribution, inspection and monitoring of these commodities at the State/Local level.

5.36 During the current year the PDS was further strengthened. About 5,600 additional fair price shops (FPS) have been opened between April and December 1987. More than 3,100 shops of these have

been opened in drought affected areas. In addition, a large number of mobile vans have been operating as distribution outlets in the drought affected areas. The total number of FPS in the country at the end of December 1987 was about 3.43 lakhs.

Foodgrains Operations

5.37 The procurement of foodgrains this year was lower compared to last year because of drought and untimely rains during the harvesting period in 1987-88. As may be seen from Table 5.4, the procurement of rice was 4.7 million tonnes during April—December 1987 compared to 6.4 million tonnes during April-December, 1986. Similarly, the procurement of wheat has been 7.9 million tonnes during April—December, 1987 compared with 10.5 million tonnes during April—December, 1986.

TABLE 5.4

*Procurement, Public Distribution and Stocks of Foodgrains**

('000 tonnes)

	1985-86	1986-87		1987-88
		Full year	Upto Dec. '86	Upto Dec. '87
A. Procurement				
Rice	9,654	9,471	6,430	4,745
Wheat . .	10,347	10,536	10,529	7,854
Total Foodgrains	20,134	20,026	16,976	12,671
B. Public Distribution				
Rice . .	7,435	9,060	6,797	7,402
Wheat . .	10,210	7,416	4,867	6,066
Total Foodgrains	17,819	16,706	11,874	13,535
C. Stocks**				
Rice . .	10,356	10,043	9,448	6,483
Wheat . .	10,301	9,440	14,135	7,569
Total Foodgrains	20,859	19,533	23,630	14,143

*Provisional. **End-period basis.

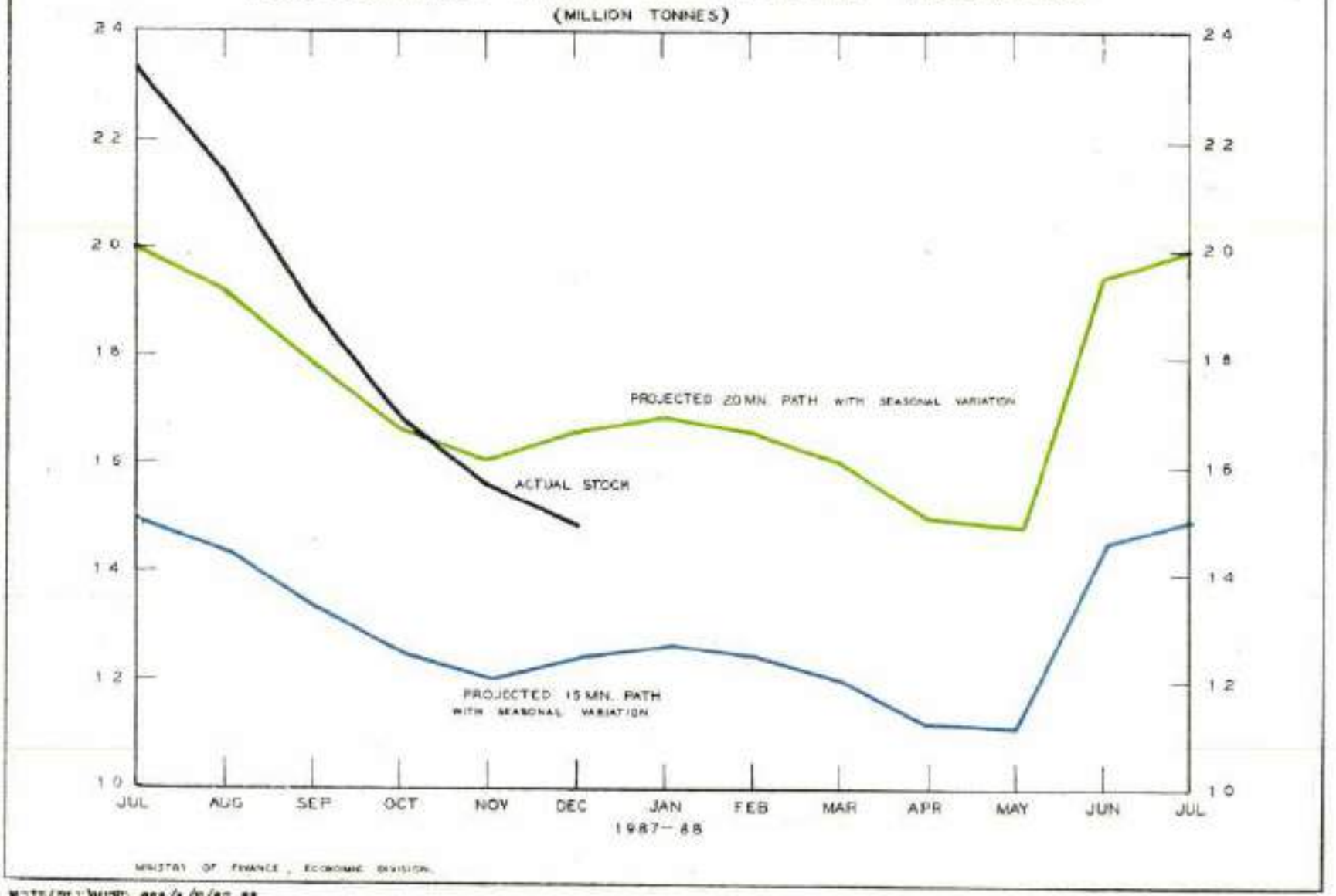
5.38 The demand for foodgrains from the PDS has increased significantly during the current year because of the drought. Requests for additional allocations of rice, wheat, sugar and edible oils were received from several States. Availability and distribution have been carefully planned and monitored. The Government has made additional special allocation of 4.9 lakh tonnes of rice for PDS to States during August/October 1987. Also additional quantities of rice and wheat have been allocated for drought/calamities relief operations in Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh.

5.39 The central issue price of wheat for the PDS was increased from Rs. 190 per quintal to Rs. 195 per quintal with effect from 1st May 1987. For supply to the roller flour mills, the issue price was raised to Rs. 210 per quintal from Rs. 205 per quintal. The issue price of wheat for distribution in the Integrated Tribal Development Programme areas was raised by Rs. 5 per quintal to Rs. 130 per quintal from May 1, 1987. The issue price of common variety of rice sold through the PDS remained unchanged at Rs. 239 per quintal. For fine and superfine varieties, however, the issue prices were raised by Rs. 13 per quintal with effect from October 1, 1987. The revised rates were Rs. 264 per quintal for fine variety and Rs. 279 per quintal for superfine variety. The issue price of rice for distribution in the integrated tribal development programme areas for common variety of rice also remained unchanged at Rs. 160 per quintal. For the fine and superfine varieties, the issue prices were raised by Rs. 13 per quintal with effect from October 1, 1987. The new prices are Rs. 183 per quintal for fine variety and Rs. 198 per quintal for superfine variety.

5.40 Flour milling industry has been delicensed since July 1986. The Government is not under any obligation to supply wheat to the roller flour mills. However, in order to ensure availability of wheat and wheat products at reasonable prices, the Food Corporation of India (FCI) sells wheat under open sales to mills and traders at the rate of Rs. 210 per quintal. Under the scheme of open sales, the FCI sells wheat to the mills at the stipulated rate of Rs. 210 per quintal in important consuming cities for upto 75 per cent of their assessed capacity, keeping in view the trend in the prices of wheat and wheat products in the region. During the period January 1987 to September 1987, 28.9 lakh tonnes of wheat has been sold under open sales to mills/traders. The FCI has also decided to conduct auctions of wheat to improve the availability of wheat especially to roller flour mills and to contain grain prices in the market.

5.41 Total distribution of foodgrains, including distribution under National Rural Employment Programme, (NREP), Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) and relief operations, has been higher at 13.5 million tonnes during April—December 1987 compared with 11.9 million tonnes during April-

TOTAL STOCKS OF FOODGRAINS WITH THE PUBLIC AGENCIES



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December, 1986. The distribution during 1987-88 has been higher in the case of both rice and wheat.

5.42 Taking advantage of the high stocks of foodgrains built up in the last few years the Government has followed a policy of releasing adequate foodgrains in the market to ensure availability and restrain the impact of drought on prices. Stocks at 14.1 million tonnes of foodgrains held at the end of December 1987, comprising 6.5 million tonnes of rice and 7.6 million tonnes of wheat, are adequate to meet the requirements of the PDS and other programmes (Table 5.4). The Government also proposes to continue open market sales in areas affected by drought to maintain adequate availability.

5.43 The building up and maintenance of buffer stocks has been an important plank of national food policy. According to a decision taken by the Government in March, 1984, the size of the buffer stock to be maintained by the public agencies in the country should be 10 million tonnes, comprising 5 million tonnes of wheat and 5 million tonnes of rice. This buffer stock would be over and above the operational stocks which on different dates of the year would range between the lowest figure of 6.5 million tonnes on the 1st April and the highest figure of 11.4 million tonnes on the 1st July of the year. This buffer stocking policy has stood the test of time and has been instrumental in ensuring national food security in the country during the period of severe drought in the current year.

TABLE 5.5

Monthly Pattern of Offtake of Major Items of Distribution by the Public Distribution System

('000 tonnes)

Month	Rice (Offtake)*		Wheat (Offtake)*		Edible Oil@ (Allocation)		Sugar** (Releases)	
	1986-87	1987-88	1986-87	1987-88	1986-87	1987-88	1986-87	1987-88
April	603	682	451	428	48.9	58.8	713	752
May	620	670	453	516	56.7	59.9	763	762
June	666	746	465	677	65.5	65.0	763	762
July	798	893	555	582	70.0	70.4	763	762
August	861	910	654	784	94.6	126.4	763	762
September	884	933	792	798	101.9	158.8	813	857
October	873	850	522	666	119.9	186.0	813	857
November	717	871	413	776	81.9	189.4	763	782
December	775	847	563	839	57.6	188.9	738	782
January	752		573		55.9	149.1	713	822
February	695		695		55.9	100.6	742	782
March	816		1281		58.8		752	
Total	9060	7402 (6797)	7416	6066 (4867)	867.6	1353.3 (808.9)	9099	8682 (8347)

* Provisional.

** Total of levy and free sale sugar.

@ Including small packs.

Note :—Figures in brackets give total for the corresponding months of 1986-87.

Sugar Operations

5.44 Sugar production during 1986-87 (sugar year) increased to 85.04 lakh tonnes which is a record high. Total imports during 1986-87 (sugar year) are estimated to be 9.53 lakh tonnes compared with 16.26 lakh tonnes during 1985-86 (sugar year). The releases of sugar (both levy and free sale) amounted to 90.99 lakh tonnes during the financial year 1986-87 as against 85.46 lakh tonnes during 1985-86.

5.45 During the current financial year upto February, 1988 (Table 5.5) the releases added up to 86.82 lakh tonnes compared with 83.47 lakh tonnes during the same period in the financial year 1986-87. The monthly levy quotas of sugar, which are allotted on uniform norms, were revised to 3.32 lakh tonnes per month from February 1987 onwards compared with 3.13 lakh tonnes maintained since October, 1983. This is based on the per capita availability of 425

grams for the projected population as on 1-10-1986. Consequent to the increase of statutory minimum price (SMP) of sugarcane from Rs. 17 per quintal for 1986-87 to Rs. 18.50 per quintal for 1987-88, the issue price of sugar has been increased from Rs. 4.85 per kg. to Rs. 5.10 per kg. with effect from first January, 1988. The ratio of levy to free sale sugar, however, remains unchanged at 50 : 50 during the sugar year 1987-88.

Edible Oil Operations

5.46 The allocation of imported edible oils to State Governments for public distribtuion is made by the Central Government on a monthly basis, taking into account the demand and supply position. As the prices of edible oils have been ruling quite high during the current financial year, the supply of imported edible oils for PDS was kept at a high level throughout the year (Table 5.5). In order to narrow the gap between issue prices of imported oils and the minimum support price-equivalent of indigenous oils, the issues prices of imported edible oils for PDS were increased from Rs. 9,000 per tonne to Rs. 11,000 per tonne for supply in bulk with effect from December 23, 1987.

5.47 For vanaspati industry the allocation of imported edible oils was also kept at a high level during this period. On 26th August 1987 the Government and the vanaspati industry agreed on a voluntary price control on vanaspati resulting in an immediate reduction of about Rs. 2 per kg. for the consumer. An additional allocation of imported oils, for upto 15 per cent of requirement, was also made at the commercial rate of Rs. 18,000 per tonne. This was in addition to the normal allocation of imported edible oils being supplied at the rate of Rs. 15,000 per tonne upto 70 per cent of requirement. From December 1, 1987, the allocation of imported edible oils at commercial rates has been reduced from 15 per cent to 10 per cent requirement. It is necessary to carefully regulate supply of imported oils to vanaspati industry in order to ensure that maximum support is provided to the growth of minor oils in the country. While in the lean season the allocations at the concessional price can be liberal, these need to be reduced in the peak season when market arrivals are high. The Government has provided substantial fiscal incentives for use of oils, such as rice bran oil, in vanaspati. It is a matter of satisfaction that production of these oils has increased sharply in the last two years. This process needs to be strengthened further.

CHAPTER 6

FISCAL POLICY AND THE GOVERNMENT BUDGET

During the past year fiscal policy strove to maintain the momentum of development in the face of difficult challenges posed by the severe drought. In September, 1987 the Government levied surcharges on personal income tax, corporate income tax, wealth tax and customs duty and also announced surcharges on domestic air fares and upper class railway fares. These measures were expected to raise about Rs. 500 crores in the current financial year. The Government also initiated economies in expenditure, which were expected to yield savings of around Rs. 650 crores in 1987-88. Furthermore, to help finance the substantial additional imports of essential commodities entailed by the drought, the Government undertook a number of external assistance initiatives to mobilise and accelerate the disbursement of external capital. On the other hand, the drought is likely to constrain the buoyancy of tax and non-tax revenues, especially in the later part of the current financial year. However, in view of the prompt, anticipatory measures noted above, the financial consequences of the drought on the overall Government budget deficit are likely to be contained within manageable limits.

6.2 Despite the secular and short-term pressures on Government finances, fiscal policy endeavoured to maintain the priority for development. The outlay on the Central Plan for 1987-88 was stepped up by 12.3 per cent, thus making it likely that for the first time, over three-fifths of the targeted Central Plan expenditure (in real terms) would be fulfilled in the first 3 years of a five-year plan period. Though the additional relief expenditure necessitated by drought and floods imposed substantial additional strain on the Government's fiscal position, every effort was made to ensure that there was no diversion from Plan expenditure commitments. In regard to revenue collections, the progress upto December, 1987 has been satisfactory. During April—December, 1987, provisional estimates of the Centre's collections from major taxes amounted to 71.5 per cent of the 1987-88 budget estimates. This compares with the figure of 70.4 per cent achieved during the corresponding period of the preceding year. While enhanced allocations for the Central Plan in the 1987-88 Budget underlined the Government's determination to strengthen public sector development, the need for making all out efforts at improving productivity and efficiency of public enterprises was also emphasized.

Budgetary Developments 1986-87

6.3 The combined budgetary transactions of the Central and State Governments and Union Territories registered a large deficit in 1986-87. The year's budgetary deficit at Rs. 9,283 crores, according to revised estimates, was more than twice the size (Rs. 4,030 crores) projected in the budget estimate and over two and a half times the actuals (Rs. 3,439 crores) in 1985-86. As a proportion of GDP, the budgetary deficit was 3.2 per cent, substantially higher than the average of 1.5 per cent in the preceding quinquennium of 1981-82 to 1985-86 (Table 6.1). There was, however, a marked step-up of about 22 per cent in both developmental and non-developmental expenditure. The increase in developmental expenditure was particularly notable against a smaller increase of 11.0 per cent in 1985-86.

6.4 The current revenues of the Centre, States and Union Territories recorded an increase of 16.0 per cent in 1986-87 (RE) which was lower than the rise of 20.5 per cent in 1985-86. Non-tax revenues, inclusive of the internal resources of the non-departmental undertakings, on the other hand, increased by 21.1 per cent, marginally higher than the increase of 19.7 per cent in 1985-86. The tax-GDP ratio improved somewhat to 16.9 per cent from 16.5 per cent in 1985-86.

6.5 The gap between total expenditure and current revenues of the Centre, States and Union Territories was estimated at Rs. 36,707 crores in 1986-87 (RE). As a proportion of GDP, the gap was 12.5 per cent, much higher than the average of 9.8 per cent in the preceding quinquennium of 1981-82 to 1985-86. This gap was financed to the extent of 68.3 per cent by domestic capital receipts and 6.4 per cent by external assistance. Under domestic capital receipts, market loans increased from 6,475 crores in 1985-86 to Rs. 7,097 crores in 1986-87 (RE) and small savings increased from Rs. 4,292 crores to Rs. 4,900 crores. The remaining gap of 25.3 per cent was met through budgetary deficit.

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6.6 The deterioration in the budgetary position during 1986-87 was noticeable in the case of both the Central and State Governments. The Centre's budgetary deficit which was estimated at Rs. 3,703 crores in the budget, turned out to be Rs. 8,285 crores in the revised estimates. This deterioration occurred despite higher collection of Rs. 39,595 crores of both tax and non-tax revenues (including internal resources of public sector enterprises) as against Rs. 36,294 crores anticipated in the budget estimates. The main factors responsible for this outcome were substantial increase in both current and capital expenditures. For example, defence expenditure was Rs. 1,472 crores more than the budget estimates. So was the case with interest payments and subsidies, which together increased by Rs. 1,734 crores over the budget estimates of Rs. 13,437 crores. Implementation of the Fourth Pay Commission's recommendations also added substantial additional annual burden. Net transfer of resources to State and Union Territory Governments exceeded the budget estimates by Rs. 522 crores. A loan of Rs. 1,200 crores advanced to Food Corporation of India to finance buffer stocks of foodgrains, for which no provision had been made in the budget estimates, also contributed to the sharp rise in Centre's expenditure during 1986-87(RE). Overall, the aggregate expenditure of the Centre, which had been placed at Rs. 66,168 crores in the budget estimates for 1986-87, moved up by as much as Rs. 6,902 crores to Rs. 73,070 crores in the revised estimates.

6.7 As indicated in the last year's Economic Survey, a disturbing feature of the Centre's budgetary developments has been the emergence and widening of the deficit in current account since 1979-80. This deficit as a proportion of GDP at current market prices, was only 0.6 per cent in 1979-80 and it reached a level of 2.1 per cent in 1985-86 and 2.5 per cent in 1986-87 (RE) (Table 6.2). This is symptomatic of the pressure which has been growing on the Centre's budget. Already, the Centre's balance from current revenues (BCR)*, which had reached a peak level of a little over 2 per cent of GDP at current market prices in 1978-79, has been eroded in recent years. In 1986-87, BCR actually turned negative and might worsen further in the current year.

TABLE 6.1

Budgetary Transactions of the Central and State Governments and Union Territories
(Including extra-budgetary resources of public sector undertakings for financing their plans)

(Rs. crores)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87 (B.E.)	1986-87 (R.E.)	1987-88 (B.E.)
I. Total Outlay	**36845** (27.1)	**43718** (27.4)	**52747** (29.7)	**60829** (29.3)	**72825** (31.7)	**83961** (32.1)	**93246** (31.8)	**102591** (35.0)	**109388** (n.a.)
(*a*) Developmental	22426	28654	33591	39274	48085	53397	59691	65201	67416
(*b*) Non-Developmental	12419	15085	19156	21555	24740	30564	33555	37390	41972
II. Current Revenue	**24563** (18.1)	**30425** (19.1)	**35795** (20.2)	**40989** (19.8)	**47098** (20.5)	**56773** (21.7)	**62729** (21.4)	**65824** (22.5)	**74650** (n.a.)
(*a*) Tax Revenue	19844 (14.6)	24142 (15.1)	27242 (15.3)	31525 (15.2)	35813 (15.6)	43267 (16.5)	47355 (16.2)	49522 (16.9)	56566 (n.a.)
(*i*) Direct Taxes	3268	4133	4492	4907	5329	6252	6436	6912	7298
(*ii*) Indirect Taxes	16576	20009	22750	26618	30484	37015	40919	42610	49268
(*b*) Non-Tax Revenue	4719	6283	8553	9464	11285	13506	15374	16302	18084
III. Gap (I — II)	**12282** (9.0)	**13313** (8.4)	**16952** (9.5)	**19840** (9.6)	**25727** (11.2)	**27188** (10.4)	**30517** (10.4)	**36707** (12.5)	**34738** (n.a.)
Financed by :—									
(*i*) Domestic Capital Receipts	7161	9493	13012	16094	18765	21879	23618	25062	25362
(*ii*) Net External Assistance	1670	1301	1591	1611	1857	1850	2859	2362	3129
(*iii*) Budgetary deficit	3451 (2.5)	2519 (1.6)	2349 (1.3)	2135 (1.0)	5105 (2.2)	3439 (1.3)	4030 (1.4)	9283 (3.2)	6247 (n.a.)

NOTES :—(1) For clarification regarding the scope of some items in this Table, *see* footnotes to Table 2.1 in the Statistical Appendix.

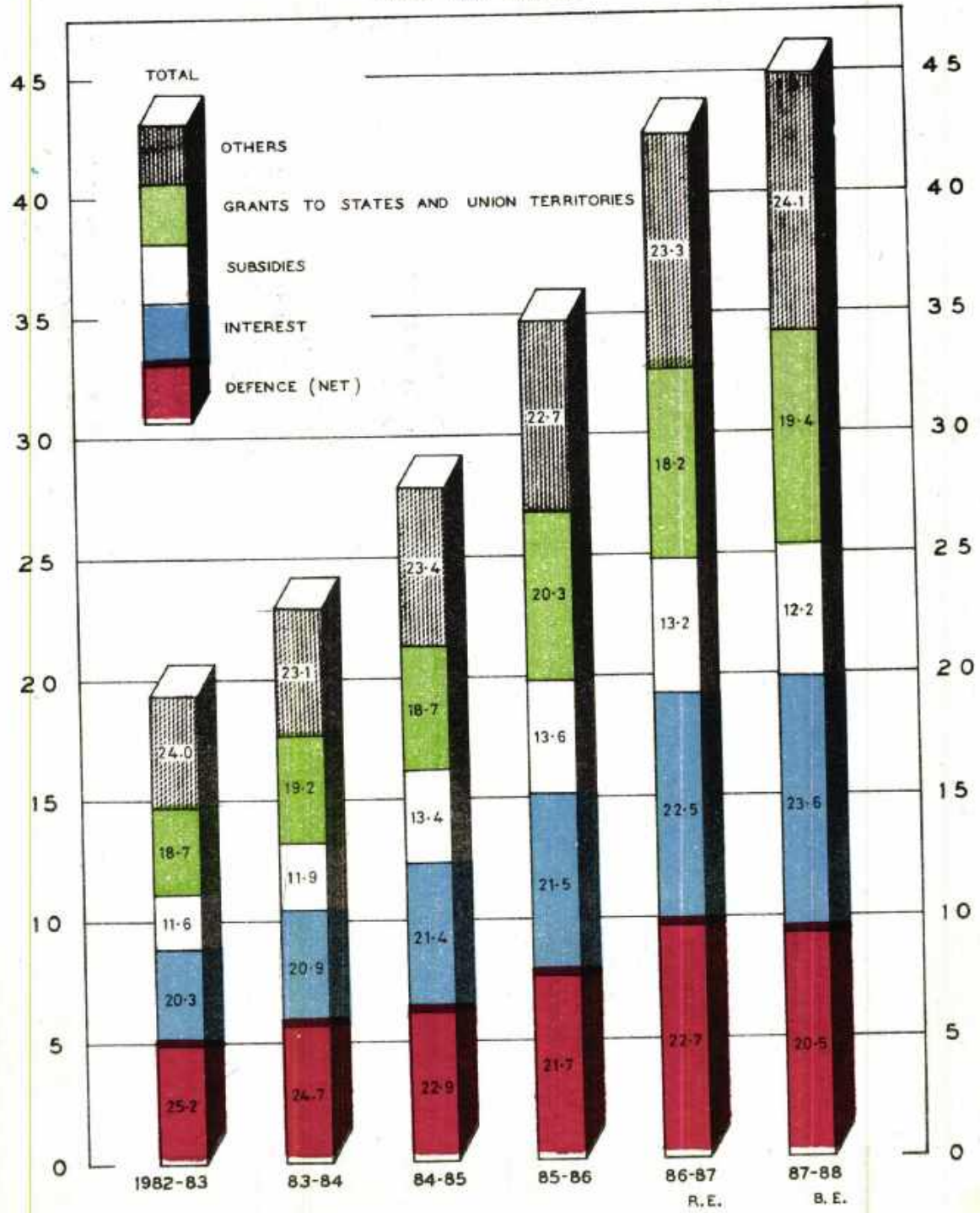
(2) Figures in brackets are percentages of new series of GDP at current market prices released by the C.S.O. and, therefore, will differ from the figures given in the earlier issues of Economic Survey.

*BCR as defined for the Centre in Plan documents is the balance of current receipts (excluding external grants) over non-plan revenue expenditure (including capital outlay on border roads and defence)

CENTRE'S REVENUE EXPENDITURE

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

RS. IN '000 CRORES



MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

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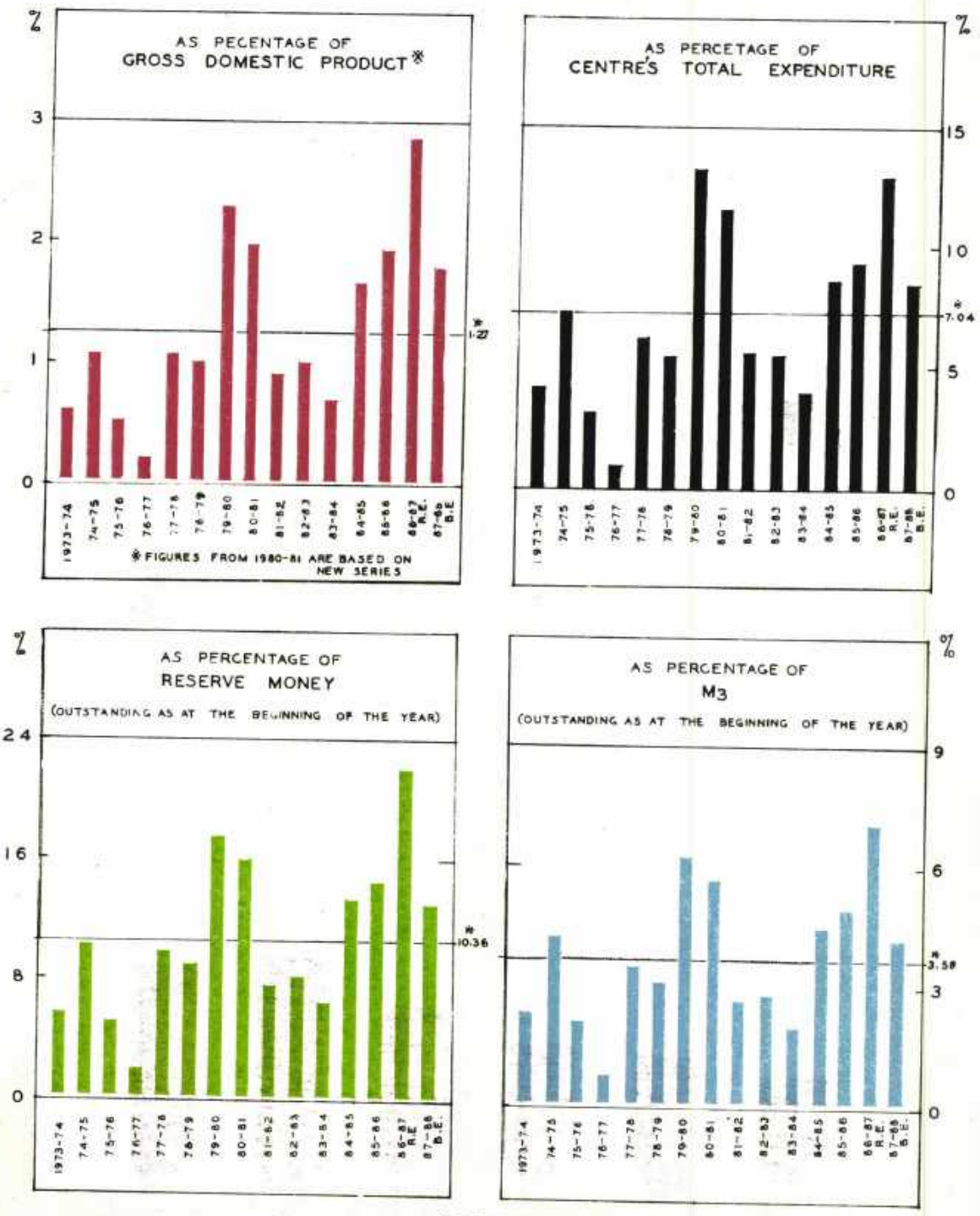
CENTRE'S BUDGETARY DEFICIT



MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

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6.8 Although the current revenues, particularly tax revenues, have shown substantial improvement in recent years, from 10.6 per cent in 1984-85 and 11.2 per cent in 1985-86 to 12.0 per cent of GDP in 1986-87 (RE), current expenditures, too, rose sharply to 12.1 per cent, 13.3 per cent and 14.5 per cent of GDP during these years. Among the major items of expenditure, the growth in interest payments has been most pronounced, from about 2.2 per cent of GDP in mid-eighties to the current level of 3.3 per cent and should be a cause for concern. Subsidies, were around 1.8 per cent of GDP after having risen from a level of one per cent in mid-seventies. The amount of grants to States and UTs has in the last three years been around 2.7 per cent of GDP, whereas in the three preceding years the level was only 2.3 per cent. Defence expenditure, which had shown remarkable stability at about 2.8 per cent of GDP in the past decade rose to 3.3 per cent of GDP in 1986-87.

TABLE 6.2

Centre's Revenue Receipts & Revenue Expenditures

	As per cent of GDP (Old Series)						As per cent of GDP (New Series)							
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87 (RE)	1987-88 (BE)[3]
1. Tax Revenue (Net of States' Share)	8.1	8.2	7.9	8.8	8.0	7.4	6.9	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.7	8.1	8.3	8.5
2. Non-Tax Revenue	2.8	2.7	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.9	3.1	3.7	3.2
3. Total Current Revenue (1+2)	**10.9**	**10.9**	**10.9**	**11.5**	**10.6**	**10.1**	**9.4**	**9.8**	**10.2**	**9.9**	**10.6**	**11.2**	**12.0**	**11.8**
4. Total Current Expenditure	**9.7**	**10.5**	**10.4**	**11.2**	**11.2**	**10.7**	**10.0**	**9.8**	**10.9**	**11.0**	**12.1**	**13.3**	**14.5**	**13.8**
(a) Interest Payments	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.3	3.3
(b) Subsidies[1]	0.6	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.7
(c) Defence Expenditure[2]	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.3	2.8
(d) Grants to States & UTs	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.7
(e) Others	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.4	3.3
5. Revenue Account Surplus (+)/ Deficit (—) (3—4)	**1.2**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**(—)0.6**	**(—)0.6**	**(—)0.6**	**(—)0.1**	**(—)0.7**	**(—)1.2**	**(—)1.5**	**(—)2.1**	**(—)2.5**	**(—)2.1**

[1] Excludes subsidies on imported fertiliser upto 1985-86.

[2] Estimated.

[3] Includes defence pension.

NOTE : The ratios in this table from 1980-81 onwards are based on the new series of GDP released by the C.S.O., and, therefore, these will differ from the figures given in last year's Economic Survey. To facilitate comparison, however, the ratios for 1980-81 have also been given on the basis of the old series of GDP.

6.9 The budgetary position of the States and UTs also worsened in 1986-87. Whereas their budgets for 1986-87 had envisaged a deficit of Rs. 327 crores, the revised estimates showed a three times larger deficit of Rs. 999 crores. This order of deficit was in sharp contrast to the actual surplus of Rs. 1,498 crores in 1985-86. Further, the deficit emerged despite substantial increase in the receipt of grants from the Centre to Rs. 7,603 crores from Rs. 6,865 crores in the budget estimates. Their share in Income Tax was up by as much as 30 per cent in the revised estimates as compared with that in the budget estimates. Thus, the main factors responsible for the substantial deficit were rise in expenditures, both developmental and non-developmental, beyond the budgeted levels. Sizeable increases were noticeable on account of

interest payments, administrative services and relief for natural calamities. On the developmental side, substantial increases were recorded under education, medical and public health and agriculture. At the same time, internal resource generation by States' commercial enterprises in 1986-87 (RE) was unsatisfactory, only Rs. 63 crores against the budgeted amount of Rs. 879 crores.

Central Government Budgetary and Fiscal Developments, 1987-88

The 1987-88 Budget

6.10 In line with the fundamental objectives of elimination of poverty and building of a strong modern and self-reliant economy, the thrust of the Budget for 1987-88 has been on mobilisation of additional resources for the public sector, promoting savings and investment and on strengthening the productive forces in the economy as well as direct measures for the removal of poverty. The Budget also carried out further reforms in the tax system. A number of provisions relating to direct tax laws were simplified and rationalised and a National Savings Scheme based on net savings was introduced. MODVAT was extended to all the remaining industries with a few exceptions. Excise and customs duties on a number of products were rationalised and a graded customs structure introduced in certain cases with the particular objective of accelerating growth, modernisation and indigenisation in selected industries.

6.11 The outlay for the Central Annual Plan for 1987-88 was stepped up by 12.3 per cent compared to the outlay in the preceding year. As a result, over 60 per cent of the Five Year Central Plan target expenditure in real terms would be financed in the first three years of the plan. Further, in the allocation of resources, high priority was accorded to programmes which have a direct bearing on alleviation of poverty and creation of additional opportunities of employment in the rural areas. In particular, special emphasis was laid on strengthening the anti-poverty programmes *viz.*, Integrated Rural Development Programme, National Rural Employment Programme, the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, and rural water supply and housing. There was a massive increase in the allocation for education. Substantial provisions were also made for agriculture and irrigation. Further, in view of the critical importance of infrastructure for rapid agricultural, industrial and overall development, an outlay representing more than half of the total Central Plan outlay was provided for energy, transport and communications.

6.12 The details of important fiscal measures adopted in the Budget for 1987-88 and the Finance Act 1987 are given in the following paragraphs.

Direct Taxes

6.13 In line with the Long Term Fiscal Policy, no changes were made in the rates of personal or corporate taxes. However, several of the provisions for direct tax laws were simplified and rationalised to promote savings, investment and growth, and certain provisions modified to check tax avoidance and evasion.

6.14 Following the recommendations of the Study Group on Taxation of Expenditure in its Interim Report, a new National Savings Scheme based on the principle of net savings was introduced. Under the scheme 50 per cent of deposits upto a maximum amount of Rs. 20,000 are eligible for deduction. However, in the year of withdrawal 50 per cent of the amount withdrawn together with the interest thereon will be added to the taxable income of the relevant year. Deposits will earn interest (presently at 9 per cent per annum). However, the net deposits or balances in the account would be fully exempt from income tax and wealth tax. The scheme has the merit of adoption of an expenditure tax principle in the Income Tax Act.

6.15 To encourage savings, as also to give stimulus to housing activity, Section 80-C was amended to provide that any payment, upto Rs. 10,000 per annum, made by the tax payer towards cost of purchase or construction of new residential property would also qualify for deduction under Section 80-C, within the overall monetary limit of Rs. 40,000. The deduction will be allowed in respect of any payment by way of instalment or part payment due under self-financing or other schemes of any development authority, Housing Boards, etc., as well as for repayment of loans borrowed by the tax payers from Government and other specified institutions.

6.16 With a view to mobilising savings from small savers (including those in rural areas), another Mutual Fund on the lines of the one earlier set up by the Unit Trust of India, has been established by the State Bank of India, as a follow-up of the proposal contained in the Budget.

6.17 The provisions relating to taxation of Capital gains were further simplified and rationalised. The statutory deductions and concessions earlier available under Section 80T to non-corporate tax payers and under Section 115 to corporate tax payers, were incorporated in Section 48 itself for computation of

capital gains arising from transfer of a capital asset, and a uniform scheme of deduction from long term gains in respect of specified category of assets has been adopted in case of both corporate and non-corporate assessees. Further, to ensure aniform treatment of capital losses and capital gains, it has been provided that long term losses arising on transfer of long term capital assets (after these are scaled down by the same percentage of deduction as long term capital gains) would be treated as any other losses so that these can be set off against income under any head. The distinction between the carry forward of short-term and long-term capital losses was removed.

6.18 The benefit of exemption in respect of capital gains arising from the transfer of a residential house or other long term assets in case these are utilised for acquiring a residential house, earlier available to individuals only, was extended to Hindu Undivided Families. Further, to check tax avoidance and to simplify procedure, a new provision providing for the deposit of capital gains or the net consideration in a public sector bank or institution in accordance with a scheme to be notified has been introduced. Under this provision the amount of capital gains or net consideration, if not appropriated or utilised by the tax payer for acquisition of a new asset, shall be deposited on or before the furnishing of the return of income, in an account with a bank or institution and utilised in accordance with the scheme framed in this regard.

6.19 To promote decongestion of urban areas and to secure balanced regional development, the provisions relating to exemption of capital gains were liberalised in case of the capital gains, whether short or long term, arising from transfer of specified capital assets on shifting of industrial undertakings from an urban area to a non-urban area.

6.20 With a view to make capital markets more attractive to the ordinary investors, the eligibility period for availability of concessional treatment in respect of long-term capital gains arising on transfer of equity shares was reduced from 36 months to 12 months. The provision (section 80CC) relating to allowing of deduction in respect of investment in new equity shares offered for subscription by certain categories of new companies was extended by another 3 years, and the minimum holding period of such shares reduced from 5 years to 3 years. It was also provided that the interest income in case of tax-free bonds issued by specified public sector companies would not form part of total income of the bond holder.

6.21 To promote investment as well as facilitate replacement and modernisation of assets in the corporate sector, a simplified set of depreciation rules was brought into force effective from April 1, 1988. These allow for depreciation in respect of a block of assets, and provide for three rates of depreciation for plant and machinery viz., 33.33 per cent, 50 per cent and 100 per cent.

6.22 To extend fiscal support, manufacture of computers, office machines and apparatus used for transmission and reception of messages was excluded from the Eleventh Schedule of the Income Tax Act to make their manufacture also eligible for the concessions under the Act. Further, it was clarified that the benefit of tax holiday available to new undertakings established in Free Trade Zones would extend to units which develop soft-ware or assemble or process components for exports.

6.23 As a measure of simplification ,it was provided that the income of assessees engaged in activities connected with the exploration of mineral oils would be determined at 10 per cent of the aggregate of the amounts specified, and in the case of non-residents engaged in the business of operation of air-craft, the income from such business would be computed at a flat rate of 5 per cent of the amount received or receivable by or on behalf of the tax payer. A number of other tax provisions were simplified and rationalised including those relating to the Investment Deposit Scheme (Section 32AB).

6.24 On the other hand certain provisions were modified and rationalised to plug loopholes, and to check tax avoidance. Capital gains on transfer of goodwill of a concern or transfer of assets from a firm to a partner and vice-versa, were made taxable. The concessions available to Indian companies earning income from a foreign Government or enterprise for imparting technical knowhow, were made admissible only if foreign exchange earned is repatriated within the specified period. The provisions relating to deduction of tax at source were modified and tightened to ensure improved tax compliance. Similarly, the provisions relating to settlement of cases were modified so that the Settlement Commission is not used as an escape route by tax evaders.

6.25 In the interest of revenues and to make the tax system more progressive some new provisions were introduced. As certain companies making large profits and declaring substantial dividends were able to manage their affairs so as to avoid payment of income tax, a new Section 115J was introduced under which companies have been made liable to pay tax on a minimum of 30 per cent of their book profits. However, for

determining the minimum taxable income, adjustment in respect of brought forward losses or unabsorbed depreciation, whichever is less, has been allowed.

6.26 Following the proposal in the Budget, an Expenditure Tax Act has been enacted which has come into force from November 1, 1987. It provides for levy of tax at the rate of 10 per cent of any expenditure incurred in a hotel where the room charges for any unit of residential accommodation are Rs. 400 or more per day per individual. The tax is to be levied on any expenditure for any accommodation, residential or otherwise, food or drinks either at the hotel or outside and any other services provided by the hotel. Where any other person provides food or drinks or other services at the hotel, expenditure incurred by customers will also be liable for expenditure tax. Foreign diplomats as well as payments made in foreign exchange have been exempted from the levy of expenditure tax. Further, in order to promote economy in the use of foreign exchange resources as also to raise revenues, the Budget proposed a 15 per cent tax on foreign exchange released for foreign travel, and this has been made applicable since October 15, 1987.

6.27 Certain measures in the Budget were directed to benefit workers and the common man. The Income Tax Act was amended to provide protection to the dues of workers such as provident fund, Employees State Insurance fund and gratuity. The benefit of exemption from tax was extended to payments made under voluntary retirement schemes for public sector employees. The expression 'owner of house property' was enlarged to make real owners, even if not legal owners of property, eligible for availing of tax concessions. Contributions to Regimental Funds or non-Public Funds also were made eligible for the tax concessions available to other funds of national importance like National Defence Funds. Special deduction available to the physically handicapped or totally blind was raised from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000. The limits upto which net tax is to be deducted at source were raised from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,500 in respect of income from dividends and interest, and was fixed at Rs. 5,000 in respect of insurance commission, and the procedure was streamlined.

Indirect Taxes

6.28 In the area of indirect taxes also the structure of customs and excise duties was rationalised and several other changes effected to strengthen the industrial structure, to stimulate modernisation and upgradation of technology in key areas like capital goods; to quicken the pace of indigenisation and development in the dynamic sector of electronics and computers; and to promote export production. A package of measures was adopted to boost production in selected industries like cement, textiles, food processing, plastics and packaging. To mobilise additional resources, duties on certain items of affluent consumption were increased.

6.29 MODVAT was extended to cover all the remaining chapters of the Excise Tariff with a few exceptions like textiles, tobacco products, petroleum products, matches and cinematograph films. However, excise duty on final products was not raised, except in the case of a few items, with a view to reduce the effective incidence of duty and help expansion of the market and of production. This covered a large number of food products and would benefit farmers and horticulturists. However, duties were revised upwards for such items as electric motors, primary batteries and zinc oxide, wherein the duty set-off allowed in the previous year was found to be somewhat excessive. Certain procedural changes were also made to simplify the operation of the MODVAT scheme.

6.30 To accelerate the growth of capital goods industry and to promote greater self-reliance in this critical sector, a number of measures were adopted. Since the concessional rates of customs duty earlier prescribed in respect of project imports provided encouragement for excessive imports, and the differential rates *vis-a-vis* general machinery discriminated against modernisation of the existing units, the duty structure was rationalised and a uniform rate of 85 per cent was provided for both these categories of capital goods. Moreover, the concessional rate of import duty in case of project imports for fertilizers was increased from zero to 15 per cent, and in respect of power plants of 50 MW and below from 25 per cent to 35 per cent. For textile machinery and machine tools sector, concessional duty on components at the rate of 60 per cent was provided as against the rate of 70 per cent for components of general machinery. Further, to facilitate upgradation of technology, the rates of duty were reduced in respect of certain special quality steel used in machine building, stainless steel for textile machinery, capital goods for modernisation of foundries, and equipment required for conversion from mercury to membrane cell technology in case of caustic soda plants.

6.31 In order to give further stimulus to the expansion and growth of the computer and electronics industry, a mix of changes in customs and excise duties was effected. Import duties in respect of a

number of specified equipment, sub-assemblies, components, parts and raw materials were rationalised. Import duty on electric sub-assemblies for computers was substantially reduced and the list of peripherals with a concessional duty of 60 per cent was enlarged. The import duty on specified data communication equipment as well as on mechanical parts of such equipment was lowered. A few more items were added to the list of computer peripherals for import of non-electronic parts for maintenance purpose at concessional rate of 75 per cent. Having regard to indigenous production, the customs duty on computer systems imported under OGL was reduced by 10 percentage points. However, import duty on certain specified electronics parts of computers was raised from 25 per cent to 75 per cent, and on non-electronic parts of computer peripherals from 5 to 45 per cent. Excise duty of 10 per cent was also levied on computers and peripherals.

6.32 In the case of electronics industry, to facilitate increased domestic production of capital goods required for this industry, the duty on mechanical components for capital goods was substantially reduced *i.e.* from 140 per cent to 45 per cent in case of a large number of machines. Further to strengthen the R&D base, customs duty on specified equipment required for R&D was also reduced considerably to 55 per cent. The coverage under the graded concessional duty structure for imports of raw-materials and piece parts was expanded. A graded structure of customs duty for silicon solar cells and photo voltaic systems at the rate of 30 per cent, 45 per cent and 75 per cent was introduced, and duty on silicon for electronics industry was fixed at 75 per cent. Excise duty was abolished on production of poly-silicon in all forms. As an anti-avoidance measure, excise duty or countervailing duty of Rs. 150 on black and white tubes for TV sets of size above 36 cms., and of Rs. 600 on all colour television tubes was imposed, without entailing additional duty burden on the consumer as the MODVAT facility is available for these inputs. Specific rates of excise duty were also fixed in respect of certain items of consumer electronics including VCRs, VCPs, combination sets of TVs with audio recorders, radios or clocks.

6.33 Customs duties were also rationalised in the case of parts of mechanical and quartz watches. Again, in the case of automobile industry, in order to give a push to the process of indigenisation, the list of sub-components required for manufacture of components for fuel efficient vehicles eligible for concessional duty was enlarged. On the other hand, the duty on import of spares for after-sales or warranty repairs for fuel efficient vehicles was increased. For the benefit of handicapped individuals, the customs duty was removed in respect of automatic transmission and other special equipment fitted to fuel efficient cars of engine capacity not exceeding 1000 cc. In the case of drug industry, a number of drug intermediates used exclusively or predominently in the manufacture of drugs were exempted from additional duty of customs, and customs duty on two specified drug intermediates required for manufacture of pyrazinamide, an anti-TB drug was removed.

6.34 Various concessions were given to promote production for exports. A concessional rate of customs duty was fixed for a number of additional items of tools, machinery, etc. used in processing gems and jewellery, marine products and leather. In addition, import duty was removed or reduced on polyurethane leather required for inflatable balls (including footballs) polyurethane film/foil used for improving finished leather, flax and ramie fibres, and on tyre moulds. Export duty was abolished on mica products except for mica waste and scrap.

6.35 Recognising the economics and wide ranging use of plastic materials for agricultural and industrial applications, as well as for various consumer goods and for packaging, the basic customs duty on imported inputs viz., PVC resins and LDPE was substantially reduced to bring down costs and prices. Moreover, excise duty was halved from 40 per cent to 20 per cent on products of regenerated cellulose as well as on certain varieties of industrial plastics. Excise duty was also reduced on cellulose acetate moulding granules. Import duty on specified items of machinery and aseptic packaging materials was substantially lowered.

6.36 In order to augment the production and availability of edible oils, the import duty on specified items of machinery required for use in solvent extraction industry was reduced. Moreover, the system of excise rebate for vanaspati and soaps linked to larger use of minor oils, was continued with some procedural changes. The ad valorem duty on vanaspati was changed to specific duty.

6.37 In order to stimulate production of cement, and to provide relief to new units with high capital costs, an excise rebate scheme was introduced and the levy obligation reduced in case of such units including mini-cement plants. An excise rebate at the rate of Rs. 50 per tonne was allowed in respect of portland cement manufactured by units commencing production of such cement on or after April 1, 1986, and at the rate of Rs. 20 per tonne to units which had commenced production between January 1, 1982 and March 31, 1986. The levy quota obligation was also reduced from 30 per cent to 15 and 20 per cent respectively.

The excise concession was made available for a period of 3 years from March 1, 1987 but only to units whose aggregate production is not less than 30 per cent of licenced capacity.

6.38 In the case of cotton textiles, the Small Scale Scheme for hand processed cotton fabrics was liberalised and the full exemption limit raised from 36 lakh sq. metres to 50 lakh sq. metres, and to 75 lakh sq. metres for screen printed fabrics. All hand processing units were made eligible for these exemptions irrespective of their turn-over. The duty rate on clearances in excess of the exemption limit was reduced to 25 per cent of the normal rate applicable to the mill sector. Excise duty structure in the case of power processing sector also, was rationalised by providing specific rates in respect of fabrics of value upto Rs. 25 per sq. metre. The excise duty on wool tops was removed and that on polyester wool blended yarn halved from Rs. 30 per kg. The customs duty on synthetic rags was slashed from 80 per cent to 30 per cent. On the other hand, the rates of excise duty in the case of viscose staple fibre and viscose filament yarn, which had remained unchanged for a number of years, were raised as a revenue measure. Specific rates of duty on processed synthetic and blended fabrics of value upto Rs. 25 per sq. metre were levied to raise AED, the yield of which goes to the States.

6.39 In order to provide relief to the common man, excise duties on a number of goods of common use were reduced or removed. The scheme of duty-free supply of raw-materials to NTC was extended for the manufacture of Soubhagya Sarees. The value limits were raised for duty exemption in case of footwear and shoddy woollen fabrics as well as for concessional rate of excise duty in case of Janta Soap. The excise duty on fluorescent tubes and their fittings and parts was reduced, and certain common goods such as bio-gas appliances, note-books, letter pads, registers, etc., were exempted.

6.40 On the other hand, to mobilise additional resources, excise duties were increased in respect of costlier Colour TV sets, fuel efficient motor vehicles not exceeding 1000 cc., expensive soaps, aerated soft drinks and certain relatively expensive packaged foods. The excise duty on cigarettes was rationalised and fixed in terms of specific rates based on length of cigarettes and was expected to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 200 crores. Customs and excise duties were rationalised or adjusted in the case of a number of other goods.

6.41 Further, to bring the surplus accruing to Oil Pool Account into tax revenues, the customs duty on imported crude petroleum was raised and the statutory rate (as also the effective rate) of cess on crude oil and on natural gas was increased. These increases were, however, to be absorbed fully by the Oil Pool Account, thus having no effect on consumer prices.

Additional Resource Mobilisation (1987-88 *B.E.*).

6.42 The additional Resource Mobilisation Measures (ARM) undertaken in the 1987-88 Central Budget were expected to yield Rs. 1,109 crores. However, the budget also provided concessions in excise and customs duties amounting to Rs. 595 crores. Thus, the ARM measures (net of concessions) would yield Rs. 514 crores. Out of this, Rs. 85 crores would be raised through direct and Rs. 429 crores through indirect tax proposals. The States' share in ARM would be Rs. 192 crores, leaving Rs. 322 crores for the Centre. Details are shown in Table 6.3.

TABLE 6.3

Additional Resource Mobilisation through Central Budget for 1987-88

(Rs. crores)

	Centre's share	States' share	Total
I. Taxes[1] . . .	321.40	192.32	513.72
(*a*) Direct Taxes. .	85.00	—	85.00
(*i*) Corporation Tax	85.00	—	85.00
(*ii*) Income Tax	—	—	—
(*b*) Indirect Taxes .	236.40	192.32	428.72
(*i*) Customs duties	66.92	—	66.92
(*ii*) Union excise duties .	109.48	192.32	301.80
(*iii*) Tax on foreign exchange released for foreign travel	60.00	—	60.00
II. Revision in the Postal & Telecommunication Tariffs and Railway Fares & Freights. .	—	—	—
(*a*) Railways. . .	—	—	—
(*b*) Posts and Telecommunications	—	—	—
III. Total (I+II) . .	321.40	192.32	513.72

1 After taking into account changes announced during the Budget debate.

6.43. The tax concessions announced during the budget debate would result in a revenue loss of Rs. 67 crores (centre's loss Rs. 55 crores); this has not been taken into account in framing the estimate as the loss was to be made good during the course of the year. The Railway Budget for 1987-88 did not contain any

proposals for increase either in passenger fares or freight and parcel rates. Rather, some concessions were provided to the needy and deserving sections of society, such as the handicapped, the war widows, and the drought and flood affected (for fodder movement).

Revenue and Expenditure

6.44 The aggregate resources of the Central Government after taking into account the net receipts of Rs. 322 crores from additional resource mobilisation measures and including the internal and extra-budgetary resources of public sector undertakings, were expected to be Rs. 71,509 crores in 1987-88 (B.E.), about 14.5 per cent higher than Rs. 62,465 crores in 1986-87 (B.E.). While the tax revenues were estimated at Rs. 77,197 crores, 16.7 per cent higher than Rs. 66,168 crores in 1986-87 (B.E.). Thus, there was an uncovered deficit of Rs. 5,688 crores. Revenue receipts were estimated to grow by 21.6 per cent over 1986-87 (B.E.). While the tax revenues were estimated to grow by 22.4 per cent the non-tax revenues were expected to show a somewhat lower increase of 20.4 per cent. Domestic capital receipts were anticipated to grow by 4.0 per cent and external capital receipts by 9.1 per cent, so that total capital receipts were projected to rise by 4.6 per cent to Rs. 27,372 crores from the last year's budget estimates. On the disbursement side, allocation for non-developmental expenditures was 26.5 per cent higher than the level of last year's budget estimates. Developmental expenditures were budgeted at 10.1 per cent more than last year's budget estimates. Consequently, the proportion of developmental expenditures to aggregate expenditures declined from 60.1 per cent in 1986-87 (B.E) to 56.7 per cent in 1987-88 (B.E).

6.45 The Central Plan outlay for 1987-88 was stepped up by 12.3 per cent to Rs. 25,042 crores over the outlay of 1986-87 (B.E). in order to maintain the momentum of development and programmes aimed at alleviation of poverty. The total outlay during the first three years of Seventh Five Year Plan would have thus fulfilled over 60 per cent of total Seventh Plan in real terms (at 1984-85 prices), compared to only 45 per cent achieved in the first three years of the Sixth Plan. In qualitative terms, emphasis was given to education, the NREP, the IRDP, the RLEGP, rural water supply and use of food stocks for creating additional employment opportunities in rural areas. The outlay on rural development was enhanced by about Rs. 150 crores to Rs. 1651 crores. Housing, particularly for weaker sections of the society was given priority. In addition to an allocation of Rs. 125 crores for the Indira Awas Yojna, a new financial structure was visualised for providing funds for housing. At the apex level, a new National Housing Bank was programmed under the Reserve Bank of India with an initial equity capital of Rs. 100 crores.

6.46 The sectoral distribution of outlays in the Central Plan for 1987-88 exhibited high priority to human resources development including education, sports and youth affairs, health, family welfare, ecology and environment, art and culture, and broadcasting. The outlay of Rs. 2201 crores provided for these programmes marked an increase of about 53.0 per cent over the allocation of Rs. 1,374 crores in 1986-87 (B.E.). Within these programmes, education was accorded top priority in line with the new education policy. Outlay on education was raised to Rs. 800 crores as against Rs. 352 crores in the last year's budget estimates. Operation Black Board was to be undertaken to improve primary schools all over the country. Facilities to impart technical education in all areas were to be strengthened and 150 Navodaya Vidyalayas were to be set up during the year. The infrastructure sector was also given high priority in keeping with the objective and strategy of Seventh Plan. The outlay on key sectors like coal, power, petroleum, road transport, civil aviation, railways and telecommunications was stepped up to Rs. 12,632 crores, about 12.0 per cent higher than Rs. 11,311 crores in 1986-87 (B.E.) and accounting for over 50.0 per cent of the Central Plan outlay for 1987-88.

6.47 It may be pointed out that due to the shortfall in the internal and extra-budgetary resources to be generated by the public enterprises, the step-up in Central Plan outlay for 1987-88 required larger budgetary support. As against 47 per cent of budgetary support envisaged in the Seventh Plan, the support was 61 per cent in 1987-88, 63 per cent in 1986-87, and 66 per cent in 1985-86.

Saving and Capital Formation

6.48 The pressure on Central budget which has been building up for some time, got accentuated in recent years, with the result that savings of the Central Government which used to be positive, turned negative for the first time in 1984-85. Since then, the deterioration has continued and savings touched a negative figure of Rs. 3,710 crores in 1987-88 compared with the negative figure of Rs. 2,099 crores in 1986-87 (B.E.). Gross capital formation out of budgetary resources of the Central Government which had shown, on an average, an increase of 18.9 per cent per year during 1981-82 to 1985-86, witnessed considerable deceleration in 1986-87, when the increase

was only 13.8 per cent (Table 6.4). In the current year, too, the increase in gross capital formation is estimated to be a bare 1.3 per cent over 1986-87 (R.E). and 4.9 per cent over 1986-87 (B.E). The gap between gross capital formation and gross savings of Central Government widened further to Rs. 28,462 crores from Rs. 26,603 crores in 1986-87 (R.E.) and was to be financed to the extent of 69.0 per cent through draft on domestic capital receipts and 11.0 per cent through draft on foreign savings leaving the balance to be covered through budgetary deficit.

TABLE 6.4

Capital Formation by the Central Government and its Financing

(Rs. crores)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87 (R.E.)	1987-88 (B.E.)
I. Gross Capital Formation out of Budgetary Resources of Central Government	**9012**	**10799**	**12403**	**14702**	**17551**	**21477**	**24438**	**24752**
	(24.7)	(19.8)	(14.9)	(18.5)	(19.4)	(22.4)	(13.8)	(1.3)
As per cent of gross domestic product at current market price (new series)@	6.6	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.6	8.2	8.3	(n.a.)
(*i*) Gross capital formation by the Central Government.	1907	2552	2884	3356	4123	4558	5905	6136
(*ii*) Financial assistance for capital formation to the rest of the economy	7105	8247	9519	11346	13428	16919	18533	18616
II. Gross Savings of the Central Government	3	1107	857	313	(—)963	(—)1441	(—)2165	(—)3710
III. Gap (I — II)	**9009**	**9692**	**11546**	**14389**	**18514**	**22918**	**26603**	**28462**
Financed by :								
IV. Draft on other sectors of domestic economy	**7339**	**8391**	**9955**	**12778**	**14657**	**21068**	**24241**	**25233**
(*i*) Domestic capital receipts	4762	6999	8300	11361	12912	16131	15956	19645
(*ii*) Budgetary deficit	2577	1392	1655	1417	3745	4937	8285	5688
V. Draft on foreign savings	**1670**	**1301**	**1591**	**1611**	**1857**	**1850**	**2362**	**3129**

NOTE : (*i*) Gross capital formation in this Table includes loans given for capital formation on a gross basis. Consequently, domestic capital receipts include loan repayments to the Central Government.

(*ii*) Figures in brackets are percentage increase over the preceding year.

@Because of the revision in the new series of GDP, the ratios given here will differ from those given in the earlier issues of Economic Survey.

Finances of States and Union Territories

6.49 The budgets of all the States and Union Territories for 1987-88 taken together put their aggregate expenditures at Rs. 53,239 crores, which was 16.8 per cent higher than the budget estimates of Rs. 45,563 crores and 10.4 per cent higher than the revised estimates of Rs. 48,228 crores in 1986-87. The current revenues were estimated at Rs. 41,489 crores, 16.7 per cent and 13.4 per cent higher than the budget estimates and revised estimates respectively in 1986-87. Their own tax revenues were projected to grow by 19.2 per cent, while their share in Central taxes was estimated to go up by 17.2 per cent over 1986-87 (B.E.). Non-tax revenues and grants from Centre were estimated to grow by 11.5 per cent and 13.5 per cent respectively. The overall budgetary deficit was placed at Rs. 559 crores as against Rs. 327 crores and Rs. 999 crores in the budget estimates and revised estimates of last year.

6.50 The break-up of aggregate expenditure of States and Union Territories show that development expenditure was to rise to Rs. 38,819 crores from the budget estimates of Rs. 33,261 crores last year; an increase of 16.7 per cent. On the other hand, non-development expenditure was to increase by 17.2 per cent to Rs. 14,420 crores from last year's budget estimates of Rs. 12,302 crores. The proportion of development expenditure to aggregate expenditure thus remained at about the level of 73 per cent in both the years.

6.51 The gap between current revenues and aggregate expenditures of the States and Union Territories was estimated at Rs. 11,750 crores, over 17.4 per cent higher than Rs. 10,011 crores in 1986-87 (B.E.). A little over 95 per cent of the gap was to be financed by capital receipts, about half of which were to be loans (net) from the Centre.

Centre and State Governments—Combined

6.52 Aggregate receipts of the Centre, the States, and the Union Territories taken together were budgeted to rise by 15.6 per cent to Rs. 1,03,141 crores in 1987-88 from Rs. 89,216 crores in 1986-87 (B.E.). Tax receipts were projected to increase by 19.5 per cent while non-tax revenues, including internal resources of public sector undertakings for their plans, were expected to move up by 17.6 per cent over 1986-87 (B.E.). Total expenditures were estimated to increase by 17.3 per cent from Rs. 93,246 crores in 1986-87 (B.E.) to Rs. 1,09,388 crores in 1987-88. Developmental expenditures were expected to rise by 12.9 per cent and non-developmental expenditures by a larger 25.1 per cent. As a consequence, the proportion of developmental expenditure to total expenditure slipped down to 61.6 per cent, from 64.0 per cent in 1986-87 (B.E.) and 63.6 per cent in 1986-87 (R.E.). The gap between total expenditure and current revenue estimated at Rs. 30,517 crores in 1986-87 (B.E.) was to widen by 13.8 per cent and was to be financed to the extent of 73.0 per cent from domestic capital receipts and 9.0 per cent from external receipts, leaving a balance of 18.0 per cent to be met through budgetary deficit.

Annual Plan 1987-88

6.53 The aggregate outlay for the Centre, the States and the Union Territories was stepped up by 14.5 per cent to Rs. 44,698 crores (Table 6.5) from the outlay of Rs. 39,052 crores for 1986-87 (B.E.). The allocation for the Central Plan was Rs. 25,042 crores and was 12.3 per cent higher than Rs. 22,300 crores in 1986-87 (B.E.). The allocation for the State and Union Territory Plans was Rs. 19,657 crores, which represented an increase of 17.3 per cent over that of Rs. 16,752 crores in 1986-87 (B.E.).

6.54 The pattern of financing indicated that domestic resources would finance 79.0 per cent of the plan outlay for 1987-88 and net inflow from abroad would contribute another 8.3 per cent. The remaining 12.7 per cent was expected to be met through budgetary deficit. The contribution of the balance from current revenues at 1984-85 rates of taxation was expected to be a negative figure (Rs. 1,599 crores), but the contribution of public enterprises was estimated at Rs. 5,242 crores at 1984-85 level of fares, freight rates, tariff and product prices. Additional resource mobilisation measures taken by the Central and State Governments and their enterprises in 1985-86 and 1986-87 and proposed to be taken in 1987-88 were to contribute Rs. 8,323 crores. The other sources of financing were to be : market borrowings (Rs. 8,371 crores), small savings (Rs. 5,400 crores), public sector bonds (Rs. 2,001 crores), provident funds (Rs. 1,689 crores), term loans from financial institutions (Rs. 952 crores), and miscellaneous capital receipts (Rs. 5,343 crores).

TABLE 6.5

Annual Plan Outlay : Centre, States and Union Territories

(Rs. crores)

Heads of Development	Annual Plan 1986-87*		Annual Plan 1987-88	
	Amount	Percentage to total	Amount	Percentage to total
1. Agriculture and Allied Activities.	2196	5.6	2378	5.3
2. Rural Development	2479	6.3	2714	6.1
3. Special Area Programme.	597	1.5	697	1.6
4. Irrigation and Flood control.	3192	8.2	3762	8.4
5. Energy	12006	30.7	12999	29.1
6. Industry and Minerals	5313	13.6	5635	12.6
7. Transport	5136	13.2	6243	14.0
8. Communications	899	2.3	1231	2.8
9. Science, Technology and Environment.	540	1.4	670	1.5
10. Social Services.	6113	15.7	7586	16.9
11. Others.	575	1.5	783	1.7
Total	39052	100.0	44698*	100.0

*Because of revision in the accounting classification from April 1, 1987, the figures for 1986-87 have been reworked to make them comparable with those for 1987-88.

Post-Budget Developments

Supplementary Demands for Grants

6.55 Two supplementary demands for grants have so far been presented to the Parliament in August and November, 1987. The first supplementary demand for grants involved a gross expenditure, plan and non-plan, of Rs. 688 crores and, although the whole of it was to be matched by corresponding savings/improvement in receipts by concerned Ministries and Departments, only Rs. 291 crores were identified by that time. The main items of expenditure on the Plan side included additional foodgrains for drought relief (Rs. 176 crores), loans to shipping companies in respect of past commitments of Shipping Development Fund Committee (Rs. 122 crores), assistance to Punjab on account of natural calamities (Rs. 92 crores), special equipment for Bombay Off-shore project (Rs. 53 crores) and provision of drinking water to drought-hit areas (Rs. 50 crores).

6.56 The second supplementary demand for grants involved a gross expenditure of Rs. 1,780 crores. However, taking matching savings/increased receipts into account, the net additional expenditure was estimated at Rs. 1,381 crores, out of which Rs. 815 crores was related to drought and flood relief to be financed from the resources raised by the economy and additional resource measures recently undertaken. The balance of Rs. 565 crores mainly comprised of Rs. 300 crores for fertiliser subsidy, Rs. 182 crores for assistance to Punjab and Rs. 50 crores for subsidy to new industrial units in selected backward areas.

6.57 The performance of tax revenues, as revealed by the Centre's collections from major taxes during the period April-December 1987 has been fairly satisfactory. Total collections from major taxes compared favourably with the projected levels on pro-rata basis. Although the excise revenue lagged somewhat, the deficiency has been more than made up by higher collections from Customs duties and Income and Corporation Taxes.

TABLE 6 6

Centre's collection from major taxes during the period April-December, 1987

(Rs. crores)

	April—December		Percentage Increase 1987-88/ 1986-87	As Percentage of 1987-88 B.E.
	1987-88	1986-87		
1	2	3	4	5
Income and Corporation Tax .	4305	3955	8.8	67.5 (65.6)
Excise .	11687	10386	12.5	69.8 (71.7)
Customs. .	9731	8189	18.8	75.6 (71.4)
Total . .	25723	22529	14.2	71.5 (70.4)

(Figures in brackets in Col. 5 indicate percentage of collections in 1986-87).

6.58 The experience of the Centre's tax collections in the drought years of 1972-73, 1979-80 and 1982-83 reveals that the Centre's total collections had been within 2 per cent (minus/plus) of budgeted levels in these years. This was owing to the relative insulation of industrial production from the effects of drought in the first half of the year, higher customs collections than the budgeted levels owing to larger imports, as well as special efforts made by the revenue administration. Although there has been a more severe and widespread drought this year, efforts have been stepped up to improve tax collections.

6.59 However, the total expenditure during the current year because of drought conditions, is anticipated to be substantially higher than the budgeted level. A package of measures aimed at economy in expenditure on one side, and mobilisation of additional resources through fiscal and other imposts on the other, has been taken during the course of the year. In September, the Government announced the following measures.

(i) A surcharge of 5 per cent for the assessment year 1988-89 on all income tax payers whose total income exceeds Rs. 50,000.

(ii) A similar surcharge on all corporate profits above Rs. 50,000 for a period of one year.

(iii) A surcharge of 10 per cent on wealth tax in regard to assessment year 1988-89.

(iv) A surcharge of 5 per cent ad valorem by way of increase in auxiliary duty of customs on all imports, except crude petroleum and items exempt from auxiliary duty, such as specified edible oils, fertilisers, life saving drugs, and some basic chemicals.

(v) A surcharge of 10 per cent on domestic air fares and on air-conditioned and first class railway fares.

The surcharge on railway fares was made effective from November 1, 1987. The surcharge on air fares has not yet been introduced because of certain procedural issues, which are under consideration.

6.60 During the current year, the additional yield from the above tax measures is estimated to be about Rs. 220 crores from direct taxes and Rs. 250 crores from indirect taxes. In designing these measures an attempt was made to ensure that the additional burden falls on the richer sections of society, which have the ability to pay, rather than on the poor or the middle income groups or on tiny and small scale units. No increase was made in case of excise or customs duties in respect of essential commodities so as to avoid any adverse impact on their prices.

6.61 To mobilize additional resources, a new 9% Relief Bond, 1987 was issued from December 1, 1987. Interest on these bonds would be exempt from income tax and these Bonds would be exempt from wealth tax provided these are owned from the date of subscription or for a period of at least six months ending with the relevant valuation date, whichever is shorter. Gift of the Bonds made by an initial subscriber will be exempt from Gift-Tax subject to a maximum of Rs. 5 lakhs in value in the aggregate in one or more years.

6.62 The information, intelligence, and enforcement measures have been pursued with vigour and were intensified to improve tax collections. To widen the coverage and to bring into the tax-net defaulter assessees as well as to detect tax evasion among those under-reporting their incomes, survey operations have been extended. The Directorate of Inspection, which was expanded, was put incharge of this function. During the period April-December 1987, 317,718 surveys were conducted bringing in 335,269 additional assessees compared to 99,456 surveys and 272,426 additional assessees in the corresponding period in the previous year. 6342 searches were conducted under the Income Tax Act during the period April—December, 1987. They were higher than the 5273 searches in the corresponding period of the previous year. The value of assets seized in those searches at Rs. 88.46 crores, also exceeded the value of assets seized in the last year, which were Rs. 73.05 crores. There has also been a substantial increase in the detection of the amount of excise duty evaded. This amounted to Rs. 1198 crores during January—December, 1987 against Rs. 540 crores in the corresponding period in the previous year. The drive against smuggling has also been continued with full vigour and the value of contraband goods seized was Rs. 205 crores during April—December, 1987, which compared favourably with Rs. 163 crores being the value of the seizures made in the corresponding period last year. 557 persons were detained under COFEPOSA between April—December, 1987 against 605 detained between April—December, 1986. The operation of Government's pre-emptive right to acquire immovable property has been extended to two more cities viz., Bangalore and Ahmedabad.

6.63 The structure of excise and customs duties has been reviewed during the post-Budget period in the light of emerging developments and the needs of the economy. Basic customs duty was reduced to 10 per cent on components for fuel-efficient two wheeled motor vehicles. Battery and electrically operated vehicles were provided relief on import duty (50 per cent reduced to 35 per cent) as well as on excise duty (10 per cent reduced to 5 per cent). To protect domestic production, the import duty on components for fork-lift trucks and earth-moving machinery was raised. Concessions in import duties were granted to aluminium ingots, copper items and plastic resins such as LDPE, HDPE, PVC and PP. In the interest of providing cheaper coking coal of low ash content to the steel industry, the concession of duty free import was extended for another year i.e. upto end June, 1988. To improve the supply of pulses, affected by the drought, the customs duty on pulses has been reduced from 25 per cent to 10 per cent. Export duty on coffee has been progressively reduced to Rs. 170 per quintal, in view of the fall in international prices.

6.64 As a follow up of the announcement made in the Budget Speech, a special programme for technological upgradation of selected capital goods industries has been launched by IDBI, and to provide fiscal support to the programme, a concessional customs duty of 35 per cent has been fixed for a large number of specified items of machinery and instruments imported under the scheme. To give further filip to the electronics and computer industry a uniform customs duty of 60 per cent has been fixed for all magnetic tapes, but to protect the interest of domestic industry the exemption from countervailing duty in case of magnetic tapes has been withdrawn. A concessional rate of duty has also been extended to a number of specified video soft-ware generation equipment. A few more items have also been added to the duty free list of life saving drugs and medicines.

6.65 The basic customs duty on DMT and PTA was reduced by Rs. 3 per kg. Further, excise duty has also been waived on Monoethylene Glycol (MEG) when used for the manufacture of polyester fibre or yarn. On the other hand, the excise duty has been increased by Rs. 2 per kg. in case of propylene staple fibre, tows and tops. In October, excise duty of 15 per cent on indigenously produced PTA has been withdrawn. Customs duty on import of N-paraffin, a raw material for manufacture of LAB has also been reduced. Excise duty has been substantially reduced in respect of nylon filament yarn used in the manufacture of nylon-cotton blended sarees under a programme approved by the Ministry of Textiles, to make sarees available at lower prices.

6.66 In order to increase the production of sugar, exemption from excise duty was allowed in respect of excess production of sugar during the period May 1, 1987 to June 30, 1987 and again for the period from October 1, 1987 to November 30, 1987 over the average level of production in the corresponding periods of the preceding three sugar years. Similarly, to augment the production of cement, new units (i.e. those having commenced production from January 1, 1982) whose production in the preceding month exceeded 2.5 per cent of the licensed capacity, have been allowed to avail a duty rebate in the particular month.

6.67 Certain modifications in the excise structure have been made as a measure of rationalisation. To promote the interest of small scale paper units, credit of excise duty on inputs e.g. paper and paper boards

has been standardized at Rs. 800 per tonne or actual duty paid whichever is less. To avoid unintended benefit of the small scale excise concession scheme to certain manufacturers, the exemption available to small scale industries has, since October 1, 1987 been withdrawn for goods which are affixed with brand or trade name belonging to a company or person not otherwise eligible for small scale exemption. The benefit of MODVAT scheme in respect of aerated waters has been withdrawn from October 1, 1987.

6.68 Excise duty on molasses has been doubled to Rs. 60 per tonne and a scheme of grant of credit at the rate of Rs. 258 per kilo-litre for specified uses of ethyl alcohol under MODVAT has been introduced. Recently i.e. from October, 1987, the excise duty on black and white TV sets of size not exceeding 15 cms. has been prescribed at Rs. 200 per set, and effective rates have been fixed in respect of various combination sets of consumer electronic items which are generally used by the affluent sections.

Ninth Finance Commission

6.69 In pursuance of the provisions of article 280 of the Constitution of India and of the Finance Commission (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1951, the Ninth Finance Commission was constituted on June 17, 1987 (Chairman : Shri N. K. P. Salve). The Commission has been charged with the duty of making recommendations as to :

- distribution between the Union and the States, and also the States inter se, of the net proceeds of Central taxes like income-tax (other than corporation tax) and Union excise duties, which are to be, or may be, divided between the Union and the States and
- the principles which should govern the grants-in-aid of the revenues of the States out of the Consolidated Fund of India.

The Commission will also determine and recommend the sums to be paid to the States, which are in need of assistance, by way of grants-in-aid of their revenues in pursuance of the substantive provision of article 275(1) of the Constitution.

6.70 In making its recommendations, the Commission has been requested to :

- adopt a normative approach in assessing the receipts and expenditures on the revenue account of the States and the Centre, and, in doing so, keep in view the special problems of each State, if any, and the special requirements of the Centre such as defence, security, debt servicing and other committed expenditure or liabilities;
- have due regard to the need for providing adequate incentives for better resource mobilisation and financial discipline as well as closer linking of expenditure and revenue-raising decisions;
- take into account the need for speed, efficiency and effectiveness of Government functioning and of delivery systems for Government programmes; and
- keep in view the objective of not only balancing the receipts and expenditure on revenue account of both the States and the Centre, but also generating surpluses for capital investment.

6.71 The Commission has also been requested to suggest changes, if any, to be made in the principles governing the distribution, among the States of (i) the net proceeds in any financial year of the additional duties of excise leviable under the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957, and (ii) the grants to be made available to the States in lieu of the tax under the repealed Railway Passenger Fares Tax Act, 1957.

6.72 The Commission while making its recommendations on the various matters aforesaid, has to adopt the population figures of 1971 in all cases where population is regarded as a factor for determination of devolution of taxes and duties and grants-in-aid.

6.73 The Order constituting the Commission also provides that :

- the Commission may examine the feasibility of the merger of additional duties of excise in lieu of sale tax with basic duties of excise and evolve a suitable formula for allocating a part of the duties of excise in respect of the goods described in column (3) of the First Schedule to the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957, for distribution among the States, in lieu of sales tax;
- the Commission may make an assessment of the debt position of the States as on 31st March, 1989, and suggest corrective measures as deemed necessary keeping in view the financial requirements of the Centre; and

the Commission may review the policy and arrangement in regard to the financing of relief expenditure by the States affected by natural calamities, and suggest modifications as it considers appropriate, in the existing arrangements, having regard, among other considerations, to the need for avoidance of wasteful expenditures. In this connection, the Commission is being asked to examine, inter alia, the feasibility of establishing a national insurance fund to which the State Governments may contribute a percentage of their revenue receipts.

6.74 With a view to making the recommendations of the Commission co-terminus with the five year plans, the Commission has been requested to make two reports, the first report covering a period of one year viz., 1989-90, by the end of June, 1988, and the second report covering a period of five years of the Eighth Plan, viz. 1990—95, by the end of June, 1989.

The Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987

6.75 In August, 1986, a Discussion Paper on simplification and rationalisation of direct tax laws was placed before parliament. Following the consideration of suggestions made in this paper, the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1987 was introduced in parliament in December, 1987, and received the President's assent in January, 1988.

6.76 An important feature of the Act is to shift from the concept of assessment of income to the concept of determination of additional tax or refund, as the case may be. In view of the amendments, no assessment order will generally be required to be passed once acknowledgement of the return of income is issued. To ensure that income earned during the same period by the same category of tax payers is subjected to tax at the same rate, the concept of a uniform accounting year, corresponding to the financial year, has been introduced.

6.77 The Act, *inter alia*, does away with the large number of artificial deductions on the one hand, while providing for revisions in existing ceilings on allowances of various categories of business expenditure, such as remuneration paid to directors and employees of companies and bonus payments. To provide an effective deterrent to evasion and also to increase the cost of avoidance, it provides for the imposition of a mandatory additional tax upto 30 per cent of the concealed income. It also provides for distincentives against formation of trusts and associations of persons, for the purpose of tax avoidance. However, the interest of smaller associations of persons has been protected. The earlier provisions which gave the assessing authorities discretionary powers to levy penalties as well as interest for the same default, have been replaced by a system of mandatory interest. It also provides for the extension of tax concessions to mutual funds by exempting the income and the capital gains of such funds from income and wealth tax subject to certain conditions, and also allows the investors the benefit of deduction under Income Tax and Wealth Tax Acts within the existing limits.

6.78 As some provisions of the Act have generated considerable concern, suggestions for further amendment are being examined by Government.

Study Group on Taxation of Expenditure

6.79 The Study Group on Taxation of Expenditure was constituted in December, 1985 under the Chairmanship of Dr. Raja J. Chelliah, Member, Planning Commission. The Study Group submitted its final report to the Government in April, 1987. The report concluded that, while restructuring the direct tax system on the basis of the expenditure tax principle could be advantageous in several ways, an expenditure tax proper would face insurmountable administrative problems and cause great hardships to the average taxpayer. According to the report, the next best alternative would be to retain formally the income tax structure and introduce into it the expenditure tax principle to the extent possible, subject to requirements of revenue. From this vantage point, the report examines the existing scheme of incentives to savings in the Income Tax Act.

6.80 The Study Group has observed that a basic guiding principle for the scheme of savings incentives should be to encourage and reward only net savings as far as possible, that is, if an investment or deposit (saving) is exempt, the disinvestment or withdrawal (dissaving) must be made subject to tax. Another principle guilding the Group's recommendations is that if tax deduction is allowed for making an investment, then the income from the same investment should not also be exempt. More broadly, the Group also recommended that variations in the net rates of return on the saving instruments covered by tax incentive schemes should be reduced to the minimum, having regard to such relevant factors as maturity period and the riskiness of the investment. The Study Group report was discussed in the Parliamentary Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Finance. Consistent with the paramount need to maintain the tempo of small savings, the Study Group's report is being kept in view in formulating policy.

Central Government Departmental Enterprises

Railways

6.81 The year 1986-87 witnessed an intensification of the 'traffic effort' on the part of railways to improve their financial performance. Due largely to this effort, as well as increases in freight and parcel rates with effect from December 1, 1986, it was possible for the railways to end up with a small net surplus of Rs. 11 crores, despite a substantial increase in wage bill (Rs. 563 crores) arising from the implementation of the recommendation of the Fourth Pay Commission. It was notable that the railways, without any appreciable increase in the coaching fleet, managed to introduce additional train facilities through improved utilisation by adopting various measures, like rationalising the rake links, minimising the lie-over period, decreasing the vehicle ineffectives, increasing the periodic overhaul output and establishing computerised coaching cabinets. The Net Tonne Kilometres per wagon per day (B.G.), which is the general efficiency indicator, touched an all time high of 1,321 during April—December, 1986 compared to 1,255 recorded in the same period of 1985.

6.82 The Budget Estimates for Railways for 1987-88, envisaged a net surplus of Rs. 69 crores, after discharging the full dividend obligation of Rs. 652 crores. A target of total freight transport output of 223 billion net tonne kilometres was set for the year. This target would mean an originating tonnage of 313 million tonnes of which 287 million tonnes would be revenue earning. Other traffic, including coaching traffic in terms of passengers, luggage and parcels, was projected to go up by about 3 per cent over the 1986-87 level. On these assumptions and at the existing fare and freight rates, gross traffic receipts were estimated to rise by 9.0 per cent over the revised estimates for 1986-87. The ordinary working expenses were estimated to increase by 6.6 per cent, owing to enhancement in amount required for staff increments, payment of dearness allowance and for fuel and maintenance related to proposed increase in activity. The contribution for Depreciation Reserve Fund was augmented by Rs. 100 crores to Rs. 1350 crores. The contribution to Pension Fund was, likewise, raised by Rs. 100 crores to Rs. 450 crores to meet the increasing quantum of withdrawals from the Fund due to liberalisation in pensionary benefits and the increase in number of pensioners.

6.83 It was noteworthy that the entire increase in gross traffic receipts during 1987-88 was projected to flow from intensification of traffic effort. The railways did not propose any increase in passenger fares and freight and parcel rates. On the other hand, concessions were allowed to the deserving sections of society such as the handicapped, the war widows, and the drought and flood affected (for fodder movements).

6.84 The Railways Plan for 1987-88 envisaged an outlay of Rs. 2,980 crores compared with Rs. 2,675 crores in 1986-87. The Plan outlay was to be financed to the extent of 41.3 per cent from the general budget. Another 48.6 per cent would come from railway's own internal resources and the remaining 10.1 per cent (Rs. 300 crores) from market borrowings. The railway's own contribution to their plan has shown continuous improvement from 25.0 per cent in Fifth Plan to 42.0 per cent in Sixth Plan and 50.0 per cent, on an average, in the first three years of the Seventh Plan. Railways continued to accord priority to rehabilitation and modernisation programme, keeping in view the need for a quantum jump in technology upgradation.

6.85 It may be noted that subsequent to the presentation of railway budget, the Planning Commission revised upwards the 1987-88 Plan outlay of railways by Rs. 420 crores to Rs. 3,400 crores. The plan outlay was, however, pruned by Rs. 100 crores to Rs. 3,300 crores as a part of effecting savings for drought relief.

Posts and Telecommunications

6.86 The gross receipts of Posts and Telecommunications amounted to Rs. 1,850 crores in the revised estimates of 1986-87, Rs. 70 crores less than in the budget estimates. At the same time, their net working expenses registered an increase of Rs. 223 crores to Rs. 1,901 crores, largely on account of the impact of the Fourth Pay Commission's recommendations. The dividend liability to General Revenues also moved upto Rs. 213 crores as against the budget estimates of Rs. 192 crores. The net outcome of these transactions was that there emerged a deficit of Rs. 264 crores as against a surplus of Rs. 50 crores in the budget estimates of 1986-87. The deficit arose on account of the widening of postal losses to Rs. 335 crores from Rs. 224 crores in the budget estimates, and the shrinking of surplus of telecommunications to Rs. 71 crores from Rs. 274 crores in the budget estimates.

Central Government Public Enterprises

6.87 The financial performance of Centre's public enterprises, as a whole, showed substantial improvement during 1986-87. The overall net profits of these enterprises touched an all time high figure of

Rs. 1,769 crores, showing an increase of about 51 per cent over the net profit of Rs. 1,172 crores during 1985-86 (Table 6.6). It was gratifying to note that while pre-tax profits earned by the profit-making enterprises had shown marked improvement from Rs. 3,857 crores to Rs. 4,804 crores, the total loss incurred by loss-making enterprises increased only marginally to Rs. 1,710 crores from Rs. 1,684 crores in 1985-86. During 1985-86, the losses of the loss-making units had widened by as much as 49 per cent from Rs. 1,112 crores in 1984-85. The ratio of gross profit to capital employed increased marginally from 12.3 per cent to 12.5 per cent. As in the past, the petroleum group of companies provided the bulk of the increase in net profits of Centre's public enterprises in 1986-87.

TABLE 6.7

Profile of Centre's Public Enterprises

	Unit	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Number of running public enterprises	Number	163	188	193	201	207	211	214
2. Capital employed	Rs. crores	18207	21935	26526	29851	36382	42965	51931
3. Turnover	Rs. crores	28635	36482	51989	47272	54784	62360	69016
4. Gross Margin (Profit before depreciation, interest and tax)	Rs. crores	2401	4012	5184	5771	7386	8230	9894
5. Depreciation*	Rs. crores	983	1358	1719	2205	2758	2983	3382
6. Gross profit before interest and tax	Rs. crores	1418	2654	3465	3565	4628	5287	6512
7. Interest	Rs. crores	1399	1630	1923	2086	2529	3115	3417
8. Net profit before tax	Rs. crores	19	1024	1542	1480	2079	2172	3095
9. Tax	Rs. crores	222	579	928	1239	1190	1000	1326
10. Net profit after tax	Rs. crores	—203	445	614	240	909	1172	1769
11. Internal resources generated (Gross)	Rs. crores	1225	2261	2753	3695	4251	5068	6097
12. Gross profit to capital employed	per cent	7.8	12.1	13.1	11.9	12.7	12.3	12.5

*Includes deferred revenue expenditure.

6.88 Along with the improvement in overall net profits of Centre's public enterprises in 1986-87, there was an increase of 19.6 per cent in gross margin (that is, profit before depreciation, interest and tax). In absolute terms, gross margin increased to Rs. 9,894 crores from Rs. 8,270 crores in 1985-86. Net internal resource generation also improved to Rs. 5,213 crores from Rs. 4,259 crores. Investment at the same time recorded an increase of Rs. 11,923 crores over the level of Rs. 45,479 crores in 1985-86.

6.89 At the sectoral level, out of 21 groups, as many as 11 had shown improvement by either increasing their profits or reducing their losses. As in the previous years, the petroleum sector provided the bulk of the net profits. The profits of this sector rose to Rs. 2,142 crores from Rs. 1,651 crores in 1985-86. Among the other sectors showing improved performance during 1986-87, the notable ones were minerals and metals, coal, power and telecommunication services. The top ten profit making enterprises included Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Indian Oil Corporation, National Thermal Power Corpn. Ltd., Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. and Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd. In all, 10 sectors had shown deterioration in their financial performance during the period. The major ones were steel, textiles and contract and construction services. The top ten loss-making enterprises included Delhi Transport Corporation, Eastern Coalfields Ltd., The Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd., Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation Ltd. and the Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.

6.90 The provisional data for the first half of the current financial year show net profits of Rs. 60 crores against net profits of Rs. 233 crores in the first half of the previous year. The disaggregated analysis of performance reveals a drop in the number of profit-making enterprises to 78 from 84 in the comparable period of the previous year. The net profits of profit-making enterprises show a marked improvement from Rs. 1,260 crores to Rs. 1,475 crores. The improved profits have, however, been more than offset by the increase in net losses of loss-making units from Rs. 1,027 crores to Rs. 1,415 crores.

State Governments' Commercial Undertakings

6.91 Among the departmentally run undertakings of States and Union Territories, only forests and mines and minerals have been showing net surplus while all the others have been incurring losses for quite sometime. These losses were to widen further during 1987-88. The largest amount of loss was anticipated in the case of commercial irrigation and multipurpose river projects—Rs. 1,272 crores as against Rs. 1,054 crores in 1986-87 (RE). The losses in respect of departmentally run power projects were estimated to be Rs. 51 crores as against Rs. 60 crores in the revised estimates of 1986-87. The combined losses of road and water transport services and dairy development were anticipated at Rs. 43 crores, somewhat lower than Rs. 50 crores in the revised estimates of the previous year. The losses in respect of industry were to be slightly higher (Rs. 13.7 crores) than in last year (Rs. 12.7 crores). Among the major surplus generating sectors, forest was expected to contribute Rs. 522 crores, about 9.0 per cent more than Rs. 480 crores in 1986-87 (RE). The net contribution of mines and minerals was, however, estimated to be Rs. 29 crores, lower than Rs. 36 crores in the previous year.

6.92 The dividends and profits from non-departmental undertakings of the States and Union Territories worked out at only Rs. 22.0 crores, on an average in the five years, 1981-82 to 1985-86. The revised estimates of 1986-87 showed improvement in dividends and profits to Rs. 76 crores and further improvement to Rs. 87 crores was expected in 1987-88. However, the two major non-departmental undertakings viz., the State Electricity Boards (SEBs) and the State Road Transport Corporations (SRTCs) continued to incur substantial losses in their operations. Contrary to expectations, the losses of the EEBs at current rates mounted to Rs. 1,546 crores in the revised estimates in 1986-87 as against Rs. 1,260 crores in the Annual Plan estimates of that year. The position was assumed to remain unchanged in 1987-88 and the losses were estimated at Rs. 1,583 crores (Annual Plan estimates). It may be recalled that as per the Seventh Plan document, the commercial losses of SEBs were projected at Rs. 4,757 crores including Rs. 7,000 crores of additional resource mobilisation for the entire Plan period. However, the actual and anticipated losses of SEBs in the first-three years of the Seventh Plan at Rs. 4,708 crores have almost touched the amount provided for the five year period of the Plan. However, in terms of the rate of return on capital (after depreciation and interest), which is also negative, there has been some improvement in that this negative ratio has declined from (—) 11.1 per per cent in 1985-86 to (—) 9.3 per cent in 1986-87 (R.E) and further to (—) 8.1 per cent in 1987-88. In this context, it may be recalled that the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, as amended in 1985, enjoins the SEBs to earn a return of not less than 3.0 per cent by way of net surplus after providing for depreciation and interest. An important factor contributing to the high level of commercial losses is the requirement for the Boards to supply electricity to rural/agricultural sector at low average tariff rates. The performance of SRTCs, the other major non-departmental undertakings, was no better. Their commercial losses turned out to be Rs. 198 crores in 1986-87 (latest estimates), a marginal improvement against the loss of Rs. 226 crores in 1985-86. The losses were expected to be somewhat lower at Rs.144 crores in 1987-88. Their rate of return on block capital was a negative 12.0 per cent in 1985-86 and a negative 9.1 per cent in 1986-87. It may be noted that during the Seventh Plan period as a whole, it was estimated that the SRTCs would incur a loss of Rs. 1,434 crores at 1984-85 rates of fares. At the same time, they were expected to raise additional revenue of about Rs. 2,200 crores, after allowing for cost over-runs. On the whole the SRTCs were required not only to wipe out their losses but also to make a positive contribution of Rs. 766 crores.

CHAPTER 7

MONETARY AND CREDIT DEVELOPMENTS

A striking feature of monetary developments during the year has been the deceleration in the growth in money supply despite pressure on Government expenditure. The expansion in net Bank Credit to Government has also been slower than in the previous year. The sharp reduction in food credit *pari passu* with a large drawdown in foodgrains stocks provided room for expansion of other credit without affecting the overall monetary balance.

7.2 Early in the current year, the Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) was raised from 37 to 37.5 per cent, effective from April 25, 1987, to facilitate the financing of plan expenditure without excessive creation of reserve money. Following the advent of drought, and as part of the overall strategy of aggregate demand management, the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) was raised from 9.5 per cent to 10 per cent effective from October 24, 1987. The SLR was also increased from 37.5 per cent to 38 per cent, effective January 2, 1988. While selective credit controls had been relaxed early in the financial year in view of positive price-output development, they were reimposed/tightened between July and October, 1987 in the case of oilseeds, vegetable oils, paddy/rice, "other foodgrains" (except wheat), cotton and kapas to combat inflationary pressures in sensitive commodities.

7.3 In July, 1987, the Credit Authorisation Scheme (CAS) was liberalized to allow for greater access to credit to meet genuine demands in production sectors without the prior sanction of the Reserve Bank. Banks were also advised to extend liberal credit facility to drought-affected farmers for second sowing or fodder cultivation as also facilities for credit rescheduling with a view to enabling them to prepare for rabi cultivation. The higher export credit refinance limits were also made available in the current year, as the base for determining export credit limit was not brought forward.

7.4 The most noteworthy feature in the evolution of sectoral credit patterns during the year was the sharp decline in food credit (by 38.9 per cent upto January 15, 1988) reflecting the policy of drawing down food stocks to augment supplies through the Public Distribution System. During this period non-food commercial credit increased by Rs. 5,944 crores as compared to Rs. 5,180 crores in the same period of 1986-87. These trends reflected the concern of monetary authorities to meet genuine credit needs of production and trade through appropriate expansion in non-food bank credit.

7.5 Effective April 1, 1987, important changes were made in the structure of interest rates of banks and postal deposits, bank credit as well as on other major financial instruments. The objectives guiding these changes were to reduce the overall cost of money in the economy and impart greater flexibility to interest rate policy.

7.6 The Working Group on Money Market, which was set up last year by the Reserve Bank to examine the possibilities of enlarging the scope of the money market and recommend specific measures for evolving other suitable money market instruments, submitted its report on January 13, 1987. The Reserve Bank has taken action to implement some of the major recommendations of the Group.

Monetary Trends during 1986-87

7.7 During 1986-87 both narrow money (M_1) and broad money (M_3) recorded faster growth than in 1985-86 (on 31st March basis). While the increase in M_1 was of the order of 16.8 per cent as compared to the increase of 10.5 per cent in 1985-86, the acceleration in the growth of M_3 was comparatively modest, from 15.9 per cent in 1985-86 to 18.6 per cent in 1986-87. The growth rate of time deposits was about the same (19.4 per cent and 19.6 per cent in the two respective periods). Among other components of M_3, currency with the public expanded by 13.3 per cent as against 10.5 per cent in the preceding year, but the growth in demand deposits was fairly substantial at 21.7 per cent as compared with the modest growth of 12.6 per cent recorded in 1985-86.

7.8 Among the sources of change in M_3, the sizeable expansion in net bank credit to Government was the leading contributory factor behind the acceleration in the growth rate of M_3 in 1986-87. Net Bank Credit to Government grew by Rs. 13,699 crores (23.5 per cent) as compared to an increase of Rs. 8,093 crores (16.1 per cent) in 1985-86, both on account of the increase in net RBI credit as well as other banks' credit to Government. In this context, it may be noted that more attractive coupon rate on Government securities, and stricter enforcement of SLR requirements on a daily basis by banks resulted

in the sharp rise in banks' holdings of Government securities during 1986-87. As regards the net Reserve Bank credit to Central Government, the increase of Rs. 7,091 crores in 1986-87 was much larger than the increase of Rs. 4,561 crores (excluding Rs. 1,628 crores of medium-term loans given to States to clear their overdrafts with the RBI) recorded in 1985-86, mainly reflecting the sharp increase in the Centre's budgetary deficit in that year. As regards States, the net RBI credit to them expanded by Rs. 516 crores in 1986-87, which was in sharp contrast to a decline of Rs. 119 crores in the preceding year. Adjusted for Rs. 1,628 crores of medium-term loan given by the Centre to the States to clear their over-drafts with the RBI, the decline in net RBI credit to State Governments in 1985-86 was Rs. 1,747 crores. The increase in net foreign exchange assets of the banking sector was somewhat larger in absolute terms at Rs. 881 crores (22.8 per cent) as compared to the increase of Rs. 737 crores (23.5 per cent) in 1985-86. The growth rate in bank credit to the commercial sector decelerated to 14.4 per cent (Rs. 11,926 crores) from 16.7 per cent (Rs. 11,850 crores) in 1985-86.

TABLE 7.1

Sources of Change in Money Stock

(Rs. crores)

	Variations during			
	1985-86 March 31 to March 31	1986-87 March 31 to March 31	1986-87 March 31 to January 16 P	1987-88 March 31 to January 15 P
1	2	3	4	5
I. M_1 (Money supply with the public)	4,180 (10.5)	7,420 (16.8)	5,086 (11.5)	5,311 (10.3)
II. M_3 (Aggregate monetary resources)	16,322 (15.9)	22,030 (18.6)	18,574 (15.7)	20,395 (14.5)
(i) Currency with the public	2,387 (10.5)	3,323 (13.3)	2,562 (10.2)	3,974 (14.0)
(ii) Demand deposits with banks	2,099 (12.6)	4,077 (21.7)	2,672 (14.3)	1,370 (6.0)
(iii) Time deposits with banks	12,142 (19.4)	14,610 (19.6)	13,488 (18.1)	15,084 (16.9)
(iv) 'Other' deposits with RBI	—506	20	—148	—33
III. Sources of change in M_3(1+2+3+4—5)				
1. Net Bank Credit to Government (a+b)	8,093 (16.1)	13,699 (23.5)	12,852 (22.0)	11,991 (16.6)
(a) RBI's net credit to Government (i+ii)	4,442	7,607	6,997	6,761
(i) To Central Government	6,189	7,091	7,472	7,553
(ii) To State Governments	—1,747	516	—475	—792
(b) Other banks' credit to Government	3,651	6,092	5,855	5,230
2. Bank credit to commercial sector (a+b)	11,850 (16.7)	11,926 (14.4)	6,920 (8.4)	6,708 (7.1)
(a) RBI's credit to commercial sector*	300	342	356	413
(b) Other banks' credit to commercial sector	11,550	11,584	6,564	6,295
3. Net Foreign Exchange Assets of banking sector	737 (23.5)	881 (22.8)	—111 (—2.9)	—59 (—1.2)
4. Government's Currency Liabilities to the public	163 (21.0)	252 (26.8)	122 (13.0)	94 (7.9)
5. Banking sector's Net non-monetary Liabilities other than Time Deposits (a+b)	4,521 (19.9)	4,728 (17.3)	1,209 (4.4)	—1,661 (—5.2)
(a) Net non-monetary liabilities of RBI	2,085	2,737	1,535	100
(b) Net non-monetary liabilities of other banks (residual).	2,436	1,991	—326	—1,761

P— Provisional.

*Excludes, since the establishment of NABARD, its refinance to banks.

NOTES : 1. Figures may not add up to totals because of rounding.

2. Figures in brackets are percentage variations.

3. Reserve Bank data are on the basis of closure of Government Accounts.

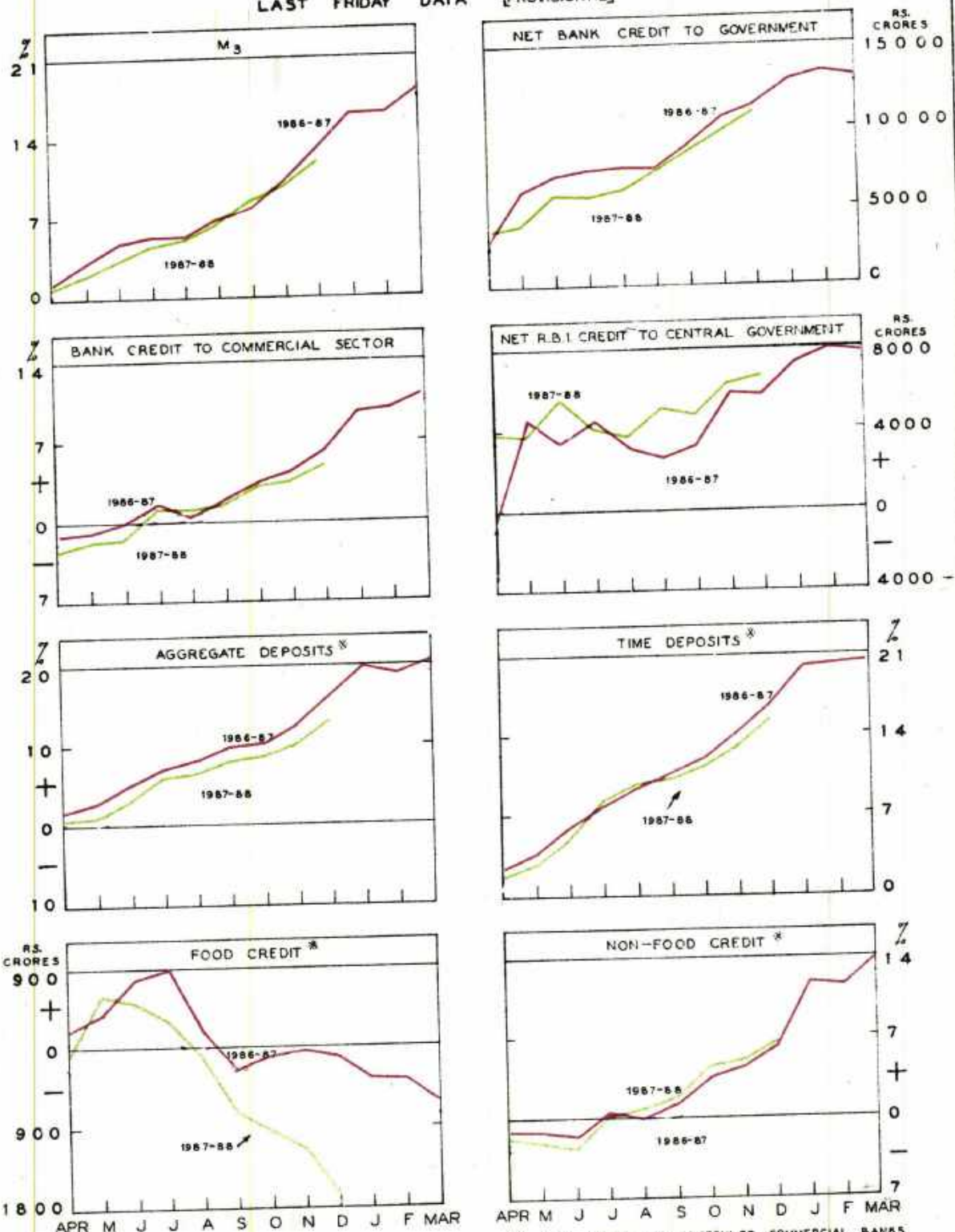
7.9 The scheduled commercial banks' data show that their aggregate deposits had risen by 20.1 per cent in 1986-87, which was 2 percentage points more than the increase of 18.1 per cent recorded in 1985-86. This was due to a marked acceleration in the growth of demand deposits in 1986-87 to 22.6 per cent from 12.2 per cent in 1985-86. The growth in time deposits, however, remained unchanged at 19.5 per cent. The rate of expansion in gross bank credit, on the other hand, decelerated to 13.5 per cent from 16 per cent in 1985-86, the main reason being a return flow of food credit of Rs. 1,295 crores into the banking system, following the grant of a loan of Rs. 1,200 crores by the Central Government to the Food Corporation of India (FCI) for the maintenance of buffer stocks of foodgrains. Non-food credit, however, increased by 17.6 per cent in 1986-87 which was marginally higher than the increase of 17.4 per cent recorded in the preceding year.

Monetary Trends during 1987-88

7.10 In the current year so far, (i.e. upto January 15, 1988) the growth in broad money (M_3) has been slightly lower (14.5 per cent) than the growth of 15.7

GROWTH IN SELECTED MONETARY INDICATORS

LAST FRIDAY DATA [PROVISIONAL]



* DATA RELATE TO SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS

NOTE:- BASE YEAR DATA FOR MARCH 31 ST.

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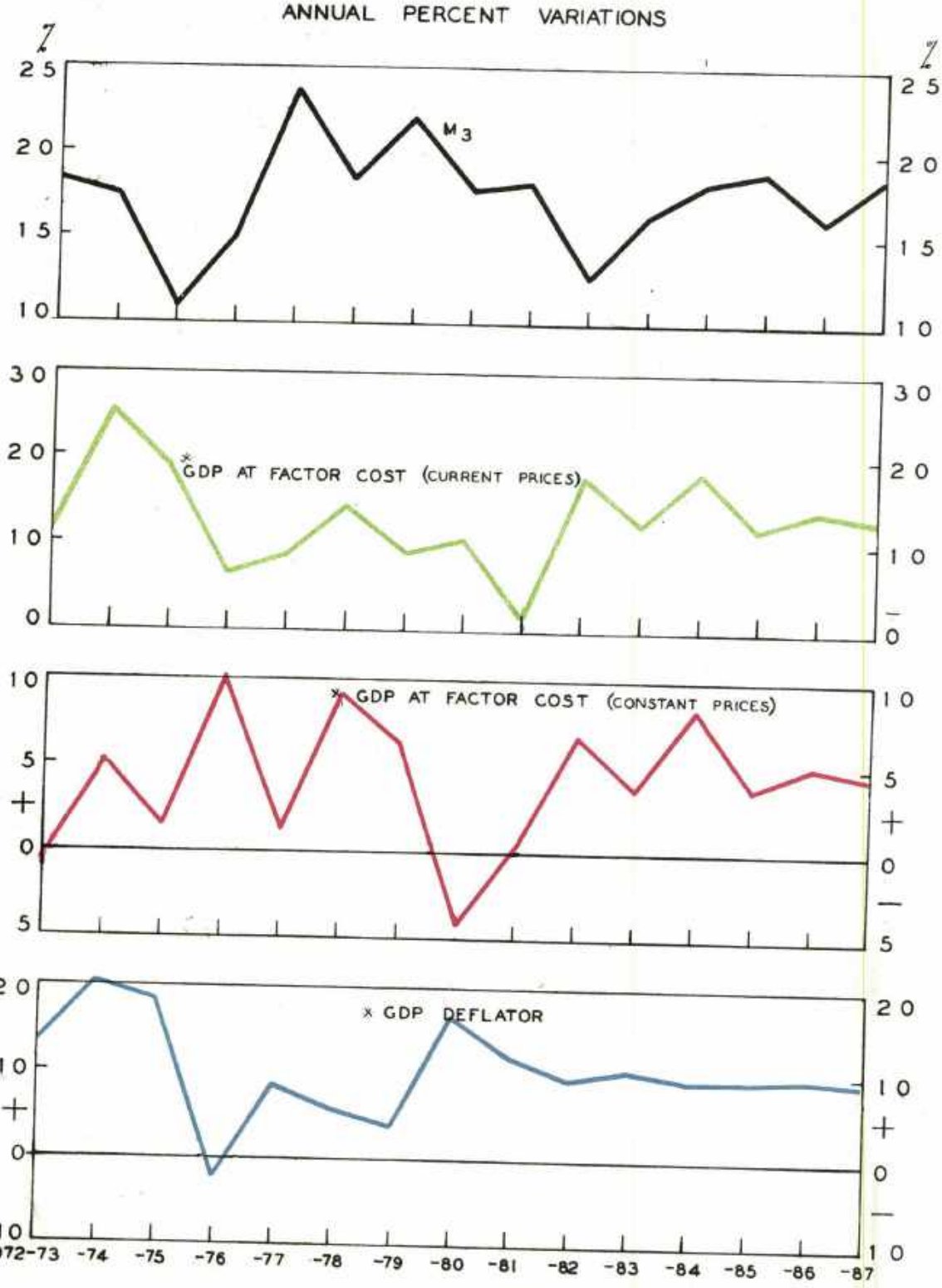
MGIP(PLU)MRND-566/1YP/87-88

MONEY OUTPUT AND PRICES

ANNUAL PERCENT VARIATIONS



MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

* FIGURES FROM 1980-81 ARE BASED ON NEW SERIES

per cent in the corresponding period of 1986-87, though in absolute terms the expansion was larger. Component-wise, currency with the public rose at a higher rate of 14.0 per cent as against a rise of 10.2 per cent in 1986-87. On the other hand, time deposits recorded a growth rate of 16.9 per cent, which was somewhat lower than the increase of 18.1 per cent in 1986-87 (upto January 16, 1987). As regards demand deposits, there was a steep deceleration in its growth during the current financial year so far, the growth rate working out to only 6.0 per cent as against 14.3 per cent in the comparable period of 1986-87. The deceleration in the growth rate of demand deposits is apparently due to portfolio management being resorted to by the banks in the form of providing buy-back arrangements to the holders of Government securities.

7.11 The main factor responsible for a slightly lower rate of expansion in M_3 this year so far (upto January 15, 1988) is the relatively modest growth of 16.6 per cent (Rs. 11,991 crores) in net bank credit to Government against the increase of 22.0 per cent (Rs. 12,852 crores) in the corresponding period of 1986-87. The other factor moderating growth of M_3 in 1987-88, so far, has been the slower increase in bank credit to the commercial sector (7.1 per cent as against 8.4 per cent in 1986-87), due in large part to the sharp decline in food credit, resulting from the draw-down in food-stocks. However, the decline in net foreign exchange assets this year has so far been lower at Rs. 59 crores, as against the decline of Rs. 111 crores in the corresponding period of 1986-87. In other words, the moderating effect of declining foreign assets on M_3 growth has been lower this year so far relative to the same period of the previous year.

7.12 The lower increase in net bank credit to Government this year so far has been due to a comparatively smaller expansion in both the net Reserve Bank credit and other banks' credit to Government. The expansion in net RBI credit at Rs. 6,761 crores so far compares favourably with that of Rs. 6,997 crores between March 31, 1986 and January 16,1987. The increase in other banks' credit to Government was much lower at Rs. 5,230 crores in relation to the increase of Rs. 5,855 crores in 1986-87. While State Governments paid back to the Reserve Bank Rs. 792 crores of credit during March 31, 1987 and January 15, 1988, the Centre's indebtedness to Reserve Bank increased by Rs. 7,553 crores, which was marginally higher than the increase of Rs. 7,472 crores in the same period of 1986-87.

7.13 Selected indicators pertaining to scheduled commercial banks' financial operations are presented in Table 7.2. Their aggregate deposits have grown by 15.0 per cent between March 31, 1987 and January 15, 1988 as against 18.3 per cent in the comparable period of 1986-87. This lower rate of expansion in aggregate deposits is basically due to the substantially smaller rise of 5.4 per cent in demand deposits in the current year as against 15.4 per cent in the last year (upto January 16, 1987). Time deposits have also shown a lower expansion of 17.2 per cent this year as compared to 18.9 per cent last year. Total bank credit has also recorded a modest growth of 6.4 per cent relative to the growth of 8.0 per cent recorded in the same period last year. Because of the severe drought conditions this year, food procurement has been lower and the release of food stocks through the Public Distribution System has been stepped up, resulting in a sharp decline of Rs. 1,791 crores in food credit between March 31, 1987 and January 15, 1988, as compared to a decline of Rs. 596 crores in the same p ' d last year. The rate of expansion in non-food credit has also been a shade lower at 9.9 per cent in the current year so far, compared to the rise of 10.1 per cent in the same period of 1986-87 though there was a small rise in absolute terms.

TABLE 7.2

Scheduled Commercial Banks : Variations in Selected Indicators

(Rupees crores)

	Variations during@			
	1985-86	1986-87	1986-87 Upto January 16, 1987*	1987-88 Upto January 15, 1988*
1	2	3	4	5
1. Aggregate Deposits (a + b)	+13133	+17228	+15651	+15407
(a) Demand Deposits	+1756	+3640	+2478	+1069
(b) Time Deposits	+11377	+13588	+13173	+14338
2. Borrowings from R.B.I.	—943	+348	—315	—14
3. Cash in hand and balances with R.B.I. (a + b)	+864	+3231	+3040	+3761
(a) Cash in hand	+231	+24	—53	+65
(b) Balances with R.B.I.	+633	+3207	+3093	+3696
4. Net balances with R.B.I. [3 (b) — 2]	+1576	+2859	+3408	+3710
5. Money at call and short notice	—67	+1725	+671	—950
6. Gross Bank Credit (a + b)	+7869	+7706	+4584	+4153
(a) Public food procurement credit	+293	—1295	—596	—1791

1	2	3	4	5
(b) Non-food bank credit	+7576	9001	+5180	+5944
Of which :				
to priority sector£	+3157	+3493	..	..
7. Investments in Government and other approved securities (a + b)	+5666	+8276	+7736	+7292
(a) Government securities	+3549	+5984	+5783	+5153
(b) Other approved securities	+2117	+2292	+1953	+2139
8. Balances with other banks in current account	+418	—369	—632	—22
9. Credit-deposit ratio†	66.6	62.9	60.8	58.2
10. Non-food credit-deposit ratio†	59.7	58.4	55.6	55.8
11. Investment-deposit ratio†	35.7	37.8	37.8	39.0

@ Based on March 31 data.
*Provisional.
..Not available.
†Percentage at the end of the period.
£Data relate to 50 banks which account for 95 per cent of gross bank credit. Variations are based on last Friday data.

7.14 As a result of relatively lower growth in bank credit, the credit-deposit ratio on January 15, 1988 has declined to 58.2 per cent from 60.8 per cent prevailing a year ago. The non-food credit-deposit ratio remains unchanged at around 56 per cent. Investment-deposit ratio has increased from 37.8 per cent to 39.0 per cent during this period.

Reserve Money

7.15 According to the Chakravarty Committee, a fairly stable and strong relationship is found between the reserve money and the money stock (M_3), especially if reserve money is adjusted for changes in cash-reserve ratio. Net RBI credit to Government, which is the most important source of reserve money and which is basically influenced by the budgetary deficit of the Central and State Governments constituted 83 per cent of the total reserve money at the end of March 1971. It has been almost continuously rising since then and as on 31st March 1987, the ratio stood at 103.3 per cent.

TABLE 7.3
Sources of Change in Reserve Money

	Out-standing as on Mar. 31, 1984 (Rs. crores)	Variations during+									
		1984-85		1985-86		1986-87		1986-87 March 31 to Jan. 16, 1987 P		1987-88 March 31 to Jan. 15, 1988 P	
		Rs. crs.	Per-cent	Rs. crs.	Per-cent	Rs. crs.	Per-cent	Rs. crs.	Per-cent	Rs. crs.	Per-cent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Net RBI credit to Govt.	26,810	7,426	27.7	4,442	13.0	7,607	19.7	6,997	18.1	6,761	14.6
2. RBI credit to banks£	2,771	403	14.5	—712	—22.4	298	12.1	—382	—15.5	612	22.2
3. RBI credit to commercial sector*	2,380	372	15.6	300	10.9	342	11.2	356	11.7	413	12.2
4. Net foreign exchange assets of RBI	1,624	1,275	78.5	841	29.0	881	23.6	—111	—3.0	—59	—1.3
5. Government's currency liabilities to the public	719	58	8.1	163	21.0	252	26.8	122	13.0	94	7.9
6. Net non-monetary liabilities of RBI	5,311	3,311	62.3	2,085	24.2	2,737	25.6	1,535	14.3	100	0.7
7. Reserve Money (1+2+3+4+5—6)	28,993	6,223	21.5	2,949	8.4	6,643	17.4	5,447	14.3	7,721	17.2

+=Variations are worked out on the basis of March 31 data after closure of Government accounts.
P=Provisional
£=Includes claims on NABARD.
*=Excludes, since the establishment of NABARD, its refinance to banks.
Note : Figures may not add up to totals because of rounding.

7.16 Reserve money recorded a rise of 17.4 per cent in 1986-87 (on 31st March basis) as against the increase of only 8.4 per cent in 1985-86. Source-wise, a larger expansion in net RBI credit to Government in 1986-87 (Rs. 7,607 crores) than in 1985-86 (Rs. 4,442 crores) was the main contributory factor to the higher growth in reserve money. Movements in RBI credit to banks also aggravated the growth in reserve money. In sharp contrast to a decline of Rs. 712 crores in 1985-86, RBI credit to banks recorded an increase of Rs. 298 crores in 1986-87. Component-wise, a large growth in currency held by the public (13.3 per cent increase in 1986-87, as against 10.5 per cent in 1985-86), as well as in the banks' deposits with the Reserve Bank (28.5 per cent and 5.6 per cent increase in the two periods respectively) mainly explain the faster growth in reserve money in 1986-87.

7.17 In the current year so far (i.e. between March 31, 1987 and January 15, 1988), reserve money has recorded a faster growth of 17.2 per cent compared to 14.3 per cent increase in the same period last year. Among the main factors contributing to this higher growth are : (i) expansion in RBI credit to banks in sharp contrast to a substantial decline in the same period last year; (ii) a lower decline in RBI's foreign exchange assets in comparison with last year; and (iii) a negligible growth in the non-monetary liabilities of RBI (0.7 per cent as against 14.3 per cent last year). However, the net RBI credit to Government in the current year so far has recorded an increase of 14.6 per cent (Rs. 6,761 crores) which is lower than the increase of 18.1 per cent (Rs. 6,997 crores) in the corresponding period of 1986-87.

Trends in Sectoral Deployment of Credit

7.18 Apart from regulating the overall level of credit in the economy, the objective of credit policy is to promote an effective use of credit and also to enlarge the spectrum of borrowers covered by bank credit keeping in view the national priorities laid down from time to time. One important criterion in this regard is the share of the priority sector in the total net bank credit at a given point of time. Table 7.4 presents the broad sectoral pattern of the incremental credit deployed by 50 scheduled commercial banks, which account for about 95 per cent of the total gross bank credit. The latest available data indicate that credit to priority sector, which constituted 40.8 per cent of the total net bank credit at the end of 1985-86 and had increased to 42.2 per cent by the end of 1986-87 moved up further to 44.0 per cent by end of September, 1987. This compares with the national target of 40 per cent. In 1986-87, the credit to the priority sector had risen by Rs. 3,493 crores, of which Rs. 1,530 crores (44 per cent) was accounted for by agriculture and Rs. 1,287 crores (36.8 per cent) by small scale industries. The other priority sectors, such as the weaker sections, small transport operators, rural artisans and self-employed persons claimed nearly a fifth of the increase in the total credit to the priority sector. A striking feature of the sectoral deployment of credit during 1986-87 was almost no growth in bank credit to the wholesale trade (other than food procurement), whereas a year earlier, this sector had recorded a growth of 15.7 per cent. The growth in bank credit to medium and large industries also decelerated from 16.8 per cent in 1985-86 to 15.7 per cent in 1986-87. However, the expansion in export credit was substantial (Rs. 737 crores) in 1986-87 as against the increase of Rs. 294 crores in 1984-85 and only Rs. 74 crores in 1985-86. It may be recalled that in 1986-87 uniform rates of interest on pre-shipment credit for all commodities for export came to replace the earlier varying rates according to commodities. As a measure for boosting exports,

TABLE 7.4

Sectoral Deployment of Gross Bank Credit

On the last Friday basis	Variations during									
	1984-85		1985-86		1986-87		April-Sept. 1986		April-Sept. 1987	
	Rs. crores	Per cent	Rs. crores	Per cent	Rs. crores	Per cent	Rs. crores	Per cent	Rs. crores	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
I. Gross Bank Credit	7535	18.6	7257	15.1	7330	13.3	1050	1.9	1569	2.5
1. Public Food Procurement	1643	..	—130	..	—431	..	—65	..	—1380	..
2. Gross Non-food Credit (a+b+c+d)	5892	16.2	7387	17.5	7761	15.6	1115	2.2	2949	5.1
(a) Priority Sector (i+ii+iii)	3510	23.6	3157	17.1	3493	16.2	1112	5.2	1544	6.2
(i) Agriculture	1516	24.7	1398	18.3	1530	16.9	618	6.8	648	6.1
(ii) Small Scale Industry	1165	21.4	1204	18.2	1287	16.5	313	4.0	525	5.8
(iii) Other Priority Sectors	829	25.1	555	13.4	676	14.4	181	3.9	371	6.9
(b) Industry (Medium and Large)	1318	9.0	2683	16.8	2930	15.7	198	1.1	1019	4.7
(c) Wholesale Trade (Other than food procurement) (i+ii+iii+iv)	306	13.1	417	15.7	6	0.2	—346	—11.3	—37	—1.2
(i) Cotton Corporation of India	—58	—30.0	25	18.5	—51	—31.9	—45	—28.1	—109	—100.0
(ii) Food Corporation of India (Fertiliser)	—75	—31.1	—25	—15.1	8	5.7	9	6.4	10	6.7
(iii) Jute Corporation of India	67	136.7	11	9.5	71	55.9	19	15.0	—31	—15.7
(iv) Other Trade	372	20.0	406	18.2	—22	—0.8	—329	—12.5	93	3.6
(d) Other Sectors	758	16.7	1139	21.3	1332	20.7	151	2.4	423	5.5
II. Export Credit (Included under item 2)	294	14.6	74	3.2	737	30.6	160	6.6	346	11.0
Priority Sector Advances as percentage of the Net Bank Credit (including PCs) in the last month of the period		39.8		40.8		42.2		42.2		44.0

Notes : 1. Data are provisional and relate to 50 scheduled commercial banks which account for about 95 per cent of the bank credit. Gross bank credit data include bills rediscounted with RBI, IDBI, Exim Bank and other approved financial institutions and Participation Certificates. Net Bank Credit data are exclusive of bills rediscounted with RBI, IDBI, Exim Bank and other approved financial institutions.

2. PCs—Participation Certificates.

interest rates on export credit were lowered by 2.5 percentage points with effect from August 1, 1986. While the interest subsidy available to the banks was doubled from 1.5 per cent to 3 per cent, interest rate on Reserve Bank's export refinance was reduced from 10 to 9 per cent.

7.19 For the current year, the data for sectoral deployment of credit are available only upto September, 1987. Apart from the share of the priority sector, as stated earlier, registering an increase during this period another important feature was the continued expansion in export credit (11.0 per cent compared to 6.6 per cent in the first half year of 1986-87), which was in keeping with the policy objective of export promotion.

Developments in Credit Policy

7.20 Controlled monetary expansion continued to be the central theme of credit policy in the current year keeping in view the important role of money and credit in a developing economy such as ours. On the demand side, money supply creates liquid assets and generates demand for goods and services. Though there is no one to one correspondence between changes in money supply and the price level, it has been observed by the Chakravarty Committee that variations in money supply find reflection in the price level over a period of time, if expansion in money supply becomes disproportionate to real output growth. On the supply side, however, money plays an important role as credit (financial input) for production and if credit expansion is unduly restrained, it may have adverse consequences on production. Increasing monetisation of the economy also calls for some monetary and credit expansion.

7.21 The note of caution against the growth of excessive liquidity was struck at the beginning of the year when the Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) was raised from 37 per cent to 37.5 per cent, effective from April 25, 1987. The upward revision in SLR was aimed at providing resources for public sector investment without excessive creation of reserve money. Earlier, effective from February 28, 1987, the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) on banks' net demand and time liabilities [excluding Foreign Currency (Non-Resident) (FCNR) Accounts and Non-Resident (External) (NRE) Rupee Accounts] had been raised from 9.0 per cent to 9.5 per cent. Moreover, the decision for release of the second instalment equivalent to Rs. 248 crores of impounded cash balances of scheduled commercial banks through incremental CRR between January 14, 1977 and October 31, 1980 was rescinded in March 1987. The CRR applicable on FCNR deposit liabilities was also raised from 3 per cent to 9.5 per cent, effective from May 23, 1987.

7.22 To impart flexibility in interest rate policy as also to reduce the cost of money, both lending and deposit rates were revised from April 1, 1987 (this is discussed in a separate Section elsewhere in this Chapter).

7.23 During the early part of the year, the process of rationalisation of selective credit controls was carried further and the minimum margins in respect of "other foodgrains", pulses, released stocks of sugar, gur and khandsari were reduced by 15 percentage points, effective from April 1, 1987. For commodities in respect of which there was a stipulation on the level of credit based on the three-year period 1981-82 to 1983-84 (November-October), the base was brought forward to 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85, also from April 1, 1987.

7.24 After an exhaustive review of the Credit Authorisation Scheme (CAS), the Reserve Bank, in July 1987, decided that parties who broadly comply with the prescribed discipline should be treated differently from those who do not. Accordingly, banks were permitted to release the entire amount of additional limits sanctioned by their Board of Directors without prior approval of the Reserve Bank in respect of parties who comply with the requirements of CAS relating to (i) method of lending; (ii) information system; and (iii) inventory/receivable norms. Further, for parties who conform to the requirements (i) and (ii), banks will have the discretion of relaxing the norms upto 20 per cent of the standard norms/past trends and such cases also need not be referred to the Reserve Bank for prior approval of enhanced credit limits. These and other decisions are expected to reduce the number of CAS cases to be referred to the Reserve Bank by about 35 per cent. Where cases have still to be referred to the Reserve Bank, the existing limit for temporary accommodation by banks upto three months has been raised substantially, *i.e.*, upto not exceeding 25 per cent of the existing packing credit limits and 10 per cent of the existing working capital (other than packing credit) limits, subject to an overall ceiling of Rs. 4 crores as against Rs. 2 crores hitherto. In addition to these discretionary powers, banks are permitted to sanction a separate additional inland bill limit for a period not exceeding 3 months upto an amount equivalent to 10 per cent of the existing bill limit, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 2 crores, as against Rs. 1 crore permitted since April 1, 1987.

7.25 Revised instructions were issued to banks for ensuring closer co-ordination between them and the financial institutions in dealing with sick industrial units with a view to expediting decisions on measures for their rehabilitation and their implementation.

Fresh guidelines were issued to strengthen lending under consortium arrangements which provide for automaticity about the selection of the lead bank under multiple financing arrangements and envisage a pivotal role to be played by the lead bank. While "Single Window Concept" which was initiated last year for rupee loans only, came to be extended to cover the opening of letters of credit for foreign currency loans as well, the matter of extending this concept for lending under consortium arrangements is being examined.

7.26 Following the drought in the current year, in August, 1987 the Reserve Bank advised the banks to provide financial assistance to the affected farmers/persons on a priority basis in order to enable them to undertake a second sowing, raise an alternative short duration crop or fodder cultivation. The banks were further advised to allow conversion of short-term loans into medium-term loans as also to reshedule investment credit in case of a complete loss of crops. In addition, banks were to provide loans for minor irrigation and setting up of fair price shops. The limit of consumption loans to small and marginal farmers and other weaker sections of the society was doubled from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500. The banks were also advised that in case a bank faces temporary resources constraint in extending assistance to affected persons, it may approach Reserve Bank of India for accommodation under the existing refinance facilities.

7.27 The banks were further advised in September, 1987 that in the case of farmers affected by drought for three or more years in sucession, they may defer, on merits of each case, recovery of the amounts falling due on account of principal and interest in the current year (July 1987-June 1988) for a period of 2 years or till the next normal year, whichever is earlier. Besides, banks should not charge penal interest in these cases nor should they compound the interest on dues postponed. Banks should also ensure that in the case of short-term loans the total interest payable by small and marginal farmers does not exceed the principal amount. Banks have also been advised that the lead bank machinery in the concerned districts should be activated and immediate meetings of the District Consultative Committee (DCC) should be held. The progress in implementing the action plan should be monitored closely by the standing committee by holding special mid-month meetings. This is to be reviewed by the DCC. In all the affected States, the nature of assistance to be extended to the affected persons would also be discussed on an urgent basis by the State Level Bankers Committee. Regional Managers of the banks have to pay special attention and oversee the performance of each of the branches under their control in rendering assistance on the basis of the agreed programme allotted to them. They should be able to visit all the bank branches in the affected areas and review the progress and provide necessary guidance.

7.28 In October, 1987 banks were advised to charge a rate of interest of 10 per cent on short-term loans upto Rs. 5,000 each in case of farmers who have suffered three or more consecutive droughts/floods and whose loans have been converted/rescheduled. This rate is applicable for each of the years converted/rescheduled in 1987-88 and to be repaid in future years as per the instalments fixed, within due dates.

TABLE 7.5

Minimum Margins on Bank Advances Against Stocks of Commodities covered under Selective Credit Controls

(Percentages)

Commodities	Effective April 1, 1987			Effective October 19, 1987		
	Against stocks		Against warehouse receipts	Against stocks		Against warehouse receipts
	Processing units/mills	Others		Processing units/mills	Others	
1. Paddy/rice	X	X	X	45	60	45
2. Other foodgrains (other than paddy/rice and wheat)	30	45	30	45	60	45
3. Pulses	30	45	30	45	60	45
4. Oilseeds :						
(a) Groundnut, rapeseed/mustard seed, linseed, castorseed and all imported oilseeds	30	45	30	45	60	45
(b) Cottonseed	X	X	X	45	60	45
5. Vegetable oils :						
(a) Groundnut oil, rapeseed/mustard oil, linseed oil, castor oil, vanaspati and imported vegetable oils	30*	60	45	45*	75	60
(b) Cottonseed Oil	X	X	X	45*	75	60
6. Cotton and Kapas	X	X	X	X	45	30
7. Sugar :						
(a) Buffer	0	—	—	0	—	—
(b) Unreleased stocks	17.5	—	—	17.5	—	—
(c) Released	60	60	45	60	60	45
8. Gur and Khandsari	30	60	45	30	60	45

X : Completely exempt from all the stipulations of Selective Credit Controls.

* : Applicable to registered oil mills and vanaspati manufacturers.

— : Not applicable.

7.29 After a review of price-output developments, selective credit controls on a number of sensitive commodities were tightened with a view to preventing the use of bank credit for speculative purposes. The minimum margins on bank advances against the stocks of oilseeds and vegetable oils (including vanaspati) were raised from July 15, 1987 and all advances against paddy/rice, and raw cotton and kapas which were exempted from selective credit controls, were brought under selective credit controls, effective from August 17, 1987. A minimum margin of 30 per cent was fixed for bank advances against paddy/rice in the case of mills/processing units and against warehouse receipts and 45 per cent in the case of 'others'. Margins on bank advances against all varieties of cotton and kapas were fixed at 30 per cent against warehouse receipts and 45 per cent in respect of 'others'. Mills, however, remained exempt from these controls. In addition to margin stipulations, credit ceilings were also imposed at the same time. Bank advances against oilseeds and vegetable oils were placed under a ceiling equivalent to 85 per cent (as against 100 per cent earlier) of the peak level of credit maintained by any party in any of the three years i.e., 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 (October-November). Similar ceiling for advances against paddy/rice and advances against cotton and kapas was fixed at 100 per cent. Banks were advised by the Reserve Bank in the third week of September, 1987 to exercise a greater caution while providing credit against turmeric and other condiments, like chillies. A further tightening of credit controls was effected in October, 1987 when the minimum margins in respect of paddy/rice, pulses and "other foodgrains" (excluding paddy/rice and wheat) were raised across the board by 15 percentage points. Cash credit to the sugar industry was limited to the last season's level, and the advances to wholesale and retail outlets under the fair price distribution system continued to be exempt from selective credit controls. Table 7.5 indicates the existing margins on advances against the commodities subject to selective credit controls.

7.30 The busy season credit policy for 1987-88 (announced on October 17, 1987) stressed the need for preventing excessive monetary expansion and for containing inflationary pressures, while at the same time fully meeting the credit requirements of agriculture, industry and exports. To achieve the former, the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) was raised from 9.5 per cent to 10 per cent of net demand and time liabilities with effect from October 24, 1987. The CRR in respect of NRE and FCNR Accounts was, however, unchanged. Banks which attain an overall CRR of 15 per cent (including the incremental CRR) are by law, not required to maintain a higher ratio.

7.31 In the field of export refinance, as a part of the busy season policy package it was decided not to bring forward the base for determining the level of such refinance. This means that the banks would continue to be provided refinance equivalent to 100 per cent of the increase in export credit over monthly average level of the year 1984. This implies that export refinance limits are Rs. 430 crores higher than the level of such limits if the base had been brought forward to the average monthly level of export credit for the year 1986.

7.32 An assessment of monetary and credit trends towards the end of 1987 revealed that there would continue to be some excess liquidity even after the seasonal credit requirements of the busy season are fully met. With a view to moderating the growth of liquidity without affecting the credit requirements necessary to support output, the SLR for scheduled commercial banks was raised from 37.5 per cent to 38 per cent on net demand and time liabilities, with effect from January 2, 1988. However, the SLR remained unchanged at 25 per cent for both Non-Resident (External) Rupee Accounts and Foreign Currency (Non-Resident) Accounts.

Structure of Interest Rates

7.33 While reviewing the level and structure of interest rates, the Chakravarty Committee had emphasised that in the present stage of development of the Indian money and capital markets, a fair degree of regulation of interest rates was required for an orderly mobilisation of financial savings for purposes of economic development as also for the viability of the operations of the banks. Even so, the Committee felt the need for modifications in the "administered" interest rate system so that the Government as a major borrower can raise substantial resources for plan investment in schemes/projects of rural development and infrastructural facilities with long gestation periods and the banks can also mobilise adequate financial savings from small savers, in particular, by offering them attractive real return on their deposits.

7.34 It may be recalled that in 1986-87 the interest rate structure was left untouched, except that in keeping with falling interest rates abroad, interest rates on Foreign Currency (Non-Resident) Accounts (FCNR) Accounts were reduced and that in order to promote exports, interest rates on both export credit and export refinance were revised downwards. In the current year, however, changes were made, effective from April 1, 1987 in the structure of interest rates with a view to reducing the cost of money and

imparting flexibility to interest rate policy. The reduction in lending rates provided relief to many categories of borrowers for whom the interest rates had been raised sharply earlier. All lending rates of scheduled commercial banks prescribed at levels above 15 per cent were reduced by 1 percentage point, which will benefit agriculture, certain public sector procurement agencies and industry, including small industry. The maximum deposit rate was reduced from 11 per cent to 10 per cent and this was made applicable to deposits with a maturity of two years and above. Interest rate on deposits of one year and above but less than 2 years was consequently adjusted and raised from 8.5 per cent to 9.0 per cent. Thus, the shortening of the maturity structure should facilitate easier adjustment of bank interest rates in response to changing circumstances. Earlier, substantial deposits were for fixed three and five year terms, which introduced an element of rigidity in the structure of lending and deposit rates.

7.35 Changes were also made in the interest rates applicable to other financial instruments. The maximum interest rate payable on issues of convertible and non-convertible debentures, company deposits, and public sector bonds as well as the interest rates on National Savings Certificates were reduced by one percentage point. The maturity period of Indira Vikas Patra was extended to 5½ years from 5 years, implying thereby a reduction in yield from 14.9 per cent to 13.4 per cent per annum. In the case of Post Office Time Deposits, the reduction from 11.5 per cent to 11.0 per cent, was effected only in the case of five year deposits.

7.36 As regards FCNR Accounts, in line with the interest rate changes abroad the Reserve Bank effected changes from time to time-on April 7, May 25, October 12, November 30, 1987 and again on February 8, 1988. The interest rates on those deposits are kept at levels attractive for Non-Resident Indians to place deposits under the scheme. The interest rate on Non-Resident (External) Rupee (NRE) Accounts was revised only in respect of the maturity of 6 months and above but less than one year on October 12, 1987.

7.37 The comparative structure of interest rate for some important categories prior to and from April 1, 1987 is given in Table 7.6.

Working Group on Money Market

7.38 In the last year's Economic Survey, a reference was made to the setting up of a Working Group by the Reserve Bank to examine the possibilities of

TABLE 7.6

Structure of Interest Rates : Some Selected Categories

(Percent per annum)

	Prior to April 1, 1987	From April 1, 1987	
I. Scheduled Commercial Banks Deposits :			
(*i*) One year and above but less than two years	8.5	9.0	
(*ii*) Two years and above but less than three years	9.0	10.0@	
(*iii*) Three years and above but less than five years	10.0		
(*iv*) Five years and above	11.0		
II. Non-Resident (External) Rupee Accounts			
(*i*) 6 months and above but less than one year	8.0	8.5	£
(*ii*) One year and above but less than two years	10.5	10.5	
(*iii*) Two years and above but less than three years	11.0	11.0	
(*iv*) Three years and above but less than five years	12.0	12.0	
(*v*) Five years and above	13.0	13.0	
III. Foreign Currency (Non-Resident) Accounts			
(*i*) 6 months and above but less than one year	8.5	7.5	*
(*ii*) One year and above but less than two years	10.0	8.5	
(*iii*) Two years and above but less than three years	10.5	9.25	
(*iv*) Three years only	11.0	9.5	
IV. Other Financial Instruments			
(*i*) Convertible debentures	13.5	12.5	
(*ii*) Non-Convertible debentures	15.0	14.0	
V. Post Office Saving Schemes			
(*i*) One year time deposits	9.5	9.5	
(*ii*) Two year time deposits	10.0	10.0	
(*iii*) Three year time deposits	10.5	10.5	
(*iv*) Five year time deposits	11.5	11.0	
(*v*) Five year recurring deposits	11.5	11.0	
(*vi*) National Savings Certificates (VI & VII Issues)	12.0	11.0	
VI. Bank Advances (Ceiling Rate)	17.5	16.5	

@Rate applicable on deposits with a maturity of 2 years and above.

£Effective from October 12, 1987.

*Effective from February 8, 1988.

enlarging the scope of the money market and to recommend specific measures for evolving other suitable money market instruments. This Working Group which was chaired by Shri N. Vaghul submitted its Report in January, 1987. It has made several recommendations for activation and development of the money market. Some of the important recommendations include : (i) measures to improve the operation of the call money market; (ii) development of the bills rediscounting market with a view to facilitating the emergence of a genuine bill culture in the country; (iii) introduction of a short-term commercial paper; (iv) development of an active secondary market for Government paper, especially a "182 days Treasury Bill" Refinance Facility; (v) seting up of a Finance House to deal in short-term money market instruments; and (vi) encouraging banks and private non-bank financial institutions to provide factoring services. The Group also recommended that there should be continuing development and refinement of money market instruments, and each new instrument coming into the market must be specifically approved by the Reserve Bank.

7.39 Following detailed consultations with banks and financial institutions, the Reserve Bank has taken several steps during the current year to implement the recommendations of the Working Group. Some of these are :

— In order to make bill financing attractive to borrowers, from April 1, 1987, the effective interest rate on bill discounting for categories subject to the maximum lending rate has been fixed at a rate one percentage point lower than the maximum lending rate i.e., at a level equivalent to effective interest rate of 15.5 per cent.

— The ceiling on the bill rediscounting rate has been raised from 11.5 per cent to 12.5 per cent in order to attract additional funds into rediscount market.

— Access to bill rediscounting market has been increased by selectively increasing the number of participants in the market.

— Measures taken to promote bill financing include :—

  (i) only 75 per cent of the eligible receivables of all parties subject to the Credit Authorisation Scheme (CAS) would be taken into account for financing with effect from April 1, 1988; (ii) banks have been given the discretion to sanction additional ad-hoc inland bill limits to all parties subject to CAS; and (iii) it has been stipulated that all parties subject to CAS should attain a ratio of bill acceptance to credit purchases of 25 per cent by April 1, 1988.

— With a view to imparting greater liquidity to banks' holding of 182 days Treasury Bill, a "182 Days Treasury Bill" Refinance Facility has been introduced.

— A decision has been taken to set up a Finance House jointly by the Reserve Bank of India, public sector banks and the financial institutions. Its modalities are being worked out.

Follow up on the recommendations of the Committee to Review the Working of the Monetary System

7.40 As already discussed in the Economic Survey 1986-87, the Committee to Review the Working of the Monetary System (Chakravarty Committee) felt that the present definition of the budgetary deficit did not fully reflect the Government's reliance on the net Reserve Bank credit in a particular year, since Reserve Bank's holding of dated securities were not taken into consideration in this definition. The Committee, therefore, suggested a modification of the present concept to include the entire increase in net RBI credit to Government in a given year. This recommendation was considered by Government and accepted, in principle, in the Budget speech of 1986-87. It was then stated that the modalities for effecting the change will be worked out in consultation with the Reserve Bank. The technical issues involved in estimation of the change in net Reserve Bank credit to Central Government were considered in depth, and, as reported in last year's Survey, it was found that there were several problems in estimating the increased in net Reserve Bank credit to Central Government for the current as well as the ensuing financial year, especially at the time of the preparation of the Budget in January/February. These difficulties result from (a) wide swings in the transactions in long dated securities by parties other than the Reserve Bank, because of the buy-back arrangements in such securities, particularly by those institutions which keep their accounts exclusively with the Reserve Bank, and (b) pronounced volatility in the holdings of treasury bills by the

States and the banks, depending upon variations in the liquid assets. Besides, the disparate practices in regard to the valuation of the treasury bills and the dated securities (by purchase price by RBI and the face value by the Government) contribute to the incompatibility of fiscal data with the monetary data.

7.41 Keeping in view the above technical problems in achieving one to one correspondence between the fiscal and the monetary accounts, as mentioned in the last year's Survey, a decision was taken to show the increase in net RBI credit to the Central Government as a memorandum item. This decision was implemented in the 1987-88 Central Budget documents by showing the actual increase in net RBI credit to Central Government for 1985-86, the Revised Estimates(RE) for this aggregate for 1986-87 and the Budget Estimates (BE) for 1987-88. It can be seen from the 1987-88 Budget documents that whereas for actuals 1985-86 and (RE) 1986-87 the increase in net RBI credit to Central Government differed from the budgetary deficit according to the established concept, with regard to (BE) 1987-88 they were shown as identical (i.e. Rs. 5,688 crores). This was done as a matter of convenience only because of the intrinsic difficulties, noted above, in estimating, before the start of the fiscal year, the anticipated variation in net RBI Credit to Central Government over the fiscal year for reasons other than the Government's need for such credit. Net RBI Credit to Central Government during the course of the fiscal year can fluctuate widely depending upon transactions of the State Governments, banks and others in respect of Central Government instruments. Even the holding of these securities by the Reserve Bank depends upon the timing of the floatation of market securities during the course of the year. Quite often the Reserve Bank subscribes substantially to the issue, and then unloads securities in the market over a period of time.

7.42 The experience during 1987-88 in regard to the behaviour of net Reserve Bank Credit to Central Government has confirmed that there are severe operational difficulties in estimating this variable for the year as a whole because of absence of any underlying trend in month to month fluctuations. Swings in the holdings of treasury bills by the State Governments have been particularly sharp. At the start of the current fiscal year, the States' total holdings of treasury bills were Rs. 1,268 crores, which had come down to Rs. 661 crores by end July, 1987. But thereafter, in one single month, they had risen to as high a figure as Rs. 2,179 crores. In the subsequent two months, i.e. by end October, 1987, their holdings of treasury bills again came down to Rs. 772 crores. Some measures have already been taken to reduce sharp fluctuations from week to week in the net Reserve Bank credit to Central Government. Volatility of the commercial banks' holdings of treasury bills has been substantially reduced. Further action may be necessary to reduce the volatility in the holdings of other parties.

7.43 Following the Chakravarty Committee's recommendation, and its acceptance, in principle, by the Government, regarding the setting of monetary targets at the aggregative level, the exercise to develop operationally meaningful targets and monitor them is being done in the Ministry of Finance on an experimental basis in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India. These targets are subject to revision upwards or downwards during the year to accommodate the impact of developments in the real sector of the economy, such as the one we faced during the current year. Last year's Economic Survey had elaborated the several technical problems that came in the way of developing this exercise and the criteria applied in selecting three monetary variables, namely, Aggregate Monetary Resources (M3), Net Reserve Bank Credit to Central Government (NRCCG), and Net Bank Credit to Government (NBCG), for early warning signals.

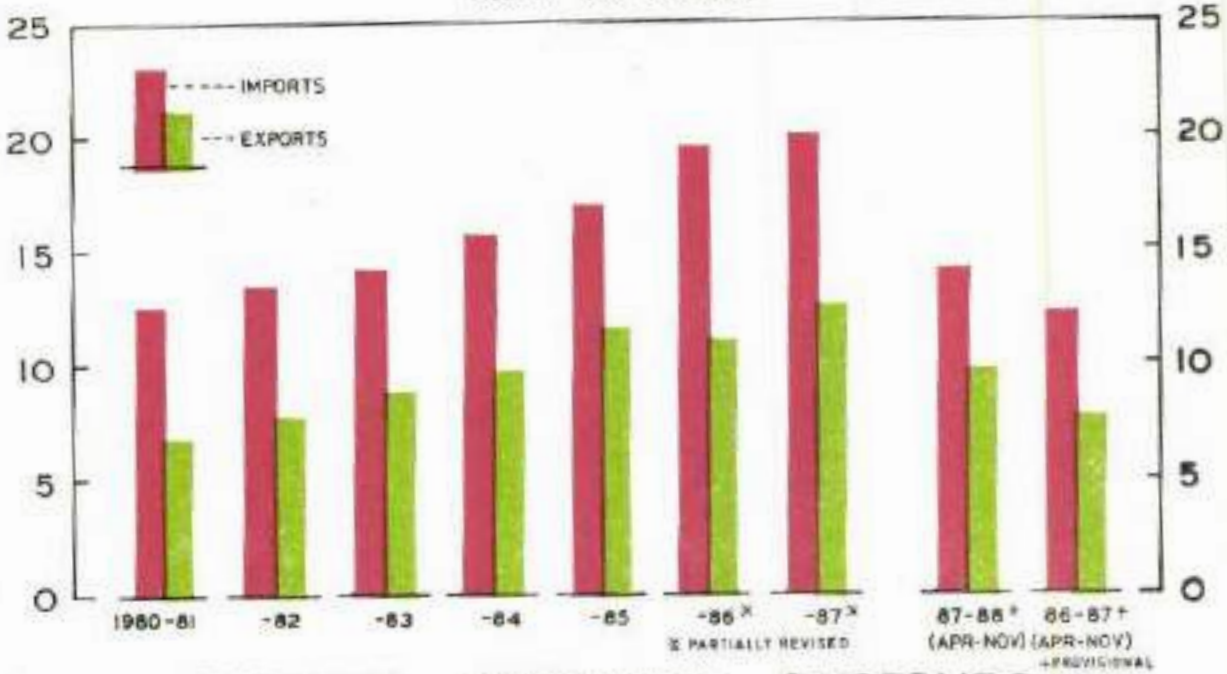
7.44 The exercise for setting the monetary targets is taken up immediately after the presentation of the Central Budget, when the two vital inputs necessary for the exercise, namely, the magnitude of the Centre's budgetary deficit as well as the level of its market borrowing programme become available. Estimates are made of credit requirements of the commercial sector. Requirements of food credit is based on the likely movements in the level of food stocks held by the public sector, while the increase in non-food credit is calculated on the expected growth in industrial output and movement in prices of industrial raw materials and final products. A view is also taken of the balance of payments position in order to determine the likely change in the net foreign exchange assets of the banking sector (net of repayment to IMF under the Extended Fund Facility).

7.45 It may be noted that since this exercise is done before the start of the fiscal year, it becomes imperative to effect suitable changes in the targets towards the end of May in the light of the availability of RBI data for March 31, after the closure of Government accounts, and of the partially revised data of

the commercial banks on the last Friday of March basis. The exercise is still in an experimental stage. It has been found that while broad projections of M_3 and aggregate deposits and credit growth can be undertaken with a certain degree of confidence, the estimates of various other variables, such as change in net bank credit to Government, is fraught with several technical problems because of transactions in Central Government securities (including the treasury bills) by certain parties other than the Reserve Bank. There are also several uncertain factors. The behaviour of the monsoon becomes known only towards the end of August, and at times, there are substantial additional expenditure proposals later in the year, such as occurred last year when the Fourth Pay Commission's recommendations were implemented.

FOREIGN TRADE

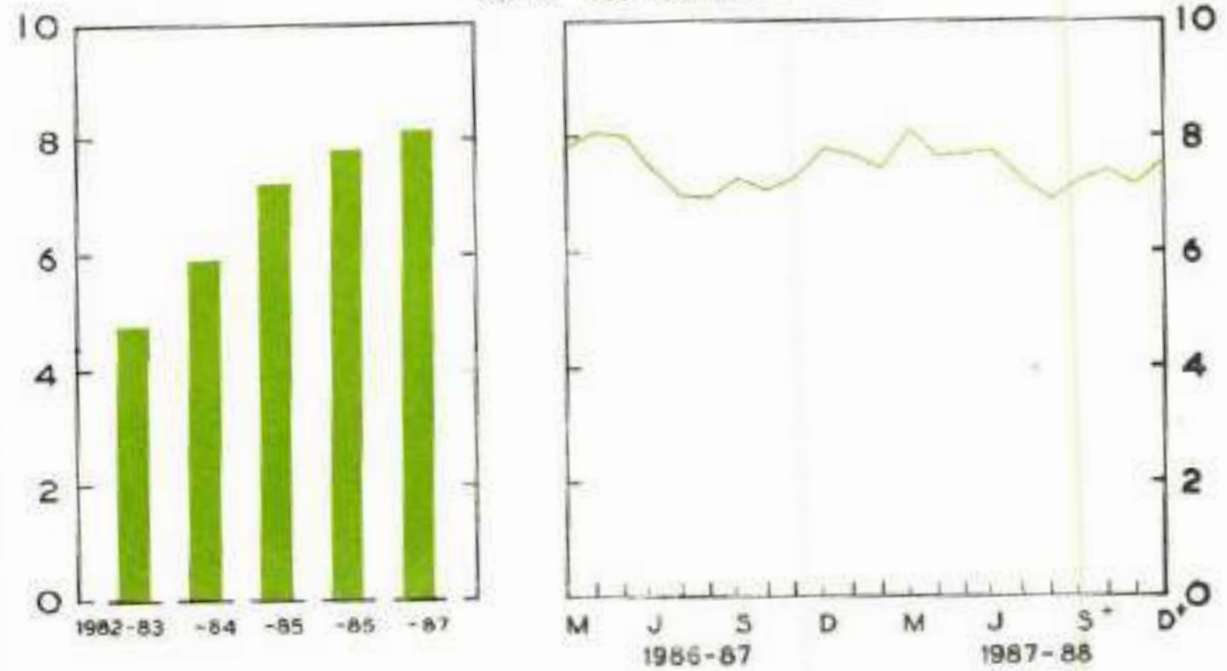
RS. IN '000 CRORES



FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES

(INCLUDING GOLD & SDRs)

RS. IN '000 CRORES



MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

+ PROVISIONAL

MOF(PLG)MISC-655/1/7/87-88

CHAPTER 8

THE EXTERNAL SECTOR

As anticipated in the Economic Surveys of the past several years, India's balance of payments continued to be under pressure from a number of adverse medium-term factors. These included an expected deceleration in the rate of growth of indigenous oil production, protectionist tendencies in international trade, the bunching of repayment obligations to the IMF and the unfavourable climate for concessional assistance. In 1987-88, to these medium-term pressures on balance of payments, was added the problem of severe country-wide drought, which entailed substantial additional imports of essential commodities, such as, edible oils and pulses.

8.2 In anticipation of emerging pressures on balance of payments, the Government had initiated a wide range of measures to accelerate the growth of exports and check the increase in imports. Further steps were also taken during the current year. According to the DGCI&S data on foreign trade, these measures have met with considerable success. In rupee terms, exports increased by 15.3 per cent in 1986-87 (comparing partially revised data for both periods) over 1985-86, while imports grew by only 2.2 per cent. The buoyancy in exports has continued in the first nine months of the current year with the rupee value of exports displaying an increase of 24.7 per cent over the comparable period of 1986-87 (both the data on provisional basis). While imports increased by 13.5 per cent in April—December, 1987, much of this growth can be attributed to the rebound in the international oil prices. The DGCI&S data show growth of non-oil imports of only 5 per cent in the first nine months of the current year. As a result, the provisional trade deficit for April—December, 1987 at Rs. 4913 crores was lower by Rs. 297 crores than the deficit of Rs. 5210 crores over the comparable period of 1986. As a per cent of current price GDP, the trade deficit is likely to have declined significantly. However, the trade data for the first three quarters of 1987-88 do not capture the full effects of the drought, whose adverse impact on foreign trade is likely to be more pronounced in the final quarter of the year.

Balance of Payments and Foreign Exchange Reserves

8.3 Full balance of payments data are available for the fiscal year as a whole only upto 1985-86, the first year of the Seventh Plan. Table 8.1 summarises trends in the key ratios (to GDP) in the present decade. Following the second oil shock of 1979-80, the trade deficit had attained a peak of 4.4 per cent of GDP in 1980-81. It declined steadily to 2.8 per cent of GDP in 1983-84, rose marginally in 1984-85 and sharply in 1985-86 to 3.7 per cent of GDP. Net earnings on invisibles account fell from a peak of 2.8 per cent of GDP in 1980-81 to 1.2 per cent in 1985-86 reflecting the declining importance of private transfer payments and the growth of interest payments on external loans and credits. As a consequence of these trends in trade and invisibles accounts, the current account deficit rose sharply in 1985-86 to 2.5 per cent of GDP. (The ratios of net invisibles and current account deficit to GDP may be slightly different from those shown in the balance of payments statistics published by the Reserve Bank of India, because of difference in treatment of official grant receipts and US Embassy expenditures in India out of PL-480 Rupee Fund. These items are taken as current account receipts in the latter, but form part of capital receipts in aid statistics compiled by the Ministry of Finance).

TABLE 8.1

Balance of Payments : Key Indicators

(As per cent of GDP)

Item	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Exports . .	4.8	4.9	5.1	4.9	5.2	4.4
Imports . .	9.2	8.7	8.4	7.7	8.1	8.1
Trade Balance .	-4.4	-3.8	-3.3	-2.8	-2.9	-3.7
Invisibles (net) .	2.8	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.2
Current Account Balance - .	-1.6	-1.8	-1.5	-1.3	-1.5	-2.5

NOTE : The ratios have been computed on the basis of the country's balance of payments as given in Appendix Table 6.2 and the CSO estimates of GDP at current market prices (new series). The ratios of net invisibles and current account deficit to GDP indicated above may be slightly different from those shown in the balance of payments statistics published by the Reserve Bank of India, because of difference in treatment of official grant receipts and US Embassy expenditures in India out of PL-480 Rupee Fund. These items are taken as current account receipts in the latter, but form part of capital receipts in aid statistics compiled by the Ministry of Finance.

8.4 The balance of payments data for the full fiscal year 1986-87 are not available so far. The available information indicates that both trade and current account deficits reduced somewhat during the year. During the first six months of the 1986-87, for which balance of payments data are available, deficits in both trade and current accounts were lower than in the comparable period of 1985-86. According to the revised data of DGCI&S, Calcutta, exports at Rs. 12,566.6 crores have shown a healthy increase of 15.3 per cent in 1986-87 in contrast with a decline of 7.2 per cent in the preceding year. As imports rose at a low rate of 2.2 per cent against 14.7 per cent in 1985-86, the trade deficit declined from Rs. 8,763.1 crores in 1985-86 to Rs. 7,516.9 crores in 1986-87 according to DGCI&S data. The number of tourist arrivals in India rose by 23 per cent in 1986-87 to achieve a new record of 1.11 million. Consequently, travel receipts might have risen sharply during 1986-87. Payments under investment income, on the other hand, have continued to rise on account of past external borrowings. Net receipts in respect of other items of invisibles are not expected to be significantly different from those in 1985-86. Thus net invisibles receipts during 1986-87 might, perhaps, have been higher than in the preceding year. As a result, the current account deficit is expected to have been lower in 1986-87 than that in 1985-86. Net disbursement of external assistance as well as inflows into non-resident accounts increased in 1986-87. Nevertheless, trends in reserve movements point to continued pressure on the balance of payments during the year (Table 8.2). In SDR terms total foreign exchange reserves stood at SDR 5,113 million at the end of March 1987 as compared to SDR 5,728 million at the end of March 1986, indicating a decline of SDR 615 million during 1986-87.

TABLE 8.2

Movements in Foreign Exchange Reserves

(Rs. crores)

Year	Foreign exchange reserves at the end of the year@	Movements in foreign exchange reserves	Net drawals from IMF
1	2	3	4
1979-80	5934	108	—55*
1980-81	5544	-390	814**
1981-82	4024	-1520	637
1982-83	4782	758	1893
1983-84	5972	1190	1342
1984-85	7243	1271	63
1985-86	7820	577	—310**
1986-87	8151	331	—772**
1987-88 (Upto January, 1988)	6813	-1338	—1141**

*Includes voluntary repurchases of Rs. 20 crores and sales of Rs. 35 crores by the IMF under the General Resources Account.

**Includes Trust Fund loan drawals and repayments.

@Includes foreign currency assets of RBI, gold holdings of RBI and SDR holdings of Government.

8.5 The provisional DGCI&S data on foreign trade for April—December, 1987, partial information on invisibles and some items of capital account and trends in foreign exchange reserves indicate the continuing strain on balance of payments in the current year. Provisional trade data for the first nine months of the current financial year display a strong growth of exports and relatively modest increase in imports. However, net invisibles are unlikely to increase significantly in 1987-88 because of uncertain trends in net private transfers, especially from the oil exporting countries of West Asia, slower growth of tourism and steady increase in the interest payments on past borrowings. The continuation of pressure on balance of payments is reflected in the decline of foreign exchange reserves by Rs. 1338 crores between end-March, 1987 and end-January, 1988.

8.6 As compared to the turnout in foreign trade and balance of payments in a normal monsoon year, the principal effects of the drought on the current year's balance of payments are likely to be : additional requirements for imports of key commodities, such as edible oils, pulses and petroleum products, mainly to compensate for drought-induced shortfalls in domestic availability; possible increment in imports of certain categories of intermediate capital goods; a weaker export performance in drought-affected agricultural products such as coffee, cotton, rice and oilmeals; and an increase in capital inflows from several drought-specific external assistance initiatives. The overall impact is likely to be dominated by substantial incremental imports of essential commodities, which will lead to a higher trade and current account deficit than would otherwise have been the case. This additional pressure on the balance of payments will be partially offset by the speeding up of external assistance disbursements.

8.7 In order to attract deposits under different non-resident accounts, the interest rates offered on Non-Resident External Rupee (NRER) deposits continued to have a premium of 2 per cent over the rates applicable to domestic deposits of comparable maturities. The rates of interest on Foreign Currency Non-Resident (FCNR) deposits were revised four times, on May 25, October 12, November 30 and February 8, in the current financial year, keeping them in line with the interest rates in the international capital markets. The rates of interest prevailing on February 15, 1988

on deposits in NRER and FCNR Accounts are given in Table 8.3.

TABLE 8.3

Rates of Interest on Term Deposits under Non-Resident External Rupee (NRER) and Foreign Currency Non-Resident (FCNR) Accounts.

(Per cent per annum)

Maturity	Current Rate of Interest@	
	NRER	FCNR
(a) One year and above but less than two years.	10.50	8.50
(b) Two years and above but less than three years.	11.00	9.25
(c) Three years and above but less than five years.	12.00	9.50*
(d) Five years only.	13.00	—

*Three years only.
@As on February 15, 1988.

8.8 The inflows to the foreign accounts were Rs. 1370 crores during April—December, 1987 as against Rs. 1821 crores during the same period of 1986-87. About two-thirds of the inflows were accounted for by the dollar denominated deposits and accretion to NRER accounts amounted to Rs. 459 crores during April—December, 1987. As NRER deposits are inclusive of interest, if an adjustment is made for the interest included in these deposits, the inflows would be reduced to that extent. Table 8.4 shows the outstanding amounts under these accounts.

TABLE 8.4

Outstanding Amounts in Various Types of External Accounts

As on 31st March.	Non-resident external rupee accounts* Rs. Crores.	Foreign currency non-resident accounts@	
		US$ accounts	Sterling accounts
		$ Million	£ Million
1	2	3	4
1981	937.7	140.3	19.8
1982	1259.0	107.3	27.6
1983	1679.2	151.5	68.2
1984	2254.3	373.8	136.2
1985	2864.0	499.1	218.2
1986	3461.4	1419.4	236.1
1987	4336.2	2359.9	223.6
31 Dec., 1987**	4795.4	3072.0	221.8

@Figures do not include accrued interest.
*Figures include accrued interest.
**Provisional data.

8.9 The external value of the Rupee continued to be determined in relation to a weighted basket of currencies of India's major trading partners and Pound Sterling remained the intervention currency. The exchange rate between Rupee and Pound Sterling has been adjusted from time to time in line with the changes in the exchange rates of currencies in the basket. The latest adjustment was made on February 15, 1988 when the middle rate was fixed at Rs. 22.80 per Pound Sterling.

Imports

8.10 The growth of imports decelerated from 14.7 per cent in 1985-86 to 2.2 per cent in 1986-87. In US dollars, imports in 1986-87 declined by 2.2 per cent as against an increase of 11.5 per cent in the preceding year. The major decline was in the imports of petroleum products which fell by 46.3 per cent on top of a decline of 7.8 per cent in 1985-86. This was due to the fall in international oil prices (relevant to India's purchases) by 43.3 per cent, on top of a fall of 4.4 per cent in 1985-86, caused by glut conditions in the world oil market. The decline in imports in 1986-87 was further contributed by falls in imports of other bulk commodities like fertilisers and fertiliser materials (by 46.1 per cent), sugar (by 49.7 per cent), non-ferrous metals (by 23.4 per cent), edible oils (by 16.7 per cent) and cereals and cereal preparations (by 57.3 per cent). Non-oil imports registered a smaller increase of 18.7 per cent in 1986-87 compared to an increase of 25.1 per cent in 1985-86. In US dollars the non-oil imports rose by 13.5 per cent.

8.11 In the first nine months of the current financial year 1987-88, imports have increased by 13.5 per cent, in sharp contrast to an increase of only 2.3 per cent in the corresponding period of 1986-87. In US dollars, the growth in imports amounts to 11.5 per cent compared to a decline of 1.6 per cent in the same period last year. The substantial rise in imports is largely attributable to a sharp rise in oil imports by 75.6 per cent due mainly to firming up of petroleum prices in the international market, and also to a higher level of imports necessitated, inter alia, by severe drought conditions in the country. Non-oil imports during this period have increased only by 5 per cent as against a rise of 24.5 per cent in the corresponding period last year. Thus, after a sharp rise in non-oil imports during the first two years of the Seventh Plan, growth of non-oil imports has slowed down in the first nine months of the current year.

8.12 During the first half of the current year, for which commoditywise details are available, imports of petroleum and related products have risen by 70.5 per cent, metalliferrous ores and metal scrap by 48.1 per cent, chemical materials and products by 45.3 per cent, textile yarn, fabrics and made-up articles by

116.5 per cent, artificial resins, plastic materials etc. by 26.3 per cent and sugar by 22 per cent. Machinery imports also increased significantly—the imports of electrical machinery were higher by 50.8 per cent and transport equipment by 48.7 per cent. Among other items that recorded growth in imports are non-ferrous metals (5 per cent), organic and inorganic chemicals (4.7 per cent), edible oils (3 per cent) and professional, scientific controlling instruments, photographic and optical goods, watches and clocks (3.5 per cent). The drought in the current year may further necessitate additional imports of some key commodities mainly to compensate for drought induced shortfalls in their domestic availability.

TABLE 8.5

Imports by Major Commodity Groups

(Value in Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	Commodity	1985-86 (PR)	1986-87 (PR)	%age change 1986-87 / 1985-86	April—September (P) 1986	April—September (P) 1987	%age change April—Sept. 1987 / April—Sept. 1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Capital goods*	4285.4	5467.3	27.6	2371.7	2878.2	21.4
2.	Cereals & cereal preparations	110.2	47.0	—57.3	17.1	10.8	—36.8
3.	Chemical materials & products	143.9	119.6	—16.9	48.4	70.4	45.3
4.	Edible oils	734.7	612.0	—16.7	323.8	333.6	3.0
5.	Fertiliser crude	162.6	131.1	—19.4	69.6	65.0	—6.6
6.	Fertiliser finished	1052.8	495.1	—53.0	249.7	55.2	—77.9
7.	Iron & steel	1394.6	1449.7	4.0	734.7	558.3	—24.0
8.	Medicinal & pharmaceutical products	177.2	158.0	—10.8	75.6	57.5	—23.9
9.	Non-metallic mineral manuf. excluding pearls	101.7	85.1	—16.3	43.8	24.4	—44.4
10.	Non-ferrous metals	541.8	414.9	—23.4	197.1	207.0	5.0
11.	Organic & inorganic chemicals	1089.4	1035.7	—4.9	438.3	459.0	4.7
12.	Paper, paper board & manufactures thereof	226.0	194.8	—13.8	108.1	93.9	—13.1
13.	Pearls, precious & semi-precious stones	1099.7	1495.5	36.0	678.8	946.7	39.5
14.	Petroleum, petroleum products & related material (gross)	4989.4	2679.6	—46.3	1098.6	1872.7	70.5
15.	Professional, scientific, controlling instruments, photographic optical goods, watches and clocks	378.9	455.6	20.2	204.3	211.4	3.5
16.	Synthetic & regenerated fibres	68.6	44.1	—35.7	24.5	11.2	—54.5
17.	Other	3100.7	5198.4	67.6	2554.9	2543.7	—0.4
	Total Imports	**19657.7**	**20083.5**	**2.2**	**9239.0**	**10398.9**	**12.6**

*Includes manufactures of metals, machinery (including electrical machinery) and transport equipment.

'P' : Provisional.

'PR' : Partially Revised.

8.13 Table 8.5 shows the commodity composition of imports during 1985-86, 1986-87 and the first half of 1986-87 and 1987-88. The data compiled by the DGCI&S from custom's returns are likely to be revised as and when additional information is received.

8.14 A graphic presentation of the commodity composition of imports during the last three years is given in the chart. The share of the value of petroleum, oil and lubricants (POL) imports fell from 31.6 per cent in 1984-85 to 13.3 per cent in 1986-87.

COMPOSITION OF INDIA'S IMPORTS

(IN PER CENT)

A PETROLEUM OIL AND LUBRICANTS

* B CAPITAL GOODS

C EDIBLE OILS

D CEREALS AND CEREAL PREPARATIONS

E PEARL, PRECIOUS AND SEMI-PRECIOUS STONES, UN-WORKED OR WORKED

F FERTILIZER & FERTILIZER MATERIALS

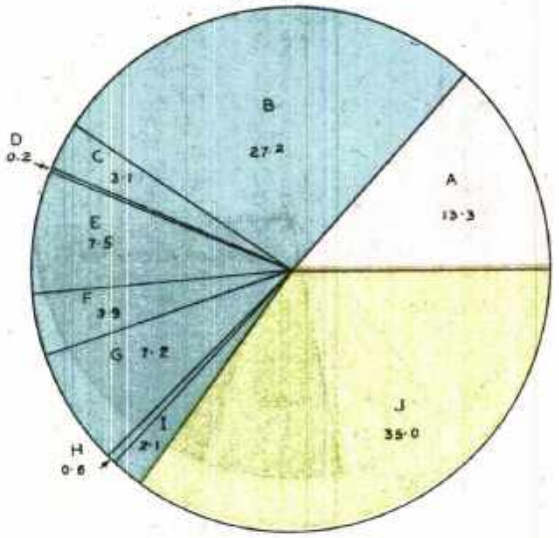
G IRON AND STEEL

H CHEMICAL MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS

I NON-FERROUS METALS

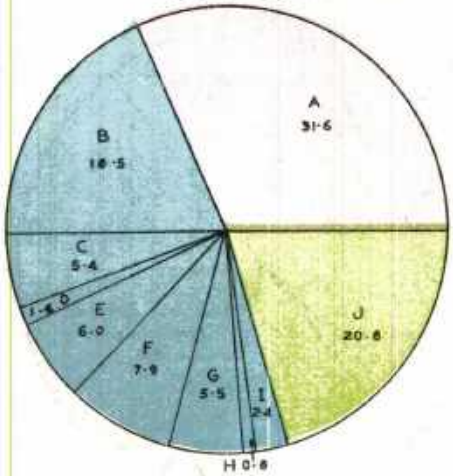
J OTHERS

1986-87



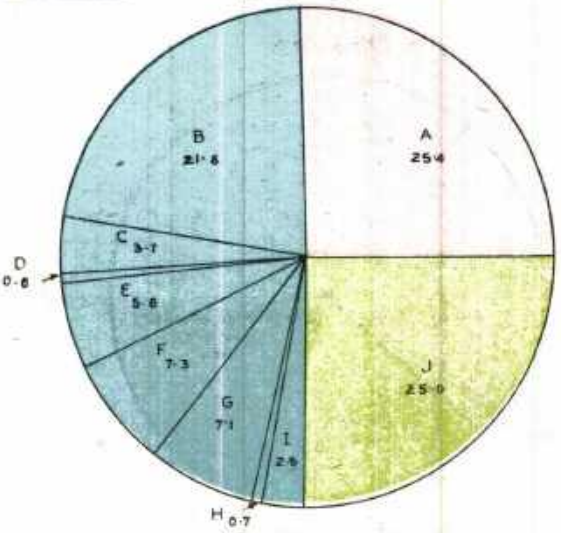
RS. 20084 CRORES

1984-85



RS. 17134 CRORES

1985-86



RS. 19658 CRORES

* INCLUDES MANUFACTURES OF METALS, MACHINERY (INCLUDING ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENTS)

MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

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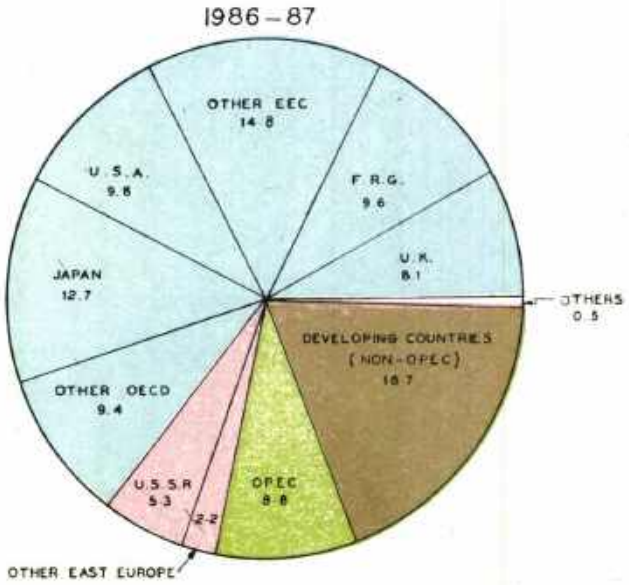
SOURCES OF INDIA'S IMPORTS

(IN PER CENT)



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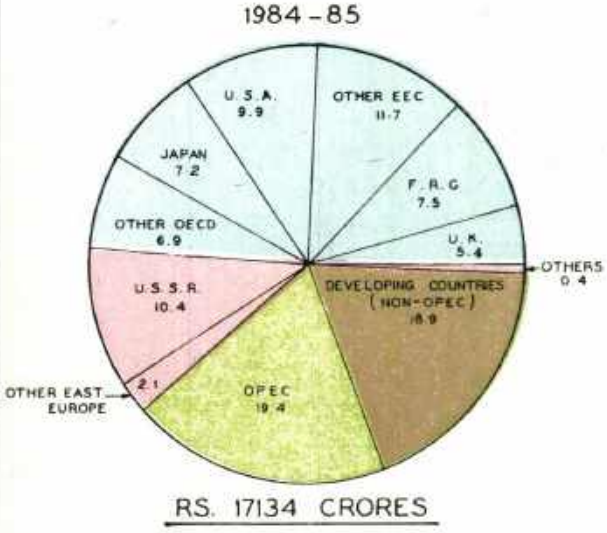

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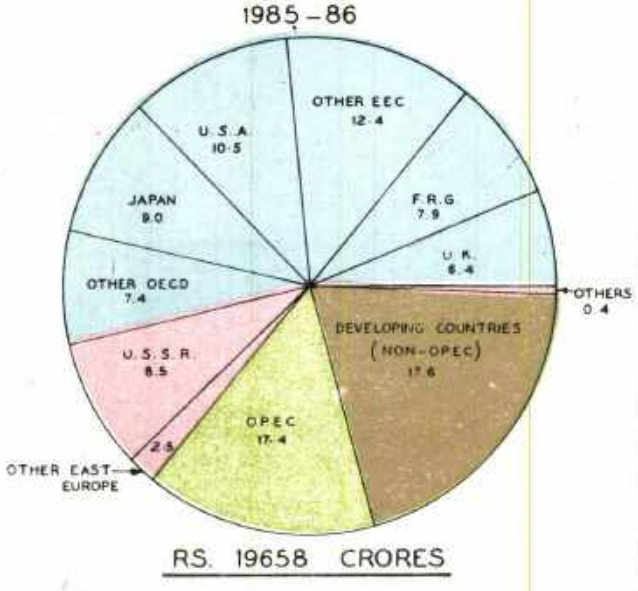


RS. 19658 CRORES

MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

MGIP(PLU)MFND-668/1/P/87-88

The steep fall in international oil prices in 1986-87 resulted in a fall in the value of POL imports by about Rs. 2,300 crores during the year. The volume of POL imports in 1986-87 was also lower by 5.3 per cent. The decline in POL imports has unfortunately been reversed in the current year with the value of imports in the first half of the year rising by 70.5 per cent as against a decline of 58.1 per cent in the corresponding period of last year. While the rebound in import value is mainly due to higher unit values, import volume has also gone up.

8.15 Non-POL bulk imports (comprising edible oils, fertilisers and fertiliser materials, iron and steel, sugar, paper, paper board and manufactures thereof and non-ferrous metals) in 1986-87 declined by 23 per cent in value (as against an increase of 21.2 per cent in 1985-86), reflecting declines in the imports of edible oils, fertilisers, non-ferrous metals, sugar, and paper, paper board and manufactures thereof. Thus, the pressure on imports in 1986-87 has not been from bulk imports but rather from non-bulk imports of capital goods and various intermediate inputs for industries.

8.16 The share of edible oils in total imports declined further in 1986-87 to 3 per cent on account of a decline in value of imports by 16.7 per cent. Even though the quantum of edible oil imports increased sharply by 36.6 per cent, a substantial decline in unit value of imports by 39 per cent led to a fall in value of imports in 1986-87. Imports of edible oils in the first half of the current year were higher in value by 3 per cent over the corresponding period of last year. Increase in unit price contributed to rise in imports.

8.17 Imports of fertiliser and fertiliser materials showed a remarkable decline in 1986-87 of 46.1 per cent due to a fall in both the unit value by 17.3 per cent and in volume of imports by 34.9 per cent. The volume of imports was lower because of glut conditions in the domestic market caused by the increased supply from domestic production and imports, in conjunction with stagnant offtake following inclement weather during the year. The share of fertilisers and fertiliser materials in total imports, therefore, decreased to 3.9 per cent from a share of 7.3 per cent in 1985-86. This trend persisted in the first half of the current year also during which imports declined by 47.5 per cent over the corresponding period last year, reflecting a conscious policy of making better use of available indigenous capacity and, at the same time, running down accumulated inventory.

8.18 The share of iron and steel in total imports in 1986-87 has been almost maintained at the same level as last year. Even though the quantum of imports in 1986-87 was roughly similar to 1985-86, the value of iron and steel imports increased by 4 per cent due mainly to an increase in unit value by 4.7 per cent. However, during the first half of 1987-88, the imports of iron and steel registered a decline of 24 per cent over the corresponding period last year due, mainly, to a fall in the volume of imports which could be attributed to higher domestic production.

8.19 The share of non-ferrous metals in total imports declined from 2.8 per cent in 1985-86 to 2.1 per cent in 1986-87. There was a fall in their unit prices which resulted in the value of imports falling by 23.4 per cent in 1986-87. There was a substantial fall in the import of sugar by 49.7 per cent due to increased domestic production. The imports of paper, paper board and manufactures thereof in 1986-87 declined by 13.8 per cent as against an increase of 15.6 per cent in 1985-86. Although quantum imports during the year increased by 1.2 per cent, there was a decline in the value of imports due to a fall in unit prices by 14.8 per cent.

8.20 The imports of capital goods increased substantially by 27.6 per cent in 1986-87 on top of an increase of 35.3 per cent in 1985-86. As a result, its share in total imports grew from 18.5 per cent in 1984-85 to 27.2 per cent in 1986-87. The growth of capital goods imports in 1986-87 was mainly on account of an increase in imports of non-electrical machinery by 43.2 per cent, and of transport equipment by 19 per cent. During the first half of the current year also capital goods imports have recorded an increase of 21.4 per cent over the corresponding period last year. The buoyancy in the climate for industrial investment and the accent on modernisation and upgradation of technology explain the rising trend in the imports of capital goods in recent years. Also, a substantial proportion of these imports consists of imports of parts and components as against complete machinery/goods.

8.21 The share of pearls and precious, semi-precious stones in total imports increased from 5.6 per cent in 1985-86 to 7.4 per cent in 1986-87, as their imports registered an increase of 36 per cent in 1986-87. This was due mainly to the substantial rise in the exports of cut and polished diamonds. The share of cereals and cereal preparations in total imports declined further in 1986-87 to 0.2 per cent due to a decline in their value imports by 57.3 per cent, reflecting the comfortable stock position of foodgrains. The share of imports of chemical materials and products has been maintained at almost the same level as in 1985-86. Among the residual imports, the main items registering high growth rate include cashew nuts

(unprocessed), artificial resins and plastic material, dyeing, tanning and colouring materials and professional, scientific controlling instruments, photographic and optical goods, watches and clocks.

Sources of Imports

8.22 The composition of imports by source during the last three years is presented in the chart. The share of OECD countries in total imports increased from 48.7 per cent in 1984-85 to 64.5 per cent in 1986-87, following a sharp increase in the imports of capital goods from these countries. The share of OPEC during this period declined from 19.4 per cent to 8.8 per cent due, mainly, to a fall in imports from Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and UAE in 1986-87 caused by the decline in oil prices. The share in total imports of Eastern Europe also declined from 12.6 per cent in 1984-85 to 7.5 per cent in 1986-87. However, the share of developing countries (Non-OPEC) during these years has remained steady around 18 to 19 per cent.

8.23 The United States, which was the single largest source of India's imports in 1985-86, recorded a drop in her share to 9.8 per cent in 1986-87 due to decline in imports by 4.9 per cent in 1986-87. The imports from the USSR during this year also declined by 36.1 per cent leading to a further fall in its share of total imports from 8.5 per cent in 1985-86 to 5.3 per cent in 1986-87, in large part because of lower petroleum prices. The highest decline in imports in 1986-87 (by 48.5 per cent) was registered in imports from OPEC countries. The share of imports from the U.K. moved up from 5.4 per cent in 1984-85 to 8.1 per cent in 1986-87 and that of the Federal Republic of Germany from 7.5 per cent to 9.6 per cent during the same period. Japan became the single largest source of India's imports in 1986-87 with its share in total imports increasing from 9 per cent in 1985-86 to 12.7 per cent in 1986-87, the substantial appreciation of the Yen being an important contributing factor.

Exports

8.24 Exports increased by 15.3 per cent in rupee terms (10.4 per cent in US dollars) in 1986-87 as against a decline of 7.2 per cent (9.9 per cent in US dollars) in 1985-86. The improved performance was significant in the face of a sluggish expansion in the volume of world trade in 1986 and declining world commodity prices for many export commodities. The principal commodities which contributed to this increase in exports include gems and jewellery, leather and leather manufactures, readymade garments, oilcakes, cashew kernels, marine products, tobacco, raw cotton and coffee. There was a decline in the exports of tea, engineering goods, chemicals and allied products, ores and minerals, rice and sugar. There were no exports of crude oil in 1986-87 as these exports ceased from April 1985 due to the commissioning of suitable domestic refining capacity.

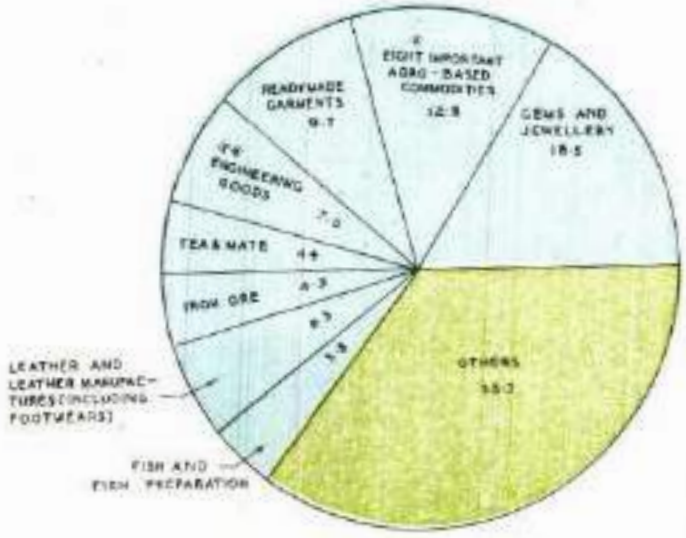
8.25 During the first nine months of the current financial year exports, on a provisional basis, have shown a substantial growth of 24.7 per cent compared with an increase of 17.3 per cent in the same period last year. This is the highest increase in the first nine months of a year in the eighties. In terms of US dollars, exports were higher by 22.4 per cent as against an increase of 12.7 per cent in April—December, 1986. The commodities continuing to show good export growth during the first half of the current financial year (commoditywise details of which are available) are readymade garments, gems and jewellery, leather and leather manufactures, cashew kernel, iron and steel and marine products. The trend of declining exports of tea, iron ore, cotton fabrics, engineering goods and chemical and allied products during 1986-87 has been reversed during the current year. Exports of coffee, oil cakes, raw cotton, spices, unmanufactured tobacco, sugar and jute manufactures have declined during April—September, 1987.

8.26 The commoditywise composition of exports in recent years is shown in Table 8.6 and in the chart. In the plantation sector, the good performance in 1986-87 in coffee exports was largely offset by the fall in the earnings of tea. The exports of coffee in 1986-87 increased by 15.6 per cent on top of a rise of 26 per cent in 1985-86. While the increase in 1985-86 was effected through a larger volume of exports of 46.5 per cent, the growth in 1986-87 came from higher unit value realisation of 53.5 per cent in a buoyant world market. There was a fall in the value of exports of tea for the second year in succession in 1986-87. This was due to a decline in both the quantity exported (by 7.3 per cent) and lower unit value realisation in a stagnant world market (by 5.3 per cent). The share of tea in total exports thus declined from 6.5 per cent in 1984-85 to 4.4 per cent in 1986-87. In order to boost tea exports Government have constituted a committee to formulate a long term strategy for the tea industry. Initiative has also been taken to raise a 'special corpus' fund of Rs. 10 crores to help expansion of tea research activities in the country. The main effort is directed towards promotion of these exports in value-added form. The trend in the first half of the current financial year reveals a rise in tea exports by 28.6 per cent due both to increased quantity exported and

COMPOSITION OF INDIA'S EXPORTS

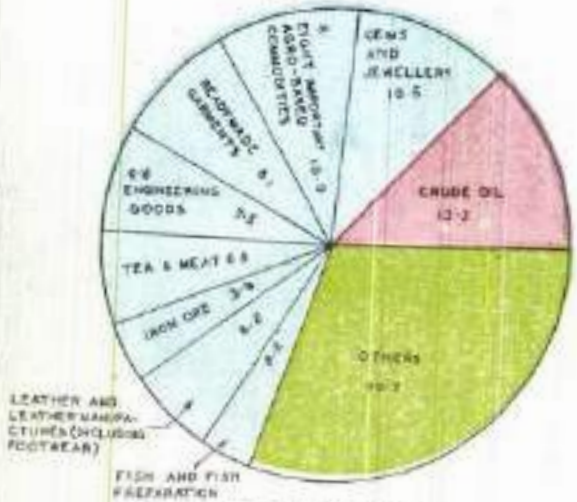
(IN PER CENT)

1986-87



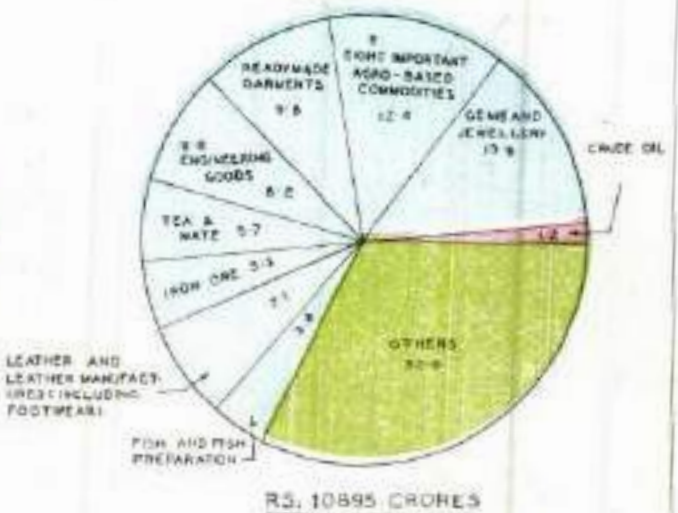
RS. 12567 CRORES

1984-85



RS. 11744 CRORES

1985-86



RS. 10895 CRORES

@ INCLUDE COFFEE AND COFFEESUBSTITUTES, CASHEW KERNELS, RAW COTTON, OIL CAKES, RICE, SUGAR, TOBACCO AND SPICES.

@@ INCLUDE MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT AND METAL MANUFACTURES EXCLUDING IRON AND STEEL.

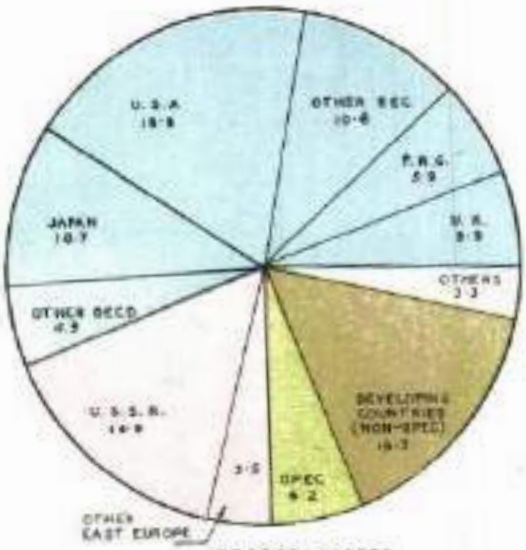
MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION

MOF(ECO)WORD-569/1/F/87-88

DESTINATION OF INDIA'S EXPORTS

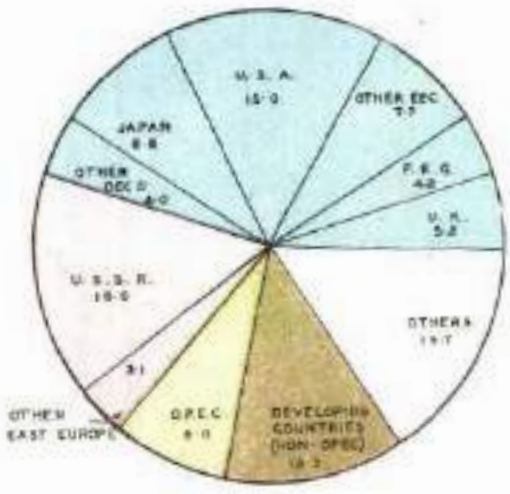
(IN PER CENT)

1986-87



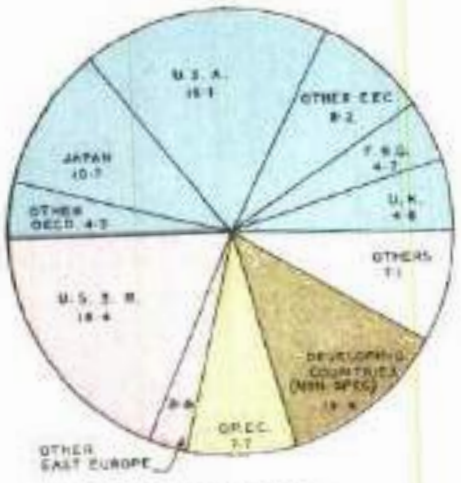
RS 12561 CRORES

1984-85



RS. 11744 CRORES

1985-86



RS. 10895 CRORES

MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION

MOF(FIU)MOND-888/1/F/87-88

higher unit price realisation. However, exports of coffee during the same period have declined by 13.9 per cent due to lower unit price realisation of 27.8 per cent. With uncertainties clouding the quota scenario, efforts will be required to explore non-quota markets for increasing the country's coffee exports.

TABLE 8.6

Exports by Major Commodity Groups

(Value in Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	Commodity	1985-86 (PR)	1986-87 (PR)	%age change 1986-87 / 1985-86	April—September (P) 1986	April—September (P) 1987	%age change April—Sept. 1987 / April—Sept. 1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Cashew kernels	225.1	320.6	42.4	192.1	212.2	10.5
2.	Coffee & coffee substitutes	264.9	306.2	15.6	193.7	166.7	—13.9
3.	Fish and fish preparation	409.0	478.5	17.0	180.5	258.0	43.0
4.	Oil cakes	134.0	187.2	39.7	89.9	80.1	—10.9
5.	Raw cotton	68.2	182.1	167.1	84.1	83.8	—0.4
6.	Rice	196.3	164.8	—16.0	85.5	145.6	70.3
7	Spices	277.8	269.1	—3.1	163.1	146.6	—10.1
8.	Sugar	15.8	0.9	—94.5	0.5	0.2	—52.9
9.	Tea & mate	626.3	549.7	—12.2	207.7	267.1	28.6
10.	Tobacco	169.6	174.3	2.8	130.1	103.9	—20.2
11.	Iron ore	578.8	543.2	—6.1	226.1	251.0	11.0
12.	Engineering goods*	897.9	875.0	—2.6	416.2	540.3	29.8
13.	Chemicals & allied products	497.5	474.5	—4.6	216.5	329.7	52.3
14.	Cotton fabrics	573.7	562.1	—2.0	271.2	466.3	72.0
15.	Iron & steel	56.2	56.9	1.2	31.3	66.6	112.6
16.	Jute manufactures	261.8	265.0	1.2	108.9	101.3	—7.0
17.	Leather & leather manufactures incl. footwear	769.9	787.2	2.2	317.0	491.3	55.0
18.	Readymade garments	1067.0	1218.3	14.2	501.0	779.4	55.6
19.	Handicrafts	1881.4	2501.7	33.0	1084.3	1522.5	40.4
	Of which : Gems and jewellery	1502.7	2069.3	37.7	880.3	1251.2	42.1
20.	Others	1923.5	2649.4	37.7	1357.8	1398.7	3.0
	Of which : Crude oil	135.2	—	—	—	—	—
	Total Exports	**10894.6**	**12566.6**	**15.3**	**5857.4**	**7411.3**	**26.5**

*Includes machinery and transport equipment and metal manufactures excluding iron and steel.

'P' : Provisional.

'PR' : Partially Revised.

8.27 The share of exports of eight important agro-based commodities taken together (coffee, oil cakes, tobacco, cashew kernels, spices, sugar, raw cotton and rice) in total exports increased from 10 per cent in 1984-85 to 12.8 per cent in 1986-87. Exports of cashew kernels have more than doubled in the last three years from Rs. 150.8 crores in 1983-84 to Rs. 320.6 crores in 1986-87 due to both enhanced quantum of exports and higher unit prices over these years. During 1986-87, exports recorded an increase of 42.4 per cent contributed by a 25.6 per cent rise in volume of exports and 13.4 per cent increase in unit prices. After a decline of 2.1 per cent in 1985-86, exports of oilcakes registered an increase of 39.7 per cent in 1986-87, on account of increases in export volume by 22.7 per cent and unit prices by 13.9 per cent. There was almost a three-fold increase in the exports of raw cotton in 1986-87 attributable to an almost five-fold increase in its volume of exports. Exports of rice and sugar declined by 16 per cent and 94.5 per cent respectively, due to fall in the quantum of their exports.

8.28 In spite of a volume growth of 6.5 per cent, exports of spices have declined in 1986-87 by 3.1 per cent in value due to a drop in unit price realisation by 9.1 per cent. Growth in exports of spices had more than doubled in the two years from Rs. 116.7 crores in 1983-84 to Rs. 277.8 crores in 1985-86 due to a steady rise in volume of exports and higher price realisation. Tobacco exports in 1986-87 registered a growth of 2.8 per cent as against a decline of 4.9 per cent in 1985-86, due mainly to a rise in volume of exports by 10.7 per cent. Global consumption of tobacco continues to be restrained by demand-related factors like anti-smoking curbs and restrictions and manufacturing developments which lessen the amount of leaf required per unit of product. In the first half of 1987-88 these agro-based commodities have displayed a mixed trend. While a rising trend is witnessed in the exports of cashew kernels and rice whose exports have increased by 10.5 per cent and 70.3 per cent respectively, exports of spices, oil cakes, raw cotton, sugar and tobacco have declined by 10.1 per cent, 10.9 per cent, 0.4 per cent, 52.9 per cent and 20.2 per cent respectively.

8.29 Exports of marine products, a comparatively new and dynamic sector, recorded an impressive growth of 17 per cent in 1986-87 as against an increase of only 7.2 per cent in 1985-86. Its share in total exports has risen from 3.2 per cent in 1984-85 to 3.8 per cent in 1986-87. The quantum of exports from this sector has been rising steadily and the increase in 1986-87 has come from both higher volume of exports by 13.6 per cent and increased unit value realisation of 3 per cent. The decisions of the Government on deep sea fishing, specially for 100 per cent export oriented units, has thus elicited a good response from the exporters. In order to encourage exports of value-added products the Marine Products Exports Development Authority (MPEDA) has introduced a scheme for extending subsidy assistance (25 percent) to seafood processors for the acquisition of machinery and equipment required for production of value-added shrimp. The rising trend continued during April—September, 1987, with exports recording a substantial increase of 43 per cent.

8.30 Iron ore exports in 1986-87 declined by 6.1 per cent as compared to a rise of 26 per cent in 1985-86. The fall in the value of exports was mainly due to reduced volume of exports by 6.6 per cent. A major breakthrough was achieved by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC) in securing a foothold in China in the exports of iron ore and in the exports of iron ore concentrates to Japan. The decline in world steel demand and output and technology shifts against the use of metals, in general, are factors militating against strong growth of export earnings from minerals and ores. A major problem of the iron ore exporters is the high cost of mining equipment which has affected the viability of mining operations and made exports uncompetitive. The Government is, therefore, working out a new strategy to boost the exports from this sector, which is an identified thrust sector. The strategy covers the development of new mines, improvement and expansion of mining operations as well as port facilities, exploration of new markets, increase in exports to the traditional markets and making long-term arrangements with the importers. The trend in exports during April—September, 1987 shows an increase in exports by 11 per cent over the same period last year, due mainly to an increase in the quantum of exports.

8.31 Exports of engineering goods recorded a marginal decrease of 2.6 per cent in 1986-87 as against an increase of an almost similar order in 1985-86. Exports at Rs. 875 crores in 1986-87 were thus lower than the peak level performance of Rs. 938.9 crores achieved in 1981-82. The share of engineering exports in total exports has declined from 8.2 per cent in 1985-86 to 7 per cent in 1986-87. The trend in the current financial year is quite encouraging with exports during April—September, 1987 rising by 29.8 per cent. To step up exports of this key sector, Government has identified 35 engineering industries as thrust industries on the basis of existing production capabilities and export potential.

Detailed export strategies for each of these products are being developed.

8.32 Exports of chemicals and allied products in 1986-87 decreased by 4.6 per cent, as against an increase of 3 per cent in 1985-86. The exports in 1986-87 at Rs. 474.5 crores were marginally lower than the highest level of Rs. 497.5 crores achieved in 1985-86. The exports in 1986-87 were restrained by lower exports of rubber manufactures due primarily to lower offtake from the USSR. There were lower exports also of refractory and processed minerals which is attributable to a sharp drop in baryte prices due to severe recession in the world drilling activities. Other factors which affected exports are import ban by Bangladesh on cycle tubes, and labour trouble and lockout in two major tyre manufacturing plants, affecting the overall exportable surpluses of the tyre industry. However, there has been retrieval of grounds in the current financial year with exports during April—September, 1987 recording an increase of 52.3 per cent over the corresponding period last year.

8.33 Leather and leather manufacture exports also showed commendable growth over the last four years when these exports increased from Rs. 414.6 crores in 1982-83 to Rs. 787.2 crores in 1986-87. Improved performance during the last few years was partly due to the changes brought about by the Government in providing improved access to imported inputs needed in this sector. The increasing trend has continued during April—September, 1987 with exports recording an impressive growth of 55 per cent over the corresponding period last year. A significant feature of the rise in exports of leather and leather manufactures has been the change in the composition of these exports with growing emphasis on finished leather and leather products. This has helped in realising higher unit prices for these exports. To give a fillip to these exports Government have set up a high powered committee for providing single window clearance for export-oriented proposals of finished leather products. It is also proposed to set up a hides and skin development fund to be financed and operated by the Leather Export Promotion Council for promoting development, fabrication and distribution of improved tools for tanning, etc.

8.34 The performance of readymade garments, another dynamic growth sector, has been remarkable in the recent years. Their exports in 1986-87 increased by 14.2 per cent on top of an increase of 31.4 per cent in 1984-85 and 11.9 per cent in 1985-86. Readymade garment exports in the last two years have increased from Rs. 953.3 crores in 1984-85 to Rs. 1218.3 crores in 1986-87. The world market for cotton garments has become active during the last few years, perhaps on account of emergence of renewed consumer preferences for cotton made clothing. This trend in revival of garment exports has continued in the first half of current year also when exports have recorded an increase of 55.6 per cent. Exports to the European Common Market and other quota countries have shown significant expansion, reflecting the more liberal market access as a result of the bilateral agreements negotiated under the latest Multi-Fibre Agreement (MFA) for 1987—92. It is hoped that the various innovative measures announced by the Government in October, 1987 under the revised quota distribution policy for garments will strengthen export performance.

8.35 Gems and jewellery is an important thrust sector in exports. These exports have more than doubled in the last four years from Rs. 1014.8 crores in 1982-83 to Rs 2069.3 crores in 1986-87, with exports in 1986-87 registering an increase of 37.7 per cent. The share of gems and jewellery in the total exports has thus gone up from 13.8 per cent in 1985-86 to 16.5 per cent in 1986-87. The rising trend has continued during April—September of the current financial year, when exports of gems and jewellery increased by 42.1 per cent. This impressive performance reflects, in part, good response of the industry to the measures aimed at improving access and terms for import of machinery and equipment. The facility for bulk import of diamonds has also been eased with bulk import licence being thrown open to the entire diamond trade. The first 100 per cent export-oriented gems and jewellery complex in the country in Santacruz Electronic Export Processing Zone (SEEPZ) went on stream and the publication of an international monthly magazine on gems and jewellery was started during the year. As cut and polished diamonds continue to play a dominant role in the exports of gems and jewellery, the move by the MMTC to enter into joint exploration and mining of rough diamonds with African states is a step in the right direction in view of the indigenous industry's vulnerability to price changes of rough diamonds. Steps are being taken to increase exports of jewellery because of their relatively high value-added nature. A jewellery school has been set up in Bombay, while free trade zones in Delhi and Bombay have now modern jewellery manufacturing units. Further, the Government are also taking a close look at the provisions of the Gold Control Act and its administrative machinery with a view to remove bottlenecks in exports of gold jewellery.

8.36 Projects and services have also been identified as one of the thrust industries having a good export potential. Exports of projects and services, which

comprise construction and civil engineering projects, industrial turnkey projects and consultancy services, have been quite important in the recent past. However, the boom in construction projects experienced after the oil price increases of the seventies has declined, because of the fall in oil revenues of OPEC members, intense competition in the Gulf and African countries and foreign exchange problems faced by many African countries. Nevertheless, the value of projects secured in 1986 at Rs. 525 crores was almost double the value of contracts secured in 1985 at Rs. 265 crores.

8.37 For turnkey projects the market is more diversified but the total value of contracts secured by Indian companies is very small. One of the major problems faced by Indian companies has been their inability to offer credit terms in line with those offered by developed countries. Similarly, the share of India in consultancy services in the international market is very small, though our companies have made a beginning in developed countries also.

8.38 With a large endowment of technical manpower, India is in a position to offer total range of services, including process design, engineering, procurement, construction, supervision, commissioning, project management, training, etc. in diverse fields like power generation and transmission system, petrochemicals, steel plants, textiles, infrastructure, etc. There are about 200 consultancy organisations in the country, both in public and private sectors, which can provide consultancy for a very broad range of activities. Indian companies can also undertake operation and maintenance contracts. As a part of overall strategy to increase projects and consultancy exports, Government have announced various incentives like project assistance of 10 per cent of net foreign exchange earnings from service portion of the contract, market development assistance, information support and guidelines for export of services on deferred payment terms.

8.39 Overall export performance during 1986-87 and the first nine months of the current financial year has thus been very strong. The export-import ratio increased from 55.4 per cent in 1985-86 to 62.6 per cent in 1986-87. However, in view of the disappointing export performmnce in 1985-86, exports in subsequent years will have to rise at a rate even higher than stipulated in the Seventh Plan of 6.8 per cent per annum in volume terms. The drought in the current year may also affect adversely exports of certain agricultural commodities. This has to be countered by an export push in other sectors. Improvement in export performance is essential not only to finance critical imports but also to keep trade deficit within manageable limits.

Direction of Exports

8.40 The composition of exports by destination from 1984-85 to 1986-87 is given in the chart. The destination-wise pattern of exports over these years has remained almost unchanged except for the 'other' category which declined to 3.3 per cent in 1986-87 from 15.7 per cent in 1984-85 due to stoppage of crude oil exports which were not booked by destination. A little over half of the exports have gone to OECD countries in the last two years, a shade less than a fifth to Eastern Europe, about a seventh to developing countries (Non-OPEC) and a sixteenth to OPEC.

8.41 Exports to OECD countries increased from 50.8 per cent in 1985-86 to 56.7 per cent in 1986-87 due to increase in exports to these countries by 28.8 per cent in 1986-87. The share of exports to the USA in total exports increased to 18.8 per cent in 1986-87, reflecting growth in exports to the USA during the year by 19.5 per cent. Exports to the USSR in 1986-87 fell by 6.6 per cent leading to a decline in her share of exports from 18.4 per cent in 1985-86 to 14.9 per cent in 1986-87. Consequently, the share of Eastern Europe in total exports also showed a fall from 21 per cent to 18.4 per cent during the same period. Similarly, there was a fall in exports to the OPEC region by 6.9 per cent in 1986-87. On the other hand, exports to developing countries (Non-OPEC) increased by 31.6 per cent in 1986-87, thus increasing their share in total exports from 13.4 per cent in 1985-86 to 15.3 per cent in 1986-87.

Export Promotion Measures and Developments in Trade Policy

8.42 The Government have implemented a number of measures to facilitate capacity expansion for export production, to upgrade technology, to make export sector more competitive through improved access to capital goods and raw materials at or near international prices, and by providing fiscal and monetary incentives for exports. Greater attention is also being paid to strengthening the marketing capacity of exporters and the infrastructure necessary for the export effort. Also, vigorous efforts are being made to effect efficient import substitution particularly in the area of bulk imports of commodities and to discourage imports of non-essential items.

8.43 The Government's multi-pronged strategy for a renewed thrust to exports has adopted a certain degree of selectivity in identifying products, sectors and industries with good export potential and in providing a policy framework conducive to export growth. A series of new initiatives were taken to promote

exports of various items, including those of 14 thrust commodities, by preparing action plans keeping in view their medium and long term prospects. These measures are designed to generate surpluses for exports, to induce the production of goods contemporary in technology and competitive in prices and to make exports profitable. Several changes have been made with these objectives in view in the areas of fiscal policy, industrial policy and import policy which are summarised below :

Fiscal and Financial Measures

(a) The Cash Compensatory Support Scheme, which allows a remission of unrebated indirect taxes on inputs of exported products, was modified in February 1987 with the revision of CCS for a number of items including some engineering goods, agricultural goods and cotton grey fabrics. The policy of making proportionate reduction in CCS rates in individual cases where advance/imprest licences are issued for a value higher than normal REP has been discontinued from July 1987. The existing policy of restricting the CCS ratio to the cut off point of 25 per cent of value-added was continued and strictly enforced during the year. During the current financial year CCS has been granted on nine additional items.

(b) A comprehensive review of the Duty Drawback schedule was made in April-May, 1987 and a new drawback rate schedule has been brought into effect from June 1, 1987. The new schedule gives special attention to thrust industries which have considerable exports or export potential and which suffer significant duties on their inputs. Some of the basic features of the revised drawback schedule are indicated below :

— significant improvements in rates have been effected for a number of export products taking into account the increased incidence of duties on various inputs suffered by a number of industries as compared to the average duties assessed last year. Items where enhanced rates have now been fixed (with increase of more than 10 per cent over the earlier rates) include a large number of products of engineering industry, a number of specified bulk drugs, certain paints and pigments and a number of other miscellaneous products.

— To give a boost to export of electronic items and for a number of identified products All Industry rates of Drawback have been fixed for the first time.

— A number of other new export products have been added to the list of items covered by All Industry Rates.

(c) The MODVAT introduced in 1986-87 Budget covered 38 chapters of the Excise Tariff. The Budget of 1987-88 has extended MODVAT to all the remaining chapters except those relating to textiles, tobacco and the petroleum products. The MODVAT has now been extended to cover food products, mineral products, leather and leather goods, footwear, paper and paper board, wood and cork products, asbestos, cement products and precious metals. The MODVAT system, which aims at minimising the incidence of taxation on inputs, would reduce the distortions in the production structure, mitigate the cascading effect of taxes on inputs, make the incidence of indirect taxation more transparent and help in reducing costs and prices which would make our exports more competitive in the international markets.

(d) Government have decided that units exporting 25 per cent or more of their production and which have installed captive power generating sets will be supplied diesel oil for this purpose at prices comparable to international prices. The compensation will be through reimbursement of the difference between the market price of diesel and its international price on a proportionate basis and will be provided to the exporting units at the end of the financial year after reckoning the export performance.

(e) Government has relaxed the debt-equity norms to finance projects upto 4 : 1 against the prevailing 2 : 1 for 'thrust' industries having a great export potential, economic viability and debt servicing capability.

(f) It has been decided to extend the Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation (ECGC) cover on concessional terms to 'deemed exports'. Exporters will now have the option of availing the ECGC insurance cover for deemed exports on deferred terms. The ECGC has also announced in August 1987 a reduction in the premium rate for export finance guarantee.

(g) A new Blanket Exchange Permit Scheme, replacing the two existing schemes, has been introduced since June 1987. The new scheme is more broadbased and flexible both as to eligibility of exporters and the purposes for which exchange can be drawn by holders against their blanket permits. The salient features of the scheme are as follows :

— The minimum qualifying annual amount of foreign exchange earning for issue of blanket exchange permit is not less than Rs. five

lakhs for export of products in the select list and Rs. 20 lakhs for other products.

— For determination of quantum of exchange the products have been divided into three categories. Exporters engaged in the exports of products covered by list A (which contains 24 products/product groups under thrust area) will be eligible for release of foreign exchange upto 10 per cent, exporters of products covered by list B upto 2 per cent (on a discretionary basis) and exporters of products not covered under lists A and B will fall under list C and will be eligible for 5 per cent. The percentage entitlement in the three categories will be on the f.o.b. value of their annual exports realised and repatriated to India.

— The purposes for which blanket exchange permit can be utilised has been made more liberal and 18 items as approved purposes have been identified. Items include travel abroad, participation in trade fairs abroad, market studies, setting up/maintenance of branches/offices or warehousing outside India, legal charges in connection with exports, advertisements abroad, etc. Besides, exporters eligible for assistance from the Export Marketing Fund of EXIM Bank will also be permitted to draw exchange against the blanket permits issued to them for expenditure towards various purposes approved.

— The aggregate expenditure during the entire year towards travel abroad (including entertainment allowance where admissible) would normally be subject to a ceiling of 75 per cent of the amount of blanket permit in the case of permits for Rs. 50 lakhs or less and 50 per cent for amounts exceeding Rs. 50 lakhs. Expenditure on entertainment abroad, which has been made liberal, should not exceed 10 per cent of the amount of the blanket exchange permit or Rs. 5 lakhs, whichever is less, within the overall ceiling of 75 per cent or 50 per cent as the case may be.

(h) In a drive towards further liberalisation of exchange control procedures, RBI has permitted the EXIM Bank to grant pre-bid clearance upto Rs 20 crores (instead of prevailing limit of Rs. 5 crores) for bids/offers for export of engineering goods on deferred payment basis.

(i) Under the International Price Reimbursement Scheme (IPRS), the exporters of engineering goods are reimbursed the difference between domestic and international price of steel used in the manufacture of export items. This reimbursement, effected through the Joint Plant Committee (JPC) fund, involves a time lag. It has, therefore, been decided to permit banks to grant advances to exporters against such receivables from the Government. The advances will carry concessional rate of interest as applicable to short term credit and will be eligible for interest subsidy.

(j) The Government have announced liberalised norms with regard to agency commission payment by exporters—upto seven and half per cent in the case of non-select products and twelve and half per cent for select products. Even higher agency commission payments may be allowed on approval by the concerned export authority or the Government.

(k) Customs duty on goods imported for offshore drilling operations by ONGC or OIL or by service contractors on their behalf has been withdrawn as such operations are conducted in many cases outside the territorial limits of the country and require specialised equipment and services.

(l) The 1987-88 Budget included the following incentives for exports :

— Customs duties on 46 additional items of tools and machinery, etc. for gems and jewellery were reduced.

— Three additional items for marine products industry and 31 additional items of machinery for leather industry were allowed concessional import duty.

— Export duty on mica products was abolished, except for mica waste and scrap.

— Import duty on tyre moulds and flax and ramie fibres was reduced.

(m) Export duty on coffee was reduced from Rs. 6000 per tonne to Rs. 1700 per tonne in May 1987.

Measures relating to Industrial Licensing Policy

(a) It has been decided in principle that export production will not be taken into account for purposes of establishing dominance under the MRTP Act, and it will be kept outside the licensed capacity.

(b) IDBI has introduced in August, 1987 a Technology Upgradation Scheme for selected capital goods

industries for a period of three years upto the end of current Plan with the objective to induct the latest technology in these sectors, improve indigenous R&D facilities for constant upgradation and reduce cost.

(c) To liberalise the industrial licencing policy for export of manufactures, Government have decided that undertakings who have a firm export order may be exempted from the requirement of obtaining industrial licence for fulfilment of a one-time export order.

Measures relating to Import-Export Policy

(a) Keeping in view Government's policy to promote exports, specially in the identified thrust areas, it has been decided to allow import of machinery and raw materials liberally. In 1987-88 so far, 19 items of machinery required for leather processing or leather goods manufacturing industry have been placed on Open General Licence (OGL). Twenty eight items of machinery for manufacture of sports goods and 27 items of machinery for manufacture of bicycle and bicycle components have also been placed on OGL. In addition, 5 items of machinery required for manufacture of garment/hosiery/made-ups, 10 items of machinery required for the manufacture of forged handtools and 9 items of machinery required for gem and jewellery industry have been placed on OGL. Thirteen items of life saving and anti-cancer drugs have been placed on OGL for stock and sale. Import of Polyurethane leather for manufacture of footballs has been placed under OGL.

(b) Exports made under the barter deals have been made eligible for grant of replenishment benefits. Supplies made to projects in Bhutan aided by the Asian Development Bank have also been made eligible to qualify for import replenishment purposes. Similarly, supplies made to the projects aided by the Asian Development Bank within the country would also now qualify as 'deemed exports' for import replenishment purposes.

(c) The value limit for grant of import licence for raw material and components to new/proposed units in the small scale sector has been raised from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 2.5 lakhs.

(d) Additional licences granted to Export Houses/ Trading Houses have been made more attractive by allowing import of about 600 items of raw materials and components which were normally allowed for import by Actual Users (Industrial) only.

(e) For the promotion of exports of jewellery, besides the existing scheme for the promotion of export of gold jewellery, new schemes have been introduced for silver jewellery and articles. Under these schemes, silver jewellery and articles can be exported against the silver supplied by the foreign buyer in advance or to be replenished subsequently.

(f) The scope of Duty Exemption Scheme for Advance licence which was hitherto limited to only 145 groups of items, as specified in the policy, has been enlarged to cover all the items of inputs including consumables and spares required for export production. In order to service the needs of the smaller exporters, STC, MMTC and other public sector agencies as designated, have also been allowed the facility to import the inputs required for export production, duty free, in bulk, for off-the-shelf supply to individual advance licence holders. Further, the scheme has also been extended to cover export of plain and studded jewellery.

(g) The Import-Export Pass Book Scheme has been revamped to make the scheme simpler and wider in scope. Important modifications made are :

- The scheme, which was applicable only for manufacturer exporters who have been regularly exporting for a minimum period of three years, has been extended to Export/ Trading Houses who are otherwise eligible for issue of import licences.
- A special pass book known as 'Special Imprest Import-Export Pass Book' is to be issued for deemed exports. This will cover only the imports of raw materials and components.
- The pass book holder is to be allowed to import mandatory spares if he is a registered manufacturer—exporters subject to a ceiling of 5 per cent of the overall value of the pass book.
- Exports through third party to be allowed in which case manufacturer-exporters would be required to indicate in advance of the exports, the name of such exporters/trading houses.
- Flexibility has been introduced in the use of input-output norms.
- The pass book holder can obtain his supplies through designated public sector agencies also.
- Switch-over from Advance licence to pass book has also been made easier subject to certain conditions.
- For certain products, the rates of import entitlements have been increased.

(h) In cases where increase in c.i.f. value of an advance licence becomes necessary due to exchange fluctuations only, the licensing authority has been empowered to enhance the value of advance licence without insisting on a corresponding enhancement in the export obligation, provided the stipulated minimum addition is achieved.

(i) For making the 100 per cent Export-Oriented Units (EOU) and the Free Trade Zones (FTZ) units more attractive, following concessions were given in October, 1987 :

- Case by case, on merits, 100 per cent EOUs, including the units located in the Export Processing Zones, would be permitted to sell upto 25 per cent of their production in the domestic market in respect of items other than sensitive products, subject to payment of appropriate customs duties.
- 100 per cent EOUs would have the benefit of tax holiday as is admissible to the units located in the Export Processing Zones i.e. for a block of 5 years during the first 8 years from the commencement of production.
- 100 percent EOUs would be permitted to sub-contract part of their production for job work to units in the domestic tariff area, on a case by case basis, to establish linkages with industry and installed capacity in the domestic tariff area.
- 100 per cent EOUs may be exempted in suitable cases from operation of Export Control Order applicable to the domestic tariff area.
- In order to reduce the cost of bonding concessional charge will be made where there is cluster of EOUs. Elsewhere the charge will be reduced to 100 per cent of salaries and emoluments of the staff provided.

(j) Government have decided to fix a minimum annual export turnover of Rs. 5 crores for each project while clearing proposals for setting up 100 per cent EOUs. The only exception is software where the minimum export will be Rs. 2 crores annually.

(k) For the maximum utilisation of the annual restraint level and orderly development of export trade, the Export Entitlement Distribtuion Policy for garments and fabrics has been announced in October 1987. For the first time, the policy will be a long term policy applicable for three years as against an annual policy; this will bring about some stability in the export trade. The innovative features of this policy are :

- The allotment of past performance quota will be made on the basis of value instead of on the basis of quantity. This would result in allotment of a higher quota for exporters realising higher unit values and would encourage higher realisation of foreign exchange.
- In order to provide, inter alia, opportunities to new exporters, including small scale entrepreneurs, Government have introduced, on an experimental basis, an innovative 'Open Tender System' for superfast categories. A category will be identified as superfast if exports were consistently 91 per cent or more of the level earmarked during three years preceding the allotment year. Fifteen per cent of the superfast categories, which work out to roughly 5 per cent of the total garment exports at present, will be brought under the 'Open Tender System'. The remaining 85 per cent of the superfast categories will be allocated to other systems like past performance (PPE), Manufacturer Exporter (MEE), Non-Quota Experts (NQE), etc. The amount collected under the Open Tender System would be funded into a separate Export Promotion Fund and would be used for export promotion purposes. For categories other than superfast, First come First Served (FCFS) system along with other systems are being continued.
- A new direction has been given for manufacturer-exporter system with increased allocation and a minimum stipulation of number of machines in order to upgrade the technology of garment manufacturing.
- In order to diversify exports the allocation for non-quota exporters system has been increased substantially and exports of non-quota items exported to quota countries will also be counted for allocation under this system.
- The policy has been further simplified. Under the FCFS system, there is no need for providing the letter of credit at the time of application. The cut-off date for applying under the system has been removed. Under the Open Tender System, no restriction whatsoever is being placed on exporters applying under the system. The number of periods has been reduced to two from three.

— The policy for fabrics and made-ups is being continued more or less on the same lines as in the previous year. There will be three systems for allocations—PPE, FCFS contract reservation system and FCFS ready goods with allocation. As in the case of garments, the number of periods has been reduced to two. All the bank guarantees have been increased to ensure better performance. The base period for determining past performance will now be two years and the allotment will be done on the basis of value rather than quantity.

Other Measures

(a) An Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority and a Spices Board have been set up in addition to the existing institutions for export promotion.

(b) Coordination committees have been set up with representatives of the Ministries, export promotion agencies and trade to look into operational and policy problems and boost exports for sectors such as agriculture, leather, engineering and chemicals.

(c) Government are evolving a package of measures for the Trading Houses to make their functioning more effective and to give them a key role in country's export drive.

(d) It has been decided in principle to set up export monitoring cells in the state capitals, under the Commerce Ministry, to ascertain to what extent import liberalisation and duty concessions and other incentives extended to the various industrial units all over the country have been utilised in boosting exports.

External Capital Flows

8.44 Gross disbursement of external assistance increased from Rs. 2938 crores in 1985-86 to Rs. 3596 crores in 1986-87. It is anticipated that during 1987-88 there may be a further increase in such flows to around Rs. 4500 crores. Net assistance (net of debt servicing) received by India, however, showed a marginal decline from Rs. 1571 crores in 1985-86 to Rs. 1567 crores in 1986-87. Net assistance is expected to increase sharply by around 50 per cent in 1987-88. The details are given in the Table 8.7.

TABLE 8.7

Inflow of External Assistance : Gross and Net

(Rs. crores)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88**
1. Authorisations	3847@	2840	2949	2079	4692	5399	5804	2406*
2. Gross disbursements . . .	2162@	1870	2250	2268	2354	2938	3596	4489
Of which : Debt relief	13	3	5	5	9	11	8	39
3. Debt servicing . . . . . (Including interest payments).	804	849	948	1033	1176	1367	2029	2085
4. Net inflow of assistance (2 — 3) .	1358@	1021	1302	1235	1178	1571	1567	2404

@Includes drawings under IMF Trust Fund.

*Authorisation on Government account only for April—September, 1987.

**Estimated.

NOTE : The data include Government and non-Government loans and grants (including food assistance grant but excluding other commodity grant assistance). They do not include suppliers' credits and commercial borrowings.

8.45 The Consortium of Governments and institutions interested in development assistance to India met in Paris on June 22-23, 1987. The meeting reviewed the progress in the Seventh Five Year Plan, and the country's aid requirement for 1987-88. The consortium members applauded the country's economic achievements and acknowledged the efforts India is making towards the goals of full employment and poverty alleviation by maintaining the growth of the economy at 5 per cent a year achieved in recent years, which makes a significant step up over the historical growth rate of 3.5 per cent. The aid indications given at the meeting pointed to a commitment level of about US $ 5.4 billion in 1987-88 as against last year's indications of US$ 4.4 billion.

8.46 World Bank group lending to India during Bank's fiscal year 1987 (July 1986 to June 1987) was US$ 2806 million as against US $ 2368 million in the previous year (See Table 8.8). The IBRD lending to India in FY 1987 was US $ 2128 million against US $ 1743 million in FY 1986, and the IDA lending in these years was US $ 678 million and US $ 625 million respectively. India's share in total IDA credits, however, fell from 19.9 per cent in FY

1986 to 19.4 per cent in FY 1987 thus hardening the terms of over-all lending by the Bank.

TABLE 8.8

World Bank Group Lending to India

	Million US Dollar		Per cent. India's share in World Bank lending.	
	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87
	July-June	July-June-	July-June	July-June.
I.B.R.D. .	1743	2128	13.2	15.0
I.D.A. .	625	678	19.9	19.4
Total . .	2368	2806	14.5	15.9

External Commercial Borrowings

8.47. India has been enjoying excellent credit rating abroad, which has been earned through our prudent approach in the matter of external commercial borrowings, and excellent record in debt servicing. After peaking at Rs. 1906 crores in 1984-85, approvals for external commercial borrowings declined to Rs. 1700 crores in 1985-86 and further to Rs. 1396 crores in 1986-87. However, the trend may reverse during 1987-88 as in the first nine months of the year (April—December, 1987) approvals of external commercial borrowings have amounted to Rs. 1354 crores against Rs. 814 crores during the comparable period of 1986-87. It is to be noted that official approval of terms and conditions of a commercial borrowing proposal does not necessarily mean that it has fructified into actual borrowing in that year.

8.48 In view of the rising trend in India's debt service ratio, it is essential to continue the selective and prudent approach in contracting fresh external liabilities. It is estimated that the country's debt service in 1986-87 on external debts on Government account, non-Government account, IMF drawals and commercial borrowings (including supplier's credits) amounted to about 22 per cent of current receipts. This is likely to increase to 23 to 24 per cent in 1987-88 because of higher IMF repayments and debt service on commercial borrowings contracted in earlier years.

International Economic Developments

World Economic Situation

8.49 According to the projections made by the IMF staff in October, 1987 the industrial countries were likely to achieve an average growth rate of 2.4 per cent in 1987, while output in developing countries was expected to expand by 3.3 per cent. 1987 would thus be the third consecutive year of decelerating output growth for the industrial countries and second consecutive year for the developing countries. Their estimates also indicated that the outlook for 1988 is for growth to be somewhat higher than in 1987 in most of the major industrial countries and in many developing countries. The expectations for 1988 would have to be revised in view of the major upheavals that have taken place in the world stock and currency markets since these forecasts were made. Thus, according to the OECD Economic Outlook published in December 1987, real GNP growth rate in OECD countries was estimated at 2.8 per cent in 1986 and 2.75 per cent in 1987 while the growth rate is projected to substantially decline in 1988 and 1989 to 2.25 per cent and 1.75 per cent respectively.

8.50 The volume growth of world trade improved in 1986, according to OECD, to a level of about 4.5 per cent over the preceding year. However, it is estimated that in 1987 the growth rate may be significantly lower : 3.6 per cent according to IMF staff and 3.8 per cent according to the OECD Economic Outlook. Developing countries were estimated to have suffered heavy terms of trade loss of about 17 per cent in 1986. In 1987 they are estimated to enjoy marginal gains in terms of trade as prices of most primary commodities have posted increases during the year.

8.51 According to the World Bank, there has been no improvement in the third world debt situation in 1987. It has in fact worsened with the third world debt totalling US dollar 1.19 trillion. For the fourth year running the debtor countries are estimated to have spent more money in repayments and interest payments to the richer countries than they got in the form of new loans. According to World Bank estimates, such negative transfers amounted to US dollar 29 billion in 1987. The World Bank report points out that the banker's attitudes towards providing new loans were hardening and that consumption and investment in debtor developing countries had declined to the levels of 1970s.

Upheavals in Stock Markets

8.52 On 'Black Monday', the 19th October 1987, the New York stock market suffered an unprecedented decline in stock prices. The Dow Jones Index of leading industrial stocks fell by 508 points from 2246 to 1738, a drop of 22.6 per cent. Similar reaction took place in some of the leading markets of the world. The markets firmed up subsequently, but the near-term prospects for the major international stock markets remain uncertain. Policy initiatives of

the major industrial economies for correcting their macro economic imbalances will shape the medium term prospects of these economies and will determine, in large measure, the extent to which the short and medium term trends in the production and international trade are affected by the upheavals in the stock market. The present market crash comes after a decade of rising protectionism practised by major industrial economies. If the response to the recent developments is further protectionist actions, it could gravely jeopardise the world economic environment. Developing countries cannot escape from the adverse consequences of any setback in the world trade that would follow the slow-down or recessionist trends in the major industrial economies. The severity of the impact of global economic difficulties on developing countries can be minimised if measures are taken by industrial countries and multi-lateral institutions to maintain or enhance the levels of real financial flows to these countries. Resumption of periodic allocations of SDRs would also be conducive to international financial liquidity and help restore stability.

8.53 At this early stage it is difficult to precisely assess the implications of the stock market crash in industrial countries on the rest of the world. In the short term, the financial crash of 1987 is likely to lead to slower growth in world output and trade. The consequences of this are likely to include lower prices for crude oil, and perhaps for machinery and metals in international markets than might otherwise have been the case. Such outcomes might, conceivably, result in modest terms of trade benefits for India in the short run. In the medium term, however, the international environment for economic development is likely to be less congenial Any significant slowdown in the growth of the world output and trade, because of turbulence in the world financial markets, is likely to entail adverse consequences for growth of exports of developing countries, including India, specially if such an outcome is accompanied by intensification of protectionist actions in industrial countries. Thus, in the medium term, such adverse volume effects on India's exports could outweigh any beneficial, short term terms of trade effects.

Exchange Rate Volatility

8.54 The 1980s have witnessed unprecedented volatility in the exchange rates of the major world currencies. The appreciation of the US dollar relative to other maior currencies which started in the third quarter of 1980 continued upto February 1985. During the month of February, 1985 the effective exchange rate of the dollar stood at a level 50 per cent higher than its average over the decade 1974—83. Beginning March 1985, the dollar started its downward plunge. Between early 1985—when it peaked—and April 1987, the US dollar had already depreciated in real effective terms by 35 per cent. The Plaza Accord of major industrial countries in September, 1985 emphasised the need to achieve exchange rate relationships that better reflects economic fundamentals. The Louvre Accord of February 1987 stated the participating countries' intention of stabilising exchange rates around the then prevailing levels. The Accord outlined the commitments of the surplus countries to strengthen domestic demand, reduce external surpluses and maintain price stability. It also outlined the commitments of deficit countries to encourage steady growth with low inflation while reducing domestic and external imbalances. Subsequent developments, however, raise doubts about the extent of active willingness on the part of G-7 countries to support the US dollar within the exchange rate ranges implicit in the Louvre Accord. In the event, the downward journey of US dollar has continued and the currency has gone below the 40 year low against the Yen.

8.55 The imbalances in the international financial system in recent years have been characterised by massive and persistent trade and budget deficits of the United States, and large current account surpluses of Japan and Germany. The current account imbalances of the three largest industrial countries have become a matter of increasing concern to the international community, as these are perceived to be the major underlying cause of volatility of exchange rates.

The World Bank

8.56 The issue of a general capital increase of the World Bank was discussed by the Development Committee at its meeting held in September, 1987. The Committee agreed that a general capital increase was urgently needed so as to support a growing lending programme and it called on the Executive Directors of the Bank to complete their deliberations on such an increase expeditiously.

8.57 The Eighth Replenishment of the International Development Association (IDA) is scheduled to cover the period July 1987—June 1990. Though the donors had initially agreed to provide resources for a basic replenishment of $ 11.5 billion, this was subsequently enlarged through commitments for supplementary contributions, bringing the total resources to over $ 12.4 billion. It is proposed to allocate a minimum of 45 per cent of these resources to Sub-Saharan African countries, stretching to 50 per cent, if warranted by progress with their economic adjust-

ment programme. Allocations to China and India will not be reduced in nominal terms, though in percentage terms these would be reduced to about 30 per cent of the total IDA-8 resources as against 38 per cent under IDA-7. For projects approved from 1st July, 1987 onwards, the period of maturity of IDA credits has been reduced from 50 years to 40 years for least developed countries and to 35 years for other recepient countries. India will come under the latter category, with maturity of 35 years. This reduction in maturity period would entail a decline in the grant element of IDA credit, as conventionally computed, to 74 per cent from the existing level of 81 per cent.

The IMF

8.58 The Eighth General Review of IMF quotas which became effective on April 20, 1984 provided for an increase of 47.5 per cent in the Fund quotas, which would have raised the total quotas to SDR 90,035 million. The Ninth General Review of the IMF quotas is currently due and discussions are being held in the IMF on this issue.

8.59 The IMF had set up, in March 1986, a Structural Adjustment Facility (SAF) to provide additional balance of payments assistance on concessional terms to low-income members eligible for IDA credits. The SAF was to be financed by about SDR 2.7 billion of repayments becoming available during 1985—91 from loans previously made under the Trust Fund. In order to augment the availability of concessional resources to low income members, the IMF has established in December 1987 the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility (ESAF) which is expected to provide new concessional resources totalling SDR 6 billion, financed by special loans and contributions from a wide range of countries. The ESAF is designed, like SAF, to help poorest member countries undertake strong macro-economic and structural programmes to improve their balance of payments positions and foster growth. Financial terms applying under the ESAF will be the same as under SAF—repayments in ten semi-annual instalments beginning after five and half years of disbursements and interest rate of 0.5 per cent. At present, 62 members of the IMF, including India, are eligible to seek assistance under the ESAF.

Role of G-24

8.60 The Intergovernmental Group Of Twenty Four on International Monetary Affairs (G-24), of which India is a member, has from time to time been representing and projecting the views of the developing countries on various international monetary and financial issues. In 1985 the Group had submitted a report on the "Functioning and Improvement of the International Monetary System". In 1987, it presented another important report focusing on "Role of the IMF in Adjustment with Growth". The proposals and reforms advocated by G-24 have included "target zones" for major international currencies, a substantial fresh allocation of SDRs, better coordination of macro-economic policies by industrial countries and greater emphasis on growth in programmes and policies of the IMF.

8.61 With a view to reducing instability in the exchange rates of major currencies the G-24 has recommended the proposal of "target zones". The target zone proposal was devised to overcome the rigidities of a par value system and the destablising uncertainities of the floating exchange rates. Adoption of this proposal along with greater policy coordination among major industrial countries could help achieve the objectives of exchange rate stability and sustainable levels of payment balances. The Group has emphasised that there is at present a long term global need for a substantial allocation of SDRs in relation to expected growth of world trade, financial transactions and output. It has further pointed out that an allocation of SDRs at this time would relieve the stringency in the reserve position of a large number of developing countries, promote economic recovery in several low-income countries, reduce dependence on costly borrowed resources, help orderly adjustment and also go a long way in solving the current debt crisis. The G-24 has also reiterated the considerable impact of major industrial countries' national policies on the world economy and called for coordination of their policies with active participation of developing countries in discussions that affect them. In this connection, the Group has welcomed the move to introduce indicators as a guide in the process of Fund surveillance.

8.62 The G-24 report on "The Role of the IMF in Adjustment with Growth" notes that the IMF has generally insisted on heavy reliance on demand management policies for correcting maladjustments in external repayments leading to a substantial loss of output and severe curtailment of investment in many developing countries. Devaluation has also not served its intended purpose and has aggravated inflationary pressures. As an alternative, the report has recommended that in order to provide a growth perspective to Fund programmes, a set of growth exercises should be performed prior to the financial exercises. Foreign credit inflows and their terms should be consistent with growth targets, and also with a sustainable debt service burden that the country could bear over the

long run. An assessment of debt servicing capacity should be an integral part of the growth exercises. The Report has stated that growth targets in developing countries should also be related to other objectives such as improving income distribution and alleviating poverty.

Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations

8.63 The Ministerial Meeting of the GATT (General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs) Contracting Parties held at Punta-del-Este (Uruguay) in September, 1986 decided to launch a new round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations encompassing both goods and services. The negotiations on services are being held outside the framework of the GATT. During 1987 India participated actively in the series of meetings held at Geneva to consider proposals made by participants for liberalisation of trade. The main interest of India and other developing countries in these negotiations is to seek ways and means of strengthening the multilateral trading system. For this purpose, they attach special importance to adherence to the commitment for a standstill on and rollback of measures, inconsistent with the principles of the GATT. They would also like early results to be obtained on systemic issues such as dispute settlement and safeguards in order to ensure that the major trading countries do not retreat from multilateralism. Additionally, they would like to secure liberalisation of trade in such sectors as textiles and tropical products in which they have significant export interest. However, the industrialised countries have been showing much greater interest in the new areas of negotiations, such as, trade in services, trade related investment measures and trade-related intellectual property rights. Industrialised countries as well as several developing countries, which export agricultural products, have been very active in seeking liberalisations of trade in these products.

UNCTAD-VII

8.64 The Seventh Session of the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) concluded at Geneva on August 3, 1987. The Conference recognised the serious problems confronting the present day world economy, such as increasingly unpredictable trading environment, mounting debt burden, high real interest rates, inadequate net flow of financial resources to the developing countries, volatility and misaligned exchange rates, etc. The Conference noted that many member countries proposed an international conference on money and finance for development with universal participation. It was agreed that major market economy countries would adopt co-ordinated policies to promote stable, sustainable, non-inflationary growth, consistent with their declared aims and strengthen the mechanism for on-going process of multilateral surveillance of economic policies. Developing countries, on their part, agreed to strengthen the policies and measures to mobilise domestic financial and human resources to provide a suitable policy environment for external financial resources, public and private, as appropriate. In regard to debt problem, the Conference recognised the shared responsibility of the main parties, and the need for a co-operative and growth oriented strategy, including flexibility in debt restructuring and rescheduling operations. It called for fully implementing the Trade and Development Board Resolution, 1978 in respect of ODA debt of 'poorer' developing countries.

8.65 On the question of external resources for development, the UNCTAD Conference agreed that the multilateral financial institutions should be strengthened by endowing them with adequate resources to fulfil their tasks. The Final Act also stated that members of World Bank should support a substantial and early general increase of its capital. It expressed concern about the plight of the low income countries, recognised the need for concessional finance and urged the conclusion of discussion on the proposal of the IMF's Managing Director to triple the resources of the Structural Adjustment Facility. The Conference also recognised the need for a stable exchange rate environment as conducive to balanced trade, investment and an open multilateral trade system. The Conference reaffirmed the Integrated Programme for Commodities (IPC) and noted the improved prospects for entry into force of the Agreement on Common Fund, following notifications and signatures by additional countries, including the USSR.

8.66 In the area of international trade, the role of the UNCTAD was reinforced. The Conference enunciated the principle that commitments with respect to trade in goods should not be made conditional on receiving concessions in other areas. The critical role of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN) in the world trading system was reaffirmed. The Conference called for respecting the commitments on 'standstill' and 'rollback'. It agreed on the need for full and expeditious implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action (SNPA) for the Least Developed Countries (LDCs). In recommending the policies and measures, the Conference took care to protect the interests and concerns of the developing countries in all the areas.

The South Commission

8.67 The international economic situation that faces the developing countries is very adverse. The North-South dialogue is stalemating, though the South has shown its willingness for co-operative search of solutions. This situation has reinforced the need for

South-South economic cooperation. The announcement to set up an independent international South Commission was made at the Non-Aligned Summit meeting in Harare in September 1986, under the Chairmanship of Shri Julius K. Nyerere, former President of Tanzania. The membership of the Commission was announced in July 1987 and it has begun functioning in Geneva with Dr. Manmohan Singh, former Deputy Chairman of India's Planning Commission, as member and Secretary General. The Commission is expected, according to the Chairman, to attend to specific issues of prime importance and unambiguous and positive proposals for action on some of the more urgent and fundamental questions confronting the developing countries. It is hoped the conclusions and recommendations of the Commission would be a significant input for work of the Non-Aligned countries and Group of 77. The Commission which is expected to undertake its work over the next three years had its first meeting in October 1987. The Commission's terms of reference and work programme are to be finalised at its next meeting scheduled to take place in March 1988.

South-South Cooperation : GSTP

8.68 India has played an important role in promoting the concept of Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP) to encourage trade between developing nations. The country participated actively in the preparatory work for the drawing up the basic guidelines and principles of GSTP which resulted in the adoption of a declaration by the Ministerial Meeting of the Group-77 held at New York in October, 1982. The New Delhi Meeting of July, 1985 provided further political impetus to GSTP negotiations and the Ministerial Meeting of the participating countries in GSTP in May, 1986 at Brasillia marked the launching of the first round of GSTP negotiations. By common agreement it has been decided that participation in GSTP shall be reserved for the developing countries which are members of the Group-77. Mutual 'Request Lists' have so far been exchanged by 45 countries. Bilateral and multilateral consultations are taking place between these countries and a Ministrial Meeting is likely to be held at Belgrade in April, 1988 to finalise the first round negotiations of GSTP. India has received request lists from 26 countries and has filed requests on 27 countries. It has already been agreed that GSTP should be based on the principle of mutuality of advantages and should benefit equitably all participants.

SAARC

8.69 In the field of regional economic cooperation, an important development was the signing of the agreement establishing the SAARC Food Security Reserve, which marks a significant step towards collective self-reliance in the region. The reserve is to consist of 2,00,000 tonnes of foodgrains of which India's share will be 1,53,200 tonnes. A member country is entitled to draw on the reserve in an emergency, after notifying the other member countries directly about the existence of the emergency and requesting the foodgrains required. The terms of supply are to be negotiated bilaterally. A SAARC Food Security Reserve Board, consisting of a representative from each member country, is to monitor the organisation and operation of the reserve.

8.70 The Kathmandu Summit of the SAARC held in October 1987, decided that studies should be undertaken in the areas of trade regimes vis-a-vis industrial protection policies of the member countries, quantification of benefits of intra-regional trade, establishment of a mechanism for financing short duration trade imbalances, joint ventures and national systems of industrial regulation.

Outlook

8.71 More than any other aspect of the economy, the balance of payments is shaped by developments in the international economy. India's balance of payments difficulties in the last two and half years reflect, to some extent, the progressive slowing down in growth of world output leading to sluggishness in trade since 1985. It was earlier expected that after three years of deceleration, growth of world output and trade would pick up, at least marginally, in 1988. The stock market crisis of 1987 has undermined this expectation. Although it is too early to assess the impact of the stock market crisis of October 1987, some analysts believe that the world economy could suffer recessionary conditions in 1988 because of financial crisis. A global economy in recession would imply constraints on trade-related and other financial flows to developing countries leading to increased external problems.

8.72 The world foreign exchange market continues to be in turmoil with US dollar declining against majority of the currencies. Uncertainty in the exchange market is bad both for trade and investment. Exchange rate volatility generates destabilising uncertainity, discourages investment and trade, leads to misallocation of resources and increases reserve needs.

8.73 POL continues to be the single most important item in our import bill and the movement in its price plays a major part in determining the size of

our trade deficit. In 1985-86, net imports of POL constituted 22.8 per cent of our total imports; the share fell to 11.5 per cent in 1986-87 owing to a sharp but temporary fall in international prices of POL. These imports accounted for as much as 42.4 per cent of our export earnings in 1985-86 and 18.7 per cent in 1986-87. Our dependence on imports of petroleum products (net) to meet domestic consumption needs which had declined progressively from about 76 per cent in 1980-81 to about 32 per cent in 1984-85, increased to about 41 per cent in 1985-86 and 37 per cent in 1986-87 following the slowing down in the domestic production of crude oil since the beginning of the Seventh Plan. In 1986, the average nominal price of crude oil was about US $ 13.8 a barrel. In 1987, it has been more than US $18 a barrel. Oil has been the one thing to show stability and quiet strength during the October stock market upheavals. In the near future, the price of oil is likely to remain potentially very unstable and will be influenced primarily by the degree of production restraints exercised by the major oil exporting countries, the growth in the world output and the exchange rate developments. In their Vienna meeting of December 1987 OPEC States agreed to keep their 18 dollar oil price for the first half of the 1988 and set a 15.05 million barrels per day ceiling on production to defend it. The pressure on our balance of trade will be reduced to the extent POL prices decline in 1988 from their existing levels.

8.74 The unprecedented drought of 1987 has caused additional strains on the balance of payments. It has necessitated additional imports of essential items like edible oils, pulses, POL, etc. On the other hand, it has potentially reduced exports of agro-based commodities. Additional disbursements of external assistance from multilateral and bilateral sources on account of drought relief are unlikely to fully compensate for the deterioration in the current account caused by the drought.

8.75 Balance of payments projections based even on fairly optimistic assumptions regarding growth of exports of goods and services point to a difficult outlook in the medium term. For a successful management of the external payments position in the medium term, we will have to ensure a substantial and sustained growth of exports of both goods and services. The balance of payments position is sensitive to the growth of imports also. The growth of imports would need to be moderated through efficient import substitution in key bulk commodities, energy conservation, reduced investment in import intensive projects and gradual reduction of imports of components in sectors like automobiles and electronics. It is also essential to keep borrowings on commercial terms within prudent limits. As indicated in last year's Economic Survey, adverse factors would continue to exert pressure on balance of payments during the rest of the present decade and the situation demands continuous and careful management

CHAPTER 9

PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

The countrywide drought of 1987 caused a temporary setback to the momentum of development, posed fresh challenges to economic management and highlighted some of the underlying trends and features of the Indian economy. In the short run, the prime focus of economic and administrative management was, naturally, on programmes of drought relief and other emergency measures aimed at moderating the massive human and economic costs arising from the drought. At the same time, the sudden and abnormal strains imposed by the drought focussed attention on some of the longer-run strengths and weaknesses of the Indian economy, which are germane to an assessment of problems and prospects for the future.

9.2 The strong points of recent economic performance, which were brought into sharp relief against a background of natural calamities, included rapid and sustained growth of the industrial sector, the inherent strength of the agricultural economy despite successive years of bad weather, growing resilience of the industrial and other non-agricultural sectors to disruptions in agriculture, the ability to maintain the tempo of infrastructure development in the face of adversities, the emergence of healtry trends in the foreign trade account and a capacity for responsive economic management in the face of massive and unanticipated changes in the economic environment.

9.3 On the debit side, the drought also highlighted underlying weaknesses in certain sectors. Most important, it drew attention to the continued sensitivity of agricultural production, especially food production, to variations in weather. Other problems which were underlined in this year of natural adversities, included the vulnerability of the general price level to sudden shortages in agricultural supplies, secular pressure for high levels of Government expenditure which limits the scope of fiscal policy to contain inflation, continued strains on the balance of payments, high cost structure in substantial segments of industry and the persistence of excess capacity and low productivity in some capital-intensive sectors.

9.4 In the field of agriculture, the Government's short-term response to the drought included immediate measures to minimise *kharif* crop losses, augmented allocation of resources for irrigation, accelerated completion of ongoing projects and a campaign to maximise *rabi* crop production by ensuring adequate supplies of major inputs, including provision of power for agriculture use on a priority basis and supply of credit for raising a second crop. In the medium and long run, the solutions to the continued problems of instability in agricultural production must be based on a proper analysis of the factors responsible for such instability. Factors contributing to instability in agricultural output include the fact that about 70 per cent of total cropped area is still rainfed; that even out of 30 per cent of cropped area irrigated a large proportion of the irrigation potential is based on wells and tanks which are themselves sensitive to rainfall and get depleted in years of poor weather; the geographically skewed pattern of agricultural development, with much of the surplus production concentrated in a few regions and states, thus making total production significantly dependent on weather outcomes in these areas; and the fact that in recent years output gains have largely come from increases in yield rather than acreage and the associated feature that yields are highly sensitive to rainfall because of close complementarity between high yield seed varieties, fertilizers and water availability.

9.5 To overcome these problems, it is essential to pursue, with renewed vigour, a long term strategy for reducing the vulnerability of agriculture to adverse weather conditions, and for sustaining a higher growth path for the sector. First and foremost, the area under assured irrigation must be rapidly expanded with the early completion of ongoing projects and full utilisation of the irrigation potential created. In pursuit of this objective, allocations for major and medium irrigation projects are being reviewed and greater emphasis is being placed on maximising utilisation of the enhanced irrigation potential. The current large gap between irrigation potential and its utilisation must be rapidly closed through measures such as follow up work in command areas on field channels, land shaping and land levelling; improvement in water management systems; emphasis on appropriate cropping patterns and related extension work to maximise the benefits from water availability; improved availability of power for agricultural pumpsets and tubewells, greater attention to minor irrigation schemes and better maintenance

of all irrigation assets. While wells and tanks provide valuable sources of irrigation in some areas, there is scope for better utilisation of ground water potential in high rainfall areas such as the Gangetic belt. In rainfed areas the reduction in weather-related output variations must come from improvements in water management and cropping patterns together with the stepping up of programmes of afforestation and ecological renewal. It is particularly important to reverse the growing loss of fertile top soils and soil moisture on account of declining vegetable cover and other factors. To reduce the fluctuation in agricultural output stemming from the concentration of recent agricultural growth in a few states and regions, it is essential to move towards a more dispersed pattern of agricultural development. To facilitate this, it will be necessary to lay special emphasis on provision of irrigation, land development and other agricultural infrastructure in those regions, where agriculture has lagged behind. Government agencies as well as financial institutions need to coordinate their activities to produce results at the field level in terms of improved operational plans for irrigation systems, and provision of seeds, other inputs and working capital to the farmer, particularly after a year of drought.

9.6 The robust performance of infrastructure sectors in the past year was a key positive factor contributing to strong industrial growth inspite of drought and facilitating the implementation of various measures in the fields of energy and transportation aimed at reducing the economic costs of drought. Nevertheless, the scope for further improvements in utilisation of existing infrastructure assets remains substantial. Shortages of power continue to constrain industrial production in many states, a problem which was aggravated during the past year's drought by shortfalls in hydel generation and the need to divert power to priority agricultural uses. Productivity increases in infrastructure sectors are of special value in the context of scarce investible resources, since these sectors tend to be highly capital intensive. There has already been a significant improvement in stepping up the capacity utilisation in the power sector. Further improvements in plant load factors of our power stations can bring about very substantial savings in additional investment needed to meet our growing demand for electrical energy. Similarly, while there have been substantial improvements in the operational efficiency of the railways, a further improvement can lead to significant savings in investment requirements. Furthermore, since India is likely to face a growing gap between domestic demand and supply of mineral oil, further improvements in the efficiency of energy use in the transport sector are essential for curbing the rapid growth in the consumption of petroleum products, such as high speed diesel oil. To ensure adequate growth of infrastructure services in the context of a tight resources situation, it is vital to secure high rates of economic return per unit of investment as well as to generate enough investible surpluses for financing further necessary expansions. Better performance in non-tradable sectors such as power and transport is also necessary for improving the competitiveness of our exports.

9.7 The resilience of our industrial growth in the face of a sharp decline in agricultural output has been a remarkable positive feature of industrial developments in the past year. Compared to earlier years of serious drought, this substantially improved performance of industry can be attributed to a combination of robust performance of infrastructure, the policy initiatives taken in recent years to enhance industrial productivity and the long-term change in the structure of industry, which has reduced its dependence on agriculture. However, the contractionary demand effects of the drought are likely to make themselves felt more fully, with a lag, in the first half of calender 1988, though such trends would be reversed by a rebound in agricultural output and incomes with a better monsoon in the coming year. The task ahead is to ensure that the virtuous combination of industrial policies and infrastructural performance, that have generated four years of rapid industrial growth, is maintained and that measures are taken to bring about further improvements in industry's international competitiveness, which is necessary for sustained growth of our manufactured exports.

9.8 The tendency, in recent years, for the growth of current Government expenditures to outstrip the growth of current revenues has been noted in previous Economic Surveys. The secular pressure for high levels of Government expenditure has led to successive deficits on revenue account and reduced Government savings. Faced by the sharply expanded responsibilities for relief expenditures due to drought and floods, the Government acted swiftly to increase revenues and institute economies in other heads of non-Plan expenditure. The basic goal was to find enough resources to finance the additional relief expenditures without cutting back on the public investment programme or risking a massive increase in the budget deficit. Looking ahead, the continued rapid increase in current Government expenditures poses serious risks for inflation and our availability to attain public investment goals in real terms. A durable solution to the underlying fiscal problem must be pursued vigorously on three fronts : curbs on the growth of

expenditures, measures to broaden the base of revenues and steps to improve further the financial performance of public sector enterprises.

9.9 A strategy for reducing the growth of Government expenditure must encompass several elements, including, ruthless pruning of programmes of doubtful economic and social merit, moderation in the growth of wages and salaries, reduction in the growing bill of subsidies through better efficiency and a clear priority in favour of completing ongoing programmes in time as compared with the launching of new schemes. To broaden the base of revenues, the Government has taken a number of measures in recent years, including, the reduction of special tax exemptions and deductions, the pursuit of a multi-pronged anti-evasion strategy and the institution of the MODVAT system in excise taxation. Considerable scope remains for eliminating unnecessary tax exemptions and deductions and for taking further steps to improve tax compliance and collections. In the arena of public sector enterprises, improvements in financial performance must go hand in hand with gains in operational efficiency. While prices charged by public enterprises need to be adjusted in line with unavoidable increases in costs, they should not become a soft option to the more arduous quest for real gains in productivity. To reduce inflationary pressures and generate more investible surpluses for expanding output and employment, increases in wages and salaries would have to bear closer relationship with growth in productivity. Improvements in operational performance of public sector enterprises have to be sought at many levels and in many ways. The Government has already initiated measures to foster an environment of greater effective autonomy and accountability. This process must be pursued with vigour and determination. These priorities are as relevant for State Governments as for the Central Government. Indeed, some of these issues demand even more urgent attention in respect of municipal finances. The growing pace of urbanisation has spawned rapid growth in demand for urban infrastructure, which can only be financed through far reaching reforms in existing systems of municipal taxation and cost recovery for services provided to better off sections of society.

9.10 For prudent economic management, sound fiscal policy has to be coupled with appropriate monetary and credit policies. Over the past year, the monetary and credit stance of the authorities has been conditioned by two major sets of considerations: on the one hand, monetary growth should not be so high as to aggravate the inflationary pressures stemming from the sharp drought-induced fall in agricultural production; on the other hand, it has been necessary to avoid the unduly recessionary consequences of excessive monetary restraint, which could compound the reduction in demand likely to occur anyway because of the drought-induced fall in rural incomes. Looking ahead, it is clear that these balancing considerations must continue to govern the evolution of monetary and credit policy. In particular, it is essential to avoid excessive monetary growth at a time when underlying inflationary trends are strong. At the same time, it will be necessary to provide for increases in commercial credit sufficient to meet the genuine requirements of the recovery in production that is likely to occur, especially in the latter part of the coming year, with the return of more normal weather conditions.

9.11 Despite the drought, trends in India's foreign trade, as indicated by provisional DGCI&S data, were quite favourable during the past year. Exports increased by nearly 25 per cent in April—December, 1987 as compared to the same period of 1986, while imports increased at a much lower pace of about 14 per cent. The overall balance of payments continued to be under strain, as anticipated in successive Economic Surveys of the past several years. The adverse medium term factors included an expected deceleration in the growth of indigenous oil production, growing protectionist tendencies in international trade, the bunching of repayment obligations to the IMF and other creditors and the unfavourable climate for concessionel assistance. In 1987-88, these medium-term pressures were aggravated by a rebound in international oil prices from the low levels of the previous year and the occurrance of widespread drought, which entailed substantial additional imports of essential commodities and constrained the exports of some agricultural products. In the short run, some of the adverse effects of the drought on the balance of payments were mitigated by initiatives which increased the flow of external assistance during the year.

9.12 In the medium term, successful management of the balance of payments situation is critically dependent on rapid and sustained growth in exports. Export performance over the past two years gives good grounds for optimism. However, given the strength of the pressures and the uncertainties of the international situation, there is no scope for complacency. Efforts to promote and accelerate the growth of exports and tourism earnings must continue without let up. For such efforts to succeed it is essential to improve the quality and price competitiveness of India's manufactured production. In this crucial sense the

long term viability of India's balance of payments depends on the growth and efficiency of India's industry. Efforts must also continue to seek savings in imports through efficient import substitution. In the field of energy, special efforts are necessary to curb the rapid growth of consumption of petroleum products, especially since the growth of indigenous petroleum production is expected to decelerate in the years ahead. While management of the balance of payments will continue to require substantial financing from external sources, it is imperative that the recourse to commercial sources is kept within prudent limits.

9.13 While economic policy will, of necessity, focus on short and medium term issues, we must not lose sight of long term trends and forces which influence the scope and character of India's economic development. Three such issues demand special attention : urbanisation, population and education. The recent report of the National Commission on Urbanisation has drawn pointed attention to the problems posed by the rapid growth of India's urban population and has suggested a number of remedies. To master this new set of challenges we must act soon and decisively. The rapid expansion of cities and towns has sharpened the need for commensurate growth in productive urban employment opportunities. The rate of growth of overall population remains higher than anticipated at the beginning of the Seventh Plan. Special efforts are necessary to reduce population growth. Particular emphasis should be given to measures aimed at improving female literacy as well as the general status of women. Studies suggest that improvements in the health delivery systems can be very important in reducing the birth rate through feedback effects via reduced infant mortality rates. In line with the new education policy, we must also take steps to accelerate the spread of literacy and improvement in quality and relevance of education available to the population at large. Experience has shown that a well educated population is the best guarantor of sustained and equitable economic development. Above all, education offers the invaluable key to advancement to those trapped in the cycle of poverty. More broadly, the spread of low-cost, high-quality social services is essential, both for immediate enhancement of the living standards of poor people today and for strengthening the human capital base for long-term development.

APPENDIX

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SELECTED INDICATORS : 1986-87

1	1950-51	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ECONOMIC INDICATORS										
GDP at factor cost :										
(*i*) At current prices[4] (Rs. crores)	9,147	14,071	36,736	122,226	142,876	158,851	186,406	206,722	233,305	260,584[a]
(*ii*) At 1970-71 Prices[8] (Rs. crores)	17,536	25,534	36,736	122,226	129,776	133,830	144,391	148,955	156,083	162,326[a]
Per capita net national product at (1970-71 prices[5] (Rupees)	466	559	633	1,627	1,686	1,687	1,781	1,791	1,836	1,869[a]
Index of Industrial production (Base : 1980-81)	18.3[1]	36.2	65.3	100.0	109.3	112.8	120.4	130.7	142.1	154.8
Index of agricultural production (Base : Trinnium ending 1969-70)	58.5	86.7	111.5	135.3	142.9	137.5	156.4	154.6	161.7	152.6
Gross domestic capital formation (As per cent of GDP)[4]	10.0	16.9	17.8	22.7	22.8	21.0	21.0	21.0	24.4	23.4[a]
Gross domestic savings (As percent of GDP)[4]	10.2	13.7	16.8	21.2	21.1	19.5	19.8	19.5	22.0	21.7[a]
Output										
(*a*) Foodgrains (Million Tonnes)	50.8	82.0	108.4	129.6	133.3	129.5	152.4	145.5	150.4	144.1
(*b*) Finished steel (Million Tonnes)	1.0[4]	2.39	4.64	6.82	7.75	8.05	6.14	7.78	9.49	9.70
(*c*) Cement (Million Tonnes)	2.7	8.0	14.3	18.6	20.9	23.3	26.7	29.6	32.0	34.8
(*d*) Coal (including lignite) (Million tonnes)	32.8	55.7	76.3	119.0	130.5	137.4	145.5	155.2	162.3	175.5
(*e*) Crude oil (Million tonnes)	0.26[1]	0.45	6.8	10.5	16.2	21.1	26.0	29.0	30.2	30.5
(*f*) Electricity generated (Utilities only) (Billion kwh)	5.3	16.9	55.8	110.8	122.1	130.3	140.2	156.9	170.3	187.6
Wholesale price index (Base: 1970-71)	47.5	55.1	100.0	57.3	281.3	288.7	316.0	338.4	357.8	376.8
Consumer price index (Base: 1960)	83	102	186	401	451	486	547	582	620	674
Plan Outlay (Rs. crores)	260[2]	1,117	2,524	15,023	18,373	21,725	25,314	30,032	33,420	40,817 (R.E)
Centre's budgetary deficit (Rs. crores)	(—)33[3]	(—)117	285	2,756	1,392	1,655	1,417	3,745	4,937	8,285 (R.E.)
Foreign Trade :										
(*i*) Exports (Rs. crores)	601	660	1,535	6,711	7,806	8,803	9,771	11,743	10,985 (P.R.)	12,567
(*ii*) Imports (Rs. crores)	650	1,140	1,634	12,549	13,608	14,293	15,832	17,134	19,658 (P.R.)	20,084
Foreign exchange reserves (excluding gold and SDRs) (Rs. crores)	911	186	438	4,822	3,355	4,265	5,498	6 817	7,384	7,645
SOCIAL INDICATORS[9]										
I. Population										
(*i*) Population in millions	361.2	442.4	551.3	690.1	705.2	720.4	735.6	750.9	766.1	781.4
(*ii*) Birth Rate (per 1000)	39.9	41.7	36.9	33.9	33.8	33.7	33.9	32.9	32.48	..
(*iii*) Death Rate (per 1000)	27.4	22.8	14.9	12.5	11.9	11.9	12.6	11.8	11.18	..
(*iv*) Life Expectancy at Birth (in years)										
(*a*) Male	32.45	41.89	46.40	54.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Female	31.66	40.55	44.70	54.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. Education										
Literacy Rate (percentage)	16.7	24.0	29.5	36.2	..	..	..	..	..	..

	1950-51	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
III. Health & Family Welfare										
(*i*) Registered Medical Practitioners										
(Thousand)	61.8	80.1	151.1	268.7	271.6	284.3	295.8	307 0	..	..
	1.7[7]	1.8[7]	2.7[7]	3.9[7]	3 8[7]	3.9[7]	4.0[7]	4.1[7]	..	..
(*ii*) Hospital beds (per 10,000) . .	3.2	5.7	6.5	8.3	8.2	8.3	8 5	8.7	8.8	..

1 Relate to the calendar year 1950.

2 Relates to 1951-52.

3 Quick Estimates.

4 Figures from 1980-81 onwards are on the basis of New Series.

5 Figures from 1980-81 onwards are on the basis of 1980-81 prices, based on New Series.

6 1980.

7 Per 10,000 population.

8 Provisional.

9 Figures relate to calendar years, *i.e.* 1951 against 1950-51, and so on.

RE : Revised Estimate.

PR : Partially revised.

..—'Not available'.

NOTES: (i) The annual population estimates given at item I(i) are based on Medium Projection of the Expert Committee on Population Projections from 1982 onwards.

(ii) Figures relating to foreign exchange reserves after the year 1965-66 are not comparable with those of the earlier years due to devaluation of the rupee in June 1966.

1.1 : GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AND NET NATIONAL PRODUCT (i.e. National Income)

Year	Gross National Product at Factor Cost (Rs. crores)		Net National Product at Factor Cost (Rs. crores)		Per capita Net National Product (Rs.)		Index Number of Net National Product (1950-51=100)		Index Number of per capita Net National Product (1950-51=100)	
	At Current prices	At 1970-71 prices	At Current prices	At 1970-71 prices	At Current prices	At 1970-71 prices	At Current prices	At 1970-71 prices	At Current prices	At 1970-71 prices
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1950-51	9136	17469	8821	16731	245.5	466.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1951-52	9500	17841	9141	17086	250.4	468.1	103.7	102.1	102.0	100.4
1952-53	9309	18483	8920	17699	239.8	475.8	101.2	105.8	97.7	102.1
1953-54	9974	19660	9582	18854	252.8	497.5	108.7	112.7	103.0	106.8
1954-55	9145	20190	8716	19328	225.8	500.7	98.9	115.5	92.0	107.4
1955-56	9710	20854	9262	19953	235.7	507.7	105.1	119.3	96.0	108.9
1956-67	11182	21988	10696	21046	266.7	524.8	121.4	125.8	108.6	112.6
1957-58	11227	21593	10691	20587	261.4	503.3	121.3	123.0	106.5	108.0
1958-59	12635	23413	12008	22329	287.3	534.2	136.3	133.5	117.0	114.6
1959-60	13063	23802	12402	22676	291.1	532.3	140.7	135.5	118.6	114.2
1960-61	13999	25424	13263	24250	305.6	558.8	150.5	144.9	124.5	119.9
1961-62	14799	26293	13987	25039	315.0	563.9	158.7	149.7	128.3	121.0
1962-63	15727	26834	14795	25414	325.9	559.8	167.9	151.9	132.7	120.1
1963-64	17978	28210	16977	26746	365.9	576.4	192.7	159.9	149.0	123.7
1964-65	21113	30399	20001	28808	422.0	607.8	227.0	172.2	171.9	130.4
1965-66	21866	28791	20637	27103	425.5	558.8	234.2	162.0	173.3	119.9
1966-67	25250	29081	23848	27298	481.8	551.5	270.6	163.2	196.3	118.3
1967-68	29612	31590	28054	29715	554.4	587.3	318.3	177.6	225.8	126.0
1968-69	30293	32460	28607	30513	552.3	589.1	324.6	182.4	225.0	126.4
1969-70	33521	34518	31606	32408	597.5	612.6	358.7	193.7	243.4	131.5
1970-71	36452	36452	34235	34235	632.8	632.8	388.5	204.6	257.8	135.8
1971-72	38983	36999	36582	34713	660.3	626.6	415.1	207.5	269.0	134.5
1972-73	42993	36629	40317	34215	711.1	603.4	457.5	204.5	289.7	129.5
1973-74	53501	38486	50468	36033	870.1	621.3	572.7	215.4	354.4	133.3
1974-75	63051	38958	59505	36590	1003.5	617.0	675.3	218.7	408.8	132.4
1975-76	66375	42799	62302	40274	1026.4	663.5	707.0	240.7	418.1	142.4
1976-77	71432	43076	66924	40429	1079.4	652.1	759.5	241.6	439.7	139.9
1977-78	80698	46826	75706	44046	1194.1	694.7	859.1	263.3	486.4	149.1
1978-79	87058	49559	81321	46533	1253.0	717.0	922.8	278.1	510.4	153.9
1979-80	95511	47233	88813	44136	1337.5	664.7	1007.9	263.8	544.8	142.6
1980-81	113846	50711	105743	47414	1557.3	698.3	1200.0	283.4	634.3	149.8

NEW SERIES

Year	At Current prices	At 1980-81 prices	At Current prices	At 1980-81 prices	At Current prices	At 1980-81 prices	At Current prices	At 1980-81 prices	At Current prices	At 1980-81 prices
							(1980-81=100)			
1980-81	122571	122571	110484	110484	1627.2	1627.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1981-82+	142916	129815	128457	117027	1851.0	1686.3	116.3	105.9	113.8	103.6
1982-83+	158217	133214	141331	119619	1993.4	1687.2	127.9	108.3	122.5	103.7
1983-84+	185462	143418	166140	128922	2294.8	1780.7	150.4	116.7	141.0	109.4
1984-85+	205308	147816	183051	132367	2477.0	1791.2	165.7	119.8	152.2	110.1
1985-86+	231876	155000	205436	138611	2721.0	1835.9	185.9	125.4	167.2	112.8
1986-87@	259155	161298	229035	143935	2974.5	1869.3	207.3	130.3	182.8	114.9

Source : Central Statistical Organisation

+Provisional
@Quick Estimates

1.2 : GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AND NET NATIONAL PRODUCT (i.e. National Income) (ANNUAL GROWTH RATES)

(Per cent)

Year	Gross National Product at Factor Cost		Net National Product at Factor Cost		Per Capita Net National Product	
	At current Prices	At 1970-71 Prices	At current Prices	At 1970-71 Prices	At Current Prices	At 1970-71 Prices
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1951-52	4.0	2.1	3.7	2.1	2.0	0.5
1952-53	—2.0	3.6	—2.4	3.6	—4.2	1.6
1953-54	7.1	6.4	7.4	6.5	5.4	4.6
1954-55	—8.3	2.7	—9.0	2.5	—10.7	0.6
1955-56	6.2	3.3	6.3	3.2	4.4	1.4
1956-57	15.2	5.4	15.5	5.5	13.2	3.4
1957-58	0.4	—1.8	—Neg	—2.2	—2.0	—4.1
1958-59	12.5	8.4	12.3	8.5	9.9	6.1
1959-60	3.4	1.7	3.3	1.6	1.3	—0.4
1960-61	7.2	6.8	6.9	6.9	5.0	5.0
1961-62	5.7	3.4	5.5	3.3	3.1	0.9
1962-63	6.3	2.1	5.8	1.5	3.5	—0.7
1963-64	14.3	5.1	14.7	5.2	12.3	3.0
1964-65	17.4	7.8	17.8	7.7	15.3	5.4
1965-66	3.6	—5.3	3.2	—5.9	0.8	—8.1
1966-67	15.5	1.0	15.6	0.7	13.2	—1.3
1967-68	17.3	8.6	17.6	8.9	15.1	6.5
1968-69	2.3	2.8	2.0	2.7	—0.4	0.3
1969-70	10.7	6.3	10.5	6.2	8.2	4.0
1970-71	8.7	5.6	8.3	5.6	5.9	3.3
1971-72	6.9	1.5	6.9	1.4	4.3	—1.0
1972-73	10.3	—1.0	10.2	—1.4	7.7	—3.7
1973-74	24.4	5.1	25.2	5.3	22.4	3.0
1974-75	17.9	1.2	17.9	1.3	15.3	—0.7
1975-76	5.3	9.9	4.7	10.1	2.3	7.5
1976-77	7.6	0.6	7.4	0.4	5.2	—1.7
1977-78	13.0	8.7	13.1	8.9	10.6	6.5
1978-79	7.9	5.8	7.4	5.6	4.9	3.2
1979-80	9.7	—4.7	9.2	—5.2	6.7	—7.3
1980-81	19.2	7.4	19.1	7.4	16.4	5.1

NEW SERIES

	At current Prices	At 1980-81 Prices	At current Prices	At 1980-81 Prices	At current Prices	At 1980-81 Prices
1981-82	16.6	5.9	16.3	5.9	13.8	3.6
1982-83	10.7	2.6	10.0	2.2	7.7	0.1
1983-84	17.2	7.7	17.6	7.8	15.1	5.5
1984-85	10.7	3.1	10.2	2.7	7.9	0.6
1985-86	12.9	4.9	12.2	4.7	9.9	2.5
1986-87	11.8	4.1	11.5	3.8	9.3	1.8

ANNUAL COMPOUND GROWTH RATES

First Plan (1951—56)	1.2	3.6	1.0	3.6	—0.8	1.7
Second Plan (1956—61)	7.6	4.0	7.4	4.0	5.3	1.9
Third Plan (1961-66)	9.3	2.5	9.2	2.2	6.8	0.0
Three Annual Plans (1966—69)	11.5	4.1	11.5	4.0	9.1	1.8
Fourth Plan (1969—74)	12.0	3.5	12.0	3.4	9.5	1.1
Fifth Plan (1974—79)	10.2	5.2	10.0	5.2	7.6	2.9
Annual Plan (1979—80)	9.7	—4.7	9.2	—5.2	6.7	—7.3
Sixth Plan (1980—85)*	14.9	5.3	14.6	5.2	12.2	3.0

NOTE : Based on data in Table 1.1.

*These are averages of annual growth rates for the period 1980-81 (old series) and 1981-82 to 1984-85 (new series)

1.3 : GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN

(Rs. crores)

Year	Agriculture, forestry and logging, fishing, mining, and quarring	Manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	Transport, communication and trade	Banking and insurance, real estate and ownership of dwellings and business services	Public administration and defence and other services	Gross domestic product at factor cost (2 to 6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
AT 1970-71 PRICES						
1950-51	10453	2538	2085	919	1541	17536
1951-52	10639	2514	2206	940	1584	17883
1952-53	11183	2520	2208	989	1617	18517
1953-54	12047	2674	2293	1004	1670	19688
1954-55	12106	2912	2438	1046	1731	20233
1955-56	12123	3229	2639	1095	1784	20870
1956-57	12731	3517	2796	1111	1858	22013
1957-58	12136	3508	2872	1167	1948	21631
1958-59	13443	3730	3047	1207	2038	23465
1959-60	13261	3996	3246	1266	2125	23894
1960-61	14078	4413	3523	1292	2228	25534
1961-62	14217	4774	3771	1382	2296	26440
1962-63	13916	5175	4017	1458	2437	27003
1963-64	14296	5667	4315	1537	2565	28380
1964-65	15569	6120	4621	1597	2710	30617
1965-66	13559	6297	4735	1659	2773	29023
1966-67	13431	6392	4879	1734	2871	29307
1967-68	15405	6626	5111	1788	2938	31868
1968-69	15506	6934	5356	1895	3034	32725
1969-70	16472	7528	5663	1982	3157	34802
1970-71	17802	7594	5912	2114	3314	36736
1971-72	17724	7785	6067	2227	3509	37312
1972-73	16690	8071	6215	2329	3635	36940
1973-74	17895	8222	6455	2388	3762	38722
1974-75	17599	8323	6834	2378	3946	39080
1975-76	19934	8782	7461	2574	4139	42890
1976-77	18674	9575	7799	2808	4304	43160
1977-78	20828	10274	8340	2975	4503	46920
1978-79	21441	11058	9059	3224	4837	49619
1979-80	18768	10804	9015	3265	5339	47191
1980-81	21015	10937	9554	3358	5759	50623
NEW SERIES : AT 1980-81 PRICES						
1980-81	48366	29747	20437	10841	12835	122226
1981-82+	51280	32000	21860	11354	13282	129776
1982-83+	50745	33369	23187	12215	14314	133830
1983-84+	56242	36058	24397	12890	14804	144391
1984-85+	55506	38364	25572	13639	15874	148955
1985-86+	55838	41418	27141	14585	17101	156083
1986-87@	54799	44745	28920	15442	18420	162326

+Provisional
@Quick Estimates

Source : Central Statistical organisation

1.4 : GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN

(Annual Growth Rates)

(Per cent)

Year	Agriculture, forestry and logging, fishing mining, and quarring	Manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	Transport, communication and trade	Banking and insurance, real estate and ownership of dwellings and business services	Public administration and defence and other services	Gross domestic product at factor cost (2 to 6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1951-52	1.8	—0.9	5.8	2.3	2.8	2.0
1952-53	5.1	0.2	0.1	5.2	2.1	3.5
1953-54	7.7	6.1	3.8	1.5	3.3	6.8
1954-55	0.5	8.9	6.3	4.2	3.7	2.8
1955-56	0.1	10.9	8.2	4.7	3.1	3.1
1956-57	5.0	8.9	5.9	1.5	4.1	5.5
1957-58	—4.7	—0.3	2.7	5.0	4.8	—1.7
1958-59	10.8	6.3	6.1	3.4	4.6	8.5
1959-60	—1.4	7.1	6.5	4.9	4.3	1.8
1960-61	6.2	10.4	8.5	2.1	4.8	6.9
1961-62	1.0	8.2	7.0	7.0	3.1	3.5
1962-63	—2.1	8.4	6.5	5.5	6.1	2.1
1963-64	2.7	9.5	7.4	5.4	5.3	5.1
1964-65	8.9	8.0	7.1	3.9	5.7	7.9
1965-66	—12.9	2.9	2.5	3.9	2.3	—5.2
1966-67	—0.9	1.5	3.0	4.5	3.5	1.0
1967-68	14.7	3.7	4.8	3.1	2.3	8.7
1968-69	0.7	4.6	4.8	6.0	3.3	2.7
1969-70	6.2	8.6	5.7	4.6	4.1	6.3
1970-71	8.1	0.9	4.4	6.7	5.0	5.6
1971-72	—0.4	2.5	2.6	5.3	5.9	1.6
1972-73	—5.8	3.7	2.4	4.6	3.6	—1.0
1973-74	7.2	1.9	3.9	2.5	3.5	4.8
1974-75	—1.7	1.2	5.9	—0.4	4.9	0.9
1975-76	13.3	5.5	9.2	8.2	4.9	9.7
1976-77	—6.3	9.0	4.5	9.1	4.0	0.6
1977-78	11.5	7.3	6.9	5.9	4.6	8.7
1978-79	2.9	7.6	8.6	8.4	7.4	5.8
1979-80	—12.5	—2.3	—0.5	1.3	10.4	—4.9
1980-81	12.0	1.2	6.0	2.8	7.9	7.3
		NEW SERIES				
1981-82	6.0	7.6	7.0	4.7	3.5	6.2
1982-83	—1.0	4.3	6.1	7.6	7.8	3.1
1983-84	10.8	8.1	5.2	5.5	3.4	7.9
1984-85	—1.3	6.4	4.8	5.8	7.2	3.2
1985-86	0.6	8.0	6.1	6.9	7.7	4.8
1986-87	—1.9	8.0	6.6	5.9	7.7	4.0

NOTE : Based on data in Table 1.3

1.5 : GROSS DOMESTIC SAVING AND GROSS

(At Current Prices)

Year	Gross Domestic Saving				Gross Domestic Gross Fixed Capital Formation			Change
	House-hold Sector	Private Corporate Sector	Public Sector	Total (2+3+4)	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total (6+7)	Public Sector
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1950-51	718	89	168	975	224	746	970	35
1951-52	621	132	252	1005	262	702	964	41
1952-53	601	60	145	806	281	605	886	—25
1953-54	709	86	127	922	327	566	893	—35
1954-55	789	114	151	1054	394	627	1021	42
1955-56	1128	130	172	1430	533	750	1283	—34
1956-57	1217	151	231	1599	615	1006	1621	51
1957-58	1008	117	245	1370	643	1049	1692	190
1958-59	1046	136	227	1409	701	1006	1707	114
1959-60	1349	180	236	1765	884	986	1870	16
1960-61	1362	276	425	2063	1055	1101	2156	87
1061-62	1284	315	494	2093	1107	1303	2410	40
1962-63	1572	338	566	2476	1312	1352	2664	133
1963-64	1730	387	709	2826	1562	1587	3149	119
1964-65	1937	381	817	3135	1824	1835	3659	124
1965-66	2586	396	809	3791	2046	2086	4132	170
1966-67	3432	414	668	4514	2047	2554	4601	88
1967-68	3431	399	667	4497	2012	3072	5084	319
1968-69	3412	427	858	4697	2111	3265	5376	56
1969-70	4475	536	1033	6044	2190	3708	5898	69
1970-71	4873	657	1253	6783	2394	3911	6305	379
1971-72	5477	753	1278	7508	2802	4282	7084	363
1972-73	5713	788	1332	7833	3619	4511	8130	—12
1973-74	8562	1063	1807	11432	4009	5060	9069	805
1974-75	8610	1440	2676	12726	4272	6731	11003	1392
1975-76	10534	1055	3339	14928	5600	7730	13330	2077
1976-77	12698	1147	4185	18030	7048	8255	15303	1465
1977-78	14686	1376	4168	20230	7697	9522	17219	—247
1978-79	17747	1611	4780	24138	8376	10500	18876	1273
1979-80	17379	2352	4967	24698	9974	11333	21307	1842
1980-81	22119	2653	4603	29375	11684	13525	25209	2282
								NEW
1980-81	21835	2284	4654	28773	11693	14583	26276	2307
1981-82+	23918	2496	7254	33668	14598	16857	31455	3058
1982-83+	23940	2908	7822	34670	18586	17183	35769	1633
1983-84+	31076	3172	6775	41023	20435	19431	39866	1278
1984-85+	34261	3991	6586	44838	23377	21470	44847	2858
1985-86+	44440	5065	8125	57630	27417	27132	54549	3136
1986-87@	50788	5089	7536	63413	31272	32104	63376	2851

+Provisional

@Quick Estimates

DOMESTIC CAPITAL FORMATION

(Rs. Crores)

Capital Formation in Stocks		Gross Domestic Capital Formation					Gross domestic product at market prices	Year
Private Sector	Total (9+10)	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total (12+13)	Errors & Omissions	Adjusted Total (14+15)		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
125	160	259	871	1130	—176	954	9564	1950-51
157	198	303	859	1162	26	1188	10021	1951-52
—2	—27	256	603	859	—87	772	9759	1952-53
6	—29	292	572	864	45	909	10451	1953-54
25	67	436	652	1088	—18	1070	9684	1954-55
167	133	499	917	1416	53	1469	10261	1955-56
219	270	666	1225	1891	68	1959	11816	1956-57
58	248	833	1107	1940	—97	1843	11986	1957-58
—84	30	815	922	1737	48	1785	13438	1958-59
228	244	900	1214	2114	—118	1996	13979	1959-60
340	427	1142	1441	2583	—39	2544	15018	1960-61
230	270	1147	1533	2680	—242	2438	15977	1961-62
254	387	1445	1606	3051	—135	2916	17099	1962-63
261	380	1681	1848	3529	—263	3266	19656	1963-64
286	410	1948	2121	4069	—334	3735	23044	1964-65
125	295	2216	2211	4427	—37	4390	24112	1965-66
627	715	2135	3181	5316	121	5437	27662	1966-67
304	623	2331	3376	5707	—373	5334	32294	1967-68
108	164	2167	3373	5540	—427	5113	33279	1968-69
509	578	2259	4217	6476	—191	6285	36851	1969-70
660	1039	2773	4571	7344	—167	7177	40263	1970-71
974	1337	3165	5156	8421	—435	7986	43367	1971-72
472	460	3607	4983	8590	—460	8130	47919	1972-73
1518	2323	4814	6578	11392	432	11824	58994	1973-74
2187	3579	5664	8918	14582	—1203	13379	69674	1974-75
1093	3170	7677	8823	16500	—1689	14811	74344	1975-76
937	2402	8513	9192	17705	—984	16721	80198	1976-77
1649	1402	7450	11171	18621	144	18765	89848	1977-78
2835	4108	9649	13335	22984	1282	24266	97748	1978-79
2994	4836	11816	14327	26143	—865	25278	107542	1979-80
3966	6248	13966	17491	31457	19	31476	127453	1980-81
SERIES								
4346	6653	14000	18929	32929	—2062	30867	135812	1980-81
7059	10117	17656	23916	41572	—5293	36279	159420	1981-82
4161	5794	20219	21344	41563	—4327	37236	177588	1982-83
7034	8312	21713	26465	48178	—4638	43540	207272	1983-84
6590	9448	26235	28060	54295	—6165	48130	229542	1984-85
10492	13628	30553	37624	68177	—4313	63864	261733	1985-86
5630	8481	34123	37734	71857	—3349	68508	292787	1986-87

Source : Central Statistical organisation

1.6 : GROSS DOMESTIC SAVING AND GROSS

(As Percent of G.D.P. at

Year	Gross Domestic Saving				Gross Domestic Gross Fixed Capital Formation		
	House-hold Sector	Private Corporate Sector	Public Sector	Total (2+3+4)	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total (6+7)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1950-51	7.5	0.9	1.8	10.2	2.3	7.8	10.1
1951-52	6.2	1.3	2.5	10.0	2.6	7.0	9.6
1952-53	6.2	0.6	1.5	8.3	2.9	6.2	9.1
1953-54	6.8	0.8	1.2	8.8	3.1	5.4	8.5
1954-55	8.1	1.2	1.6	10.9	4.1	6.4	10.5
1955-56	11.0	1.3	1.7	13.9	5.2	7.3	12.5
1956-57	10.3	1.3	2.0	13.5	5.2	8.5	13.7
1957-58	8.4	1.0	2.0	11.4	5.3	8.8	14.1
1958-59	7.8	1.0	1.7	10.5	5.2	7.5	12.7
1959-60	9.7	1.3	1.7	12.6	6.3	7.1	13.4
1960-61	9.1	1.8	2.8	13.7	7.0	7.4	14.4
1961-62	8.0	2.0	3.1	13.1	6.9	8.2	15.1
1962-63	9.2	2.0	3.3	14.5	7.7	7.9	15.6
1963-64	8.8	2.0	3.6	14.4	7.9	8.1	16.0
1964-65	8.4	1.7	3.5	13.6	7.9	8.0	15.9
1965-66	10.7	1.6	3.4	15.7	8.5	8.7	17.2
1966-67	12.4	1.5	2.4	16.3	7.4	9.2	16.6
1967-68	10.6	1.2	2.1	13.9	6.2	9.5	15.7
1968-69	10.3	1.3	2.6	14.1	6.3	9.8	16.1
1969-70	12.1	1.5	2.8	16.4	5.9	10.1	16.0
1970-71	12.1	1.6	3.1	16.8	5.9	9.8	15.7
1971-72	12.6	1.7	2.9	17.3	6.5	9.8	16.3
1972-73	11.9	1.6	2.8	16.3	7.5	9.4	16.9
1973-74	14.5	1.8	3.1	19.4	6.8	8.6	15.4
1974-75	12.4	2.1	3.8	18.3	6.1	9.7	15.8
1975-76	14.2	1.4	4.5	20.1	7.5	10.4	17.9
1976-77	15.8	1.4	5.2	22.5	8.8	10.3	19.1
1977-78	16.3	1.5	4.6	22.5	8.6	10.6	19.2
1978-79	18.2	1.6	4.9	24.7	8.6	10.7	19.3
1979-80	16.2	2.2	4.6	23.0	9.3	10.5	19.8
1980-81	17.4	2.1	3.6	23.0	9.2	10.6	19.8
							NEW
1980-81	16.1	1.7	3.4	21.2	8.6	10.7	19.3
1981-82	15.0	1.6	4.6	21.1	9.2	10.6	19.7
1982-83	13.5	1.6	4.4	19.5	10.5	9.7	20.1
1983-84	15.0	1.5	3.3	19.8	9.9	9.4	19.2
1984-85	14.9	1.7	2.9	19.5	10.2	9.4	19.5
1985-86	17.0	1.9	3.1	22.0	10.5	10.4	20.9
1986-87	17.4	1.7	2.6	21.7	10.6	11.0	21.6

Note : Based on data in Table 1.5.

DOMESTIC CAPITAL FORMATION

current market prices)

Capital Formation								
Change in Stocks			Gross Domestic Capital Formation					Year
Public Sector	Private Sector	Total (9+10)	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total (12+13)	Errors & Omissions	Adjusted Total (14+15)	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0.4	1.3	1.7	2.7	9.1	11.8	—1.8	10.0	1950-51
0.4	1.6	2.0	3.0	8.6	11.6	0.3	11.9	1951-52
—0.3	0.0	—0.3	2.6	6.2	8.8	—0.9	7.9	1952-53
—0.3	0.1	—0.3	2.8	5.5	8.3	0.4	8.7	1953-54
0.4	0.3	0.7	4.5	6.7	11.2	—0.2	11.0	1954-55
—0.3	1.6	1.3	4.9	8.9	13.8	0.5	14.3	1955-56
0.4	1.9	2.3	5.6	10.4	16.0	0.6	16.6	1956-57
1.6	0.5	2.1	6.9	9.3	16.2	—0.8	15.4	1957-58
0.8	—0.6	0.2	6.0	6.9	12.9	0.4	13.3	1958-59
0.1	1.6	1.7	6.4	8.7	15.1	—0.8	14.3	1959-60
0.6	2.2	2.8	7.6	9.6	17.2	—0.3	16.9	1960-61
0.3	1.4	1.7	7.2	9.6	16.8	—1.5	15.3	1961-62
0.8	1.5	2.3	8.5	9.4	17.8	—0.8	17.1	1962-63
0.6	1.3	1.9	8.5	9.4	18.0	—1.3	16.6	1963-64
0.5	1.2	1.8	8.4	9.2	17.7	—1.4	16.2	1964-65
0.7	0.5	1.2	9.2	9.2	18.4	—0.2	18.2	1965-66
0.3	2.3	2.6	7.7	11.5	19.2	0.5	19.7	1966-67
1.0	1.0	2.0	7.2	10.5	17.7	—1.2	16.5	1967-68
0.2	0.3	0.5	6.5	10.1	16.6	—1.2	15.4	1968-69
0.2	1.4	1.6	6.1	11.5	17.6	—0.5	17.1	1969-70
0.9	1.6	2.6	6.8	11.4	18.2	—0.4	17.8	1970-71
0.8	2.3	3.1	7.3	12.1	19.4	—1.0	18.4	1971-72
0.0	1.0	1.0	7.5	10.4	17.9	—0.9	17.0	1972-73
1.3	2.5	3.9	8.2	11.1	19.3	0.7	20.0	1973-74
2.0	3.1	5.1	8.1	12.8	20.9	—1.7	19.2	1974-75
2.8	1.5	4.3	10.3	11.9	22.2	—2.3	19.9	1975-76
1.8	1.2	3.0	10.6	11.5	22.1	—1.3	20.8	1976-77
—0.3	1.8	1.5	8.3	12.4	20.7	0.2	20.9	1977-78
1.3	2.9	4.2	9.9	13.6	23.5	1.3	24.8	1978-79
1.7	2.8	4.5	11.0	13.3	24.3	—0.8	23.5	1979-80
1.8	3.1	4.9	11.0	13.7	24.7	0.0	24.7	1980-81
SERIES								
1.7	3.2	4.9	10.3	13.9	24.2	—1.5	22.7	1980-81
1.9	4.4	6.3	11.1	15.0	26.1	—3.3	22.8	1981-82
0.9	2.3	3.3	11.4	12.0	23.4	—2.4	21.0	1982-83
0.6	3.4	4.0	10.5	12.8	23.2	—2.2	21.0	1983-84
1.2	2.9	4.1	11.4	12.2	23.7	—2.7	21.0	1984-85
1.2	4.0	5.2	11.7	14.4	26.1	—1.6	24.4	1985-86
1.0	1.9	2.9	11.6	12.9	24.5	—1.1	23.4	1986-87

1.7 : INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

(Base : Triennium ending 1969-70 = 100)

Group/Commodity	Weight	1970-71	1975-76	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A. Foodgrains .	68.1	112.9	127.2	137.5	140.5	135.8	161.1	154.3	161.7	154.5
(a) Cereals .	60.1	114.1	128.8	143.1	145.5	139.8	167.1	160.5	167.3	161.0
Rice . .	34.0	107.4	124.7	137.2	136.2	120.5	153.7	149.2	163.2	154.5
Wheat .	12.2	132.1	159.9	201.2	207.4	237.0	251.9	244.1	260.6	252.5
Coarse-Cereals	13.9	114.7	111.8	106.7	114.3	102.1	125.8	115.1	95.6	96.8
(b) Pulses .	8.1	104.4	115.3	95.8	103.7	106.4	116.5	108.4	120.1	106.1
Gram .	3.6	99.7	112.9	83.2	89.2	101.6	91.2	87.6	111.2	85.6
B. Non-Foodgrains	31.9	108.6	120.5	130.5	148.0	141.1	146.4	155.3	161.6	148.4
(a) Oilseeds .	11.0	116.1	123.8	113.6	138.8	120.1	138.5	144.6	126.7	127.4
Groundnuts	4.8	118.4	130.9	97.0	140.0	102.4	137.4	124.8	99.3	117.5
Rapeseed and Mustard .	1.7	132.3	129.6	153.8	158.8	147.2	173.9	204.9	178.7	175.7
(b) Fibres .	4.0	89.3	103.4	126.3	138.9	129.4	116.2	145.1	167.3	128.5
Cotton .	3.0	85.1	106.2	125.1	140.7	134.5	114.0	151.8	155.8	125.2
Jute	0.8	99.6	89.5	131.2	136.8	119.8	127.4	131.6	219.3	148.3
Mesta .	0.2	113.7	127.0	142.2	136.3	105.5	120.4	108.1	151.6	109.5
(c) Plantation crops	2.3	114.8	129.9	154.3	157.4	155.7	157.1	185.1	178.1	184.9*
Tea . .	1.9	106.4	123.7	144.7	142.2	142.4	147.7	162.5	166.6	158.6
Coffee .	0.2	170.1	129.6	182.9	231.3	200.5	161.9	301.9	188.6	294.5
Rubber .	0.2	127.1	190.2	211.4	211.1	229.0	242.0	257.5	276.8	303.1
Sugarcane .	7.0	106.4	118.2	129.4	156.3	158.9	146.0	142.8	143.1	153.0
Tobacco .	1.1	101.8	98.4	135.1	146.1	163.4	138.3	136.4	123.9	129.2
Potato .	1.4	112.0	176.0	231.9	237.5	238.6	291.2	301.2	249.7	305.0
C. ALL COMMODITIES . .	100.0	111.5	125.1	135.3	142.9	137.5	156.4	154.6	161.7	152.6*

*Provisional.

1.8 : INDEX NUMBERS OF AREA OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

(Base : Triennium ending 1969-70=100)

Group/Commodity	1970-71	1975-76	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. Foodgrains	102.0	105.0	104.0	106.1	102.8	107.8	104.2	105.2	103.7
(a) Cereals	102.0	104.0	104.5	105.3	102.3	107.7	104.1	103.7	103.2
Rice	101.5	106.7	108.6	110.1	103.5	111.6	111.4	111.3	110.4
Wheat	114.9	128.8	140.3	139.4	148.4	155.4	148.4	144.8	143.7
Coarse-Cereals	98.0	93.1	88.8	90.1	85.8	88.6	83.3	83.8	83.9
(b) Pulses	102.5	111.2	103.2	109.5	104.9	108.1	104.4	112.2	106.0
Gram	101.7	108.2	85.6	102.3	96.2	93.1	89.8	101.5	88.2
B. Non-Foodgrains	104.1	108.2	111.7	114.0	110.3	111.4	108.3	109.4	104.3
(a) Oilseeds	101.8	100.6	103.7	109.7	102.6	104.7	102.1	103.2	98.9
Groundnuts	101.0	99.5	93.7	102.3	99.4	103.9	98.8	98.2	98.6
Rapeseed and Mustard	107.3	107.9	129.4	138.3	120.3	121.8	125.4	125.2	117.2
(b) Fibres	98.5	93.7	103.0	104.0	100.2	98.8	95.8	101.5	91.8
Cotton	97.8	94.5	100.5	103.5	101.1	99.2	94.8	96.7	90.9
Jute	103.3	80.6	129.8	113.9	101.3	104.8	114.9	158.0	111.3
Mesta	107.5	107.1	116.8	105.2	93.0	95.4	96.1	113.1	87.0
(c) Plantation crops	104.9	118.2	130.1	134.8	138.6	140.8	142.9	146.9	150.0*
Tea	101.8	104.4	109.8	110.5	113.4	113.9	114.6	115.0	115.0*
Coffee	105.0	133.0	162.9	168.2	175.8	180.2	181.8	186.5	186.5*
Rubber	113.3	143.2	155.7	157.5	160.1	163.9	168.7	179.0	190.0
Sugarcane	107.1	114.7	110.6	132.4	139.2	128.9	122.4	118.1	126.6
Tobacco	103.0	84.9	104.0	102.2	115.8	101.3	100.6	91.5	88.4
Potato	95.0	131.3	153.5	159.9	154.1	166.6	178.1	176.8	173.2
C. ALL COMMODITIES	102.5	105.9	105.9	108.1	104.7	108.7	105.2	106.3	103.9

*Provisional.

1.9 : INDEX NUMBERS OF YIELD OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

(Base : Triennium ending 1969-70 = 100)

Group/Commodity	1970-71	1975-76	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. Foodgrains	109.4	117.1	125.7	126.3	125.6	149.6	148.2	154.4	149.3
(a) Cereals	110.4	118.8	129.3	130.4	128.6	145.2	142.8	149.8	145.0
Rice	105.8	116.9	126.3	123.7	116.4	137.7	133.9	146.6	139.9
Wheat	113.0	124.1	143.4	148.8	159.7	162.1	164.5	180.0	175.7
Coarse-cereals	117.2	118.2	118.8	125.9	118.0	141.5	136.5	112.5	114.0
(b) Pulses	102.1	105.0	95.6	95.6	102.6	109.5	105.3	108.4	102.0
Gram	98.0	104.3	97.2	82.2	105.6	98.0	97.6	109.6	97.1
B. Non-Foodgrains	104.8	112.4	116.5	124.1	118.9	124.3	133.5	138.1	129.9
(a) Oilseeds	112.8	120.8	109.0	125.4	114.5	128.5	136.2	117.9	122.3
Groundnuts	117.2	131.6	103.5	136.9	103.0	132.2	126.3	101.1	119.2
Rapeseed and Mustard	123.3	120.1	118.9	114.8	122.4	142.8	163.4	142.7	149.9
(b) Fibres	89.9	112.3	118.4	131.8	129.0	117.0	148.5	155.6	137.3
Cotton	87.0	112.4	124.5	135.9	133.0	114.9	160.1	161.1	137.9
Jute	96.4	111.0	101.1	120.1	118.3	121.6	114.5	138.8	133.2
Mesta	105.8	118.6	121.7	129.6	113.4	126.2	112.5	134.0	125.9
(c) Plantation crops	111.3	117.4	129.4	130.6	125.7	125.7	146.7	139.2	143.6*
Tea	104.5	118.5	131.8	128.7	125.6	129.7	141.8	144.9	137.9*
Coffee	162.0	97.4	112.3	137.5	114.1	89.8	166.1	101.1	157.9*
Rubber	112.2	132.8	135.8	134.2	143.0	147.7	152.6	154.6	159.5
Sugarcane	99.3	103.1	117.0	118.1	114.2	113.3	116.7	121.2	120.9
Tobacco	98.8	115.9	129.9	143.0	141.1	136.5	135.6	135.4	146.2
Potato	117.9	134.0	151.0	148.5	154.8	174.8	169.1	141.2	176.1
C. ALL COMMODITIES	107.9	115.6	122.7	125.7	123.3	141.0	143.1	148.9	142.8*

*Provisional.

1.10 : PRODUCTION OF MAJOR CROPS

(In million Units)

Group/Commodity	Units	1970-71	1975-76	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kharif Foodgrains	Tonnes	68.92	73.89	77.65	79.38	69.90	89.23	84.52	85.24	81.53
Rabi Foodgrains	"	39.51	47.15	51.94	53.92	59.62	63.14	61.02	65.19	62.54
Total Foodgrains	"	108.42	121.03	129.59	133.30	129.52	152.37	145.54	150.43	144.07
Kharif Cereals	"	65.04	69.45	73.89	75.05	65.77	83.86	79.75	80.70	77.24
Rabi Cereals	"	31.56	38.54	45.08	46.74	51.89	55.62	53.83	56.37	55.09
Total Cereals	"	96.60	107.99	118.96	121.79	117.66	139.48	133.58	137.07	132.33
Kharif Pulses	"	3.88	4.44	3.76	4.33	4.13	5.37	4.77	4.54	4.29
Rabi Pulses	"	7.94	8.60	6.87	7.18	7.73	7.52	7.19	8.82	7.45
Total Pulses	"	11.82	13.04	10.63	11.51	11.86	12.89	11.96	13.36	11.74
Rice (Kharif)	"	39.56	44.74	50.09	49.24	43.17	55.05	53.78	59.39	55.10
Rice (Rabi)	"	2.67	4.00	3.54	4.01	3.95	5.05	4.56	4.43	5.32
Rice (Total)	"	42.23	48.74	53.63	53.25	47.12	60.10	58.34	63.82	60.42
Wheat	"	23.83	28.85	36.31	37.45	42.79	45.48	44.07	47.05	45.57
Jowar (Kharif)	"	5.82	6.99	7.50	8.77	7.47	8.66	7.75	7.27	6.40
Jowar (Rabi)	"	2.29	2.51	2.93	3.29	3.28	3.26	3.65	2.93	2.47
Jowar (Total)	"	8.11	9.50	10.43	12.06	10.75	11.92	11.40	10.20	8.87
Maize	"	7.49	7.26	6.96	6.90	6.55	7.92	8.44	6.64	7.46
Bajra	"	8.03	5.74	5.34	5.54	5.13	7.72	6.05	3.66	4.49
Gram	"	5.20	5.88	4.33	4.64	5.29	4.75	4.56	5.79	4.46
Tur	"	1.88	2.10	1.96	2.24	1.99	2.58	2.58	2.44	2.32
Kharif Oilseeds	"	7.01	7.12	5.00	7.04	5.39	7.21	7.05	5.95	6.60
Rabi Oilseeds	"	2.62	3.49	4.37	5.04	4.61	5.48	5.90	4.88	4.85
Total Oilseeds**	"	9.63	10.61	9.37	12.08	10.00	12.69	12.95	10.83	11.45
Groundnut (Kharif)	"	N.A.	6.10	3.71	5.52	3.74	5.28	4.69	3.76	4.69
Groundnut (Rabi)	"	N.A.	0.65	1.29	1.70	1.54	1.81	1.74	1.36	1.37
Groundnut (Total)	"	6.11	6.75	5.01	7.22	5.28	7.09	6.43	5.12	6.06
Rapeseed and Mustard	"	1.98	1.94	2.30	2.38	2.21	2.61	3.07	2.68	2.63
Sugarcane	Tonnes	126.37	140.60	154.25	186.36	189.51	174.08	170.32	170.65	182.48
Cotton	Bales@	4.76	5.95	7.01	7.88	7.53	6.39	8.51	8.73	7.01
Jute and Mesta	Bales†	6.19	5.91	8.16	8.37	7.17	7.72	7.79	12.65	8.63
Jute	Bales†	4.94	4.44	6.51	6.79	5.95	6.32	6.53	10.89	7.36
Mesta	Bales†	1.25	1.47	1.65	1.58	1.22	1.40	1.26	1.76	1.27
Potato	Tonnes	4.81	7.31	9.67	9.91	9.96	12.15	12.57	10.42	12.73

*Final Estimates.

**Include groundnuts, rapeseed and mustard, sesamum, linseed, castorseed, nigerseed, safflower, sunflower and soyabean.

@Bale — 170 Kgs. †Bale — 180 Kgs.

1.11 : GROSS AREA UNDER MAJOR CROPS

(In million Hectares)

Group/Commodity	1970-71	1975-76	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kharif Foodgrains	82.36	83.15	83.21	83.93	79.08	84.14	81.18	81.80	81.54
Rabi Foodgrains	41.96	45.03	43.46	45.21	46.01	47.02	45.49	46.22	44.33
Total Foodgrains	124.32	128.18	126.67	129.14	125.09	131.16	126.67	128.02	126.17
Kharif Cereals	72.90	72.55	72.79	73.49	68.82	73.02	70.65	70.79	70.91
Rabi Cereals	28.88	31.18	31.42	31.81	33.44	34.60	33.28	32.82	32.14
Total Cereals	101.78	103.73	104.21	105.30	102.26	107.62	103.93	103.61	103.08
Kharif Pulses	9.46	10.60	10.42	10.44	10.26	11.12	10.53	11.02	10.91
Rabi Pulses	13.07	13.85	12.04	13.40	12.57	12.42	12.21	13.40	12.18
Total Pulses	22.53	24.45	22.46	23.84	22.83	23.54	22.74	24.42	23.09
Rice (Kharif)	35.95	37.44	38.44	38.89	36.41	38.95	39.17	39.24	38.69
Rice (Rabi)	1.64	2.04	1.71	1.82	1.85	2.29	1.99	1.90	2.08
Rice (Total)	37.59	39.48	40.15	40.71	38.26	41.24	41.16	41.14	40.77
Wheat	18.24	20.45	22.28	22.14	23.57	24.67	23.56	23.00	22.81
Jowar (Kharif)	10.92	10.21	10.18	10.48	9.83	10.18	9.46	9.55	9.67
Jowar (Rabi)	6.45	5.88	5.63	6.12	6.54	6.25	6.48	6.55	5.97
Jowar (Total)	17.37	16.09	15.81	16.60	16.37	16.43	15.44	16.10	15.64
Maize	5.85	6.03	6.01	5.94	5.72	5.86	5.80	5.80	5.87
Bajra	12.91	11.57	11.66	11.78	10.94	11.83	10.62	10.65	11.22
Gram	7.84	8.32	5.58	7.87	7.40	7.16	6.91	7.80	6.78
Tur	2.66	2.67	2.84	3.00	2.93	3.22	3.16	3.19	3.24
Kharif Oilseeds	10.80	10.25	10.17	10.79	10.54	11.00	11.14	11.52	11.57
Rabi Oilseeds	5.84	6.67	7.43	8.12	7.21	7.69	7.78	7.50	7.12
Total Oilseeds**	16.64	16.92	17.60	18.91	17.75	18.69	18.92	19.02	18.69
Groundnut (Kharif)	N.A.	6.76	5.91	6.37	6.20	6.32	6.02	6.24	6.23
Groundnut (Rabi)	N.A.	0.46	0.89	1.06	1.02	1.22	1.15	0.88	0.92
Groundnut (Total)	7.33	7.22	6.80	7.43	7.22	7.54	7.17	7.12	7.15
Rapeseed & Mustard	3.32	3.34	4.11	4.40	3.83	3.87	3.99	3.98	3.73
Sugarcane	2.62	2.76	2.67	3.19	3.36	3.11	2.95	2.85	3.06
Cotton	7.61	7.35	7.82	8.06	7.87	7.72	7.38	7.53	7.07
Jute & Mesta	1.08	0.92	1.30	1.15	1.02	1.05	1.13	1.50	1.07
Jute	0.75	0.59	0.94	0.83	0.73	0.76	0.83	1.15	0.80
Mesta	0.33	0.33	0.36	0.32	0.29	0.29	0.30	0.35	0.27
Potato	0.48	0.62	0.73	0.76	0.73	0.79	0.85	0.84	0.83

*Final Estimates.

**Include groundnuts, rapeseed & mustard, sesamum, linseed, castorseed, nigerseed, safflower, sunflower and soyabean.

1.12 : YIELD PER HECTARE OF MAJOR CROPS

(Kgs/Hect)

Group/Commodity	1970-71	1975-76	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kharif Foodgrains	837	889	933	946	884	1061	1041	1042	996
Rabi Foodgrains	942	1047	1195	1193	1296	1343	1341	1410	1411
Total Foodgrains	872	944	1023	1032	1035	1162	1149	1175	1142
Kharif Cereals	892	957	1015	1021	956	1149	1129	1140	1089
Rabi Cereals	1093	1236	1434	1469	1552	1607	1617	1718	1714
Total Cereals	949	1041	1142	1157	1151	1296	1285	1324	1284
Kharif Pulses	410	418	361	415	402	483	453	412	393
Rabi Pulses	607	621	571	536	615	606	589	658	612
Total Pulses	524	533	473	483	519	548	526	547	508
Rice (Kharif)	1100	1195	1303	1266	1185	1413	1374	1514	1424
Rice (Rabi)	1625	1964	2071	2204	2135	2203	2273	2329	2550
Rice (Total)	1123	1235	1336	1308	1231	1457	1417	1552	1482
Wheat	1307	1410	1630	1691	1816	1843	1870	2046	1995
Jowar (Kharif)	533	685	737	837	760	851	820	761	661
Jowar (Rabi)	354	427	520	538	501	521	563	447	414
Jowar (Total)	466	591	660	727	657	725	715	633	567
Maize	1279	1203	1159	1162	1145	1352	1456	1146	1270
Bajra	622	496	458	470	469	653	569	344	401
Gram	663	707	657	590	715	663	661	742	658
Tur	709	786	689	745	680	801	819	767	716
Kharif Oilseeds	649	695	492	652	511	656	633	516	570
Rabi Oilseeds	449	522	588	621	639	713	758	651	682
Total Oilseeds**	579	627	532	639	563	679	694	570	613
Groundnut (Kharif)	N.A.	902	629	866	604	835	779	602	753
Groundnut (Rabi)	N.A.	1422	1444	1613	1516	1486	1518	1549	1489
Groundnut (Total)	834	935	736	972	732	940	898	719	847
Rapeseed and Mustard	594	580	560	541	577	673	771	686	714
Sugarcane (Tonnes/hect)	48	51	58	58	56	56	58	60	60
Cotton	106	138	152	166	163	141	196	197	169
Jute & Mesta	1052	1164	1130	1311	1265	1323	1242	1524	1445
Jute	1186	1367	1245	1480	1458	1417	1413	1710	1641
Mesta	684	805	828	880	771	869	764	910	854
Potato (Tonnes/hect)	10	12	13	13	14	15	15	12	15

*Final Estimates.

**Include groundnuts, rapeseed and mustard, sesamum, linseed, castorseed, nigerseed, sunflower, safflower and soyabean.

1.13 : STATE-WISE ESTIMATES OF PRODUCTION OF FOODGRAINS : 1982-83 to 1986-87

(Thousand tonnes)

State	Year	Rice	Wheat	Course Cereals	Total Cereals	Total Pulses	Total Foodgrains
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	1982-83	7671.3	13.0	2902.8	10587.1	585.2	11172.3
	1983-84	8790.7	14.0	2510.5	11315.2	566.1	11881.3
	1984-85	6909.1	7.9	2196.3	9113.3	501.8	9615.1
	1985-86	7613.5	7.4	2123.9	9744.8	629.0	10373.8
	1986-87	6743.4	6.9	1854.7	8605.0	534.1	9139.1
Assam	1982-83	2583.3	121.0	16.2	2720.5	52.8	2773.3
	1983-84	2514.5	127.9	15.9	2658.3	50.6	2708.9
	1984-85	2438.0	154.8	18.2	2611.0	59.5	2670.5
	1985-86	2846.6	100.5	17.2	2964.3	66.2	3030.5
	1986-87	2385.3	125.8	16.4	2527.5	60.5	2588.0
Bihar	1982-83	3065.0	2426.1	1122.9	6614.0	702.2	7316.2
	1983-84	4966.5	2935.2	1139.1	9040.8	834.0	9874.8
	1984-85	5376.5	3032.3	1121.4	9530.2	798.3	10328.5
	1985-86	6015.7	2935.6	1116.8	10068.1	887.4	10955.5
	1986-87	6009.3	2863.1	1097.2	9969.9	895.4	10865.0
Gujarat	1982-83	488.9	1352.3	2082.3	3923.5	472.7	4396.2
	1983-84	754.3	1627.0	2803.6	5184.9	558.7	5743.6
	1984-85	838.1	1329.3	2533.7	4701.1	555.9	5257.0
	1985-86	454.2	782.8	1160.7	2397.7	338.3	2736.0
	1986-87	451.0	661.7	1752.6	2865.3	235.3	3100.6
Haryana	1982-83	1275.0	4347.0	713.0	6335.0	314.7	6649.7
	1983-84	1325.0	4158.0	743.0	6226.0	359.5	6585.5
	1984-85	1363.0	4421.0	602.0	6386.0	343.5	6729.5
	1985-86	1636.0	5257.0	570.0	7463.0	677.9	8140.9
	1986-87	1543.0	5055.0	558.0	7156.0	479.4	7635.4
Himachal Pradesh	1982-83	73.0	434.9	455.5	963.4	9.2	972.6
	1983-84	111.5	288.1	639.7	1039.3	11.4	1050.7
	1984-85	117.2	269.5	613.4	1000.1	7.4	1007.5
	1985-86	125.4	492.0	570.7	1188.1	12.8	1200.9
	1986-87	105.6	492.0	607.3	1204.9	9.2	1214.1
Jammu & Kashmir	1982-83	574.5	226.1	429.7	1230.3	30.4	1260.7
	1983-84	593.0	178.6	310.5	1082.1	31.2	1113.3
	1984-85	569.0	168.4	476.4	1213.8	30.8	1244.6
	1985-86	587.1	272.1	515.9	1375.1	28.5	1403.6
	1986-84	590.5	272.1	539.9	1402.5	28.7	1431.2
Karnataka	1982-83	2101.2	183.4	3218.1	5502.7	518.7	6021.4
	1983-84	2292.4	199.4	4141.0	6632.8	619.0	7251.8
	1984-85	2374.5	194.1	3724.0	6292.6	432.4	6725.0
	1985-86	1942.6	101.9	3328.4	5372.9	488.9	5861.8
	1986-87	2173.4	148.8	4059.9	6382.1	527.1	6909.2
Kerala	1982-83	1306.2	..	3.1	1309.3	20.6	1329.9
	1983-84	1207.9	..	3.2	1211.1	20.7	1231.8
	1984-85	1255.9	..	3.7	1259.6	20.2	1279.8
	1085-86	1173.1	..	3.6	1176.7	25.8	1202.5
	1986-87	1133.8	..	3.3	1137.1	24.9	1162.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madhya Pradesh	1982–83	3451.0	3800.9	2755.6	10007.5	2607.7	12615.2
	1983–84	4798.7	4373.8	3829.6	13002.1	2702.3	15704.4
	1984–85	3761.2	3935.3	3254.9	10951.4	2343.6	13295.0
	1985-86	5418.0	4202.3	3062.5	12682.8	2610.4	15293.2
	1986-87	4271.8	3865.0	2628.8	10765.6	2433.6	13199.2
Maharashtra	1982–83	1948.8	803.3	5500.6	8252.7	962.9	9215.6
	1983–84	2460.6	1142.1	6091.4	9694.1	1257.7	10951.8
	1984–85	1936.2	856.5	5828.8	8621.5	1114.3	9735.8
	1985-86	2181.8	644.4	4788.7	7619.9	1164.1	8779.0
	1986-87	1751.5	536.4	3881.2	6169.1	975.0	7144.1
Manipur	1982–83	219.5	..	9.0	228.5	1.6	230.1
	1983–84	255.1	..	10.4	265.5	..	265.5
	1984–85	333.0	..	12.2	345.2	..	345.2
	1985-86	332.5	..	14.6	347.1	..	347.1
	1986-87	242.5	..	16.4	258.9	..	258.9
Meghalaya	1982–83	123.0	4.6	24.0	151.6	2.0	153.6
	1983–84	131.2	4.8	25.2	161.2	2.1	163.3
	1984–85	125.2	5.2	26.7	157.1	2.8	159.9
	1985-86	132.4	6.1	25.9	164.4	2.3	166.7
	1986-87	132.4	6.1	25.9	164.4	2.3	166.7
Nagaland	1982–83	108.4	..	13.0	121.4	1.2	122.6
	1983–84	92.0	..	14.8	106.8	2.8	109.6
	1984–85	102.4	..	14.2	116.6	7.2	123.8
	1985-86	95.1	..	14.5	109.6	8.2	117.8
	1986-87	83.2	..	7.2	90.4	9.5	99.9
Orissa	1982–83	2991.5	121.0	528.8	3641.3	921.6	4562.9
	1983–84	5120.6	150.1	691.0	5961.7	1054.8	7016.5
	1984–85	4172.2	96.3	439.4	4707.9	910.8	5618.7
	1985-86	5226.3	106.9	518.6	5851.8	1031.3	6883.1
	1986-87	4834.4	83.4	475.9	5393.7	1051.5	6445.2
Punjab	1982–83	4147.0	9157.0	719.9	14023.9	121.6	14145.5
	1983–84	4536.0	9422.0	687.1	14645.1	135.6	14780.7
	1984–85	5052.0	10176.0	719.6	15947.6	143.7	16091.3
	1985-86	5448.9	10988.0	548.4	16985.3	203.7	17189.0
	1986-87	6022.0	11150.0	633.2	17805.2	179.4	17984.6
Rajasthan	1982–83	87.5	3787.2	2878.9	6753.6	1569.8	8323.4
	1983–84	217.5	2441.7	4737.0	8396.2	1679.4	10075.6
	1984–85	212.8	2792.4	2404.3	5409.5	1382.5	6792.0
	1985-86	119.4	3721.2	2325.6	6161.2	1766.9	7928.1
	1985-86	129.3	3401.5	2313.2	5844.0	878.6	6722.6
Tamil Nadu	1982–83	3504.0	0.3	1118.6	4622.9	209.9	4832.8
	1983–84	4465.8	0.2	1472.0	5938.0	246.4	6184.4
	1984–85	5361.6	0.4	1323.1	6685.1	209.9	6895.0
	1985-86	5370.5	0.4	1480.3	6851.2	322.3	7173.5
	1986-87	5332.7	0.2	1565.8	6898.7	392.4	7291.5
Tripura	1982–83	419.7	6.0	..	425.7	2.4	428.1
	1983–84	378.6	5.6	..	384.2	2.5	386.7
	1984–85	373.0	3.3	..	376.3	2.5	378.8
	1985-86	367.5	3.8	..	371.3	2.5	373.8
	1986-87	383.2	4.3	..	387.5	2.6	390.1
Uttar Pradesh	1982–83	5644.8	15258.2	3038.9	23941.9	2541.5	26483.4
	1983–84	6776.3	16121.0	3798.0	26695.3	2487.2	29182.5
	1984–85	7156.0	15675.0	4367.9	27198.9	2688.9	29887.8
	1985-86	8314.5	16559.3	3738.7	28612.5	2811.6	31424.1
	1986-87	7258.9	16078.4	3900.0	27237.3	2750.7	29988.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
West Bengal . . .	1982–83	4949.1	605.5	100.0	5654.6	197.6	5852.2
	1983–84	7940.4	854.2	117.4	8912.0	258.0	9170.0
	1984–85	8092.6	812.2	130.5	9035.3	187.8	9223.1
	1985-86	7991.0	738.7	134.0	8863.7	264.1	9127.8
	1986-87	8462.9	682.6	265.6	9411.1	250.1	9661.2
Sikkim . . .	1982-83	11.6	11.8	34.5	57.9	5.0	62.9
	1983-84	13.6	12.4	42.8	68.8	7.1	75.9
	1984-85	15.6	15.3	50.7	81.6	9.3	90.9
	1985-86	16.5	17.2	47 6	80.3	10 5	90.8
	1986.87	17.3	17.5	49.0	82.8	10.1	92.9
Arunachal Pradesh .	1982-83	94.2	4 0	41.7	139.9	..	139.9
	1983-84	166.1	6.1	45.3	217.5	..	217.5
	1984-85	176.4	6.6	48 8	231.8	..	231.8
	1985-86	130.0	4.4	54 5	188.9	..	188.9
	1986-87	125.8	6.9	53 2	185.9	..	185.9
*Goa	1982-83	118.7	..	8.7	127.4	..	127.4
	1983-84	124.1	..	8.2	132.3	..	132.3
	1984-85	129.2	..	12.9	142.1	..	142.1
	1985-86	125.2	..	10.4	NA	..	NA
	1986-87	71 1	..	0.9	NA	..	NA
Mizoram . . .	1982-83	28.3	..	6.2	34.5	0.1	34.6
	1983-84	24.5	..	5.5	30.0	0.7	30.7
	1984-85	40.9	..	5.8	46.7	0.3	47.0
	1985-86	43.2	..	6.4	49.6	0.3	49.9
	1986-87	45.8	..	6.5	52.3	0 5	52.8
All India . . .	1982–83	47115.8	42793.9	27752.1	117661.8	11856.9	129518.7
	1983–84	60097.3	45476.3	33907.0	139480.6	12893.4	152374.0
	1984–85	58336.6	44068.8	31170.7	133576.1	11962.6	145538.7
	1985-86	63825.0	47051.8	26202.1	137078.9	13361.4	150440.3
	1986-87	60416.3	45576.5	26338.5	132331.3	11737.4	144068.7

*Include data for Daman & Diu for the years 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85.

1.14 : PROGRESS OF SELECTED PHYSICAL AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

Programme	Unit	1970-71	1975-76	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88 (Targets)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
High Yielding Varieties												
Paddy	Million hectares	5.59	12.44	15.99	18.23	19.69	18.84	21.74	22.78	23.37	23.48*	26.53
Wheat	"	6.48	13.46	15.03	16.10	16.75	17.84	19.39	19.09	19.18	19.02*	21.13
Maize	"	0.46	1.13	1.35	1.60	1.60	1.72	1.91	2.03	1.80	1.92*	2.40
Jowar	"	0.80	1.96	3.05	3.50	3.88	4.37	5.28	5.07	6.08	4.94*	6.45
Bajra	"	2.05	2.90	2.96	3.64	4.57	4.71	5.42	5.17	4.99	4.68*	5.91
Total HYP	"	15.38	31.89	38.38	43.07	46.49	47.48	53.74	54.14	55.42	54.04*	62.42
Irrigated Area (cumulative utilisation)	"	38.0	45.3	52.6	54.1	56.0	58.2	58.6	60.5	62.2	64.1	66.3
Through Major & Medium	"	17.3	20.1	22.6	22.7	23.2	24.0	24.6	25.3	25.8	26.4	27.1
Minor‡	"	20.7	25.2	30.0	31.4	32.8	34.2	34.0	35.2	36.4	37.7	39.2
Soil conservation (cumulative level at the end of the year)	"	12.11	19.96	23.40	24.37	25.39	26.52	27.98	29.38	30.48	31.23	32.09
Consumption of Chemical Fertilisers												
Nitrogenous	Million tonnes	1.49	2.15	3.50	3.68	4.07	4.22	5.21	5.49	5.82@	5.77	5.93*
Phosphatic	"	0.46	0.46	1.15	1.21	1.32	1.44	1.73	1.88	2.07@	2.11	2.26*
Potassic	"	0.23	0.28	0.61	0.63	0.67	0.73	0.77	0.84	0.85@	0.86	0.92*
Total NPK	"	2.18	2.89	5.26	5.52	6.06	6.39	7.71	8.21	8.74@	8.74	9.11*

‡The figures for minor irrigation indicate the net benefit after allowing seepage.

*anticipated.

@Estimated

1.15 : IRRIGATED AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS

(Million Hectares)

Group/Commodity	1970-71	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rice	14.34 (38.7)	15.22 (38.7)	14.77 (38.4)	16.20 (40.2)	16.86 (41.6)	16.91 (42.8)	16.34 (40.5)	17.11 (41.9)	16.05 (41.7)	17.43 (42.1)	17.66 (43.0)
Jowar	0.61 (3.8)	0.79 (4.9)	0.80 (5.1)	0.66 (4.0)	0.77 (4.8)	0.63 (3.8)	0.63 (3.8)	0.63 (3.8)	0.62 (3.8)	0.65 (3.9)	0.66 (4.1)
Bajra	0.53 (4.0)	0.59 (5.1)	0.53 (4.9)	0.47 (4.2)	0.50 (4.4)	0.63 (5.9)	0.64 (5.4)	0.70 (5.9)	0.65 (5.9)	0.56 (4.7)	0.55 (5.2)
Maize	0.93 (15.9)	0.96 (16.2)	1.06 (17.7)	0.91 (15.9)	0.95 (16.3)	1.36 (23.5)	1.20 (19.7)	1.15 (19.4)	1.22 (21.3)	0.98 (16.7)	0.95 (16.4)
Wheat	9.92 (54.2)	12.56 (61.8)	13.59 (63.1)	13.72 (64.3)	14.87 (66.0)	15.03 (67.9)	15.52 (69.7)	15.47 (69.9)	17.05 (72.3)	17.89 (72.4)	17.44 (74.0)
Barley	1.33 (52.0)	1.53 (54.4)	1.25 (55.9)	1.08 (53.9)	0.95 (51.7)	0.90 (50.8)	0.91 (50.4)	0.83 (47.7)	0.71 (47.4)	0.66 (47.2)	0.63 (50.4)
Total Cereals	28.09 (35.9)	32.14 (31.0)	32.45 (32.0)	33.50 (32.1)	35.32 (33.5)	35.84 (34.7)	35.59 (33.8)	36.24 (34.3)	36.62 (35.6)	38.49 (35.6)	38.21 (36.8)
Total Pulses	2.02 (8.7)	1.95 (7.9)	1.77 (7.5)	1.70 (7.1)	1.89 (7.9)	1.95 (8.8)	2.02 (8.9)	2.08 (8.6)	1.83 (8.0)	1.72 (7.2)	1.74 (7.6)
Total Foodgrains	30.12 (24.1)	34.09 (26.5)	34.22 (27.4)	35.20 (27.5)	37.21 (28.8)	37.79 (30.1)	37.61 (29.4)	38.32 (29.5)	38.45 (30.6)	40.21 (30.5)	39.95 (31.5)
Oilseeds	1.09 (7.4)	1.20 (7.9)	1.10 (7.6)	1.59 (10.4)	1.70 (10.9)	1.93 (12.5)	2.28 (14.3)	2.52 (14.5)	2.64 (15.3)	3.06 (16.7)	3.55 (18.3)
Cotton	1.36 (17.4)	1.76 (23.5)	1.76 (24.6)	2.11 (26.2)	2.22 (27.2)	2.22 (27.4)	2.13 (27.1)	2.20 (27.4)	2.28 (29.0)	2.27 (29.4)	1.89 (25.6)
Sugarcane	1.87 (72.2)	2.23 (87.0)	2.39 (77.2)	2.62 (78.7)	2.60 (77.8)	2.14 (76.9)	2.29 (80.8)	2.77 (82.0)	2.81 (79.3)	2.59 (79.5)	2.52 (82.7)

Note : 1. Figures in parenthesis represent the percentage irrigated area to total area under the crop.

2. Irrigated area under oilseeds denote the area under groundnuts, rapeseed & mustard, linseed, sesamum and others.

1.16 : NET AVAILABILITY OF CEREALS AND PULSES

Year	Cereals					Pulses	Per Capital Net Availability per day (in gms.)		
	Population (million)	Net production (million tonnes)	Net imports (million tonnes)	Change in government stocks (million tonnes)	Net availability** (million tonnes)	Net availability (million tonnes)	Cereals	Pulses	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1951	361.2	40.09	4.80	(+)0.59	44.30	8.05	334.2	60.7	394.9
1956	397.3	50.43	1.39	(—)0.60	52.42	10.22	360.4	70.3	430.7
1961	442.4	60.89	3.49	(—)0.17	64.55	11.14	399.7	69.0	468.7
1962	452.2	61.85	3.64	(—)0.36	65.85	10.23	398.9	62.0	460.9
1963	462.0	60.19	4.55	(—)0.02	64.76	10.09	384.0	59.8	443.8
1964	472.1	61.79	6.26	(—)1.24	69.29	8.81	401.0	51.0	452.0
1965	482.5	67.33	7.45	(+)1.06	73.72	10.85	418.5	61.6	480.1
1966	493.2	54.60	10.34	(+)0.14	64.80	8.68	359.9	48.2	408.1
1967	504.2	57.65	8.66	(—)0.26	66.57	7.30	361.8	39.6	401.4
1968	515.4	72.58	5.69	(+)2.04	76.23	10.57	404.1	56.1	460.2
1969	527.0	73.14	3.85	(+)0.46	76.53	9.09	397.8	47.3	445.1
1970	538.9	76.83	3.58	(+)1.11	79.30	10.20	403.1	51.9	455.0
1971	551.3	84.53	2.03	(+)2.57	83.99	10.32	417.6	51.2	468.8
1972	563.9	82.32	(—)0.49	(—)4.69	86.52	9.70	419.1	47.0	466.1
1973	676.8	76.23	3.59	(—)0.31	80.13	8.66	380.5	41.1	421.6
1974	590.0	82.82	5.16	(—)0.40	88.38	8.76	410.4	40.8	451.2
1975	603.5	78.59	7.53	(+)5.56	80.56	8.76	365.8	39.7	405.5
1976	617.2	94.50	0.66	(+)10.74	84.42	11.42	373.8	50.5	424.3
1977	631.3	87.33	0.08	(—)1.62	89.03	9.96	386.3	43.3	429.6
1978	645.7	100.13	(—)0.82	(—)0.65	99.56	10.69	422.5	45.5	468.0
1979	660.3	104.75	(—)0.32	(+)0.36	104.07	10.79	431.8	44.7	476.5
1980	675.2	88.49	(—)0.48	(—)5.78	93.79	7.63	379.5	30.9	410.4
1981*	690.1	104.09	0.52	(—)0.24	104.85	9.44	416.2	37.5	453.7
1982*	705.2	106.56	1.58	(+)1.33	106.81	10.07	414.8	39.2	455.0
1983*	720.4	102.95	4.07	(+)2.66	104.36	10.38	396.9	39.5	436.4
1984*	735.6	122.04	2.37	(+)7.06	117.35	11.28	436.1	41.8	477.9
1985*	750.9	116.88	(—)0.35	(+)2.66	113.87	10.47	415.6	38.1	453.7
1986*	766.1	119.94	(—)0.06	(—)1.58	121.46	11.69	434.2	41.9	476.1
1987*	781.4	114.09	(—)0.29	(—)8.67	122.47	10.27	429.3	36.2	465.5

*Provisional.

**Net availability = Col. (3 + 4 — 5).

NOTES : 1. Population figures from 1971 to 1980 are based on the latest projections made by the office of the Registrar General of India. Estimates from 1981 onwards are based on the Expert Committee's population projections as approved by the Planning Commission.

2. Production figures relate to agricultural year July—June : 1951 figures correspond to the production of 1950-51 and so on for subsequent years.

3. Net production has been taken as 87.5% of the gross production, 12.5% being provided for feed, seed requirements and wastage. During 1987 1.7 million tonnes of wheat in Punjab was lost due to unseasonal rains.

4. Figures in respect of change in stocks with traders and producers are not known. The estimates of net availability above should not, therefore, be taken to be strictly equivalent to consumption.

5. Per capita net availability for 1987 has been calculated taking into consideration the figure of the net imports and change in stocks as on 1-12-1987.

6. The figures of net imports from 1981 onwards are based on imports and exports on Govt. of India account only.

1.17 : NET AVAILABILITY : PROCUREMENT AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION OF FOODGRAINS

Year	Net production of food-grains (million tonnes)	Net Imports (million tonnes)	Net availability of food-grains@ (million tonnes)	Procure-ment (million tonnes)	Public Distri-bution (million tonnes)	Col. 3 as % of Col. 4	Col. 5 as % of Col. 2	Col. 6 as % of Col. 4
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1951	48.14	4.80	52.35	3.83	7.99	9.2	8.0	15.3
1956	60.67	1.37	62.64	0.04	2.08	2.2	0.1	3.3
1961	72.04	3.49	75.69	0.54	3.98	4.6	0.7	5.3
1962	72.10	3.63	76.08	0.48	4.37	4.8	0.7	5.7
1963	70.29	4.54	74.85	0.75	5.18	6.1	1.1	6.9
1964	70.61	6.25	78.11	1.43	8.67	8.0	2.0	11.1
1965	78.20	7.44	84.57	4.03	10.08	8.8	5.2	11.9
1966	63.30	10.31	73.48	4.01	14.09	14.0	6.3	19.2
1967	64.95	8.66	73.87	4.46	13.17	11.7	6.9	17.8
1968	83.17	5.67	86.81	6.81	10.22	6.5	8.2	11.8
1969	82.26	3.82	85.62	6.38	9.39	4.5	7.8	11.0
1970	87.06	3.55	89.49	6.71	8.84	4.0	7.7	9.9
1971	94.87	2.01	94.31	8.86	7.82	2.1	9.3	8.3
1972	92.02	(—)0.50	96.22	7.67	10.49	(—)0.5	8.3	10.9
1973	84.90	3.59	88.79	8.42	11.41	4.0	9.9	12.8
1974	91.58	5.16	97.14	5.65	10.79	5.3	6.2	11.1
1975	87.35	7.53	89.33	9.56	11.25	8.4	10.9	12.6
1976	105.91	0.67	95.83	12.85	9.17	0.7	12.1	9.6
1977	97.27	0.10	98.99	9.97	11.73	0.1	10.2	11.8
1978	110.61	(—)0.60	110.25	11.10	10.18†	(—)0.5	10.0	9.2
1979	115.41	(—)0.20	114.86	13.85	11.66†	(—)0.02	12.0	10.2
1980	95.99	(—)0.34	101.43	11.18	14.99†	(—)0.3	11.6	14.8
1981*	113.39	0.66	114.29	12.98	13.01†	0.6	11.4	11.4
1982*	116.63	1.58	116.88	15.42	14.76†	1.4	13.2	12.6
1983*	113.33	4.07	114.74	15.67	16.21†	3.5	13.7	14.1
1984*	133.33	2.37	128.63	18.72	13.33†	1.8	14.0	10.4
1985*	127.35	(—)0.35	124.34	20.12	15.80†	(—)0.3	15.8	12.7
1986*	131.64	(—)0.06	133.15	19.69	17.60†	neg.	15.0	13.2
1987*	124.36	(—)0.29	132.74	15.72	18.37†	0.2	12.6	13.8

*Provisional.

@Net availability = Net production + Net imports — change in Government stocks.

†Includes quantities released under the Food for Work Programme.

NOTE : Production figures relate to agricultural year 1956 figures correspond to 1955-56, and so on. Figures for procurement and public distribution relate to calendar years.

1.18 : PER CAPITA AVAILABILITY OF CERTAIN IMPORTANT ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION

Year	Edible oils @ (Kgs.)	Vanaspati (Kgs)	Sugar (Nov.-Oct.) (Kgs.)+	Cotton Cloth@@ (Metres)	Manmade fibre@@ fabrics (Metres)	Tea (Gms.)	Coffee* (Gms.) +	Electricity (Domestic) (KWH)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1955-56	2.5	0.7	5.0	14.4	N.A.	257	67	2.4£
1960-61	3.2	0.8	4.7	13.8	1.2	287	80	3.4
1961-62	3.2	0.7	5.8	14.8	1.2	309	57	3.8
1962-63	3.1	0.8	5.4	14.4	1.2	294	72	4.2
1963-64	2.7	0.8	4.9	14.7	1.2	298	76	4.4
1964-65	3.6	0.8	5.1	15.2	1.6	309	78	4.7
1965-66	2.7	0.8	5.7	14.7	1.7	337	70	4.8
1966-67	2.7	0.7	5.1	14.0	1.7	363	85	5.2
1967-68	3.4	0.8	4.3**	13.6	1.7	351	53	5.7
1968-69	2.6	0.9	5.0	14.4	1.9	353	75	6.0
1969-70	3.0	0.9	6.1	13.6	2.0	377	59	6.5
1970-71	3.5	1.0	7.3	13.6	2.0	387	113	7.0
1971-72	3.0	1.1	6.7	12.4	2.2	392	45	7.3
1972-73	2.4	1.0	6.1	13.2	2.0	404	69	7.5
1973-74	3.4	0.8	6.1	12.0	1.9	430	65	8.1
1974-75	3.3	0.6	5.9	12.9	1.7	444	63	8.8
1975-76	3.5	0.8	6.2	12.6	2.0	455	63	9.7
1976-77	3.2	0.9	6.2	11.4	2.4	469	72	10.4
1977-78	3.8	0.9	7.3	9.5	4.0	479	72	10.9
1978-79	3.8	1.0	9.7	10.2	4.8	498	78	11.9
1979-80	3.7	1.0	8.0	10.1	4.6	518	73	12.1
1980-81	3.8	1.2	7.2	11.0	3.7	487	74	13.5
1981-82(P)	5.1	1.3	8.1	10.2	4.2	464	76	15.1
1982-83(P)	4.5	1.3	9.0	9.9	3.7	367	78	17.0
1983-84(P)	5.8	1.2	10.3	10.8	4.0	399	73	18.3
1984-85(P)	5.5	1.3	10.7	10.6	3.9	422	73	21.0
1985-86(P)	5.0	1.3	10.9	10.8	4.0	426	71	22.7
1986-87(P)	5.9	1.2	11.1£	10.6	4.4	470	NA	NA

P = Provisional.

N.A. = Not Available.

@Include groundnut oil, rapeseed and mustard oil, coconut oil, sesamum oil, nigerseed oil, Safflower oil, Soyabean oil and Sunflower seed oil—but exclude, oil used for manufacture of Vanaspati.

@@Data relate to Calendar years : figures for 1955 are shown against 1955-56 and so on. Figures for Blended/Mixed Fabrics were not separately available prior to 1969. These have been included under man-made fibre fabrics.

*Figures upto 1971-72 relate to coffee-season and thereafter on calendar year basis. The figures for 1972-73 correspond to 1973 and so on.

**From 1967-68 Sugar Season is October-September.

£Relates to 1956.

+Relates to actual releases for domestic consumption.

£Estimated.

1.19 : PRODUCTION, IMPORTS AND CONSUMPTION OF FERTILISERS

(In '000 tonnes of nutrients)

Item	Years								
	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Nitrogenous Fertilisers									
Domestic Production	98	830	2164	3144	3424	3485	3917	4328	5410
Imports	399	477	1510	1054	425	656	2008	1680	1104
Total	497	1307	3674	4198	3849	4141	5925	6008	6514
Consumption	210	1487	3678	4069	4224	5202	5486	5820	5773
Phosphatic Fertilisers									
Domestic Production	52	229	841	949	980	1048	1263	1428	1660
Imports	—	32	452	343	63	143	745	819	257
Total	52	261	1293	1292	1043	1191	2008	2247	1917
Consumption	53	462	1214	1322	1437	1730	1886	2070	2105
Potassic Fertilisers*									
Imports	26	120	797	644	644	556	871	900	947
Consumption	29	228	624	673	727	775	839	850	860
All Fertilisers (NPK)									
Domestic Production	150	1059	3005	4093	4404	4533	5181	5756	7070
Imports	419	629	2759	2041	1132	1355	3624	3399	2308
Total	569	1688	5764	6134	5536	5888	8804	9155	9378
Consumption	292	2177	5516	6064	6388	7710	8211	8740	8738

*There is no domestic production.

1.20 : PRODUCTION OF COKING COAL, NON-COKING COAL AND LIGNITE

(Mn. Tonnes)

Year	Coal			Lignite	Coal (including lignite)
	Coking	Non-Coking	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1970-71	17.82	55.13	72.95	3.39	76.34
1975-76	22.19	77.49	99.68	3.03	102.71
1976-77	23.65	77.39	101.04	4.02	105.06
1977-78	23.31	77.66	100.97	3.58	104.55
1978-79	22.52	79.43	101.95	3.30	105.25
1979-80	23.50	80.45	103.95	2.90	106.85
1980-81	24.59	89.32	113.91	5.11	119.02
1981-82	26.89	97.34	124.23	6.31	130.54
1982-83	30.10	100.40	130.50	6.93	137.43
1983-84	30.11	108.11	138.22	7.30	145.52
1984-85	30.56	116.83	147.39	7.80	155.19
1985-86	29.07	125.13	154.20	8.05	162.25
1986-87*	31.50	134.29	165.79	9.63	175.42

*Provisional.

Note :—The production figures of non-coking coal also include **non-metallurgical coking coal.**

1.21 : PROGRESS OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY (UTILITIES AND NON-UTILITIES)

A : INSTALLED PLANT CAPACITY

(In '000' M.W.)

Year	Installed Plant Capacity					
	Utilities				Non-Utilities	Grand Total
	Hydel	Thermal	Nuclear	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1970-71	6.4	7.9	0.4	14.7	1.6	16.3
1975-76	8.5	11.0	0.6	20.1	2.1	22.2
1976-77	9.0	11.8	0.6	21.5	2.3	23.8
1977-78	10.0	13.0	0.6	23.7	2.5	26.2
1978-79	10.8	15.2	0.6	26.7	2.6	29.3
1979-80	11.4	16.4	0.6	28.4	2.9	31.3
1980-81	11.8	17.6	0.9	30.2	3.1	33.3
1981-82	12.2	19.3	0.9	32.3	3.4	35.8
1982-83	13.1	21.4	0.9	35.4	3.9	39.2
1983-84	13.9	24.4	1.1	39.3	4.4	43.7
1984-85	14.5	27.0	1.1	42.6	5.1	47.7
1985-86*	15.5	30.0	1.3	46.8	5.6	52.4
1986-87**	16.2	31.7	1.3	49.3	6.1	55.4

B : ENERGY GENERATED (GROSS)

(In billion Kwh)

	Energy Generated (Gross)					
	Utilities				Non-Utilities	Grand Total
	Hydel	Thermal	Nuclear	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1970-71	25.2	28.2	2.4	55.8	5.4	61.2
1975-76	33.3	43.3	2.6	79.2	6.7	85.9
1976-77	34.8	50.2	3.3	88.3	7.3	95.6
1977-78	38.0	51.1	2.3	91.4	7.6	98.9
1978-79	47.2	52.6	2.8	102.5	7.6	110.1
1979-80	45.5	56.3	2.9	104.6	8.2	112.8
1980-81	46.5	61.3	3.0	110.8	8.4	119.3
1981-82	49.6	69.5	3.0	122.1	9.0	131.1
1982-83	48.4	79.9	2.0	130.3	10.0	140.3
1983-84	50.0	88.7	3.5	140.2	10.8	151.0
1984-85	53.9	98.8	4.1	156.9	12.3	169.2
1985-86*	51.0	114.3	5.0	170.0	13.3	183.6
1986-87**	53.7	128.8	5.0	187.6	14.3@	201.9

*Provisional.

**Tentative.

@Quick estimate.

Note :—Figures may not add up to the total due to rounding off.

1.22 : PATTERN OF ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION (UTILITIES ONLY) : PERCENTAGE UTILISATION

Year	Domestic	Commercial	Industrial Power	Railways/ Tramways (Traction)	Agriculture	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1970–71	8.8	5.9	67.6	3.2	10.2	4.3
1975–76	9.7	5.8	62.4	3.1	14.5	4.5
1976–77	9.5	6.2	62.5	3.3	14.4	4.1
1977–78	9.9	6.4	61.6	3.3	14.6	4.2
1978–79	9.8	5.6	61.8	2.8	15.6	4.4
1979–80	10.8	6.0	58.9	2.9	17.2	4.2
1980–81	11.2	5.7	58.4	2.7	17.6	4.4
1981–82	11.6	5.8	58.8	2.8	16.8	4.2
1982–83	12.7	6.1	53.4	2.8	18.6	4.4
1983–84	12.9	6.4	55.8	2.6	17.8	4.5
1984–85	13.6	6.1	55.2	2.5	18.4	4.2
1985–86*	13.9	6.3	54.2	2.5	19.1	4.0
1986–87**	14.1	5.8	52.8	2.4	20.7	4.2

*Provisional.

**Tentative.

1.23 : OPERATIONS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

Item	1970-71	1975-76	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Route Kilometres (in thousand) : Electrified	3.71	4.65	5.35	5.47	5.82	5.97	6.32	6.52	7.27
Total	59.79	60.23	61.24	61.23	61.39	61.46	61.85	61.84	61.81
2. Tonnes originating (in million) : Revenue earning traffic	167.9	196.8	195.9	221.2	228.8	230.1	236.4	258.6	277.8
Total traffic	196.5	223.3	220.0	245.8	256.0	258.0	264.8	286.4	307.3
3. Net tonne-kilometres (in billion) : Revenue earning traffic	110.7	134.9	147.7	164.3	167.8	168.8	172.6	196.6	214.1
Total traffic	127.4	148.2	158.5	174.2	177.8	178.4	182.2	205.9	223.1
4. Earning from goods carried excluding wharfage and demurrage charges (Rs. crores)	600.7	1095.7	1550.9	2250.3	2865.9	3234.3	3465.0	4232.2	4990.7
5. Average lead (in Kms.) (all goods traffic)	648	664	720	709	694	692	688	719	726
6. Average rate per tonne-kilometre (in paise)	5.43	8.12	10.50	13.70	17.10	19.20	20.10	21.50	23.30
7. Passengers originating (in million)	2431	2945	3613	3704	3665	3325	3333	3433	3580
8. Passenger kilometres (in million)	118.1	148.8	208.6	220.8	226.9	222.9	226.6	240.6	256.5
9. Passenger earnings (Rs. crores)	295.5	514.1	827.5	988.6	1161.6	1351.9	1456.8	1719.4	1939.7
10. Average lead (in kms.) (passenger traffic)	48.6	50.5	57.7	59.6	62.1	67.0	68.0	70.1	71.6
11. Average rate per passenger kilometre (in paise)	2.50	3.46	3.97	4.48	5.12	6.06	6.43	7.15	7.56

*Provisional.

1.24 : REVENUE EARNING GOODS TRAFFIC ON INDIAN RAILWAYS

A : TONNES ORIGINATING

(In million)

Sl. No.	Commodity	1975-76	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Coal	64.31	64.10	61.96	64.08	75.81	82.35	88.97	91.58	101.64	109.45
2.	Raw materials for steel plants (excl. coal)	19.97	21.49	20.75	20.17	24.06	23.46	21.74	22.59	22.99	24.05
3.	Pig iron and finished steel from steel plants	7.73	8.26	7.22	7.53	8.57	8.36	7.80	8.22	8.85	9.48
4.	Iron ore for exports	11.31	10.34	9.27	11.07	11.17	9.90	9.07	11.06	12.54	14.17
5.	Cement	11.60	12.31	10.04	9.64	10.80	12.75	15.55	16.88	17.96	19.79
6.	Foodgrains	16.18	16.70	18.35	18.33	21.51	24.71	24.57	20.78	24.10	29.00
7.	Fertilizers	7.17	8.57	8.23	8.11	9.57	8.52	8.15	12.21	13.62	14.53
8.	Mineral oils	11.66	14.30	14.27	14.95	16.55	17.34	17.95	18.17	18.63	19.85
9.	Balance (other goods)	46.89	43.49	42.97	42.06	43.16	41.40	36.32	34.94	38.22	37.43
10.	Total revenue earning traffic	196.82	199.56	193.06	195.94	221.20	228.79	230.12	236.43	258.55	277.75

B : NET TONNE-KILOMETRES

(In billion)

Sl. No.	Commodity	1975-76	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Coal	37.65	36.32	35.34	36.37	43.96	47.89	54.73	56.61	64.40	71.58
2.	Raw materials for steel plants (excl coal)	3.99	4.47	4.48	4.25	5.37	5.38	4.89	5.03	5.36	6.12
3.	Pig iron and finished steel from steel plants	7.76	9.06	8.06	8.56	9.89	10.09	9.50	9.64	10.41	10.96
4.	Iron ore for exports	7.17	6.87	6.19	7.29	6.74	5.76	5.26	6.45	7.27	8.09
5.	Cement	8.63	8.91	7.44	7.19	8.08	9.16	10.55	11.08	11.73	12.88
6.	Foodgrains	15.48	20.52	23.47	24.31	27.74	30.42	30.26	25.49	32.71	39.75
7.	Fertilizers	6.16	8.90	9.24	8.92	9.69	8.25	8.31	13.29	14.90	15.59
8.	Mineral oils	7.05	9.99	10.40	11.65	12.09	11.21	10.72	10.23	10.96	11.67
9.	Balance (other goods)	40.98	38.83	39.94	39.10	40.60	39.62	34.63	34.81	38.86	37.46
10.	Total revenue earning traffic	134.87	143.87	144.56	147.65	164.25	167.78	168.85	172.63	196.60	214.10

*Provisional.

1.25 : COMMODITY BALANCE OF PETROLEUM AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

(Million tonnes)

Items	1970-71	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I. CRUDE													
1. Refinery Throughput	18.4	22.3	23.0	24.9	26.0	27.5	25.8	30.2	33.2	35.3	35.6	42.9	45.7
2. Domestic Production	6.8	8.4	8.9	10.8	11.6	11.8	10.5	16.2	21.1	26.0	29.0	30.2	30.5
(*a*) On-shore	6.8	8.4	8.5	8.7	8.3	7.3	5.5	8.2	8.2	8.6	8.9	9.4	9.9
(*b*) Off-shore	...	...	0.4	2.1	3.3	4.4	5.0	8.0	12.9	17.4	20.1	20.8	20.6
3. Imports	11.7	13.6	14.0	14.5	14.7	16.1	16.2	15.3	16.9	16.0	13.7	15.1	15.5
4. Exports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.8	4.5	5.5	6.5	0.5	...
5. Net Imports (3 — 4)	11.7	13.6	14.0	14.5	14.7	16.1	16.2	14.5	12.4	10.5	7.2	14.6	15.5
II. PRODUCTS													
1. Domestic Consumption@	17.9	22.4	24.1	25.5	28.2	29.9	30.9	32.5	34.7	35.8	38.8	40.9	43.4
of which :													
(*a*) Naphtha	0.9	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.3	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.2
(*b*) Kerosene	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.6	4.0	3.9	4.2	4.7	5.2	5.5	6.0	6.2	6.6
(*c*) High Speed Diesel	3.5	6.6	7.1	7.7	8.6	9.8	10.3	10.8	12.0	12.6	13.7	14.9	16.0
(*d*) Fuel Oils	4.7	5.8	5.7	5.8	6.7	7.1	7.5	7.2	7.3	7.6	7.9	7.9	7.9
2. Domestic Production	17.1	20.8	21.4	23.2	24.2	25.8	24.1	28.2	31.1	32.9	33.2	39.9	42.8
of which :													
(*a*) Naphtha	1.2	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.1	3.0	3.0	3.6	3.5	5.0	5.6
(*b*) Kerosene	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.9	3.4	3.5	3.4	4.0	4.9
(*c*) High Speed Diesel	3.8	6.3	6.4	7.1	7.4	8.0	7.4	9.0	9.8	10.9	11.1	11.6	15.5
(*d*) Fuel Oils	4.1	5.1	4.7	5.3	5.6	6.4	6.1	6.9	8.0	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.0
3. Imports	1.1	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.9	4.7	7.3	4.9	5.0	4.3	6.1	3.9	3.1
4. Exports@@	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	neg.	0.1	0.8	1.5	0.9	2.0	2.5
5. Net Imports (3 — 4)	0.8	2.0	2.5	2.8	3.8	4.6	7.3	4.8	4.2	2.8	5.2	1.9	0.6

*Provisional.

neg : Negligible.

@Excluding refinery fuel consumption.

@@Excluding supplies of POL products to Nepal.

1.26 : INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION*

(Base : 1980-81 = 100)

Industry Group	Industry	Weight	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20-21	Manufacture of food products	5.33	113.5	129.5	121.1	120.0	125.6	133.2
22	Manufacture of beverages, tobacco and tobacco products	1.57	104.3	107.8	104.5	111.7	112.1	98.5
23	Manufacture of cotton textiles	12.31	99.7	89.4	100.2	102.2	110.4	112.5
25	Manufacture of jute, hemp & mesta products	2.00	95.7	92.9	78.2	99.4	97.2	101.1
26	Manufacture of textile products (including wearing apparel other than footwear)	0.82	96.7	99.3	92.1	95.6	112.8	87.1
27	Manufacture of wood & wood products, furniture and fixtures	0.45	153.2	153.0	167.5	216.5	223.2	246.1
28	Manufacture of paper, paper products and printing industries	3.23	108.2	105.5	109.3	131.9	148.5	163.2
29	Manufacture of leather & fur products except repairs	0.49	128.0	100.1	116.3	139.7	169.2	178.7
30	Manufacture of rubber, plastic, petroleum & coal products	4.00	119.2	119.0	136.1	147.2	153.0	149.6
31	Manufacture of chemicals & chemical products except petroleum & coal products	12.51	116.9	121.2	131.0	142.8	154.3	175.5
32	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	3.00	106.7	103.7	122.5	138.4	157.3	160.3
33	Basic metal and alloy products	9.80	100.0	104.2	95.1	107.3	117.0	126.8
34	Manufacture of metal products & parts except machinery & transport equipment	2.29	94.6	89.9	88.1	105.0	114.7	124.4
35	Manufacture of machinery & machine-tools & parts except electrical machinery	6.24	111.1	112.0	119.6	127.6	130.2	141.8
36	Manufacture of electrical machinery, apparatus & appliances, etc.	5.78	103.9	115.9	143.1	148.8	200.6	254.7
37	Manufacture of transport equipment and parts	6.39	108.1	111.3	123.4	131.6	135.8	144.9
38	Other manufacturing industries	0.90	149.2	155.0	104.6	122.8	152.7	235.4
Div—2-3	Manufacturing	77.11	107.9	109.4	115.6	124.8	136.9	149.7
Div—1	Mining & Quarrying	11.46	117.7	132.3	147.8	160.8	167.5	177.9
Div—4	Electricity	11.43	110.2	116.5	125.4	140.4	152.4	168.1
	General Index (Crude)	100.00	109.3	112.8	120.4	130.7	142.1	155.1

*Provisional

1.27 : PRODUCTION OF SELECTED INDUSTRIES

Sl. No.	Industry	Unit	1970-71	1975-76	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I.	**MINING**										
1.	Coal (incl. lignite)	Mn. tonnes	76.3	102.7	119.0	130.5	137.4	145.5	155.2	162.3	175.4
2.	Petroleum, crude	—do—	6.8	8.4	10.5	16.2	21.1	26.0	29.0	30.2	30.5
	(*i*) On-shore	—do—	6.8	8.4	5.5	8.2	8.2	8.6	8.9	9.4	9.9
	(*ii*) Off-shore	—do—	...	...	5.0	8.0	12.9	17.4	20.1	20.8	20.6
3.	Iron ore	—do—	32.5	42.2	42.2	41.1	42.4	39.0	42.6	47.7	49.9
II.	**METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES**										
4.	Hot metal	—do—	6.99	8.48	9.55	9.69	9.58	9.19	9.24	10.06	10.45
5.	Steel ingots (incl. mini plants)	—do—	6.14	8.27	10.33	10.95	11.03	10.48	10.81	12.15	12.40
6.	Semi-finished steel (main plants)	—do—	0.85	1.39	1.95	1.82	2.02	1.74	1.57	1.73	2.47
7.	Finished steel (incl. secondary producers)	—do—	4.64	5.75	6.82	7.75	8.05	6.14	7.78	9.49	9.70
8.	Steel castings	'000 tonnes	62	62	71	83	88	87	87	93	104
9.	Aluminium	—do—	168.8	187.3	199.0	206.8	211.5	220.3	276.5	264.8	257.3
10.	Blister copper	—do—	9.3	23.9	25.3	27.4	35.8	35.4	41.0	33.6	38.0
III.	**MECHANICAL ENGG. INDUSTRIES**										
11.	Machine tools	Mn. Rupees	430	1137	1692	2499	2699	2697	3028	2914	3571
12.	Cotton textile machinery (incl. spares/accessories)	—do—	303†	1313	3027	3472	3294	3512	3505	3652	3961
13.	Jute mill machinery	—do—	11	N.A.	50	101	61	38	37	33	35
14.	Sugar mill machinery	—do—	139	330	242	263	415	501	438	426	386
15.	Cement machinery	—do—	42	57	336	437	453	436	582	954	896
16.	Railway wagons@	'000 nos.	11.1	12.2	13.6	17.8	15.4	17.4	13.0	13.1	10.1
17.	Automobiles (total)£	—do—	87.9	72.7	121.1	154.4	151.4	158.4	196.0	219.2	237.6
	(*i*) Commercial vehicles	—do—	41.2	43.8	71.7	91.1	86.0	88.4	96.8	103.0	106.0
	(*ii*) Car, jeeps & land rovers	—do—	46.7	28.9	49.4	63.3	65.4	70.0	99.3	116.2	131.6
18.	Motor cycles & scooters	—do—	97.0	182.7	317.1	316.2	399.8	440.8	504.1	721.1	969.4
19.	Power driven pumps	—do—	259	275	431	373	461	492	496	512	459
20.	Diesel engines (stat.)	—do—	65.0	135.5	173.9	174.5	156.5	156.1	170.3	183.9	187.2
21.	Earth moving equipment	—do—	N.A.	N.A.	0.1	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.2
22.	Bicycles	—do—	2042	2332	4189	5051	4781	5895	5893	5553	6119
23.	Sewing machines	—do—	235	269	335	343	309	335	331	291	347
24.	Agricultural tractors	—do—	N.A.	33.3	71.0	84.1	62.9	75.8	84.9	76.3	79.9
IV.	**ELECTRICAL ENGG. INDUSTRIES**										
25.	Power transformers	Mn. k.v.a.	8.09	13.69	19.46	21.50	18.60	23.14	25.39	27.25	24.98
26.	Electric motors	Mn. h.p.	2.72	3.53	4.06	5.29	4.81	5.36	4.94	5.25	5.43
27.	Electric fans	Mn. nos.	1.72	2.14	4.18	3.83	4.10	4.67	4.81	5.20	4.69
28.	Electric lamps	—do—	119.3	132.8	198.1	266.3	271.4	275.1	276.6	270.7	283.6
29.	Radio receivers	'000 nos.	1704	1536	1734	1739	1410	1286	1199	1161	1249
30.	Aluminium conductors	'000 tonnes	64.2	59.8	86.0	70.3	50.4	45.9	53.2	61.1	45.3
V.	**CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES**										
31.	Nitrogenous fertilizer (N)	'000 tonnes	830	1535	2164	3144	3424	3491	3917	4328	5410
32.	Phosphatic fertilizer (P_2O_5)	—do—	229	320	842	949	980	1048	1264	1428	1660
33.	Soda ash	—do—	449	555	563	632	635	781	817	849	912
34.	Caustic soda	—do—	371	458	578	614	577	647	684	727	764

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
35.	Paper & paper board	'000 tonnes	755	836	1149	1243	1205	1248	1376	1517	1576
36.	Automobile tyres	Mn. nos.	3.79	5.40	7.97	8.71	8.78	10.15	11.46	12.33	12.71
37.	Bicycle tyres	—do—	19.2	24.5	27.0	26.6	27.3	32.7	31.2	36.1	29.7
38.	Cement@@	Mn. tonnes	14.3	17.2	18.6	20.9	23.3	26.7	29.6	32.0	34.8
39.	Petroleum refinery products	—do—	17.1	20.8	24.1	28.2	31.1	32.9	33.2	39.9	42.8
40.	Penicillin	MMU	190.4	251.4	336.8	360.6	358.4	316.7	221.7	236.0	150.7
41.	Streptomycin	Base T	157.2	189.0	227.3	255.5	239.6	238.3	235.1	187.2	199.7
42.	Chloramphenicol powder	Tonnes	30.9	65.4	85.5	73.8	26.0	52.0	78.5	82.5	68.7
43.	Vitamin A	MMU	38.5	34.1	59.9	52.7	52.5	61.2	60.6	65.4	66.2
VI.	TEXTILE INDUSTRIES										
44.	Jute textiles	'000 tonnes	1060	1302	1392	1334	1338	1089	1370	1352	1394
45.	Cloth production :										
	(a) Cotton cloth	Mn. metres	7602	8091	8368	7983	7953	8741	9040	9178	9522
	(i) Mill sector	—do—	4055	3961	3434	2923	2393	2704	2619	2587	2470
	(ii) Decentralised sector	—do—	3547	4130	4934	5060	5560	6037	6421	6591	7052
	(b) Mixed/blended cloth	—do—	170	416	1270	1535	1293	1264	1278	1337	1390
	(i) Mill sector	—do—	107	257	730	877	733	779	808	783	838
	(ii) Decentralised sector	—do—	63	159	540	658	560	485	470	554	552
	(c) Man-made fibre fabrics	—do—	951	880	1350	1463	1368	1753	1696	1983	2076
	(i) Mill sector	—do—	2	1	4	8	6	4	5	6	9
	(ii) Decentralised sector	—do—	949	879	1346	1455	1362	1749	1691	1977	2067
46.	Spun yarn (by Cotton Textile Mills)										
	(i) Cotton	Mn. kgs.	929	1002	1067	989	999	1112	1183	1253	1302
	(ii) Mixed/blended	—do—	22	47	144	167	137	134	129	129	144
	(iii) 100% non-cotton	—do—	65	53	87	93	82	75	70	72	80
47.	Filament yarn :	—do—	38	37	43	43	35	37	34	42	45
	(a) Cellulosic	—do—	36	35	41	41	33	36	33	42	45
	(i) Viscose	—do—	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	...	..
	(ii) Acetate	..do—	10	16	31	39	51	79	90	107	118
	(b) Synthetic	—do—	9	14	20	23	26	31	35	39	37
	(i) Nylon	—do—	1	2	11	16	25	48	55	68	81
	(ii) Polyester										
48.	Staple fibre	—do—	62	68	83	84	49	83	102	90	96
	(a) Cellulosic	—do—	62	67	83	84	49	83	102	90	96
	(i) Viscose	—do—	Neg.	1	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	...	..
	(ii) Acetate	—do—	5	16	34	44	42	43	60	65	89
	(b) Synthetic	—do—	5	16	24	30	20	27	39	43	66
	(i) Polyester	—do—	...	...	10	14	16	16	21	22	23
	(ii) Acrylic										
VII.	FOOD INDUSTRIES										
49.	Sugar**	'000 tonnes	3740	4264	5148	8438	8232	5909	6144	7003	8504
50.	Tea	Mn. kgs.	422	483	568	552	561	604	640	648	624
51.	Coffee	'000 tonnes	71.4	90.7	139.5	136.4	135.9	113.1	140.8	160.3	139.5
52.	Vanaspati	—do—	558	500	753	865	886	888	936	870	918
53.	Salt	—do—	5568	5174	8409	8341	7823	6844	8304	10482	9570
VIII.	ELECTRICITY GENERATED***	Bn. kwh.	55.8	79.2	110.8	122.1	130.3	140.2	156.9	170.3	187.6

*Provisional.
@ Includes output in railway workshops.
@@ Excludes white and wuyan factory.
‡Excludes hosiery, textile testing instruments and spares/accessories.
£Includes buses, trucks and tempos 3 & 4 wheelers.
**Annual figures relate to sugar season which is October—September.
***Relates to public utilities.
Neg. Negligible.
N.A. Not available.

2.1 : BUDGETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE CENTRAL AND

(Including extra-budgetary resources of public

(Rs. crores)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87 (BE)	1986-87 (RE)	1987-88 (BE)
I. TOTAL OUTLAY	**36845**	**43738**	**52747**	**60829**	**72825**	**83961**	**93246**	**102591**	**109388**
A. DEVELOPMENT(a)	**24426**	**28653**	**33591**	**39274**	**48085**	**53397**	**59691**	**65201**	**67416**
B. NON-DEVELOPMENT	**12419**	**15085**	**19156**	**21555**	**24740**	**30564**	**33555**	**37390**	**41972**
1. Defence (net)	3867	4652	5408	6309	7136	8519	9287	10888	13216
2. Interest Payments	2957	3745	4637	5524	6863	8006	10091	11031	12271
3. Tax Collection Charges	504	562	664	793	857	986	1094	1243	1321
4. Police	1163	1376	1634	1894	2165	2544	2656	3010	3272
5. Others(b)	3928	4750	6813	7035	7719	10509	10427	11220	11892
II. CURRENT REVENUE	**24563**	**30425**	**35795**	**40989**	**47098**	**56773**	**62729**	**65884**	**74650**
A. TAX REVENUE	**19844**	**24142**	**27242**	**31525**	**35813**	**43267**	**47355**	**49522**	**56566**
1. Income and Corporation Tax	2817	3445	3754	4192	4484	5375	5711	6094	6382
2. Customs	3409	4300	5119	5583	7041	9526	10404	11500	12867
3. Union Excise Duties	6500	7421	8059	10222	11151	12956	14067	14347	16826
4. Sales Tax	4018	5063	5667	6507	7326	8742	9920	10040	11908
5. Others	3100	3913	4643	5021	5811	6668	7253	7541	8583
B. NON-TAX REVENUE(c)	**4719**	**6283**	**8553**	**9464**	**11285**	**13506**	**15374**	**16362**	**18084**
Of which : (Internal resources of public undertakings for the plan)	(1374)	(2235)	(3371)	(4393)	(4920)	(5963)	(7551)	(6388)	(8808)
III. GAP (I—II)	**12282**	**13313**	**16952**	**19840**	**25727**	**27188**	**30517**	**36707**	**34738**
Financed by :									
IV. CAPITAL RECEIPTS (net) (A + B)	**8831**	**10794**	**14603**	**17705**	**20522**	**23749**	**26487**	**27424**	**28491**
A. INTERNAL (net)	**7161**	**9493**	**13012**	**16094**	**18765**	**21899**	**23618**	**25062**	**25362**
1. Market Loans (net) (d)	3163	3700	4681	5148	5425	6475	7100	7097	8371
2. Small Savings (net)	1121	1399	1773	2409	3650	4292	5300	4900	5400
3. State and Public Provident Funds (net)	558	673	1118	1014	1213	1260	1271	1463	1526
4. Special Deposits of Non-Government Provident Funds	604	770	838	1021	982	776	1500	2300	2500
5. Special Borrowings from RBI against Compulsory Deposits	(—)170	25	100	90	80	125	(—)320	(—)320	(—)190
6. Misc. Capital Receipts (net) (e)	1785	2926	4502	6412	7415	8971	8767	9622	7755

STATE GOVERNMENTS AND UNION TERRITORIES

sector undertakings for their plans)

(Rs. crores)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87 (B.E.)	1986-87 (R.E.)	1987-88 (B.E.)
B. EXTERNAL (net)	**1670**	**1301**	**1591**	**1611**	**1857**	**1850**	**2869**	**2362**	**3129**
1. Loans (net) (excluding PL-480)	798	1030	1354	1437	1516	1515	2607	2061	2786
(*i*) Gross	1190	1452	1792	1892	2003	2145	3378	2946	3823
(*ii*) Less : Repayments	392	422	438	455	487	630	771	885	1037
2. Grants	436	384	398	326	475	485	434	501	512
3. PL-480 : Accounts under Indo-US Agreement 1974 (net)	(—)49	(—)51	(—)[illegible]	(—)49	[illegible]65	(—)79	(—)81	(—)74	(—)71
4. Special Credits (net)	(—)53	(—)62	(—)[illegible]	(—)103	[illegible]9	(—)71	(—)91	(—)126	(—)98
5. Loan from IMF Trust Fund	538	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Revolving Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V. OVERALL BUDGETARY DEFICIT	**3451**	**2519**	**23[illegible]**	**2135**	**5105**	**3439**	**4030**	**9283**	**6247**

(*a*) Includes plan expenditure of Railways, P&T and Non-departmental commercial undertakings financed out of their internal and extra-budgetary resources, including market borrowings and term loans from financial institutions to State Government public enterprises. Also includes developmental loans given by the Central and State Governments to non-departmental undertakings, local bodies and other parties. However, it excludes a notional amount of Rs. 45 crores in 1980-81, Rs. 69 crores in 1981-82, Rs. 2 crores in 1982-83, Rs. 17 crores in 1983-84, Rs. 461 crores in 1984-85, and Rs. 97 crores in 1985-86 on account of conversion of loan capital given to non-departmental commercial undertakings into equity capital.

(*b*) Includes general administration, pensions and exgratia payments to former rulers, famine relief (only non-plan portion), subsidies on food and controlled cloth, grants and loans to foreign countries, and loans for non-developmental purposes to other parties, but excludes contingency fund transactions. It also excludes notional transactions in respect of subscriptions to International Monetary Fund of Rs. 559 crores in 1980-81, Rs. (—)44 crores in 1981-82, Rs. 140 crores in 1982-83, Rs. 636 crores in 1983-84, Rs. 368 crores in 1984-85, Rs. 520 crores in 1985-86, Rs. 756 crores in 1986-87 (B.E.), Rs. 1134 crores in 1986-87 (R.E.) and Rs. 876 crores in 1987-88 (B.E.).

(*c*) Includes internal resources of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs and non-departmental commercial undertakings for the plan. Because of the change in the concept from the Sixth Plan period, the data for 1980-81 onwards are not comparable with those of the earlier years.

(*d*) Includes market borrowings of State Government public enterprises.

(*e*) Excludes the notional receipts on account of repayments of loans by non-departmental commercial undertakings due to their conversion into equity capital. It also excludes notional transactions in respect of International Monetary Fund and contingency fund transactions.

2.2 : TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

(Rs. crores)

	Final Outlays			Transfer payment to the rest of the economy			Financial Investments & Loans to the rest of the economy (gross)	Total expenditure (4+7+8)
	Govt. consumption expenditure	Gross capital formation	Total	Current	Capital	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total First Plan (1951-52 to 1955-56)	1241.3	612.3	1853.6	809.2	122.7	931.9	965.7	3751.2
Total Second Plan (1956-57 to 1960-61)	1961.5	1444.5	3406.0	1567.1	249.3	1816.4	2600.2	7822.6
Total Third Plan (1961-62 to 1965-66)	4256.0	2445.1	6701.1	2982.9	500.9	3483.8	5075.9	15260.8
Total Annual Plans (1966-67 to 1968-69)	3877.5	1243.2	5120.7	3214.0	406.9	3620.9	4739.8	13481.4
Total Fourth Plan (1969-70 to 1973-74)	9775.4	2969.2	12744.6	8035.8	1453.7	9489.5	10759.6	32993.7
Total Fifth Plan (1974-75 to 1978-79)	17575.6	5951.2	23526.8	19772.7	3229.9	23002.6	21144.9	67674.3
Total Sixth Plan (1980-81 to 1984-85)	35885.4	14822.7	50708.1	50604.0	9909.7	60513.7	47034.3	158256.1
1950-51	234.7	80.1	314.8	110.9	6.0	116.9	72.0	503.7
1955-56	269.1	152.7	421.8	202.8	48.5	251.3	301.4	974.5
1960-61	433.0	307.4	740.4	426.5	68.7	495.2	570.0	1805.6
1965-66	1109.1	520.4	1629.5	753.8	131.9	885.7	1425.4*	3940.6*
1970-71	1669.4	519.3	2188.7	1239.1	193.3	1432.4	1955.5	5576.6
1971-72	2054.5	597.4	2651.9	1722.7	283.8	2006.5	2051.3	6709.7
1972-73	2262.1	677.1	2939.2	1851.5	428.6	2280.1	2630.0	7849.3
1973-74	2312.5	782.3	3094.8	2059.5	356.3	2415.8	2620.2	8130.8
1974-75	2866.8	1227.4	4094.2	2449.8	375.0	2824.8	2865.9	9784.9
1975-76	3449.2	1204.3	4653.5	3017.7	535.7	3553.4	3829.6	12036.5
1976-77	3605.9	1111.8	4717.7	3944.7	501.9	4446.6	3985.8	13150.1
1977-78	3678.2	1107.2	4785.4	4677.9	754.6	5432.5	4767.7	14985.6
1978-79	3975.5	1300.5	5276.0	5682.6	1062.7	6745.3	5695.9	17717.2
1979-80	4502.4	1527.6	6030.0	6063.8	1219.6	7283.4	5190.9	18504.3
1980-81	5174.0	1907.5	7081.5	6911.6	1302.2	8213.8	7199.5	22494.8
1981-82	6096.3	2551.9	8648.2	7728.2	1524.8	9253.0	7499.8	25401.0
1982-83	7056.9	2884.3	9941.2	9589.8	1787.9	11377.7	9174.8	30493.7
1983-84	8130.0	3355.7	11485.7	11436.3	2337.1	13773.4	10728.6	35987.7
1984-85	9428.2	4123.3	13551.5	14938.1	2957.7	17895.8	12431.6	43878.9
1985-86	11210.4	4557.7	15768.1	18347.4	3825.1	22172.5	15171.8	53112.4
1986-87 (RE)	14428.8	5905.4	20334.2	21555.7	4511.0	26066.7	18025.5	64426.4
1987-88 (BE)	17121.2	6136.1	23257.3	23785.1	4743.0	28528.1	15854.8	67640.2

*For 1965-66 excludes Rs. 33 crores as additional payments to IMF, IBRD, IDA & ADB following the change in the par value of the rupee. This is a nominal outlay as it is met by the issue of non-negotiable Government of India securities.

2.3 : GROSS CAPITAL FORMATION OUT OF BUDGETARY RESOURCES OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

(Rs. crores)

	Gross Capital Formation by the Central Government				Gross Financial Assistance for Capital Formation				Gross Capital Formation out of the Budgetary Resources of the Central Govt. (Col. 5+9)
	Fixed Assets	Works Stores	Increase in Stocks of Food-grains & Fertilisers	Total	To State Govern-ments	To Non-depart-mental commer-cial under-takings£	To Others££	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total First Plan (1951-52 to 1955-56)	593.9	9.8	8.6	612.3	815.7	81.1	95.9	992.7	1605.0
Total Second Plan (1956-57 to 1960-61)	1362.3	8.3	73.9	1444.5	1373.2	932.4	154.7	2460.3	3904.8
Total Third Plan (1961-62 to 1965-66)	2355.4	99.5	(—)9.8	2445.1	2837.4	1658.8	210.4	4706.6	7151.7
Total Annual Plans (1966-67 to 1968-69)	1410.6	12.2	(—)179.6 (—)121.6*	1243.2 (1301.2)*	2127.2	1593.5 (1403.5)**	163.6	3884.3 (3694.3)**	5127.5 (4995.5)
Total Fourth Plan (1969-70 to 1973-74)	2857.6	104.1	7.0	2968.7	4570.3	2750.8	621.1	7942.2	10910.9
Total Fifth Plan (1974-75 to 1978-79)	5222.1	68.0	661.1	5951.2	9668.9	9390.8	920.6	19980.3	25931.5
Total Sixth Plan (1980-81 to 1984-85)	14148.1	674.6	...	14822.7	25693.3	21288.9	2663.2	49645.4	64468.1
1950-51	79.5	9.9	(—)9.3	80.1	41.1	5.2	2.4	48.7	128.8
1955-56	177.4	5.1	(—)29.8	152.7	275.2	22.0	33.4	330.6	483.3
1960-61	302.0	(—)38.4	43.8	307.4	319.3	210.7	24.6	554.6	862.0
1965-66	549.1	1.2	(—)29.9	520.4	739.4	492.6	53.0	1285.0	1805.4
1970-71	485.0	8.3	26.0	519.3	740.2	530.7	98.3	1369.2	1888.5
1971-72	566.1	55.4	(—)24.1	597.4	884.7	545.1	133.4	1563.2	2160.6
1972-73	664.8	59.1	(—)46.8	677.1	1062.3	731.4	156.7	1950.4	2627.5
1973-74	711.4	8.8	62.1	782.3	1190.8	583.1	108.4	1882.3	2664.6
1974-75	822.6	33.3	371.5	1227.4	1188.1	1108.0	153.8	2449.9	3677.3
1975-76	949.6	17.6	237.1	1204.3	1433.3	1838.2	187.4	3458.9	4663.2
1976-77	1089.7	(—)30.4	52.5	1111.8	1523.9	2183.3	172.0	3879.2	4991.0
1977-78	1118.5	(—)11.3	...	1107.2	2221.2	2156.3	202.8	4580.3	5687.5
1978-79	1241.7	58.8	...	1300.5	3302.4	2105.0	204.6	5612.0	6912.5
1979-80	1443.3	84.3	...	1527.6	3243.6	2234.9	222.7	5701.2	7228.8
1980-81	1751.2	156.3	...	1907.5	3665.8	3166.2	272.6	7104.6	9012.1
1981-82	2411.4	140.5	...	2551.9	3927.9	3880.5	438.8	8247.2	10799.1
1982-83	2813.8	70.5	...	2884.3	4931.2	4074.2	514.3	9519.7	12404.0
1983-84	3219.1	136.6	...	3355.7	5973.6	4678.9	693.5	11346.0	14701.7
1984-85	3952.6	170.7	...	4123.3	7194.8	5489.1	744.0	13427.9	17551.2
1985-86	4451.5	106.2	...	4557.7	10053.5	6082.4	783.6	16919.5	21477.2
1986-87 (R.E.)	5801.1	104.3	...	5905.4	10900.5	6594.1	1038.1	18532.7	24438.1
1987-88 (B.E.)	6006.6	129.5	...	6136.1	11774.9	5748.3	1093.0	18616.2	24752.3

*Includes transfer of foodgrains to the Food Corporation of India.

**Includes loans to Food Corporation of India for the stock piling of foodgrains.

£Public undertakings operated by autonomous Corporations and Companies.

££Includes loans and grants to local authorities for capital formation.

2.4 : PLAN OUTLAY BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT : CENTRE, STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES, 1961—80

Heads of Development	Amount (Rs. crores)					Percentage Distribution				
	Third Plan 1961—66 (Actuals)	Annual Plans 1966—69 (Actuals)	Fourth Plan 1969—74 (Actuals)	Fifth Plan 1974—79 (Actuals)	Annual Plan 1979—80 (Actuals)	Third Plan 1961—66 (Actuals)	Annual Plans 1966—69 (Actuals)	Fourth Plan 1969—74 (Actuals)	Fifth Plan 1974—79 (Actuals)	Annual Plan 1979—80 (Actuals)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Agriculture and allied sectors .	1088.9	1107.1*	2320.4*	4864.9	1996.5	12.7	16.7	14.7	12.3	16.4
2. Irrigation and Flood Control	664.7	471.0	1354.1	3876.5	1287.9	7.8	7.1	8.6	9.8	10.6
3. Power . .	1252.3	1212.5	2931.7	7399.5	2240.5	14.6	18.3	18.6	18.8	18.4
4. Village and Small Industries .	240.8	126.1	242.6	592.5	255.7	2.8	1.9	1.5	1.5	2.1
5. Industry and Minerals .	1726.3	1510.4	2864.4	8988.6	2383.5	20.1	22.8	18.2	22.8	19.6
6. Transport and Communications	2111.7	1222.4	3080.4	6870.3	2044.9	24.6	18.5	19.5	17.4	16.8
7. Education .	588.7	306.8	774.3	1710.3	263.0	6.9	4.6	4.9	4.4	2.2
8. Scientific Research	71.6	47.1	130.8		91.4†	0.8	0.7	0.8		0.7
9. Health . .	225.9	140.2	335.5	760.8	223.1	2.6	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.8
10. Family Planning	24.9	70.4	278.0	491.8	118.5	0.3	1.1	1.8	1.3	1.0
11. Water Supply and Sanitation .	105.7	102.7	458.9	1091.6	387.6	1.2	1.6	2.9	2.8	3.2
12. Housing, Urban and Regional Development .	127.6	73.3	270.2	1150.0	368.8	1.5	1.1	1.7	2.9	3.0
13. Welfare of Backward Classes .	99.1	73.6	164.6	724.0**	247.9**	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.8	2.0
14. Social Welfare	19.4	11.2	64.4	88.2	30.7	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3
15. Labour Welfare and Craftsman Training .	55.8	34.8	31.1	817.2	236.5	0.7	0.5	0.2	2.1	1.9
16. Other programmes	173.1	115.8	179.8			2.0	1.7	1.2		
17. Special Schemes :										
(i) Special Welfare programmes	..	..	123.6	..	..	..	..	0.8	..	..
(ii) Crash Scheme for Educated Unemployed	..	..	54.0	..	..	..	..	0.3	..	..
(iii) Advance Action for Fifth Plan	..	..	120.0	..	..	..	..	0.8	..	..
TOTAL . .	8576.5	6625.4	15778.8	39426.2	12176.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Includes Buffer Stock : Rs. 140 crores for 1968-69, Rs. 25 crores for 1969-70, Rs. 50 crores for 1971-72, Rs. 25 crores for 1972-73 and Rs. 24 crores for 1973-74. Thus the figure for buffer stocks during the Fourth Plan works out to Rs. 124 crores against the original plan provision of Rs. 255 crores.

**Includes Hill and Tribal Areas.

†Includes new and renewable sources of energy.

2.5 : PLAN OUTLAY BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT : CENTRE, STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES, 1980—85

(Rs. crores)

Heads of Development	Sixth Plan Outlay 1980—85	Annual Plan 1980-81 (Actuals)	Annual Plan 1981-82 (Actuals)	Annual Plan 1982-83 (Actuals)	Annual Plan 1983-84 (Actuals)	Annual Plan 1984-85 (Actuals)	Total Sixth Plan 1980—85 (Col. 3 to 7)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Agriculture	5695.1	981.5	1129.4	1261.0	1427.0	1824.6	6623.5
II. Rural Development	5363.7	1040.2	1100.9	1295.8	1497.9	2062.0	6996.8
III. Special Area Programme	1480.0	206.4	258.5	335.1	356.8	423.5	1580.3
IV. Irrigation and Flood Control	12160.0	1777.3	1948.4	2105.2	2445.4	2653.6	10929.9
V. Energy	26535.4	3828.0	5064.9	6409.6	7276.6	8172.2	30751.3
1. Power	19265.4	2656.8	3182.3	3708.5	4092.5	4658.5	18298.6
2. New and Renewable Sources of Energy	100.0	4.3	13.9	22.5	33.7	88.7	163.1
3. Petroleum	4300.0	735.2	1204.8	1823.1	2197.8	2521.2	8482.1
4. Coal	2870.0	431.7	663.9	855.5	952.6	903.8	3807.5
5. Energy Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI. Industry and Minerals	15017.6	2194.5	2777.9	3075.3	3916.4	4983.4*	16947.5*
1. Village and Small Scale Industries	1780.5	273.2	322.9	326.1	402.6	620.3	1945.1
2. Large and Medium Industries	13237.1	1921.3	2360.0	2709.2	3478.8	4321.1*	14790.4*
3. Others	..	..	95.0	40.0	35.0	42.0	212.0
VII. Transport	12412.0	2163.0	2583.1	2752.8	3075.8	3633.7	14208.4
1. Railways	5100.0	973.0	1210.0	1319.5	1419.6	1664.6	6586.7
2. Others	7312.0	1190.0	1373.1	1433.3	1656.2	1969.1	7621.7
VIII. Communications and Information & Broadcasting	3134.3	356.7	576.1	674.8	864.5	997.4	3469.5
IX. Science and Technology	865.2	97.4	148.3	208.1	228.5	338.1@	1020.4@
X. Social Services	14035.2	2074.6	2487.2	2950.2	3834.7	4569.9	15916.6
1. Education	2523.7	339.5	435.7	538.6	697.8	965.0	2976.6
2. Health & Family Planning	2831.0	411.5	530.4	675.2	853.1	942.0	3412.2
3. Housing and Urban Development	2488.4	477.3	488.1	507.3	656.9	709.5	2839.1
4. Other Social Services	6192.1	846.3	1033.0	1229.1	1626.9	1953.4	6688.7
XI. Others	801.5	112.8	136.2	215.0	163.9	219.6	847.5
XII. Total (I to XI)	97500.0	14832.4 (15023.4)	18210.9 (18372.9)	21282.9 (21724.9)	25087.5 (25313.6)	29878.0 (30032.5)	109291.7 (110467.3)
(a) Central Plan	47250.0	7049.3	9197.0	11284.9	13644.0	16650.0	57825.2
(b) State Plans	48600.0	7527.5 (7718.5)	8666.3 (8828.3)	9587.8 (10029.8)	10994.8 (11220.9)	12681.8 (12836.6)	49458.2 (50633.8)
(c) U.T. Plans	1650.0	255.6	347.6	410.2	448.7	546.2	2008.3

NOTE :—Figures in brackets are inclusive of expenditures (Rs. 191 crores in 1980-81, Rs. 162 crores in 1981-82, Rs. 442 crores in 1982-83, Rs. 226 crores in 1983-84 & Rs. 154.5 crores in 1984-85) on works financed by Central assistance for relief from natural calamities.

*Excludes Rs. 2.85 crores for National Test Houses.

@Includes Rs. 2.85 crors for National Test Houses.

2.6 : PLAN OUTLAY BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT : CENTRE, STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES, 1980—85

(Percentage Distribution)

Heads of Development	Sixth Plan Outlay (1980—85)	Annual Plan 1980-81 (Actuals)	Annual Plan 1981-82 (Actuals)	Annual Plan 1982-83 (Actuals)	Annual Plan 1983-84 (Actuals)	Annual Plan 1984-85 (Actuals)	Total Sixth Plan 1980—85 (Cols. 3 to 7)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Agriculture	5.8	6.6	6.2	5.9	5.7	6.1	6.1
II. Rural Development	5.5	7.0	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.9	6.4
III. Special Area Programme	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4
IV. Irrigation and Flood Control	12.5	12.0	10.7	9.9	9.7	8.9	10.0
V. Energy	27.2	25.8	27.8	30.1	29.0	27.4	28.1
1. Power	19.8	17.9	17.5	17.4	16.3	15.6	16.7
2. New and Renewable Sources of Energy	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
3. Petroleum	4.4	5.0	6.6	8.6	8.8	8.5	7.8
4. Coal	2.9	2.9	3.6	4.0	3.8	3.0	3.5
VI. Industry and Minerals	15.4	14.8	15.3	14.4	15.6	16.7	15.5
1. Village and small scale Industries	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.6	2.1	1.8
2. Large and Medium Industries	13.6	13.0	13.5	12.7	13.9	14.5	13.5
3. Others	..	..	..	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
VII. Transport	12.7	14.6	14.2	12.9	12.3	12.2	13.0
1. Railways	5.2	6.6	6.7	6.2	5.7	5.6	6.1
2. Others	7.5	8.0	7.5	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.9
VIII. Communications and Information & Broadcasting	3.2	2.4	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.2
IX. Science and Technology	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.9
X. Social Services	14.4	14.0	13.7	13.9	15.3	15.3	14.6
1. Education	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.8	3.2	2.7
2. Health and Family Planning	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.1
3. Housing and Urban Development	2.6	3.2	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.6
4. Other Social Services	6.3	5.7	5.7	5.8	6.5	6.5	6.1
XI. Others	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.8
XII. Total (I to XI)*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Exclusive of expenditure on works financed by Central assistance for relief from natural calamities.

2.7 : SEVENTH PLAN OUTLAY BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT : CENTRE, STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

Heads of Development	(Amount Rs. crores)				Percentage Distribution			
	Seventh Plan Outlay 1985—90	Annual Plan 1985-86 Actuals	Annual Plan 1986-87 (R.E.)	Annual Plan 1987-88 (Plan outlay)	Seventh Plan Outlay 1985—90	Anaual Plan 1985-86 Actuals	Annual Plan 1986-87 (R.E.)	Annual Plan 1987-88 (Plan outlay)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. Agriculture & Allied Activities	**10523.6**	**1825.9**	**2262.8**	**2378.0**	5.8	5.5	5.6	5.3
II. Rural Development	**8906.1**	**2226.1**	**2528.5**	**2714.2**	4.9	6.7	6.3	6.1
III. Special Area Programmes	**2803.6**	**447.3**	**586.0**	**696.7**	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.6
IV. Irrigation & Flood Control	**16978.6**	**2799.2**	**3228.4**	**3761.9**	9.4	8.5	8.0	8.4
V. Energy	**55129.0**	**9679.0**	**12117.4**	**12999.0**	30.6	29.3	30.1	29.1
1. Power	34273.5	5615.5	7037.7	8280.9	19.0	17.0	17.5	18.5
2. Petroleum	12935.4	2935.7	3698.6	3265.0	7.2	8.9	9.2	7.3
3. Coal & Lignite	7400.6	995.0	1237.9	1330.0	4.1	3.0	3.0	3.0
4. Non-conventional sources of Energy	519.5	132.8	143.2	123.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
VI. Industry and Minerals	**22107.8**	**5437.1**	**5891.2**	**5635.0**	12.3	16.5	14.7	12.6
1. Village & Small Industries	2752.7	524.3	587.0	603.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.3
2. Other Industries	19355.1	4912.8	5304.2	5031.5	10.8	14.9	13.2	11.3
VII. Transport	**22644.9**	**4072.2**	**5415.9**	**6243.4**	12.6	12.3	13.5	14.0
1. Railways	12344.6	1941.7	2675.5	3400.0	6.9	5.9	6.7	7.6
2. Others	10310.3	2130.5	2740.4	2843.4	5.7	6.4	6.8	6.4
VIII. Communications	**4474.5**	**942.1**	**1062.7**	**1231.2**	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.8
IX. Science, Technology & Environment	**2463.1**	**404.8**	**538.9**	**670.3**	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.5
X. General Economic Services	1395.6[1]	179.1	321.4	425.4	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.9
XI. Social Services	**31545.2**	**4858.5**	**6013.3**	**7586.4**	17.5	14.7	14.9	16.9
1. Education	6382.6	876.8	1271.2	1938.7	3.5	2.7	3.1	4.3
2. Medical & Public Health	3392.9	579.9	683.1	822.4	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8
3. Family Welfare	3256.3	479.8	530.0	585.0	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.3
4. Housing	2428.2	437.9	510.8	605.7	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4
5. Urban Development	1801.3	323.2	355.6	413.6	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
6. Other Social Services[2]	14283.9	2160.9	2662.6	3221.0	7.9	6.5	6.6	7.2
XII. General Services	**1028.0**	**195.6**	**294.3**	**356.9**	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8
XIII. TOTAL (I to XII)	**180000.0**	**33059.9** (33421.1)	**40260.7** (40816.8)	**44698.4**	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(a) Central Plan	95534.0	19115.5	23625.2	25041.8	53.1	57.8	58.7	56.0
(b) State Plans	80698.0	13249.5 (13610.7)	15900.0 (16456.0)	18957.8	44.8	40.1	39.5	42.4
(c) U.T. Plans	3768.0	694.9	735.5	698.8	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.6

NOTE :—(i) Figures in brackets are inclusive of expenditure (Rs. 361.19 crores) in 1985-86 & (Rs. 556.0 crores) in 1986-87 on works financed by Central assistance for relief from natural calamities.

(ii) Figures in this Table may differ from those given in earlier issues of Economic Survey because of change in accounting heads.

[1]Includes provision for District Planning and National Saving Scheme also.

[2]Provision for Special Employment Scheme is also included.

2.8 : FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

(Rs. crores)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87 (R.E.)	1987-88 (B.E.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Gross Traffic Receipts .	**2337**	**2624**	**3538**	**4376**	**4986**	**5359**	**6428**	**7503**	**8179**
(i) Passenger coaching .	739	827	989	1162	1354	1459	1720	1945	1973
(ii) Other coaching .	99	116	128	160	166	179	210	319	271
(iii) Goods . .	1440	1618	2357	2972	3353	3603	4376	5102	5819
(iv) Sundry other earnings	71	82	93	108	119	125	133	137	141
(v) Suspense . .	(—)12	(—)19	(—)29	(—)26	(—)16	(—)7	(—)11	NIL	(—)25
2. Working Expenses . .	**2142**	**2537**	**3182**	**3883**	**4661**	**5142**	**5823**	**6992**	**7550**
(i) Ordinary Working expenses	1878	2233	2734	3179	3629	4071	4643	5392	5750
(ii) Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund . .	200	220	350	556	850	850	920	1250	1350
(iii) Appropriation to Pension Fund	64	84	98	148	182	221	260	350	450
3. Net Traffic receipts (1—2)	**195**	**87**	**356**	**493**	**325**	**217**	**605**	**511**	**629**
4. Net miscellaneous receipts	32	40	47	61	54	53	81	70	92
5. Net Revenue (3+4). .	**227**	**127**	**403**	**554**	**379**	**270**	**686**	**581**	**721**
6. Payments to General Revenues	293	325	356	436	424	466	507	570	652
7. Surplus (+)or Deficit(—)	(—)66	(—)198	**47**	**118**	(—)45	(—)196	**179**	**11**	**69**
8. Capital at charge . .	5485	6096	669	7251	7568	8286	9078	10403	11544
9. Item 5 as % of item 8 .	4.1	2.1	6.0	7.6	5.0	3.3	7.6	5.6	6.2
10. Item 7 as % of item 8 .	(—)1.2	(—)3.2	0.7	1.6	(—)0.6	(—)2.4	2.0	0.1	0.6

2.9 : FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF THE DEPARTMENTS OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

(Rs. crores)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87 (R.E.)	1987-88 (B.E.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Gross Receipts	**835**	**910**	**1070**	**1290**	**1463**	**1635**	**1786**	**1850**	**2453**
(i) Postal receipts	259	278	309	378	435	444	477	563	744
(ii) Telecommunication receipts	576	632	761	912	1028	1191	1309	1287	1709
2. Net Working Expenses	**669**	**821**	**953**	**1050**	**1189**	**1368**	**1582**	**1901**	**2042**
(i) Postal	266	346	397	462	508	557	640	898	877
(ii) Telecommunications	403	475	556	588	681	811	942	1003	1165
3. Net Receipts (1—2)	**166**	**89**	**117**	**240**	**274**	**267**	**204**	**(—)51**	**411**
(i) Postal	(—)7	(—)67	(—)88	(—)84	(—)73	(—)113	(—)163	(—)335	(—)133
(ii) Telecommunications	173	156	205	324	347	380	367	284	544
4. Dividend to General Revenues	32	37	50	71	97	135	170	213	237
5. Surplus/Deficit (3—4)	**134**	**52**	**67**	**169**	**177**	**132**	**34**	**(—)264**	**174**
(i) Postal	(—)11	(—)72	(—)94	(—)91	(—)82	(—)125	(—)163	(—)335	(—)133
(ii) Telecommunications	145	124	161	260	259	257	197	71	307

3.1 : EMPLOYMENT IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR—INDUSTRY

(In lakhs)

Item	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A. By Branch of Public Sector :											
1. Central Govt.	30.47	30.82	30.96	31.34	31.78	31.95	32.49	32.66	33.11	33.29	33.48
2. State Govts.	48.97	50.20	51.60	53.09	54.78	56.76	58.53	60.38	61.54	62.80	64.78
3. Quasi-Govt.	33.92	36.75	39.29	41.70	43.43	45.76	48.12	50.40	52.74	54.96	56.73
4. Local bodies	19.85	19.89	20.15	20.63	20.80	20.37	20.33	21.11	21.30	21.64	21.79
TOTAL	133.22	137.66	142.00	146.76	150.78	154.84	159.46	164.56	168.69	172.69	176.78
B. By Industrial Classification Division/Brief Description :											
0. Agriculture hunting etc.	3.59	3.66	3.87	4.08	4.31	4.63	4.57	4.76	4.89	4.98	5.25
1. Mining and quarrying	7.19	7.57	7.58	7.71	7.97	8.18	8.32	8.84	9.27	9.74	9.67
2. & 3. Manufacturing	11.13	12.26	13.55	14.16	14.46	15.02	15.92	16.34	17.17	17.61	18.08
4. Electricity, gas and water etc.	5.36	5.63	5.99	6.34	6.61	6.83	6.98	7.21	7.33	7.60	7.84
5. Construction	9.92	10.09	9.98	10.32	10.68	10.89	11.12	11.20	11.20	11.46	11.83
6. Wholesale and Retail Trade etc.	0.56	0.76	0.83	0.99	1.10	1.17	1.13	1.18	1.24	1.31	1.31
7. Transport, storage & communications	24.18	24.67	25.20	25.97	26.51	27.09	27.81	28.26	28.64	28.94	29.32
8. Financing, Insurance, Real Estate etc.	4.90	5.34	5.80	6.47	6.91	7.48	8.15	8.72	9.14	9.83	10.28
9. Community, Social & Personal Services	66.39	67.69	69.18	70.71	72.24	73.55	75.47	78.06	79.81	81.23	83.22
TOTAL	133.22	137.66	142.00	146.76	150.78	154.84	159.46	164.56	168.69	172.69	176.78

NOTE : The National Industrial Classification (1970) has been introduced w.e.f. 1st April 1975 and hence the figures from 1975 onwards are not comparable with those for earlier years. The data prior to March 1975 are based on Standard Industrial Classification (1960).

*Data for March , 1986 are provisional.

3.2 : EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR—INDUSTRY†

(In lakhs)

Industry Division Brief Description	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0. Agriculture, hunting etc.	8.27	8.38	8.53	8.41	8.60	8.58	8.51	8.47	8.19	8.07	8.22
1. Mining and quarrying	1.32	1.30	1.27	1.24	1.25	1.30	1.29	1.20	1.13	1.13	1.10
2. & 3. Manufacturing	41.58	41.65	43.21	44.33	44.17	45.45	46.61	46.56	44.73	44.21	44.42
4. Electricity, gas and water etc.	0.35	0.35	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.35	0.36	0.37	0.39	0.39	0.40
5. Construction	0.94	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.73	0.72	0.71	0.68	0.66	0.70	0.69
6. Wholesale and Retail Trade etc.	2.87	2.75	2.74	2.81	2.74	2.77	2.77	2.75	2.76	2.77	2.76
7. Transport, storage and communications	0.74	0.71	0.61	0.71	0.71	0.60	0.60	0.59	0.57	0.54	0.53
8. Financing, Insurance, Real Estate etc.	1.83	1.86	1.80	2.01	2.06	1.96	2.04	2.07	2.14	2.19	2.20
9. Community, Social and Personal Services	10.55	10.86	10.10	11.40	11.67	12.22	12.59	12.83	12.89	13.09	13.26
TOTAL	68.44	68.67	70.43	72.08	72.27	73.95	75.47	75.52	73.45	73.09	73.57

NOTES : 1. Coverage in construction particularly on private account, is known to be inadequate.

2. The National Industrial Classification (1970) has been introduced w.e.f. 1st April, 1975 and hence the figures from 1975 onwards are not comparable with those for earlier years. The data prior to March 1975 are based on Standard Industrial Classification (1960).

†Relates to non-agricultural establishments in the private sector employing 10 and more persons.

*Data for March, 1986 is provisional.

3.3 : PER CAPITA EMOLUMENTS OF PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYEES IN RELATION TO INCREASE IN AVERAGE ALL-INDIA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (1960 = 100)

Year	Per Capita Emoluments				Average All-India Consumer Price Index (1960 = 100)		
	Employment (in lakhs)	Emoluments (in crores of Rs.)	Per Capita Emoluments (Rs.)	Percentage Increase over 1971-72	Year	Average Index	Percentage Increase over 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1971-72	7.01	415	5920	..	1971	190	..
1972-73	9.32	541	5805	(—)1.94	1972	202	6.32
1973-74	13.44	749	5573	(—)5.86	1973	236	24.21
1974-75	14.32	1060	7402	25.03	1974	304	60.00
1975-76	15.04	1352	8983	51.74	1975	321	68.95
1976-77	15.75	1408	8940	51.01	1976	296	55.79
1977-78	16.38	1646	10048	69.73	1977	321	68.95
1978-79	17.03	1908	11210	89.36	1978	329	73.16
1979-80	17.75	2214	12468	110.61	1979	350	84.21
1980-81	18.39	2619	14239	140.52	1980	390	105.26
1981-82	19.39	3133	16158	172.94	1981	441	132.11
1982-83	20.24	3649	18029	204.54	1982	475	150.00
1983-84	20.72	4465	21549	264.00	1983	532	180.00
1984-85	21.07	5126	24328	310.95	1984	576	203.16
1985-86	21.54	5576	25887	337.28	1985	608	220.00
1986-87	22.11	6387	28887	387.96	1986	661	247.89

Source : Bureau of Public Enterprises.

4.1 : SOURCES OF CHANGE IN MONEY STOCK (M3)

(Rs. crores)

	Outstanding as on March 31 1982	Variations during 1982-83 March 31 to March 31*	1983-84 March 31 to March 31	1984-85 March 31 to March 31	1985-86 March 31 to March 31	1986-87 March 31 to March 31	1986-87 March 31 to Jan. 16 (P)	1987-88 March 31 to Jan. 15 (P)	Outstanding as on Jan. 15, 1988 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. M1 (Money supply with the public)	24937	3598	4863	6517	4180	7420	5086	5311	56826
II. M3 (Aggregate monetary resources) (1+2+3+4)	62752	10116	13221	16268	16322	22030	18574	20395	161104
1. Currency with the public	14474	2185	2944	3069	2387	3323	2562	3974	32356
2. Demand deposits with banks	10295	1395	1814	3144	2099	4077	2672	1370	24194
3. Time deposits with banks	37815	6518	8358	9751	12142	14610	13488	15084	104278
4. Other deposits with RBI	168	18	105	304	—306	20	—148	—33	276
III. Sources of change in money stock (M3)(1+2+3+4—5)									
1. Net bank credit to Govt. (A+B)	30633	4749	5385	9586	8093	13699	12852	11991	84011
A. RBI's net credit to Govt. (i+ii)	20440	2508	3987	7426	4442	7607	6997	6761	53046
(i) To Central Government	18486	3367	3949	6056	6189	7091	7472	7553	52691
(ii) To State Governments	1954	—860	39	1370	—1747	516	—475	—792	355
B. Other banks' credit to Govt.	10193	2241	1398	2160	3651	6092	5855	5230	30965
2. Bank credit to commercial sector (A+B)	43462	8248	9564	10227	11850	11926	6920	6708	101437
A. RBI's credit to commercial sector @	2044	429	455	372	300	342	356	413	3807
B. Other banks' credit to commercial sector	41418	7819	9109	9855	11550	11584	6564	6295	97630
3. Net foreign exchange assets of banking sector (A+B)	2768	—940	—182	1488	737	881	—111	—59	4693
A. Reserve Bank's net foreign exchange assets	2706	—977	—105	1275	841	881	—111	—59	4562
B. Other banks' net foreign exchange assets.	62	37	—77	213	—104	..	..	..	131
4. Government's currency liabilities to the public	657	25	37	58	163	252	122	94	1286
5. Banking sector's net non-monetary liabilities other than time deposits (A+B)	14768	1966	1583	5091	4521	4728	1209	—1661	30323
A. Net non-monetary liabilities of RBI	6522	342	—763	3311	2085	2737	1535	100	13544
B. Net non-monetary liabilities of other banks (derived)	8246	1624	2346	1780	2436	1991	—326	—1761	16779

P = Provisional

*These disregard changes in components of sources on July 12, 1982 following reclassification of aggregates necessitated by the establishment of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD).

@Excludes, since the establishment of NABARD, its refinance to banks.

NOTES : 1. Figures may not add up to totals because of rounding.

2. Data relate to March 31 after closure of Government accounts.

4.2 : SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS : SEASONAL FLOW OF FUNDS

(Rs. crores)

	1982-83 Busy Season	1983 Slack Season	1983-84 Busy Season	1984 Slack Season	1984-85 Busy Season	1985 Slack Season	1985-86 Busy Season	1986 Slack Season	1986-87 Busy Season	1987 Slack Season(PR)	1986-87 Busy Season (Oct. 31 to Jan. 16) (P)	1987-88 Busy Season (Oct. 30 to Jan. 15) (P)	Outstanding as on Jan. 15, 1988 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Sources :													
1. Increase in Aggregate Deposits	3768	5146	3916	5795	5862	6764	6754	8041	8388	8433	7125	7288	118339
2. Increase in Borrowings from RBI	127	—71	464	208	—331	—64	—164	132	—245	1855	46	—915	1363
3. Increase in Other Borrowings@	—45	40	24	67	—66	—125	—25	27	20	121	3	56	351
4. Increase in Other Demand and Time Liabilities	911	1278	1275	169	890	—133	540	184	808	215	59	—106	7562
Residual (Net)	77	—801	NIL	410	405	1167	312	—45	672	22	—440	—760	6920
TOTAL	4838	5592	5679	6649	6760	7609	7417	8339	9643	10646	6793	5563	134535
Uses :													
1. Increase in Bank Credit	3841	2220	4123	3228	3949	2813	4595	2564	4122	3059	2981	3075	68901
2. Increase in Investments	1943	1638	1405	2638	4188	2015	2542	904	4092	5226	2897	1411	46162
3. Increase in Cash in Hand	—8	48	18	119	—24	40	69	—85	87	163	89	—19	1360
4. Increase in Balances with RBI	—938	1686	133	664	—1353	2741	211	4956	1342	2198	826	1096	18112
Total	4838	5592	5679	6649	6760	7609	7417	8339	9643	10646	6793	5563	134535

@Excludes borrowings from RBI, IDBI, Exim Bank and NABARD.

PR = Partially Revised.

P = Provisional.

NOTES : 1. Residual (Net) is the balance of uses of Funds over Sources of Funds and includes by implication borrowings from IDBI, Exim Bank and NABARD.

2. The slack season is from May to October and the busy season is from November to April.

4.3 : SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS : VARIATIONS IN SELECTED ITEMS

(Rs. crores)

	Outstanding as on March 31 1982	Variations during							Outstanding as on Jan. 15 1988 (P)
		1982-83 (March 31 to March 31)	1983-84 (March 31 to March 31)	1984-85 (March 31 to March 31)	1985-86 (March 31 to March 31)	1986-87 (March 31 to March 31) (P)	1986-87 (March 31 to Jan. 16) (P)	1987-88 (March 31 to Jan. 15) (P)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Demand deposits	8590	1394	1609	2743	1756	3640	2478	1069	23801
2. Time deposits	35469	5905	7765	9096	11377	13588	13173	14338	97538
3. Aggregate deposits	44059	7299	9374	11839	13133	17228	15651	15407	118339
4. Borrowings from RBI	783	32*	688	469	—943	348	—315	—14	1363
5. Cash in hand and balances with RBI	6200	—114	2771	2759	864	3231	3040	3761	19472
6. Investments in Government securities	9878	2200	1348	2087	3549	5984	7736	5153	30199
7. Bank credit	30153	5340	6532	7148	7869	7706	4584	4153	68931
8. Bills rediscounted under the Bill Market Scheme	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Gross bank credit (including bills rediscounted)	30153	5340	6532	7148	7869	7706	4584	4153	68901

P = Provisional.

*Takes into account variations due to transfer of RRBs' borrowings to NABARD on July 12, 1982.]

4.4 : SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS' OUTSTANDING ADVANCES AGAINST COMMODITIES COVERED UNDER SELECTIVE CREDIT CONTROL

(Rs. crores)

Commodities	As on last Friday of				Variations during		
	March 1986	September 1986	March 1987*	September 1987*	1986-87* April—March	April—September*	
						1986-87	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Paddy and rice	165.9	102.4	185.0	144.4	19.1	(—)63.5	(—)40.6
2. Wheat	39.6	41.2	40.8	50.8	1.2	1.6	10.0
3. Other foodgrains	59.7	58.0	64.4	61.5	4.7	(—)1.7	(—)2.9
4. All foodgrains	265.2	201.6	290.2	256.7	25.0	(—)63.6	(—)33.5
5. Sugar	434.0	261.3	461.3	316.2	27.3	(—)172.7	(—)145.1
6. Gur	2.6	1.6	2.1	2.0	(—)0.5	(—)1.0	(—)0.1
7. Groundnut	6.9	5.4	7.5	9.0	0.6	(—)1.5	1.5
8. Rape seed/mustard seed	10.6	11.9	9.0	9.0	(—)1.6	0.4	Neg.
9. Linseed	0.9	1.5	1.0	1.2	0.1	0.6	0.2
10. Castor seed	1.3	1.2	0.6	1.5	(—)0.7	(—)0.1	0.9
11. Groundnut oil	10.6	8.1	12.7	15.0	2.1	(—)2.5	2.3
12. Rape seed/mustard oil	13.1	15.4	12.2	17.6	(—)0.9	2.3	5.4
13. Castor oil	5.1	6.7	5.8	8.4	0.7	1.6	2.6
14. Linseed oil	1.1	1.0	1.3	0.6	0.2	(—)0.1	(—)0.7
15. Vanaspati	43.0	35.0	48.3	54.8	5.3	(—)8.0	6.5
16. Cotton & Kapas	379.3	331.4	396.2	384.1	16.9	(—)47.9	(—)12.1
(*a*) Indigenous	369.2	326.2	386.5	380.5	17.3	(—)43.0	(—)6.0
(*b*) Imported	10.1	5.2	9.7	3.6	(—)0.4	(—)4.9	(—)6.1
17. Raw Jute	67.0	74.5	65.4	67.6	(—)1.6	7.5	2.2
18. Total (4 to 17)	1240.7	955.7	1313.6	1143.7	72.9	(—)285.0	(—)169.9

*Data are provisional.

NOTE : Total advances at row 18 are exclusive of advances for (*i*) food procurement to Food Corporation of India and State Governments/their agencies; (*ii*) raw cotton to Cotton Corporation of India, and (*iii*) raw jute to Jute Corporation of India

4.5 : BRANCH EXPANSION OF PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS AND OTHER COMMERCIAL BANKS

Banks	Number of offices as on						Increase between 30-6-69 and 30-6-87	Increase in No. of offices in rural centres*	%age of Col. (9) to (8)
	30-6-69	30-6-83	30-6-84	30-6-85	30-6-86	30-6-87			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. State Bank of India	1569	6396	6636	7189	7450	7474	5905	3128	52.9
B. Subsidiaries of SBI	893	2965	3117	3323	3365	3362	2469	949	38.4
C. 14 Nationalised banks	4134	18567	19387	20941	21694	22009	17875	8805	49.2
D. Regional rural banks	..	6473	8360	11652	12729	13053	13053	12060	92.3
Total of public sector banks (A+B+C+D)	6596	34401	37500	43105	45238	45898	39302	24942	63.4
E. Six banks nationalised on 15-4-80	419	3187	3205	3493	3554	3609	3190	1530	47.9
Total of A+B+C+D+E	7015	37588	40705	46598	48792	49507	42492	26472	62.2
F. Other Indian scheduled commercial banks	900	4323	4456	4614	4298	4158	3258	1122	34.4
G. Foreign banks	130	133	134	136	136	136	6	(—)1*	..
H. Non-scheduled banks**	217	35	37	37	39	39	(—)178**	(—)43**	..
Total of all commercial banks	8262	42079	45332	51385	53265	53840	45578	28369	62.2

*Rural Centres—Places with a population upto 10,000.

**The reduction in the number of offices of the non-scheduled banks is due to :—

(*i*) the inclusion of some of them in the second schedule to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and

(*ii*) taking over certain non-scheduled banks by the State Bank of India and other scheduled banks.

NOTE :—The increase in the number of offices in Rural Centres represents the difference between the number of offices at such centres as on 30th June, 1969 (classified on the basis of 1961 census) and the number of offices at Rural Centres as on 30th June, 1987 (classified on the basis of 1981 census).

4.6 : ADVANCES TO AGRICULTURE AND OTHER HITHERTO NEGLECTED SECTORS BY PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS

(Accounts in '000s)
(Amount in Rs. crores)

	June 1969		June 1983		June 1984		June 1985†		June 1986†	
	No. of Accts.	Amount outstanding	No. of Accts.	Amount outstanding	No. of Accts.	Amount outstanding	No. of Accts.	Amount outstanding	No. of Accts.	Amount outstanding
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Agriculture :										
(a) Direct finance*	160	40.21 (1.3)	10460	4064	12262	5150	13869	6437	15619	7918
(b) Indirect finance	4	122.12 (4.1)	1120	1221	1055	1279	995	1416	961	1313
2. Small-scale industries**	51	251.07 (8.3)	1135	4186	1306	5548	1510	6766	1762	7836
3. Setting up of industrial estate	..	..	neg.	53	neg.	63	2	72	1	79
4. Road and water transport operators	2	5.49 (0.2)	435	1299	520	1660	583	1855	594	1895
5. Retail trade	33§	19.37§ (0.6)	1297	576	1673	786	2054	1020	2442	1208
6. Small business	..	..	1037	312	1289	415	1611	570	1833	667
7. Professional and self-employed persons	8	1.91 (0.1)	1112	278	1317	427	1545	605	1686	728
8. Education	1	0.80 (neg.)	46	17	48	22	58	26	58	31
9. Consumption loans	..	..	185	15	194	18	166	17	133	16
10. S.S.C's Organisations for on-lending to other priority sectors mentioned at 4 to 9 above	..	..	10	5	3	5	6	4	7	10
11. S.S. Organisations for SC/ST for purchase and supply of inputs and marketing of outputs	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	3	2
12. Housing Loans	..	..	146	38	167	57	154	50	178	83
13. Total Priority Sector Advances (1 to 12)	200	440.97 (14.6)	16983	12064	19836	15432	22555	18840	25277	21786
14. Total Bank Credit	..	3017.00	..	32641	..	39516	..	45731	..	50367

†Provisional.
*Excludes advances to plantations other than development finance.
**Number of units.
§Includes small business.
NOTES : 1. Figures may not add up to totals because of rounding.
2. Figures within brackets indicate the percentage to total advances of these banks.

4.7 : STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF BANK OFFICES, AGGREGATE DEPOSITS AND TOTAL CREDIT OF PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS[1] AND PERCENTAGE SHARE OF ADVANCES TO PRIORITY SECTORS

State/Union Territory	No. of offices at the end of		Deposits (Rs. crores)		Bank credit (Rs. crores)		Share of priority sectors in bank credit (per cent)	
	June 1969	June 1987*	June 1969	June 1987*	June 1969	June 1987*	June 1969	June 1986*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
STATES/UNION TERRITORIES								
1. Andhra Pradesh	444	4200	121.11	5596	122.09	4296	24.4	55.6
2. Assam	67	987	33.20	1156	12.85	596	10.3	51.4
3. Bihar	269	4237	168.67	4895	52.05	1709	9.1	64.5
4. Gujarat	750	3092	401.31	6581	194.89	3612	15.9	45.1
5. Haryana	140	1146	48.78	2027	23.15	1221	28.2	67.9
6. Himachal Pradesh	41	573	12.38	699	3.49	257	2.7	68.0
7. Jammu & Kashmir	17	728	17.95	564	0.86	173	30.3	69.7
8. Karnataka	510	3959	187.79	4628	143.04	4195	24.8	51.0
9. Kerala	331	2720	116.79	3369	76.95	2152	27.6	54.3
10. Madhya Pradesh	332	3805	107.43	3859	63.14	2324	22.3	59.0
11. Maharashtra	946	4957	902.67	16956	911.79	13183	12.4	21.1
12. Manipur	2	67	1.06	50	0.15	32	..	76.9
13. Meghalaya	7	133	8.87	178	2.52	39	50.0	71.4
14. Nagaland	2	67	1.07	107	0.06	42	40.0	71.4
15. Orissa	96	1764	29.49	1227	14.60	1008	11.2	58.9
16. Punjab	290	2035	185.41	5758	50.29	2437	27.9	65.5
17. Rajasthan	311	2711	73.73	2447	38.20	1523	16.8	60.9
18. Tamil Nadu	721	3932	233.48	5821	311.32	5615	25.5	42.7
19. Tripura	5	137	3.76	106	0.16	55	9.5	76.1
20. Uttar Pradesh	639	7475	337.15	10789	153.74	4512	16.9	59.3
21. West Bengal	428	3477	456.45	9549	525.80	4557	4.4	30.9
22. Chandigarh	19	107	34.55	810	64.13	1093	4.2	20.0
23. Delhi	207	1057	359.80	9718	244.90	4372	10.2	19.2
24. Goa, Daman & Diu	83	261	48.68	899	19.68	266	12.6	42.8
25. Pondicherry	11	63	5.06	170	4.74	87	12.9	62.7
26. All others**	1	150	0.33	204	0.01	54	..	53.2
TOTAL	6669	53840	3896.97	97663	3034.60	59410	14.9	43.1

[1]Include State Bank of India and its subsidiaries and 20 Nationalised Banks.

*Data are provisional.

**Include Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep, Mizoram and Sikkim.

NOTES : 1. Deposits exclude inter-bank deposits.

2. Bank credit excludes dues from banks but includes amount of bills rediscounted with RBI/IDBI/other financial institutions and value of Participation Certificates.

3. The data relating to deposits and bank credit relate to the last Friday of the month and are based on quarterly return on aggregate deposits and gross bank credit.

4. State-wise percentages have been worked out with reference to gross bank credit (inclusive of food credit). All India percentage has been arrived at with reference to net bank credit.

4.8 : CAPITAL MARKET : FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE SANCTIONED AND DISBURSED BY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

(Rs. crores)

Institutions	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87†	1986	1987†
						April—September	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Industrial Finance Corporation of India							
(*i*) Sanctioned	230.2	321.9	415.4	499.2	798.0	362.1	448.0
(*ii*) Disbursed	196.1	224.5	272.9	403.9	451.5	195.5	293.6
2. Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd.							
(*i*) Sanctioned	392.1	507.6	620.7	708.2	1118.3	588.8	571.6
(*ii*) Disbursed	282.2	334.2	392.7	482.2	695.5	273.3	322.4
3. Industrial Development Bank of India							
(*i*) Sanctioned	1282.2	1766.1	2558.4	2561.2	3332.3	1473.6	1591.2
(*ii*) Disbursed	1040.0	1299.0	1477.7	2099.8	2257.5	994.6	1274.8
4. Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India							
(*i*) Sanctioned	62.3	69.5	110.8	75.2	148.9	63.3	102.1
(*ii*) Disbursed	37.8	41.3	54.8	67.8	94.7	34.4	52.1
5. State Financial Corporations*							
(*i*) Sanctioned	611.6	644.9	743.1	1009.1	1206.3	548.8	724.5
(*ii*) Disbursed	404.0	435.5	497.7	608.5	791.5	372.8	517.4
6. State Industrial Development Corporations*							
(*i*) Sanctioned	296.6	364.6	477.9	527.0	571.3	257.8	396.5
(*ii*) Disbursed	208.0	236.5	297.6	364.0	423.6	187.6	201.6
7. Unit Trust of India							
(*i*) Sanctioned	127.5	165.8	357.3	696.6	465.0	285.4	351.8
(*ii*) Disbursed	71.7	139.3	236.2	528.8	417.6	175.1	313.5
8. Life Insurance Corporation of India							
(*i*) Sanctioned	136.5	166.8	219.9	383.6	363.8	292.8	158.8
(*ii*) Disbursed	86.6	140.9	161.5	261.9	389.8	260.3	129.6
9. General Insurance Corporation of India							
(*i*) Sanctioned	92.7	108.5	144.1	153.0	153.3	67.8	35.3
(*ii*) Disbursed	44.7	84.5	110.5	107.3	131.6	48.5	22.9

†Data Provisional

*April-September data for SFCs/SIDCs are estimated.

NOTES : 1. IDBI figures include refinance assistance to SFCs and SIDCs and banks seed capital assistance as also resource support to other financial institutions.

2. ICICI figures include assistance under suppliers' credit from 1982-83 and equipment leasing scheme from 1983-84 and venture capital from 1986-87.

3. IRBI figures include assistance under hire-purchase and equipment leasing schemes and assistance to Textiles Processing Corporation of India Ltd. (TPCI) and State-level institutions.

4. Guarantees are included, if any.

5. Data is in respect of 18 SFCs. The number of SIDCs covered varies from year to year depending on the availability of data.

5.1 : INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

(Base : 1970-71 = 100)

	Primary Articles						Manufactured Products						
	Total	Food Articles		Non-Food Articles	Minerals	Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants	Total	Food Products	Textiles	Chemicals & Chemical Products	Basic Metals, Alloys & Metal Products	Machinery & Transport Equipment	All Commodities
		Total	Foodgrains										
Weight	41.67	29.80	12.92	10.62	1.25	8.46	49.87	13.32	11.03	5.55	5.97	6.72	**100.00**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Last week of													
1972-73	119	116	127	124	140	112	125	151	119	107	118	115	**121.5**
1973-74	160	159	160	158	414	189	151	166	153	135	164	135	**158.0**
1974-75	172	171	199	146	423	206	176	175	158	178	178	169	**173.9**
1975-76	149	142	146	133	449	229	163	154	145	168	187	172	**162.6**
1976-77	179	165	161	181	469	232	177	185	167	172	191	169	**182.1**
1977-78	179	172	172	165	481	243	176	160	176	175	198	177	**182.8**
1978-79	182	170	171	177	506	251	189	166	187	181	221	196	**191.1**
1979-80	217	189	192	203	1000	304	232	247	212	215	260	227	**232.0**
1980-81	249	218	226	228	1175	400	267	313	219	251	302	249	**270.7**
1981-82	261	235	235	233	1115	438	264	248	228	364	334	273	**277.1**
1982-83	282	263	264	250	989	484	275	247	241	273	367	282	**295.3**
1983-84	308	281	267	301	1011	509	301	298	264	285	389	291	**321.7**
1984-85	322	297	276	307	1025	559	331	322	286	304	469	313	**346.3**
1985-86	331	321	303	277	1031	609	341	339	264	319	472	347	**359.3**
1986-87	347	341	298	320	713	626	362	365	286	336	489	362	**378.2**
Average of weeks													
1972-73	111	111	120	108	124	110	122	150	113	105	114	112	**116.2**
1973-74	142	137	142	147	225	131	140	171	135	116	139	123	**139.7**
1974-75	178	172	196	164	424	198	169	187	160	169	173	156	**174.9**
1975-76	166	164	174	140	440	219	171	181	147	176	185	173	**173.0**
1976-77	167	155	153	167	449	231	175	189	155	171	190	170	**176.6**
1977-78	184	174	170	178	477	234	179	184	173	173	194	173	**185.8**
1978-79	181	172	173	170	491	245	180	157	179	177	211	184	**185.8**
1979-80	207	187	185	195	780	283	216	215	203	199	252	216	**217.6**
1980-81	238	208	217	218	1110	354	257	309	213	241	272	239	**257.3**
1981-82	264	235	237	241	1169	428	271	299	224	260	317	265	**281.3**
1982-83	274	250	249	245	1106	460	272	260	233	269	355	278	**288.7**
1983-84	304	283	274	282	994	495	296	299	250	282	381	290	**316.0**
1984-85	325	297	276	320	1015	518	320	324	280	292	420	304	**338.4**
1985-86	331	318	296	287	1030	580	343	346	276	311	477	338	**357.8**
1986-87	349	339	299	305	949	619	359	382	271	329	479	356	**376.8**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1986-87													
April . .	335	326	296	277	1031	612	345	343	266	320	477	350	363.3
May . .	341	333	291	282	1032	614	350	359	268	321	476	351	368.6
June . .	343	335	293	287	1032	618	357	379	268	323	476	352	373.1
July . .	352	343	297	296	1032	618	360	390	268	326	476	354	378.3
August . .	357	348	301	306	1024	618	362	397	267	327	476	354	381.6
September .	353	341	301	308	1024	618	365	409	266	329	477	355	381.5
October .	359	347	304	314	1024	620	366	413	266	331	477	355	384.8
November .	356	345	303	308	1024	620	361	390	267	331	478	355	380.6
December .	331	336	299	315	1024	621	359	378	272	333	479	357	377.9
January .	345	336	301	327	711	622	361	383	280	334	481	363	377.7
February .	343	335	300	323	713	624	362	374	283	337	482	362	376.6
March . .	347	340	299	322	713	626	363	368	284	337	489	362	378.1
1987-88													
April . .	352	346	298	329	714	626	364	368	288	338	490	361	381.2
May . .	365	359	305	344	714	633	370	388	288	339	490	363	390.3
June . .	370	359	309	361	717	633	373	402	289	341	490	364	394.9
July . .	378	362	316	384	717	634	380	417	290	346	495	367	400.6
August . .	392	373	334	405	716	635	387	436	293	350	495	368	409.6
September .	389	371	338	400	724	637	387	433	296	354	498	369	408.9
October .	390	374	337	399	724	636	387	432	297	354	498	369	409.5
November .	393	376	343	402	724	636	388	433	299	353	499	370	411.1
December .	391	372	346	405	724	641	388	423	302	353	501	370	410.3

NOTE :—Figures from April 1987 are provisional.

5.2 : INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES—SELECTED COMMODITIES/COMMODITY GROUPS

(Base : 1970-71 = 100)

	Rice	Wheat	Pulses	Tea	Raw cotton	Raw jute	Ground-nuts	Coal	Mineral oils	Sugar, khandsari & gur	Edible oils	Cotton yarn	Cotton cloth (Mills)	Jute, hemp & mesta textiles	Fertilizers	Cement	Iron, steel & ferro-alloys
Weight	5.13	3.42	2.18	1.15	2.25	0.43	1.82	1.04	4.91	7.24	3.72	1.38	3.80	1.22	1.25	0.70	3.47
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Last week of																	
1972-73	121	110	159	107	103	120	131	111	114	177	116	133	120	108	107	109	122
1973-74	162	120	199	138	178	184	159	122	236	172	161	176	150	159	126	117	162
1974-75	189	189	196	171	137	105	147	144	248	189	155	151	170	145	221	169	178
1975-76	147	153	148	189	144	131	95	198	267	181	103	144	158	132	190	172	186
1976-77	157	159	171	352	209	143	173	198	268	192	167	196	171	132	179	174	187
1977-78	149	162	244	235	179	151	151	212	272	154	157	197	186	158	176	185	191
1978-79	158	159	240	199	166	138	145	212	279	162	162	204	186	179	165	213	219
1979-80	195	163	240	248	167	139	204	336	335	282	204	241	202	230	170	234	262
1980-81	208	183	341	230	226	130	253	432	468	372	245	244	221	179	260	234	313
1981-82	232	204	302	246	200	145	242	432	513	248	251	258	236	184	278	366	354
1982-83	274	240	292	370	200	209	262	513	535	234	266	259	248	208	278	300	399
1983-84	271	210	374	504	252	296	308	642	538	301	304	275	253	331	263	433	419
1984-85	270	213	430	468	240	573	295	642	606	341	298	304	263	399	263	501	535
1985-86	282	240	447	356	180	162	300	731	622	374	297	262	271	226	289	471	541
1986-87	301	245	408	425	240	189	348	731	623	351	406	278	275	254	289	468	545
Average of weeks																	
1972-73	116	107	138	108	92	110	104	111	112	188	99	123	115	111	106	110	118
1973-74	140	108	177	111	138	99	166	122	142	192	148	152	134	120	114	112	143
1974-75	183	183	216	162	169	104	173	144	240	200	172	178	173	158	203	148	171
1975-76	179	160	182	175	136	117	129	184	257	214	135	141	162	131	215	171	184
1976-77	157	152	146	214	198	127	142	198	268	218	143	178	166	125	187	174	187
1977-78	162	157	215	252	193	149	172	199	268	185	176	197	179	142	177	177	188
1978-79	161	154	247	212	169	147	146	212	270	147	159	200	184	161	175	197	213
1979-80	184	161	244	233	164	139	185	300	309	231	193	222	193	232	167	229	259
1980-81	206	176	323	227	183	129	225	348	414	377	228	237	209	195	243	233	272
1981-82	226	192	339	243	227	137	271	432	501	336	261	251	231	172	274	270	332
1982-83	257	214	302	288	199	163	265	493	518	259	263	254	244	193	278	365	387
1983-84	292	215	347	441	222	235	302	542	538	302	304	263	253	247	268	422	416
1984-85	273	210	431	494	261	520	323	642	542	335	321	295	258	405	263	464	463
1985-86	284	226	463	413	216	273	307	662	609	393	288	292	270	303	267	494	539
1986-87	302	239	408	424	185	175	372	731	623	401	379	257	273	242	289	471	543
1986-87																	
April	286	234	425	366	174	160	311	731	622	377	304	258	272	223	289	467	542
May	291	222	410	396	169	162	338	731	622	392	328	253	272	240	289	466	543
June	296	226	407	430	166	172	360	731	624	421	340	250	272	245	289	471	543
July	305	229	405	429	165	177	398	731	624	428	359	252	272	239	289	471	543
August	313	232	403	397	163	170	440	731	624	424	390	247	272	238	289	471	543
September	312	235	402	420	163	170	429	731	624	418	402	244	272	233	289	469	543
October	315	240	415	450	167	173	403	731	623	445	399	246	272	230	289	473	543
November	310	243	410	446	167	165	363	731	624	409	388	249	273	234	289	474	543
December	302	248	398	442	199	172	346	731	623	382	403	253	273	251	289	471	543
January	298	252	407	439	226	188	375	731	623	379	418	277	274	257	289	472	545
February	298	251	408	441	222	195	361	731	623	364	411	281	274	255	289	472	545
March	300	249	409	427	235	192	358	731	623	355	407	275	275	253	289	469	545

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1987-88																	
April . .	304	233	421	427	247	193	374	731	623	351	413	284	275	253	289	465	545
May . . .	308	236	438	434	252	191	400	731	623	372	442	294	276	247	289	467	545
June . . .	312	240	437	444	270	195	429	731	623	382	464	304	277	247	289	483	545
July . .	317	243	458	443	286	192	469	731	623	396	488	310	277	248	288	489	545
August . .	327	254	506	427	337	189	498	731	623	417	510	337	278	248	288	487	545
September .	335	254	506	433	308	188	475	731	623	426	486	335	280	247	288	482	545
October . .	336	255	507	431	286	221	471	731	623	420	492	319	280	269	288	474	545
November .	332	267	528	417	288	215	480	731	623	415	503	328	280	286	288	475	545
December .	329	271	539	396	304	213	472	763	623	396	494	342	280	287	288	475	562

NOTE :—Figures from April 1987 are provisional.

5.3 : ALL-INDIA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

	Industrial Workers				Urban Non-manual Employees
	Food Index		General Index		
	1949=100	1960=100	1949=100	1960=100	General Index (1960=100)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Last month of					
1970-71	220	195	224	184	174
1971-72	237	205	236	194	184
1972-73	273	236	263	216	199
1973-74	353	305	334	275	238
1974-75	416	359	390	321	277
1975-76	343	296	348	286	265
1976-77	384	332	379	312	285
1977-78	389	336	390	321	297
1978-79	395	341	404	332	308
1979-80	446	385	453	373	343
1980-81	506	437	510	420	385
1981-82	550	475	555	457	423
1982-83	604	522	610	502	462
1983-84	675	583	678	558	505
1984-85	694	600	712	586	540
1985-86	758	655	775	638	568
1986-87	818	707	834	686	625
Average of months					
1970-71	233	202	226	186	174
1971-72	237	205	233	192	180
1972-73	258	223	251	207	192
1973-74	323	279	304	250	221
1974-75	414	358	385	317	270
1975-76	396	342	380	313	277
1976-77	367	317	366	301	277
1977-78	399	345	394	324	296
1978-79	400	346	402	331	306
1979-80	432	373	438	360	330
1980-81	485	419	487	401	369
1981-82	551	476	548	451	413
1982-83	588	508	590	486	446
1983-84	673	581	665	547	492
1984-85	703	607	707	582	532
1985-86	738	638	753	620	568
1986-87	810	700	820	674	613
1986-87					
April	766	662	782	643	587
May	778	672	791	651	592
June	788	681	800	658	599
July	802	693	812	668	608
August	809	699	817	672	613
September	816	705	822	676	615
October	829	716	833	685	622
November	839	725	841	692	625
December	831	718	836	688	622
January	828	715	836	688	625
February	821	709	834	686	624
March	818	707	834	686	625

1	2	3	4	5	6
1987-88					
April	824	712	840	691	630
May	841	727	854	703	638
June	862	745	869	715	645
July	873	754	880	724	658
August	895	773	895	735	670
September	906	783	905	745	674
October	916	791	912	750	680
November	920	795	918	755	N.A.
December	N.A.	N.A.	914	752	N.A.

NOTE : Current Series of All India Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers on base 1960 = 100 was introduced with effect from August 1968. The earlier series on base 1949 = 100 was simultaneously discontinued. Index Numbers from August 1968 on base 1949 = 100 have been estimated by equating 100 of current series to 121.54 of earlier series in regard to General Index and 115.74 in regard to Food Index. Figures are in round numbers.

5.4 : INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES—RELATIVE PRICES OF MANUFACTURED AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

(Base : 1970-71 = 100)

	General Index of Wholesale Prices	Index for Manufactured Products	Index for Agricultural Products*	Prices of Manufactured products as per cent of prices of Agricultural products Col. (3) over Col. (4)
Weight	100.00	49.87	40.42	
1	2	3	4	5
Average of months				
1972-73	116.2	121.9	110.3	110.5
1973-74	139.7	139.5	139.2	100.2
1974-75	174.9	168.8	169.9	99.4
1975-76	173.0	171.2	157.3	108.8
1976-77	176.6	175.2	158.5	110.5
1977-78	185.8	179.2	174.8	102.5
1978-79	185.8	179.5	171.9	104.4
1979-80	217.6	215.8	188.7	114.4
1980-81	257.3	257.3	210.5	122.2
1981-82	281.3	270.6	236.5	114.4
1982-83	288.7	272.1	247.9	109.8
1983-84	316.0	295.8	282.7	104.6
1984-85	338.4	319.5	303.2	105.4
1985-86	357.8	342.6	309.6	110.7
1986-87	376.8	359.4	330.1	108.9
1986-87				
April	363.3	345.1	313.0	110.3
May	368.6	350.2	319.5	109.6
June	373.1	356.5	322.1	110.7
July	378.3	359.7	331.0	108.7
August	381.6	361.8	336.6	107.5
September	381.5	365.1	332.5	109.8
October	384.8	366.4	338.6	108.2
November	380.6	360.7	335.2	107.6
December	377.9	359.3	330.1	108.8
January	377.7	363.7	333.7	109.0
February	376.6	362.4	332.0	109.2
March	378.1	362.5	335.2	108.1
1987-88				
April	381.2	363.8	341.2	106.6
May	390.3	369.9	354.6	104.3
June	394.0	373.3	359.6	103.8
July	400.6	379.6	367.9	103.2
August	409.6	386.6	381.5	101.3
September	408.9	387.1	378.3	102.3
October	408.4	386.6	378.6	102.1
November	411.1	388.2	382.7	101.4
December	410.3	387.5	380.5	101.8

Figures from April 1987 are provisional.

*Composite index for the sub-groups Food Articles and Non-food Articles of the major group Primary Articles.

6.1 : INDIA'S FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES

(Rs. crores)

End of	Reserves			Transactions with IMF		
	Gold*	SDRs (In millions of SDRs)	Foreign exchange***	Drawings	Repurchases£	Outstanding repurchase obligations
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1950-51	117.8	..	911.4	..	..	47.6
1951-52	117.8	..	746.6	..	..	47.6
1952-53	117.8	..	763.3	..	..	47.6
1953-54	117.8	..	792.2	..	17.3	30.4
1954-55	117.8	..	774.1	..	17.2	13.1
1955-56	117.8	..	784.6	..	7.1	6.0
1956-57	117.8	..	563.3	60.71	6.0	60.7
1957-58	117.8	..	303.4	34.52	..	95.2
1958-59	117.8	..	261.1	..	..	95.2
1959-60	117.8	..	245.1	..	23.8	71.4
1960-61	117.8	..	185.8	..	10.7	60.7
1961-62	117.8	..	179.5	119.05	60.7	119.1
1962-63	117.8	..	177.3	11.90	..	131.0
1963-64	117.8	..	188.0	..	23.8	107.1
1964-65	133.8	..	115.9	47.62	47.6	107.1
1965-66	115.9	..	182.1	65.47	35.7	136.9
1966-67	182.5	..	295.9	89.29	43.1	313.1
1967-68	182.5	..	356.1	67.50	43.1	337.5
1968-69	182.5	..	391.2	..	58.5	279.0
1969-70	182.5	122.7	546.4	..	125.3	153.8
1970-71	182.5	148.9	438.1	..	153.8	..
1971-72	182.5	247.7	480.4	..	..	..
1972-73	182.5	246.5	478.9	..	..	..
1973-74	182.5	244.9	580.8	62.0	..	58.8
1974-75	182.5	234.9	610.5	484.7	..	557.3
1975-76	182.5	202.8	1491.7	207.1	..	804.0
1976-77	187.8	187.4	2863.0	..	302.8	492.1
1977-78	193.1	161.6	4499.8	..	248.6	210.0
1978-79	219.5	364.9	5219.9	..	206.9	..
1979-80	224.7	529.1	5163.7	..	55.1†	..
1980-81	225.6	490.5	4822.1	274.4@	5.1††	267.7
1981-82	225.6	425.1	3354.5	636.8@@	..	901.0
1982-83	225.6	270.2	4265.3	1892.8@@	..	2867.0
1983-84	225.6	216.4	5497.9	1413.7@@	72.1£€	4443.7
1984-85	245.8	146.5	6816.8	218.8@@	155.9$	4887.7
1985-86	274.3	115.1	7384.4	..	253.0$$	5285.0
1986-87	274.3	139.4	7645.2	..	672.2	5548.1
June	274.3	126.9	7084.9	..	100.0(A)	5431.0
September	274.3	180.3	6754.3	..	159.7(B)	5534.0
December	274.3	290.9	7095.5	..	150.0(C)	5579.6
March	274.3	139.4	7645.2	..	255.5(D)	5548.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1987-88 (E)						
April	274.3	160.6	7133.2	..	72.4	5438.9
May**	274.3	124.2	7239.1	..	103.1	5343.2
June**	274.3	107.6	7276.4	..	31.0	5279.5
July**	274.3	169.6	6718.6	..	196.6	5143.1
August** . . .	274.3	125.0	6477.9	..	146.3	5061.4
September** . . .	274.3	125.0	6772.8	..	..	5039.3
October** . . .	274.3	169.9	6889.8	..	74.4	5126.8
November** . . .	274.3	121.1	6727 0	..	153.1	5078.6
December** . . .	274.3	112.4	7145.9	..	33.3	5176 4
January** . . .	274.3	99.4	6360.1	..	243.8	4882.5

*Gold is valued at Rs. 53.58 per 10 grams upto May 1966 and at Rs. 84.39 per 10 grams thereafter.

**Provisional.

***Include (*a*) Foreign assets of the Reserve Bank of India and (*b*) Government balances held abroad upto 1955-56.

@Excludes Rs. 544.53 crores drawn under Trust Fund.

@@Drawals under Extended Fund Facility (EFF).

†Includes voluntary repurchases of rupees (Rs. 19.9 crores) and sales of rupees by the IMF under its General Resources Account (Rs. 35.2 crores).

††Sales of rupees by the Fund.

£Additionally, SDRs 59.9 million in May 1979, SDRs 7.3 million in July 1980 and SDRs 34.5 million in March 1982 were used for voluntary repurchases of rupees.

££SDRs 66.50 million were used for repurchases of drawals under the Compensatory Financing Facility (CFF).

$SDRs 33.25 million and Rs. 117.85 crores in foreign currencies were used for repurchases of drawals under CFF.

$$SDRs 66.50 million and SDRs 131.25 million were used for repurchases of drawals under CFF and EFF, respectively.

(A) SDRs 68.75 million were used for repurchases of drawals under EFF.

(B) SDRs 106.25 million were used for repurchases of drawals under EFF.

(C) SDRs 100.00 million were used for repurchases of drawals under EFF.

(D) SDRs 156.25 million were used for repurchases of drawals under EFF.

(E) SDRs 616.67 million were used for repurchase of drawals under EFF during April—January, 1987-88.

NOTES : 1. Figures after the year 1965-66 are not comparable with those of the earlier years due to devaluation of the rupee in June 1966.

2. The outstanding repurchase obligations are calculated at the ruling rates of exchange.

6.2 : INDIA'S BALANCE OF

Item	1960-61		1970-71		1980-81	
	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	$ million
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Imports—c.i.f.	1081.5[1]	2272.1[1]	1720.4	2293.9	12543.6	15862.3
(*a*) P.L. 480 Title 1**	185.1	388.9	49.9	66.5	..	..
(*b*) Others	896.4	1883.2	1670.5	2227.4	12543.6	15862.3
2. Exports—f.o.b.	630.5	1324.6	1402.7	1870.3	6576.4	8316.3
3. Trade Balance (2—1)	—451.0	—947.5	—317.7	—423.6	—5967.2	—7546.0
4. Non-monetary gold movement (Net)	..	..	13.1	17.5	..	..
5. Invisibles :						
(*i*) Receipts[2]	176.4[2]	370.6[2]	333.6	444.8	5326.7	6736.0
(*ii*) Payments	177.1	372.1	502.8	670.4	1578.1	1995.6
Of which : interest and service payments on foreign loans and credits	(33.8)	(71.0)	(203.0)	(270.7)	(280.9)	(355.2)
(*iii*) Net	—0.7	—1.5	—169.2	—225.4	3748.6	4740.4
6. Current Account (Net)	—451.7	—949.0	—473.8	—631.7	—2218.6	—2805.6
7. **Capital Transactions**						
(*a*) *Private*[5]						
(*i*) Receipts	51.5	108.2	15.7	20.9	162.6	205.6
(*ii*) Payments	35.0	73.5	29.8	39.7	65.6	83.0
(*iii*) Net	16.5	34.7	—14.1	—18.8	97.0	122.6
(*b*) *Government*[6]						
(*i*) Receipts	36.4	76.5	286.4	381.9	1010.9	1278.4
(*ii*) Payments	32.1	67.5	278.7	371.6	1198.3	1515.4
(*iii*) Net	4.3	9.0	7.7	10.3	—187.4	—237.0
(*c*) Amortization Payments (gross)[8]	—37.6	—79.0	—231.0	—308.0	—686.1	—867.6
(*d*) Repurchase of rupees from IMF	—10.7	—22.5	—154.0	—205.4	—7.5	—9.5
(*e*) Banking Capital (Net)[7]	9.7	20.4	1.2	—1.6	12.7	16.1
8. Errors and Omissions	—6.3	—13.2	—78.7	—104.9	—158.0	—199.8
9. Total deficit (—)/Surplus (+)(6 to 8)	—475.8	—999.6	—942.7	—1256.9	—3147.9	—3980.8
FINANCED BY :						
10. **External Assistance :**						
(*a*) Loans—(excluding P.L. 480 rupee loans)	198.0	415.9	632.2	842.9	1184.2	1497.5
(*b*) Grants—(excluding P.L. 480 Title-I grants)	33.4	70.2	96.5	128.7	508.4	642.9
(*c*) P.L. 480 Title-I (gross)	185.1	388.9	49.9	66.5	..	..
TOTAL (a+b+c)	416.5	875.0	778.6	1038.1	1692.6	2140.4
11. Drawings from the I.M.F. (gross)	..	..	..	..	818.8	1035.5
12. Allocation of SDRs	..	..	75.4	100.5	120.5	152.4
13. Decline in reserves (+)/increase(—)	59.3	124.6	88.7	118.3	516.0	652.5
Total 10 to 13	475.8	999.6	942.7	1256.9	**3147.9**	**3980.8**

NOTES : Figures shown in this table for some items do not correspond to the similar statistics published by the Reserve Bank of India. The difference is due to adjustments made in the above table in receipts and payments in respect of PL—480 assistance which have been grouped together under External Assistance and imports respectively, and excluded from other heads of accounts. The presentation of balance of payments statistics in the table above also differs from adjusted balance of payments table in issues of the Economic Survey prior to 1966-67. In the table above, interest and service payments on foreign loans and credits (unlike in those issues) are inclusive of payments in respect of loans repayable in rupees.

*The rupee equivalent of all foreign currency transactions up to end May 1966 has been arrived at by applying the pre-devaluation exchange rates and of those during the subsequent period by using the current exchange rates.

**PL-480 Title I shown under imports item 1(a) and under external assistance item 10(c) represents the commodity assistance which is payable in rupees. PL-480 convertible currency assistance is included in item 10(a) and imports thereof against in item 1(b).

PAYMENTS (ADJUSTED)*

1981-82		1982-83		1983-84		1984-85		1985-86		April—September 1985	
Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	$ million
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
13886.5	15484.0	14913.2	15428.5	16039.3	15511.9	18680.3	15712.8	21163.6	17297.7	10680.3	8515.6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13886.5	15484.0	14913.2	15428.5	16039.3	15511.9	18680.3	15712.8	21163.6	17297.7	10680.3	8515.6
7765.5	8658.8	9137.1	9452.8	10168.5	9834.1	11959.2	10039.4	11577.6	9462.7	6241.0	4976.0
—6121.0	—6825.2	—5776.1	—5975.7	—5870.8	—5677.8	—6721.1	—5673.4	—9586.0	—7835.0	—4439.3	—3539.6
..	..	..	..	..	..	20.2	17.0	28.5	23.3	..	..
5310.5	5921.4	5651.7	5847.0	6432.1	6220.6	7635.8	6422.8	7343.4	6002.0	3680.4	2934.5
2007.4	2238.3	2621.7	2712.3	3255.4	3148.3	4394.3	3696.2	4244.7	3469.3	2330.7	1858.3
(361.3)	(402.9)	(634.5)	(656.4)	(840.6)	(813.0)	(1312.4)	(1103.9)	(1371.2)	(1120.7)	(699.9)	(558.0)
3303.1	3683.1	3030.0	3134.7	3176.7	3072.3	3241.5	2726.6	3098.7	2532.7	1349.7	1076.1
—2817.9	—3142.1	—2746.1	—2841.0	—2694.1	—2608.5	—3459.4	—2909.8	—6458.8	—5279.0	—3089.6	—2463.4
195.6	215.9	385.7	399.0	888.8	859.6	1406.7	1183.2	2566.9	2098.0	1442.6	1150.2
111.7	124.6	152.2	157.5	150.2	145.3	193.9	163.1	212.6	173.8	201.3	160.5
81.9	91.3	233.5	241.5	738.6	714.3	1212.8	1020.1	2354.3	1924.2	1241.3	989.7
697.0	777.2	1128.6	1167.6	1802.8	1743.5	2173.2	1828.0	2233.2	1825.3	1306.7	1041.9
932.0	1039.2	1622.7	1678.8	1547.3	1496.4	782.1	657.9	804.6	657.6	523.6	417.5
—235.0	—262.0	—494.1	—511.2	255.5	247.1	1391.1	1170.1	1428.6	1167.7	783.1	624.4
—653.8	—729.0	—693.4	—717.3	—807.0	—780.4	—904.8	—761.0	—1464.2	—1196.7	—1071.2	—854.1
—34.5	—38.5	..	..	—72.0	—69.6	—152.4	—128.2	—253.0	—206.8	—259.7	—207.1
—12.6	—14.0	68.4	70.8	181.6	175.6	—193.4	—162.7	186.1	152.1	—75.7	—60.3
—395.5	—441.0	203.1	210.1	—490.0	—473.9	323.6	272.2	580.1	474.1	216.4	172.5
—4067.4	—4535.3	—3428.6	—3547.1	—2887.4	—2792.4	—1782.5	—1499.3	—3626.9	—2964.4	—2255.4	—1798.3
1367.0	1524.3	1774.9	1836.2	1870.3	1808.8	1953.0	1642.8	2481.2	2028.0	1020.0	813.3
445.3	496.5	385.3	398.6	379.5	367.0	538.6	453.0	439.2	359.0	1221.1	97.3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1812.3	2020.8	2160.2	2234.8	2249.8	2175.8	2491.6	2095.8	2920.4	2387.0	1142.1	910.6
636.8	710.0	1892.9	1958.3	1410.5	1364.1	216.8	182.3	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1618.3	1804.5	—624.5	—646.0	—772.9	—747.5	—925.9	—778.8	706.5	577.4	1113.3	887.7
4067.4	**4535.3**	**3428.6**	**3547.1**	**2887.4**	**2792.4**	**1782.5**	1499.3	**3626.9**	**2964.4**	2255.4	1798.3

1. Exclude freight on PL-480 imports initially borne by India but subsequently refunded by the U.S. Authorities.
2. Exclude receipts on account of freight on PL-480 imports initially borne by India but subsequently refunded by the U.S. Authorities and Miscellaneous receipts out of PL-665.
3. Exclude U.S. Embassy expenditures in India out of PL-480 Titles I, II, III, etc.
4. Data exclude grants under TCA and Colombo Plan under invisibles receipts for years 1960-61 and 1970-71.
5. Receipts by way of drawings on loans extended to private sector under the External Assistance programme including loans out of Cooley Fund and corresponding amortisation payments are excluded from items 7(a)(i) and 7(a)(ii) and included under items 10(a) and 7(c) respectively.
6. Include all official capital transactions not enumerated separately but exclude changes in PL—480/665 balances.
7. The net movement shown here has been adjusted to exclude changes in Cooley Fund Accounts balances arising out of disbursement by way of loans and transfers from and to other accounts.
8. Following the agreement of February 18, 1974, between Government of India and the U.S.A. on desposition of PL—480 and other funds, there are no interest and amortisation payments payable in rupees other than R.P.A. from 1974-75 onwards.
9. Figures from 1970-71 onwards are preliminary.

6.3 : INDIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS : INVISIBLES ON CURRENT ACCOUNT

(Excluding Grants)

(Rs. crores)

Item	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Foreign Travel								
Receipts	15.3	27.9	1165.6	1063.0	1130.0	1075.1	898.0	1189.7
Payments	12.1	17.8	90.3	144.1	184.5	241.5	409.3	411.6
Net	3.2	10.1	1075.3	918.9	945.5	833.6	488.7	777.5
2. Transportation								
Receipts	44.6	106.5	361.6	397.7	407.2	429.6	643.7	603.9
Payments	24.6	78.4	355.1	482.5	698.5	715.2	917.7	816.1
Net	20.0	28.1	6.5	—84.8	—291.3	—275.6	—274.0	—212.2
3. Insurance								
Receipts	8.1	11.7	48.4	54.7	58.0	113.8	88.8	78.6
Payments	5.8	12.2	34.0	40.1	68.9	75.2	84.1	83.3
Net	2.3	—0.5	14.4	14.6	—10.9	38.6	4.7	—4.7
4. Investment Income								
Receipts	14.2	48.5	855.1	814.0	505.4	462.5	585.9	669.1
Payments	61.9	274.2	369.7	474.0	787.3	1005.9	1581.9	1618.7
of which : Interest and service payments on foreign loans and credits	(33.8)	(203.0)	(280.9)	(361.3)	(634.5)	(840.6)	(1312.4)	(1371.2)
Net	—47.7	—225.7	485.4	340.0	—281.9	—543.4	—996.0	—949.6
5. Government not included elsewhere								
Receipts[1]	13.9[2]	16.7	33.1	75.3	42.0	57.8	36.2	23.8
Payments	21.3	23.0	47.1	59.2	63.6	89.9	84.2	123.8
Net	—7.4	—6.3	—14.0	16.1	—21.6	—32.1	—48.0	—100.0
6. Miscellaneous								
Receipts	35.4[3]	40.8	664.0	817.6	1077.1	1615.2	2361.8	2062.7
Payments	34.6	77.6	669.8	788.4	798.3	1109.8	1298.1	1163.8
Net	0.8	—36.8	—5.8	29.2	278.8	505.4	1063.7	—898.9
7. Transfer Payments								
(*a*) Official								
Receipts	..	1.0	69.2	5.3	1.2	19.8	39.5	0.7
Payments	..	6.4	0.5	2.6	6.5	7.3	3.8	12.6
Net	..	—5.4	68.7	2.7	—5.3	12.5	35.7	—11.9
(*b*) Private								
Receipts	44.9	80.5	2129.7	2082.9	2430.8	2648.3	2981.9	2715.5
Payments	16.8	13.2	11.6	16.5	14.1	10.6	15.2	14.8
Net	28.1	67.3	2118.1	2066.4	2416.7	2637.7	2966.7	2700.7
6. TOTAL (1 to 7)								
RECEIPTS	176.4	333.6	5326.7	5310.5	5651.7	6432.1	7635.8	7343.4
PAYMENTS	177.1	502.8	1578.1	2007.4	2621.7	3255.4	4394.3	4244.7
NET	—0.7	—169.2	3748.6	3303.1	3030.0	3176.7	3241.5	3098.7

1. Exclude receipts on account of freight on PL-480 imports initially borne by India but subsequently refunded by the US Authorities.
2. Exclude receipts out of PL—665.
3. Exclude receipts from US Embassy expenditure from PL-480 counterpart funds.

NOTES : (*i*) This table is a break-down of item 5 in table 6.2

(ii) Constituent items may not add up to total because of rounding.

(iii) Figures from 1970-71 onwards are preliminary.

6.4 : INDIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS : SELECTED ITEMS OF CAPITAL ACCOUNT

(Rs. crores)

Item	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Private (Non-Banking)								
Receipts	51.5	15.7	162.6	193.6	385.7	888.8	1406.7	2566.9
Payments	35.0	29.8	65.6	111.7	152.2	150.2	193.9	212.6
Net	16.5	—14.1	97.0	81.9	233.5	738.6	1212.8	2354.3
(*a*) Long term :								
Receipts	46.0	14.5	160.9	190.1	373.9	888.0	1406.4	2561.2
Payments	26.6	27.5	64.4	91.0	149.7	149.6	192.7	205.8
Net	19.4	—13.0	96.5	99.1	224.2	738.4	1213.7	2355.4
(*b*) Short-term :								
Receipts	5.5	1.2	1.7	3.5	11.8	0.8	3.3	5.7
Payments	8.4	2.3	1.2	20.7	2.5	0.6	1.2	6.8
Net	—2.9	—1.1	0.5	—17.2	9.3	0.2	—0.9	—1.1
2. Banking (excluding RBI)								
Receipts	44.1	50.2	430.3	357.8	418.2	396.0	366.6	754.5
Payments	34.4	49.0	417.6	370.4	369.8	214.4	560.0	568.4
Net	9.7	1.2	12.7	—12.6	68.4	181.6	—193.4	186.1
3. Government Miscellaneous								
Receipts[1]	36.4	286.4	1010.9	697.0	1128.6	1802.8	2173.2	2233.2
Payments	32.1	278.7	1198.3	932.0	1622.7	1547.3	782.1	804.6
Net	4.3	7.7	—187.4	—235.0	—494.1	255.5	1391.1	1428.6
4. TOTAL OF ABOVE ITEMS								
RECEIPTS	132.0	352.3	1603.8	1248.4	1932.5	3087.6	3946.5	5554.6
PAYMENTS	101.5	357.5	1681.5	1414.1	2124.7	1911.9	1536.0	1585.6
NET	30.5	—5.2	—77.7	—165.7	—192.2	1175.7	2410.5	3969.0

1. Including amortisation receipts.

NOTES : (*i*) The break-down in this table is of items 7(a), 7(b) and 7(c) of Table 6.2.

(*ii*) Constituent items may not add up to total because of rounding.

(iii) Figures from 1970-71 cowards are preliminary.

6.5 : EXCHANGE RATE OF RUPEE VIS-A-VIS LEADING CURRENCIES OF THE WORLD

(Rupees per unit of Foreign Currenc

Year/Month	US Dollar	Pound Sterling	Deutsche Mark	Yen	French Franc	Canadian Dollar	Italian Lira	SDR
1982-83	9.666	16.136	3.960	0.039	1.425	7.810	0.007	10.56
1983-84	10.340	15.417	3.940	0.044	1.299	8.343	0.007	10.94
1984-85	11.889	14.867	3.988	0.049	1.301	9.007	0.007	11.93
1985-86	12.235	16.847	4.555	0.056	1.491	8.889	0.007	12.92
1986-87	12.778	19.072	6.297	0.080	1.929	9.309	0.009	15.44
1987-88								
April	12.803	20.885	7.070	0.090	2.124	9.703	0.010	16.54
May	12.703	21.166	7.104	0.090	2.126	9.474	0.010	16.55
June	12.850	20.935	7.069	0.089	2.117	9.601	0.010	16.51
July	13.031	20.971	7.052	0.087	2.118	9.827	0.010	16.53
August	13.086	20.911	7.049	0.089	2.112	9.870	0.010	16.61
September	13.011	21.411	7.182	0.091	2.151	9.892	0.010	16.81
October	13.064	21.709	7.265	0.019	2.173	9.975	0.010	16.92
November	12.972	23.045	7.720	0.096	2.275	9.855	0.011	17.52
December	12.947	23.659	7.921	0.101	2.337	9.899	0.011	17.890
January	13.085	23.603	7.931	0.103	2.349	10.175	0.011	17.989

Note : Annual/Monthly averages.

6.6 : INDICES OF UNIT VALUE AND QUANTITY OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

(Base 1978-79=100)

Year	Exports		Imports		Terms of Trade		
	U.V.I.	Q.I.	U.V.I.	Q.I.	Gross	Net	Income
*1969-70	44.3	55.6	35.3	64.6	116.2	125.4	69.8
*1970-71	45.1	58.9	35.3	66.9	113.6	127.8	75.3
*1971-72	46.0	59.4	32.9	80.8	136.0	139.8	83.0
*1972-73	51.1	66.7	34.3	76.2	114.2	149.0	99.4
*1973-74	62.1	69.4	48.8	87.7	126.4	127.3	88.3
*1974-75	77.9	73.9	84.5	77.2	104.4	92.2	68.1
*1975-76	83.9	81.7	99.1	76.0	93.0	84.7	69.2
*1976-77	89.4	96.8	96.3	76.1	78.6	92.9	89.9
*1977-78	100.3	93.2	88.0	100.0	107.3	114.0	106.2
1978-79	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1979-80	105.4	106.2	114.1	116.4	110.7	92.4	98.1
1980-81	108.5	108.1	134.2	137.9	127.6	80.8	87.3
1981-82	124.1	110.1	133.1	150.6	136.8	93.7	102.6
1982-83	132.0	116.7	136.3	154.6	132.4	96.8	113.0
1983-84	151.0	113.0	125.8	185.4	164.1	120.0	135.6
1984-85	169.2	121.2	161.7	156.1	128.8	104.6	126.8

*Converted from the original base with the help of linking factors.

6.7 : PRINCIPAL

Commodity	1970-71	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. Food and Live animals chiefly for Food (excl. cashew raw)	**242.4**	**380.2**	**690.1**	**638.2**	**1018.1**	**694.8**	853.7	N.A.
of which :								
Cereals and cereal preparations	213.0	100.4	347.2	373.2	808.5	242.0	110.2	47.0
II. Raw Materials and Intermediate Manufactures	**888.6**	**9759.6**	**10138.2**	10642.7	11094.5	12895.8	13966.1	N.A.
(*a*) Cashew nuts (unprocessed)	29.4	8.7	18.4	1.4	22.1	38.8	24.4	65.6
(*b*) Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	3.8	31.5	76.0	61.9	82.5	87.2	100.6	80.7
(*c*) Fibres	126.7	164.2	254.4	244.6	250.7	233.9	259.4	N.A.
of which :								
(*i*) Synthetic and regenerated fibres (man-made fibres)	7.2	96.5	173.2	145.7	104.8	60.3	68.6	44.1
(*ii*) Raw wool	15.1	43.1	36.2	46.9	62.8	71.1	97.5	55.9
(*iii*) Raw cotton	98.8	Neg.	11.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	12.6	0.1
(*iv*) Raw jute	0.1	1.1	1.3	6.7	4.6	31.8	6.0	1.7
(*d*) Petroleum oil and lubricants	136.6	5266.5	5189.5	5621.9	4832.0	5409.1	4989.4	2679.6
(*e*) Animal and vegetable oils and fats	38.5	708.8	688.0	447.7	798.2	1007.8	770.1	N.A.
of which :								
Edible oils	23.1	682.9	625.3	383.9	727.5	921.1	734.7	612.0
(*f*) Fertilisers and chemical products	216.5	1490.1	1512.9	1147.7	1626.2	2770.6	3255.8	N.A.
of which :								
(*i*) Fertilisers and fertiliser material	99.9	817.8	698.7	368.4	424.2	1346.1	1435.8	773.5
(*ii*) Chemical elements and compounds	68.0	358.2	485.2	422.5	659.9	856.7	1089.4	1035.6
(*iii*) Dyeing, tanning and colouring material	9.2	20.8	24.8	28.2	31.5	41.5	56.4	72.6
(*iv*) Medical and pharmaceutical products	24.3	84.6	84.4	88.8	146.9	137.1	177.2	158.0
(*v*) Plastic material, regenerated cellulose and artificial resins	8.1	121.4	125.2	137.9	198.9	222.8	322.0	435.9
(*g*) Pulp and waste paper	12.3	18.3	41.4	37.5	95.0	176.2	245.5	208.4
(*h*) Paper, paper board and manufactures thereof	25.1	186.5	245.4	159.5	136.6	195.5	226.0	194.8
(*i*) Non-metallic mineral manufactures	33.3	555.2	511.6	844.2	1277.3	1114.3	1201.4	N.A.
of which :								
Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones, unworked or worked	24.6	416.8	397.4	729.2	1097.9	1032.1	1099.7	1495.5
(*j*) Iron and steel	147.0	852.4	1203.5	1172.2	1048.7	941.1	1397.6	1449.7
(*k*) Non-ferrous metals	119.4	477.4	397.1	344.6	390.6	411.7	541.8	414.9

IMPORTS

(Rs. crores)

I	1970-71 2	1980-81 3	1981-82 4	1982-83 5	1983-84 6	1984-85 7	1985-86 8	1986-87 9
III. Capital Goods	**404.0**	**1910.3**	**2096.1**	2716.2	**3322.3**	3167.8	4285.4	5467.3
(*a*) Manufactures of metals	9.3	89.5	115.5	143.7	148.7	140.8	201.5	199.1
(*b*) Non-electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	257.8	1089.1	1349.2	1438.7	2051.3	1927.7	2592.7	3713.9
(*c*) Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	70.4	259.7	326.4	494.2	675.4	730.4	922.5	877.5
(*d*) Transport equipment	66.5	472.0	305.0	639.6	446.9	368.9	568.7	676.8
IV. Others (Unclassified)	99.2	499.1	683.2	295.6	396.6	375.8	552.5	N.A.
TOTAL	**1634.2**	**12549.2**	**13607.6**	14292.7	15831.5	17134.2	19657.7	20083.5

N.A. = Not Available.

Figures for the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 are partially revised.

6.8 PRINCIPAL

Sl. No.	Commodity	Unit of Qty.	1970-71		1980-81		1981-82	
			Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I.	**Agricultural and Allied products**		..	487.0	..	2056.7	..	2221.1
	of which :							
1.	Coffee	Mill. Kgs.	32.2	25.1	87.3	214.2	73.9	146.3
2.	Tea and Mate	Mill. Kgs.	199.1	148.3	229.2	425.5	213.8	395.2
3.	Oil Cakes	'000 Tonnes	878.5	55.4	886.0	125.1	824.4	117.9
4.	Tobacco	Mill. Kgs.	49.8	32.6	91.3	140.7	133.2	235.5
5.	Cashew Kernels	'000 Tonnes	60.6	57.1	32.3	140.1	30.7	181.5
6.	Spices	'000 Tonnes	46.9	38.8	84.2	11.4	78.1	98.8
7.	Sugar & Molasses	'000 Tonnes	473.0	29.3	97.0	39.8	202.0	63.7
8.	Raw Cotton	'000 Tonnes	32.1	14.0	131.6	164.9	23.7	36.3
9.	Rice	'000 Tonnes	32.8	5.0	726.7	223.9	872.6	367.8
10.	Fish & Fish preparations	'000 Tonnes	32.6	30.5	69.4	217.0	73.9	284.9
11.	Meat & Meat preparations	Value	..	3.1	..	55.5	..	79.6
12.	Fruits, Vegetables and pulses (excl. cashew kernel & processed fruits & juices)	Value	..	12.3	..	79.6	..	106.0
13.	Miscellaneous processed foods (incl. processed fruits and juices)	Value	..	4.2	..	35.5	..	47.9
II.	**Ores and Minerals (Excl. Coal)**	Value	..	164.0	..	413.6	..	458.8
	of which :							
14.	Mica	Mill. Kgs.	26.7	15.6	16.7	17.7	13.5	29.2
15.	Iron Ore	Mill. Tonnes	21.2	117.3	22.4	303.3	23.7	351.8
III.	**Manufactured Goods**	Value	..	772.0	..	3746.8	..	4369.6
	of which :							
16.	Textile fabric & manufactures (excl. carpet handmade)	Value	..	145.4	..	932.6	..	1047.1
	of which :							
	(i) Cotton yarn, fabrics made-ups, etc.	Value	..	141.8	..	407.9	..	441.2
	(ii) Readymade garments of all textile materials	Value	..	29.4	..	550.3	..	641.2
17.	Coir yarn & manufactures	Value	..	13.0	..	17.3	..	27.9
18.	Jute manufactures incl. twist & yarn	Lakh Tonnes	5.6	190.4	6.6	330.0	4.3	258.0
19.	Leather & leather manufactured incl. leather footwear, leather travel goods & leather garments	Value	..	80.2	..	389.7	..	424.8
20.	Handicrafts (incl. carpet handmade)	Value	..	72.8	..	951.9	..	1250.8
	of which :							
	Gems and Jewellery	Value	..	44.8	..	618.4	..	811.5
21.	Chemical and allied products	Value	..	29.4	..	224.8	..	364.1
22.	Machinery, Transport equipment and metal manufactures except iron and steel	Value	..	130.4	..	815.0	..	938.9
23.	Iron and steel	Value	..	67.2	..	11.7	..	6.8
IV.	**Mineral fuels and lubricants (incl. coal)**	Value	..	12.6	..	27.9	..	224.9
V.	**Others**	Value	..	99.6	..	465.8	..	531.5
	TOTAL	Value	..	1535.2	..	6710.7	..	7805.9

Note : (i) Exports of crude petr. leum because of swapping of Bombay High crude oil were 0.84 million tonnes valued at Rs. 196.2 crores in 1983-84, 6.5 million tonnes valued at Rs. 1563.2 crores in 1984-85 and Rs. 135.2 crores in 1985-86. During

(ii) Figures for 1985-86 and 1986-87 are Partially Revised.

EXPORTS

(Value : Rs. crores)

1982-83		1983-84		1984-85		1985-86		1986-87	
Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
..	2490.0	..	2621.7	..	2996.5	..	3018.3	..	N.A.
76.7	187.13	71.0	181.7	67.5	210.2	98.9	264.9	74.5	306.2
194.6	369.8	188.0	515.2	213.9	766.6	205.6	626.3	190.5	549.7
1120.3	148.6	978.8	151.6	828.9	136.9	806.9	134.0	989.9	187.2
132.2	247.9	93.8	178.1	93.7	178.3	80.5	169.6	89.1	174.3
30.9	135.4	36.9	150.8	32.4	179.7	37.1	225.1	46.6	320.6
80.2	94.6	94.2	116.7	103.0	206.7	89.0	277.8	94.8	269.1
318.0	66.9	983.0	174.3	278.0	35.2	37.9	15.8	1.8	0.9
78.3	107.8	115.1	157.0	40.7	59.7	35.7	68.2	175.6	182.1
453.6	217.9	175.6	113.6	247.7	169.2	245.0	196.3	181.1	164.8
83.3	364.2	93.5	364.0	90.4	381.4	87.5	409.0	99.4	478.5
..	80.5	..	71.7	..	82.5	..	73.8	..	76.0
..	153.8	..	104.6	..	137.6	..	124.0	..	147.4
..	80.2	..	63.2	..	76.8	..	82.4	..	56.0
..	490.8	..	506.2	..	637.6	..	784.7	..	674.7
10.8	20.1	12.4	17.9	16.4	19.6	18.1	20.9	21.8	17.5
21.7	380.3	22.1	401.6	25.5	459.4	30.1	578.8	28.1	543.2
..	4551.1	..	4969.4	..	6210.1	..	6374.2	..	N.A.
..	1556.1	..	1481.3	..	1717.5	..	1795.1	..	1899.7
..	419.6	..	428.8	..	620.4	..	573.7	..	562.1
..	590.8	..	725.6	..	953.3	..	1067.0	..	1218.3
..	26.3	..	24.9	..	27.9	..	33.7	..	32.2
3.3	206.3	3.1	170.9	3.0	341.3	2.5	261.8	3.2	265.0
..	414.6	..	492.5	..	724.1	..	769.9	..	787.2
..	1440.4	..	1599.3	..	1750.8	..	1881.4	..	2501.7
..	1014.8	..	1294.1	..	1237.1	..	1502.7	..	2069.3
..	348.3	..	327.6	..	482.9	..	497.5	..	474.3
..	807.1	..	756.7	..	880.3	..	897.9	..	875.0
..	60.8	..	48.5	..	75.8	..	56.2	..	36.9
..	1240.4	..	1590.0	..	1822.9	..	654.9	..	416.2
..	70.2	..	83.4	..	76.6	..	62.5	..	N.A.
..	8803.4	..	9770.7	..	11743.7	..	10894.6	..	12566.6

crores in 1981-82, 4.6 million tonnes valued at Rs. 1063.4 crores in 1982-83, 5.5 million tonnes valued at Rs. 1231.1
1986-87 there were no crude oil exports.

6.9 : DIRECTION

Countries	1970-71		1980-81	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
1	2	3	4	5
1. OECD	769.1	1042.3	3126.2	5739.5
of which :				
(a) EEC	282.3	320.1	1447.4	2638.9
of which :				
(i) Belgium	20.3	11.5	144.5	295.9
(ii) France	18.1	21.3	146.9	280.3
(iii) F.R.G.	32.3	107.5	384.8	693.8
(iv) Netherlands	14.0	19.1	152.0	214.5
(v) U.K.	170.4	126.8	394.9	731.0
(b) North America	235.3	570.2	805.7	1851.0
(i) Canada	28.0	117.2	62.3	332.3
(ii) U.S.A.	207.3	453.0	743.3	1518.6
(c) Asia and Oceania	233.9	121.6	708.0	931.7
of which :				
(i) Australia	24.5	36.6	91.6	170.1
(ii) Japan	203.5	83.4	597.8	748.8
2. OPEC	98.6	125.5	744.6	3487.5
of which :				
(i) Iran	26.7	91.6	123.2	1338.9
(ii) Iraq	9.6	5.1	52.0	752.5
(iii) Kuwait	15.7	5.6	97.1	337.6
(iv) Saudi Arabia	14.5	24.2	165.3	540.1
3. Eastern Europe	323.1	220.0	1486.3	1296.3
of which :				
(i) G.D.R.	24.6	18.6	48.9	44.3
(ii) Romania	13.7	16.6	58.4	97.2
(iii) U.S.S.R.	209.9	106.1	1226.3	1013.7
4. Developing Countries[1]	304.7	238.8	1285.8	1966.4
of which :				
(i) Africa	128.5	169.2	350.0	204.6
(ii) Asia	166.1	53.8	899.8	1430.6
(iii) Latin America and Carribean	10.1	15.8	35.9	333.3
5. Others	39.8	7.7	67.8	59.5
TOTAL	1535.2	1634.2	6710.7	12549.2

(PR)—Partially Revised

1. Excluding members of OPEC.

@ Large increase in exports is partly attributable to booking of crude oil exports for which details regarding destination are not available.

OF TRADE

(Rs. crores)

1981-82		1982-83		1983-84		1984-85		1985-86(PR)		1986-87(PR)	
Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
3427.1	6378.0	3557.6	6812.3	4366.8	8186.4	5272.4	8343.5	5531.8	10527.2	7126.2	12949.
1442.1	3149.3	1470.1	3421.8	1755.6	3961.5	2002.1	4221.4	1928.6	5233.7	2803.7	6541.6
166.3	501.3	213.4	631.5	207.2	648.6	193.2	793.9	224.7	950.6	353.5	1089.7
148.3	253.6	145.8	425.6	156.5	289.3	191.5	357.0	202.7	582.6	274.5	669.4
351.2	947.8	340.1	831.4	375.3	1122.9	487.9	1289.1	513.0	1543.7	740.3	1936.6
110.1	278.6	111.0	248.7	195.4	278.7	194.6	364.7	158.4	296.1	226.4	385.7
420.1	816.8	421.8	912.6	556.1	1152.7	612.6	933.5	524.4	1250.6	737.1	1623.0
987.6	1728.3	985.8	1663.8	1487.4	2174.3	1896.9	2199.9	2105.9	2514.8	2508.8	2343.7
67.4	308.6	57.5	237.3	91.8	332.6	131.1	499.3	132.1	451.1	149.5	380.4
920.2	1419.7	928.3	1426.5	1395.6	1841.9	1765.8	1700.6	1973.8	2063.7	2359.3	1963.3
823.6	1175.1	945.9	1439.2	937.6	1625.5	1189.6	1470.7	1304.0	2257.1	1511.3	3033.1
112.3	260.6	93.9	326.0	94.8	154.0	138.0	200.6	123.1	442.1	147.3	431.0
690.4	886.5	833.6	1087.9	825.7	1446.9	1029.4	1240.0	1164.4	1774.0	1343.6	25580.0
940.3	3770.2	820.2	3898.9	881.5	3224.8	944.0	3326.1	835.1	3420.4	777.3	1760.2
125.3	1298.2	71.7	802.7	119.5	746.4	134.1	484.8	94.9	885.1	47.3	135.0
85.0	403.9	54.2	884.2	55.7	792.6	48.8	674.6	34.0	547.0	16.0	149.7
132.7	278.0	119.8	278.9	117.1	261.6	107.2	370.0	121.4	339.8	95.4	286.2
180.1	829.8	227.1	1495.9	244.9	1069.0	271.8	1262.9	221.3	794.2	219.0	687.2
1975.0	1506.9	2024.7	1711.5	1610.3	1964.7	2241.9	2152.3	2293.6	2169.3	2318.9	1507.4
54.5	46.6	85.7	57.1	63.6	61.0	80.1	70.6	95.4	85.3	84.0	89.7
87.0	101.7	113.7	58.1	64.7	90.6	70.2	117.2	97.8	143.7	80.4	105.8
1661.1	1136.9	1669.8	1413.2	1305.9	1645.6	1879.6	1788.1	2005.7	1677.5	1872.9	1072.2
1232.5	1910.6	1068.4	1800.1	1563.3	2413.6	1440.8	3243.2	1463.4	3466.1	1926.2	3763.0
354.5	214.2	271.9	193.7	314.8	395.7	304.8	389.2	289.1	593.3	270.6	854.5
856.1	1392.3	781.9	1393.7	1228.1	1631.3	1115.2	2397.1	1156.0	2343.7	1623.9	2505.2
22.0	304.1	14.7	212.6	20.4	386.6	20.8	456.8	18.3	329.0	32.6	403.4
231.1	41.9	1332.5@	69.9	1348.7@	42.0	1844.7@	69.2	770.7	74.7	418.1	103.8
7805.9	13607.6	8803.4	14292.7	9770.7	15831.5	11743.7	17134.2	10894.6	19657.7	12566.6	20083.5

6.10 : INDIA'S SHARE IN WORLD EXPORTS BY

CODE DIV.	CODE GROUP	COMMODITY DIVISION/GROUP	1980 WORLD	1980 INDIA	INDIA'S SHARE (%)	1981 WORLD	1981 INDIA	INDIA'S SHARE (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
01		Meat and meat preparations	17832	67	0.4	18891	74	0.4
03		Fish crustaceans and molluses and preparations thereof	12258	242	2.0	13183	291	2.2
04		Cereals and cereal preparations	41989	201	0.5	43283	394	0.9
	042	Rice	4355	160	3.7	5385	379	7.0
05		Vegetables and fruits	24018	259	1.1	25012	297	1.2
06		Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	16183	46	0.3	15913	53	0.3
07		Coffee, Tea, Cocoa, Spices and manuf. thereof	22121	879	4.0	17191	740	4.3
	071	Coffee and coffee substitutes	12979	271	2.1	9150	187	2.0
	074	Tea and mate.	1631	452	27.7	1573	442	28.1
	075	Spices	1072	156	14.5	992	109	11.0
08		Feeding stuff for animals	10522	164	1.6	10907	174	1.6
12		Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	7160	173	2.4	8061	261	3.2
	121	Tobacco unmanufactured, tobacco refuse	3423	151	4.4	4111	232	5.6
	122	Tobacco manufactured	3737	19	0.5	3950	29	0.7
22		Oilseed and oleaginous fruit	9487	30	0.3	10041	43	0.4
28		Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	30239	465	1.5	26428	344	1.3
	281	Iron ore and concentrates	6515	411	6.3	6709	320	4.8
51		Organic chemicals	31841	17	0.1	31776	17	0.1
52		Inorganic chemicals	15491	26	0.2	14940	33	0.2
53		Dying, tanning and colouring materials	7986	65	0.8	7772	59	0.8
54		Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	13918	109	0.8	14085	109	0.8
55		Essential oils and perfume material toilets, polishing and cleaning preparations	7647	86	1.1	7653	136	1.8
57		Explosives and pyrotechnic products	630	1	0.1	738	1	0.1
58		Artificial resins & plastic materials & cellulose esters & ethers	27223	3	0.0	24476	3	0.0
59		Chemical materials and products n.e.s.	15960	8	0.1	15858	10	0.1
61		Leather, leather manufactures, n,e.s. & dressed furskins	5967	405	6.8	5516	391	7.1
	611	Leather	3415	342	10.0	3194	297	9.3
	612	Manufactures of leather or of composition leather n.e.s. etc.	975	62	6.4	986	93	9.5
65		Textiles yarn, fabrics, made up articles n.e.s. and related products	48884	1145	2.3	48345	1109	2.3
	652	Cotton fabrics woven	6632	351	5.3	6302	340	5.4
	653	Fabrics, woven of man made fibres	9325	44	0.5	9840	40	0.4
	654	Textile fabrics woven, other than of cotton	3188	204	6.4	3093	175	5.7
	667	Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones	18563	579	3.1	12498	666	5.3
67		Iron and steel	68231	87	0.1	66101	74	0.1
69		Manufactures of metals n.e.s.	36840	221	0.6	37308	232	0.6
71		Power generating machinery & equipment	35722	88	0.3	36019	102	0.3
72		Machinery specialised for particular industries	58495	65	0.1	59975	86	0.1
73		Metal working machinery	15671	32	0.2	14306	31	0.2
74		General industrial machinery & equipment n.e.s. & machine parts thereof	59443	67	0.1	59057	72	0.1
75		Office machinery and ADP equipment	24750	2	0.0	29287	2	0.0
76		Telecommunication and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	26799	11	0.0	39062	10	0.0
77		Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances n.e.s.	60947	114	0.2	62187	129	0.2
78		Road vehicals (including air cushion-vehicals).	127347	208	0.2	129956	192	0.2
79		Other transport equipment	41291	32	0.1	49497	25	0.1
84		Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	32165	590	1.8	33223	717	2.2
		Total Exports (including others)	1997840	8378	0.4	1976733	8373	0.4

Source : International Trade Statistics Year Book : United Nations 1985; and Statistical Year Book 1983-84 : United Nations.

NA : Not available

COMMODITY DIVISION

(Value in US Million Dollars)

1982		INDIA'S SHARE (%)	1983		INDIA'S SHARE (%)	1984		INDIA'S SHARE (%)	1985		INDIA'S SHARE (%)
WORLD	INDIA		WORLD	INDIA		WORLD	INDIA		WORLD	INDIA	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
18089	104	0.6	17018	102	0.6	15853	98	0.6	15732	30	0.2
13211	467	3.5	13408	414	3.1	13331	381	2.9	14329	326	2.3
35203	152	0.4	38001	122	0.3	40345	99	0.2	30698	35	0.1
3607	135	3.7	3374	101	3.0	3295	81	2.4	2313	26	1.1
24160	221	0.9	57557	274	0.5	16228	303	1.9	25387	297	1.2
12497	233	1.9	12022	148	1.2	11301	87	0.8	5684	45	0.8
16714	552	3.3	18346	465	2.5	21622	554	2.6	21691	406	1.9
9657	164	1.7	10109	107	1.1	11436	125	1.1	12484	132	1.1
1332	305	22.9	1441	254	17.6	2461	321	13.0	1635	195	12.0
990	82	8.3	930	103	11.0	1344	106	7.9	1059	79	7.5
10117	246	2.4	11224	189	1.7	10441	183	1.8	9535	134	1.4
8195	129	1.6	7749	116	1.5	7600	93	1.2	7967	65	0.8
4176	105	2.5	3885	95	2.4	3908	74	1.9	4049	61	1.5
4019	24	0.7	3864	21	0.5	3692	19	0.5	3918	4	0.0
9153	10	0.1	9167	9	0.1	9706	18	0.2	8221	7	0.1
22605	639	2.8	23765	546	2.3	25698	858	3.3	24065	563	2.3
6550	590	9.0	6129	495	8.1	7189	448	6.2	7253	512	7.1
30473	22	0.1	32402	23	0.1	35607	25	0.1	36805	24	0.1
14691	27	0.2	15294	19	0.1	16421	23	0.1	16436	17	0.1
7266	31	0.4	7521	33	0.4	7662	35	0.5	7955	31	0.4
14027	31	0.2	14399	41	0.3	14784	41	0.3	15779	42	0.3
7213	31	0.4	7287	33	0.5	7623	34	0.5	7912	29	0.4
728	2	0.2	655	1	0.2	804	1	0.1	817	1	0.1
22669	6	0.0	25318	5	0.0	27528	7	0.0	28269	7	0.0
14863	11	0.1	15968	10	0.1	16106	9	0.1	16545	10	0.1
5261	340	6.5	5293	282	5.3	6170	354	5.7	6619	375	5.8
3280	268	8.2	3434	216	6.3	4087	276	6.8	4449	290	6.5
901	72	8.0	911	66	7.2	1060	77	7.3	1125	85	7.5
44146	841	1.9	44721	772	1.7	46571	821	1.8	47218	804	1.7
5965	113	1.9	6214	128	2.1	6647	222	3.3	6643	200	3.0
8718	20	0.2	8937	16	0.2	9196	19	0.2	9434	21	0.2
2878	169	5.9	3005	131	4.4	3106	109	3.5	3382	124	3.7
11289	915	8.1	11811	1105	9.4	12083	1083	9.0	11891	985	8.3
60942	79	0.1	54460	66	0.1	59418	79	0.1	59820	67	0.1
35797	267	0.8	33393	247	0.7	32934	246	0.8	32376	165	0.5
36160	64	0.2	34783	50	0.1	37085	60	0.2	38407	46	0.1
54786	53	0.1	47659	40	0.1	49191	57	0.1	54179	54	0.1
12146	18	0.2	10494	11	0.1	10922	13	0.1	12617	14	0.1
54848	79	0.1	50739	62	0.1	50818	85	0.2	53470	74	0.1
30841	17	0.1	37964	33	0.1	48766	62	0.1	53882	37	0.1
36397	8	0.0	39115	8	0.0	45238	8	0.0	48254	6	0.0
61538	78	0.1	65864	84	0.1	77676	80	0.1	76715	57	0.1
126234	105	0.1	128902	82	0.1	141721	91	0.1	156726	71	0.1
50420	79	0.2	48714	171	0.4	49050	273	0.6	50128	100	0.2
32293	829	2.6	32292	716	2.2	37433	680	1.8	39299	793	2.0
1845641	8807	0.5	1811600	8713	0.5	1903772	8793	0.5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

7.1 : OVERALL EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE

(Rs. crores)

	Loans	Grants	Total (2+3)	PL 480/665 etc. assistance		Grand Total
				Repayable in rupees	Repayable in convertible currency	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. AUTHORISATIONS :						
Upto the end of Fourth Plan	9665.3	753.1	10418.4	2307.1	330.4	13055.9
1974-75	1481.4	189.8	1671.2	..	..	1671.2
1975-76	2192.8	440.7	2633.5	..	20.0	2653.5
1976-77	806.7	386.1	1192.8	..	93.6	1286.4
1977-78	1536.6	337.6	1874.2	..	22.8	1897.0
1978-79	1894.6	441.1	2335.7	..	..	2335.7
1979-80	1295.1	564.4	1859.5	..	..	1859.5
1980-81	3771.2	75.7	3846.9	..	..	3846.9
1981-82	2633.0	207.4	2840.4	..	..	2840.4
1982-83	2525.5	423.3	2948.8	..	..	2948.8
1983-84	1692.2	386.9	2079.1	..	..	2079.1
1984-85	4221.3	470.7	4692.0	..	..	4692.0
1985-86	5085.5	313.4	5398.9	..	..	5398.9
1986-87	5374.2	429.5	5803.7	..	..	5803.7
TOTAL	44175.4	5419.7	49595.1	2307.1	466.8	52369.0
B. UTILISATION :						
Upto the end of Fourth Plan	8572.6	712.7	9285.3	2312.2	324.6	11922.1
1974-75	1220.4	93.9	1314.3	..	..	1314.3
1975-76	1464.9	283.3	1748.2	..	92.3	1840.5
1976-77	1285.3	245.8	1531.1	..	67.8	1598.9
1977-78	1007.5	260.6	1268.1	..	21.9	1290.0
1978-79	942.3	273.3	1215.6	..	..	1215.6
1979-80	1048.6	304.5	1353.1	..	..	1353.1
1980-81	1765.3	396.4	2161.7	..	..	2161.7
1981-82	1519.3	350.6	1869.9	..	..	1869.9
1982-83	1910.4	339.4	2249.8	..	..	2249.8
1983-84	1964.2	303.4	2267.6	..	..	2267.6
1984-85	1963.3	390.4	2353.7	..	..	2353.7
1985-86	2495.2	442.9	2938.1	..	..	2938.1
1986-87	3175.9	420.0	3595.9	..	..	3595.9
TOTAL	30335.2	4817.2	35152.4	2312.2	506.6	37971.2

NOTES : 1. Amounts of authorisation and utilisation in donor currencies have been converted into rupees at the pre-devaluation exchange rates upto the end of the Third Plan : at the post devaluation rates for the subsequent years upto 1970-71 : at pre-May 1971 rates for 1971-72 : at Central rates (which prevailed following the currency realignment of December 1971) for 1972-73. Figures of authorisation from 1973-74 onwards have been arrived at by applying the annual average exchange rate of the rupee with individual donor currencies. Figures of utilisation for 1973-74 have been arrived at by applying the quarterly average exchange rate of the rupee with individual donor currencies to the utilisation during the corresponding quarter : for 1974-75 at average exchange rate for the respective month, and for subsequent years at current rates applicable to the dates of transactions.

2. Loan amounts are net of surrenders, de-obligations and cancellations, etc. In case of PL-480, amounts are net of lapsed agreement.

3. Figures for utilisation are inclusive of suppliers' credits, and non-government loans upto 1977-78 which may not be fully reflected in authorisation figures. Subsequent data are exclusive of suppliers' credits, but inclusive of non-government loans.

4. Constituent items may not add up to totals because of rounding.

7.2 EXTERNAL DEBT SERVICING
(Govt. and Non-Govt.)

(Rs. Crores)

Period	Amortisation	Interest Payments	Total Debt Servicing
1	2	3	4
First Plan	10.5	13.3	23.8
Second Plan	55.2	64.2	119.4
Third Plan	305.6	237.0	542.6
1966-67	159.7	114.8	274.5
1967-68	210.7	122.3	333.0
1968-69	236.2	138.8	375.0
1969-70	268.5	144.0	412.5
1970-71	289.5	160.5	450.0
1971-72	299.3	180.0	479.3
1972-73	327.0	180.4	507.4
1973-74	399.9	195.9	595.8
1974-75	411.0	215.0	626.0
1975-76	395.4	205.3	600.7
1976-77	428.1	225.8	653.9
1977-78	487.6	241.5	729.1
1978-79	524.7	271.3	796.0
1979-80	503.8	296.9	800.7
1980-81	517.8	286.1	803.9
1981-82	538.0	311.1	849.1
1982-83	587.1	360.4	947.5
1983-84	615.6	416.9	1032.5
1984-85	647.4	528.8	1176.2
1985-86	775.8	590.8	1366.6
1986-87	1175.7	853.4	2029.1
1987-88*	1290.6	794.1	2084.7

*Estimated.

NOTE : Data upto 1974-75 include debt servicing payments on account of governmant loans, non-government loans and suppliers' credit. From 1975-76 onwards the same is exclusive of supplier's credit.

7.3 : AUTHORISATIONS OF EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE

Source and type of assistance	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83@	1983-84@	1984-85@	1985-86@	1986-87@	1987-88@ (April—Sept.)
I. Consortium Members								
(a) Loans	2614.9	2526.3	2471.7	1356.1	4221.3	3866.9	3116.8	2285.0
(b) Grants	68.8	175.7	363.8	330.6	302.2	313.4	378.0	62.2
Total	2683.7	2702.0	2835.5	1686.7	4523.5	4180.3	3494.8	2347.2
Country-wise Distribution								
(i) Austria								
(a) Loans	1.7	2.9	..	5.6	..	..	9.0	..
(b) Grants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1.7	2.9	..	5.6	..	..	9.0	..
(ii) Belgium								
(a) Loans	..	10.5	7.4	6.9	..	..	..	..
(b) Grants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	10.5	7.4	6.9	..	..	..	..
(iii) Canada								
(a) Loans	65.8	108.5	..	37.0	196.8	2.7	..	200.0
(b) Grants	4.9	..	..	..	1.8	..	5.6	..
Total	70.7	108.5	..	37.0	198.6	2.7	5.6	200.0
(iv) Denmark								
(a) Loans	..	18.3	17.7	22.0	26.6	..	30.4	..
(b) Grants	..	..	..	3.8	..	..	..	..
Total	..	18.3	17.7	25.8	26.6	..	30.4	..
(v) France								
(a) Loans	182.0	126.4	243.3	..	32.8	143.7	87.3	..
(b) Grants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	182.0	126.4	243.3	..	32.8	143.7	87.3	..
(vi) Federal Republic of Germany								
(a) Loans	215.2	56.0	203.5	81.1	188.3	153.5	181.3	84.5
(b) Grants	..	..	..	2.8	..	..	..	..
Total	215.2	56.0	203.5	83.9	188.3	153.5	181.3	84.5
(vii) Italy								
(a) Loans	..	..	..	..	..	77.3	51.4	89.5
(b) Grants	..	..	39.1	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	39.1	..	..	77.3	51.4	89.5
(viii) Japan								
(a) Loans	46.6	294.5	83.3	..	451.2	223.6	635.4	..
(b) Grants	15.0	15.9	15.8	8.6	16.1	16.1	32.3	0.4
Total	61.6	310.4	99.1	8.6	467.3	239.7	667.7	0.4
(ix) Netherlands								
(a) Loans	67.7	58.1	..	..	20.3	4.9	37.1	142.2
(b) Grants	22.1	21.3	..	77.7	..	..	36.5	..
Total	89.8	79.4	..	77.7	20.3	4.9	73.6	142.2
(x) Sweden								
(a) Loans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Grants	..	72.7	..	45.6	..	106.4	..	..
Total	..	72.7	..	45.6	..	106.4	..	..
(xi) U.K.								
(a) Loans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Grants	..	64.3	285.9	152.7	260.3	171.4	265.9	27.4
Total	..	64.3	285.9	152.7	260.3	171.4	265.9	27.4
(xii) U.S.A.								
(a) Loans	135.0	11.7	67.4	77.0	93.9	47.0	57.9	25.3
(b) Grants	26.8	1.5	23.0	39.4	24.0	19.5	37.7	34.4
Total	161.8	13.2	90.4	116.4	117.9	66.5	95.6	59.7

CLASSIFIED BY SOURCE

(Rs. crores)

Source and type of assistance	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83@	1983-84@	1984-85@	1985-86@	1986-87@	1987-88@ (April—Sept.)
(xii) I.B.R.D.	362.2	532.8	1087.0	520.6	2058.8	2122.2	1679.8	1123.6
(xiii) I.D.A.	1538.7	1306.6	762.1	605.9	1152.6	1092.0	347.2	619.9
II. U.S.S.R. and East European Countries								
Loans	485.7	..	..	144.6	..	1134.0	2055.5	..
Country-wise Distribution								
U.S.S.R.								
Loans	485.7	..	..	144.6	..	1134.0	2055.5	..
III. Others								..
(a) Loans	670.6	106.7	53.8	191.5	..	84.6	201.9	..
(b) Grants	7.0	31.7	59.5	56.3	168.5	..	51.5	59.2
Total	677.6	138.4	113.3	247.8	168.5	84.6	253.4	59.2
Country-wise Distribution								
(i) Switzerland								
(a) Loans	..	..	..	48.6	..	..	..	..
(b) Grants	..	..	12.5	14.6	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	12.5	63.2	..	..	..	..
(ii) European Economic Community/United Nations Emergency Operations								
(a) Loans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Grants	..	26.7	47.0	41.7	168.5	..	51.5	59.2
Total	..	26.7	47.0	41.7	168.5	..	51.5	59.2
(iii) O.P.E.C. Fund								
Loans	39.8	..	29.3	23.4	..	..	9.0	..
(iv) Saudi Arab Fund for Development								
Loans	..	29.2	..	30.7*	..	51.6	..	..
(v) Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development								
(a) Loans	..	77.5	..	52.1	..	30.8	..	..
(b) Grants	7.0	5.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	7.0	82.5	..	52.1	..	30.8	..	..
(vi) International Fund for Agricultural Development								
Loans	13.9	..	24.5	36.7	..	..	..	..
(vii) Iraq								
Loans	82.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(viii) IMF Trust Fund								
Loans	534.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ix) International Sugar Organisation								
Loans	..	..	..	..	..	2.2	..	..
(x) ADB								
Loans	..	..	..	..	..	..	192.9	..
GRAND TOTAL	3846.9	2840.4	2948.8	2079.1	4692.0	5398.9	5803.7	2406.4
(a) Loans	3771.2	2633.0	2525.5	1692.2	4221.3	5085.5	5374.2	2285.0
(b) Grants	75.7	207.4	423.3	386.9	470.7	313.4	429.5	121.4

NOTES : Constituent items may not add up to total because of rounding.

@ Government account only.

*Saudi Riyal converted at end-September 1983 exchange rates.

7.4 : UTILISATION OF EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE

Source and type of assistance	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88**
I. Consortium Members								
(a) Loans	1687.1	1471.4	1793.9	1860.8	1765.6	2270.2	2957.6	3662.1
(b) Grants	311.8	265.2	228.2	201.1	308.8	281.6	336.8	351.7
Total	1998.9	1736.6	2022.1	2061.9	2073.8	2551.8	3294.4	4013.8
Country-wise Distribution								
(i) Austria								
(a) Loans	2.0	4.0	2.8	2.2	2.3	3.6	1.7	..
(b) Grants	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2.6	4.0	2.8	2.2	2.3	3.6	1.7	..
(ii) Belgium								
(a) Loans	5.5	7.1	4.4	6.0	6.1	3.0	5.8	3.6
(b) Grants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	5.5	7.1	4.4	6.0	6.1	3.0	5.8	3.6
(iii) Canada								
(a) Loans	21.3	26.6	31.4	30.7	48.9	40.2	27.3	43.2
(b) Grants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5
Total	21.3	26.6	31.4	30.7	48.9	40.2	27.3	43.7
(iv) Denmark								
(a) Loans	2.9	6.8	21.6	11.5	17.4	10.8	17.6	19.3
(b) Grants	..	..	..	8.3	14.9	10.1	20.8	18.1
Total	2.9	6.8	21.6	19.8	32.3	20.9	38.4	37.4
(v) France								
(a) Loans	70.1	37.3	39.6	49.4	102.7	170.0	233.0	376.8
(b) Grants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	70.1	37.3	39.6	49.4	102.7	170.0	233.0	376.8
(vi) Federal Republic of Germany								
(a) Loans	142.3	126.6	135.4	115.0	125.6	145.4	260.2	334.2
(b) Grants	1.2	0.7	1.8	0.3	1.3	1.5	0.1	..
Total	143.5	127.3	137.2	115.3	126.9	146.9	260.3	334.2
(vii) Italy								
(a) Loans	..	..	..	..	8.7	11.9	31.3	95.5
(b) Grants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	8.7	11.9	31.3	95.5
(viii) Japan								
(a) Loans	62.0	25.8	111.9	129.3	52.4	157.8	384.9	468.9
(b) Grants	28.2	9.9	16.3	10.1	15.8	17.3	24.4	39.1
Total	90.2	35.7	128.2	139.4	68.2	175.1	409.3	508.0
(ix) Netherlands								
(a) Loans	72.5	85.6	32.0	38.9	16.6	45.8	49.9	56.2
(b) Grants	33.8	18.0	17.6	31.8	51.4	34.7	57.7	30.4
Total	106.3	103.6	49.6	70.7	68.0	80.5	107.6	86.6
(x) Sweden								
(a) Loans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Grants	52.9	33.6	32.3	27.0	27.1	12.8	20.8	51.8
Total	52.9	33.6	32.3	27.0	27.1	12.8	20.8	51.8
(xi) U.K.								
(a) Loans	1.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Grants	195.2	202.8	159.9	121.6	187.5	194.8	199.7	187.6
Total	196.7	202.8	159.9	121.6	187.5	194.8	199.7	187.6
(xii) U.S.A.								
(a) Loans	82.4	69.6	29.2	74.1	41.8	59.9	113.4	65.5
(b) Grants	..	0.1	0.3	2.0	10.8	10.4	13.3	24.2
Total	82.4	69.7	29.5	76.1	52.6	70.3	126.7	89.7

CLASSIFIED BY SOURCE

(Rs. crores)

Source and type of assistance	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88**
(xiii) I.B.R.D.	138.8	376.9	286.5	485.7	344.0	394.6	800.7	1012.1
(xiv) I.D.A.	522.0	692.9	1085.1	899.7	979.9	1198.0*	1011.0	1145.9
(xv) EEC (Special Action Credit)	19.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xvi) IFAD	7.3	12.3	14.0	18.3	18.6	29.2	20.8	40.9
(xvii) IMF Trust Fund	537.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. USSR and East European Countries								
Loans	32.9	22.6	40.0	74.7	108.0	161.2	175.5	245.9
Country-wise Distribution								
U.S.S.R.								
Loans	32.9	22.6	40.0	74.7	108.0	161.2	175.5	211.6
Czechoslovakia								
Loans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34.3
III. Others								
(a) Loans	45.3	25.3	76.5	28.7	90.3	63.8	42.8	109.4
(b) Grants	84.6	85.4	111.2	102.3	81.6	161.3	83.1	119.5
Total	129.9	110.7	187.7	131.0	171.9	225.1	125.9	228.9
Country-wise Distribution								
(i) Abu Dhabi Fund								
Loans	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Switzerland								
(a) Loans	0.3	..	..	..	..	3.4	5.0	13.6
(b) Grants	13.9	6.5	9.9	21.4	11.3	12.8	4.1	..
Total	14.2	6.5	9.9	21.4	11.3	16.2	9.1	13.6
(iii) Other International Institutions@@								
Grants	..	..	..	21.6	21.0	41.9	18.5	53.7
(iv) European Economic Community/United Nations Emergency Operations								
Grants	63.7	73.9	101.3	59.3	49.3	106.6	60.5	65.8
(v) Oil Producing Exporting Countries								
Loans	3.4	9.2	37.4	6.5	6.2	4.7	7.4	49.4
(vi) Saudi Arab Fund for Development								
Loans	13.0	6.0	12.4	2.4	3.0	0.2	7.4	36.3
(vii) Iraq								
Loans	6.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(viii) Iran								
Loans	17.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ix) Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development								
Loans	8.6 7.0@	10.1 5.0@	25.5	18.0	80.0	53.4	23.0	10.1
(x) International Sugar Organisation								
Loans	..	..	1.2	1.8	1.1	2.1	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	2161.7	1869.9	2249.8	2267.6	2353.7	2938.1	3595.9	4488.6
(a) Loans	1765.3	1519.3	1910.4	1964.2	1963.3	2495.2	3175.9	4017.4
(b) Grants	396.4	350.6	339.4	303.4	390.4	442.9	420.0	471.2

NOTES : 1. Constituent items may not add up to totals because of rounding.

2. Utilisation figures are exclusive of suppliers' credit and commercial borrowings.

@ Grants received from Kuwait for the construction of Indoor Stadium for Asiad Games 1982.

@@ Other International Institutions includes UNICEF, UNDP, ILO, WHO, UNFPA and UNESCO.

*Revolving Fund Receipt of Rs. 309.27 crores included against IDA credits.

**Estimated.

MGIPRRND—S/249 M of Fin/87—TSS-I—22-2-88—17500

ERRATA

TEXT

Page	Para	Line	For	Read
59	6.31	1	compoments	components
76	7.21	10	labilities	liabilities
104	9.2	10	healtry	healthy
105	9.8	17	availability	ability

STATISTICAL TABLES

Page	Table	Line	Col	For	Read
S—1	Selected Indicators	1	2	9,147	9,177
		14	5	57.3	257.3
		18	10	10,985	10,895
		22	10	32.48	32.4*
		23	10	11.18	11.1*
S—43	2.7	4	3	2799.2	2792.2
S—58	5.1	last	12	501	510
S—59	5.2	36	4	402	405
		36	8	429	418
		39	8	346	343
		39	17	471	474
		last	4	409	406
S—63	5.4	34	2	408.4	409.5
			4	378.6	380.1
			5	102.1	101.7

The Finance Bill, 1988

BILL No. 15 OF 1988

THE FINANCE BILL, 1988

(AS INTRODUCED IN LOK SABHA)

THE FINANCE BILL, 1988

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

CLAUSES

1. Short title and commencement.

CHAPTER II

RATES OF INCOME-TAX

2. Income-tax.

CHAPTER III

DIRECT TAXES

Income-tax

3. Amendment of section 2.
4. Amendment of section 10.
5. Amendment of section 10A.
6. Insertion of new section 10B.
7. Amendment of section 13A.
8. Amendment of section 14.
9. Amendment of section 16.
10. Omission of sections 18 to 21.
11. Amendment of section 40.
12. Amendment of section 43B.
13. Insertion of new section 43C.
14. Amendment of section 44AB.
15. Insertion of new section 44AC.
16. Amendment of section 44BB.
17. Amendment of section 47.
18. Amendment of section 56.
19. Amendment of section 57.
20. Amendment of section 58.
21. Amendment of section 79.
22. Amendment of section 80CC.
23. Substitution of new section for section 80CCA.
24. Amendment of section 80HHC.
25. Amendment of section 80L.
26. Amendment of section 80-O.
27. Amendment of section 80P.
28. Omission of section 86A.

CLAUSES

29. Amendment of section 89.
30. Omission of section 112A.
31. Amendment of section 115B.
32. Amendment of section 115F.
33. Amendment of section 131.
34. Amendment of section 132.
35. Amendment of section 139.
36. Omission of section 181.
37. Amendment of section 193.
38. Amendment of section 194C.
39. Amendment of section 195.
40. Insertion of new section 206C.
41. Amendment of section 230A.
42. Insertion of new section 245DD.
43. Amendment of section 246.
44. Amendment of section 263.
45. Amendment of section 271B.
46. Insertion of new section 276BB.
47. Amendment of section 279.
48. Omission of Chapter XXIIA.
49. Amendment of section 281B.
50. Omission of section 285A.
51. Amendment of section 293.
52. Amendment of First Schedule.
53. Amendment of Eleventh Schedule.
54. Consequential amendments.

Wealth-tax

55. Amendment of section 5.
56. Insertion of new section 22DD.
57. Amendment of section 25.
58. Amendment of section 34AB.
59. Amendment of section 34ACC.
60. Amendment of section 34AD.
61. Insertion of new section 34AE.
62. Amendment of section 34C.
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64. Amendment of section 37.
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66. Amendment of Schedule I.

Gift-tax

67. Amendment of section 5.
68. Amendment of section 24.
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72. Substitution of new authorities.
73. Amendment of section 6.
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CHAPTER IV

INDIRECT TAXES

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76. Amendment of Act 51 of 1975.
77. Auxiliary duties of customs.
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81. Amendment of Act 5 of 1986.
82. Special duties of excise.
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CHAPTER V

MISCELLANEOUS

85. Amendment of Act 74 of 1956.
86. Amendment of Act 57 of 1972.
87. Amendment of Act 11 of 1983.
88. Amendment of Act 4 of 1988.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.
THE SECOND SCHEDULE.
THE THIRD SCHEDULE.
THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.

AS INTRODUCED IN LOK SABHA ON 29TH FEBRUARY, 1988.

Bill No. 15 of 1988

THE FINANCE BILL, 1988

A

BILL

to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1988-89.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Thirty-ninth Year of the Republic of India as follows:–

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

Short title and commencement.

1. *(1)* This Act may be called the Finance Act, 1988.

(2) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, sections 2 to 75 and sections 86 to 88 shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of April, 1988.

CHAPTER II

RATES OF INCOME-TAX

Income-tax.

2. *(1)* Subject to the provisions of sub-sections *(2)* and *(3)*, for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1988, income-tax shall be charged at the rates specified in Part I of the First Schedule and shall be increased,—

(a) in the cases to which Paragraphs A, B, C and D of that Part apply, by a surcharge for purposes of the Union; and

(b) in the cases to which Paragraph E of that Part applies, by a surcharge,

calculated in each case in the manner provided therein.

(2) In the cases to which Sub-Paragraph I or Sub-Paragraph II of Paragraph A of Part I of the First Schedule applies, where the assessee has, in the previous year, any net agricultural income exceeding six hundred rupees, in addition to total income, and the total income exceeds,–

(i) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, eighteen thousand rupees, and

(ii) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, twelve thousand rupees,

then,–

(a) the net agricultural income shall be taken into account, in the manner provided in clause *(b)* [that is to say, as if the net agricultural income were comprised in the total income after,–

(i) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, the first eighteen thousand rupees, and

(ii) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, the first twelve thousand rupees,

of the total income but without being liable to tax], only for the purpose of charging income-tax in respect of the total income; and

(b) the income-tax chargeable shall be calculated as follows:–

(i) the total income and the net agricultural income shall be aggregated and the amount of income-tax shall be determined in respect of the aggregate income at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if such aggregate income were the total income;

(ii) the net agricultural income shall be increased,–

(A) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, by a sum of eighteen thousand rupees; and

(B) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, by a sum of twelve thousand rupees,

and the amount of income-tax shall be determined in respect of the net agricultural income as so increased at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if the net agricultural income as so increased were the total income;

(iii) the amount of income-tax determined in accordance with sub-clause *(i)* shall be reduced by the amount of income-tax determined in accordance with sub-clause *(ii)* and the sum so arrived at shall be the income-tax in respect of the total income:

Provided that the amount of income-tax so arrived at shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding fifty thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax and the sum so arrived at shall be the income-tax in respect of the total income.

(3) In cases to which the provisions of Chapter XII or Chapter XII-A or sub-section *(1A)* of section 161 or section 164 or section 164A or section 167A of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (hereinafter referred to as the Income-tax Act) apply, the tax chargeable shall be determined as provided in that Chapter or that section, and with reference to the rates imposed by sub-section *(1)* or the rates as specified in that Chapter or section, as the case may be: 43 of 19

Provided that in respect of any income chargeable to tax under section 115B or section 115BB of the Income-tax Act, the income-tax computed under section 115B or section 115BB shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax.

(4) In cases in which tax has to be deducted under sections 193, 194, 194A, 194B, 194BB, 194D and 195 of the Income-tax Act at the rates in force, the deduction shall be made at the rates specified in Part II of the First Schedule and shall be increased,—

(a) in the cases to which the provisions of sub-item (*a*) of item 1 of that Part apply, by a surcharge for purposes of the Union; and

(b) in the cases to which the provisions of sub-item (*a*) of item 2 of that Part apply, by a surcharge,

calculated in each case in the manner provided therein.

(5) In cases in which tax has to be deducted under section 194C of the Income-tax Act, the deduction shall be made at the rates specified in that section and shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such deduction.

(6) In cases in which tax has to be collected under section 206C of the Income-tax Act, the collection shall be made at the rate specified in that section and shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such collection.

(7) Subject to the provisions of sub-section *(8)*, in cases in which income-tax has to be calculated under the first proviso to sub-section *(5)* of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or charged under sub-section *(4)* of section 172 or sub-section *(2)* of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section *(2)* of section 176 of the said Act or deducted under section 192 of the said Act from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or deducted under sub-section *(1)* of section 194E of the said Act from any payment referred to in the said sub-section *(1)* or in which the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act has to be computed, at the rate or rates in force, such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" shall be so calculated, charged, deducted or computed at the rate or rates specified in Part III of the First Schedule and shall be increased,—

(a) in the cases to which Paragraphs A, B and C of that Part apply, by a surcharge for purposes of the Union; and

(b) in the cases to which Paragraph D of that Part applies, by a surcharge,

calculated in each case in the manner provided therein:

Provided that in cases to which the provisions of Chapter XII or Chapter XII-A or sub-section *(1A)* of section 161 or section 164 or section 164A or section 167A or section 167B of the Income-tax Act apply, "advance tax" shall be computed with reference to the rates imposed by this sub-section or the rates as specified in that Chapter or section, as the case may be:

Provided further that in respect of any income chargeable to tax under section 115B of the Income-tax Act, the "advance tax" computed under the first proviso shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such "advance tax".

(8) In the cases to which Sub-Paragraph I or Sub-Paragraph II of Paragraph A of Part III of the First Schedule applies, where the assessee has, in the previous year or, if by virtue of any provision of the Income-tax Act, income-tax is to be charged in respect of the income of a period other than the previous year, in such other period, any net agricultural income exceeding six hundred rupees, in addition to total income and the total income exceeds,–

(i) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, eighteen thousand rupees, and

(ii) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, twelve thousand rupees,

then, in calculating income-tax under the first proviso to sub-section *(5)* of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or in charging income-tax under sub-section *(2)* of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section *(2)* of section 176 of the said Act or in computing the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act, at the rate or rates in force,–

(a) the net agricultural income shall be taken into account, in the manner provided in clause *(b)* [that is to say, as if the net agricultural income were comprised in the total income after,–

(i) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, the first eighteen thousand rupees, and

(ii) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, the first twelve thousand rupees,

of the total income but without being liable to tax], only for the purpose of calculating, charging or computing such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" in respect of the total income; and

(b) such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" shall be so calculated, charged or computed as follows:–

(i) the total income and the net agricultural income shall be aggregated and the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" shall be determined in respect of the aggregate income at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if such aggregate income were the total income;

(ii) the net agricultural income shall be increased,—

(A) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, by a sum of eighteen thousand rupees; and

(B) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, by a sum of twelve thousand rupees,

and the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" shall be determined in respect of the net agricultural income as so increased at the rates specified in the said Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, the said Sub-Paragraph II as if the net agricultural income as so increased were the total income;

(iii) the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" determined in accordance with sub-clause *(i)* shall be reduced by the amount of income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" determined in accordance with sub-clause *(ii)* and the sum so arrived at shall be the income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" in respect of the total income:

Provided that the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" so arrived at shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding fifty thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" and the sum so arrived at shall be the income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" in respect of the total income.

(9) For the purposes of this section and the First Schedule,—

(a) "company in which the public are substantially interested" means a company within the meaning of clause *(18)* of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, and includes a subsidiary of such company if the whole of the share capital of such subsidiary company has been held by the parent company or by its nominees throughout the previous year;

(b) "domestic company" means an Indian company, or any other company which, in respect of its income liable to income-tax under the Income-tax Act for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1988, has made the prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment within India of the dividends (including dividends on preference shares) payable out of such income in accordance with the provisions of section 194 of the Act;

(c) "insurance commission" means any remuneration or reward, whether by way of commission or otherwise, for soliciting or procuring insurance business (including business relating to the continuance, renewal or revival of policies of insurance);

(d) "investment company" means a company whose gross total income (as defined in section 80B of the Income-tax Act) consists mainly of income which is chargeable under the heads "Interest on securities", "Income from house property", "Capital gains" and "Income from other sources";

(e) "net agricultural income", in relation to a person, means the total amount of agricultural income, from whatever source derived, of that person computed in accordance with the rules contained in Part IV of the First Schedule;

(f) "tax-free security" means any security of the Central Government issued or declared to be income-tax free, or any security of a State Government issued income-tax free, the income-tax whereon is payable by the State Government;

(g) "trading company" means a company whose business consists mainly in dealing in goods or merchandise manufactured, produced or processed by a person other than that company and whose income attributable to such business included in its gross total income (as defined in section 80B of the Income-tax Act) is not less than fifty-one per cent. of the amount of such gross total income;

(h) all other words and expressions used in this section or in the First Schedule but not defined in this sub-section and defined in the Income-tax Act shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in that Act.

CHAPTER III
DIRECT TAXES
Income-tax

3. In section 2 of the Income-tax Act, after clause *(28A)*, the following clause shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989, namely:– Amendment of section 2.

'(28B) "interest on securities" means —

(i) interest on any security of the Central Government or a State Government;

(ii) interest on debentures or other securities for money issued by or on behalf of a local authority or a company or a corporation established by a Central, State or Provincial Act;'.

4. In section 10 of the Income-tax Act,— Amendment of section 10.

(a) in clause *(6)*, —

(i) for sub-clauses *(ii)* to *(v)*, the following sub-clause shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989, namely:–

"*(ii)* the remuneration received by him as an official, by whatever name called, of an embassy, high commission, legation, commission, consulate or the trade representation of a foreign State, or as a member of the staff of any of these officials, for service in such capacity:

Provided that the remuneration received by him as a trade commissioner or other official representative in India of the Government of a foreign State (not holding office as such in an honorary capacity), or as a member of the staff of any of those officials, shall be exempt only if the remuneration of the corresponding officials or, as the case may be, members of the staff, if any, of the Government resident for similar purposes in the country concerned enjoys a similar exemption in that country:

Provided further that such members of the staff are subjects of the country represented and are not engaged in any business or profession or employment in India otherwise than as members of such staff;";

(ii) in sub-clause *(vii a)*,—

(1) in the opening paragraph, the brackets, words, figures and letters "(commencing from a date after the 31st day of March, 1971)" shall be omitted;

(2) in item *(A)*, for the brackets, letter and words "*(A)* such remuneration due to or received by him", the following shall be substituted, namely:–

"*(I)* where such services commence from a date after the 31st day of March, 1971, but before the 1st day of April, 1988, —

(A) such remuneration due to or received by him ";

(3) in the proviso, for the words "Provided that", the following shall be substituted, namely:–

"*(II)* where such services commence from a date after the 31st day of March, 1988, the tax on his income chargeable under the head "Salaries" paid to the Central Government by the employer (which tax, in the case of an employer, being a company, may be paid notwithstanding anything contained in section 200 of the Companies Act, 1956), the tax so paid by the employer for a period not exceeding forty-eight months commencing from the date of his arrival in India:

1 of 1956.

Provided that where he continues, with the approval of the Central Government, such approval being obtained before the 1st day of October of the relevant assessment year, to

remain in employment in India after the expiry of the period of twenty-four months commencing from the date of his arrival in India:

Provided further that';

(b) in clause *(6A)*, in the *Explanation*, for the words "For the purposes of this clause", the words, brackets, figure and letter "For the purposes of this clause and clause *(6B)*" shall be substituted;

(c) after clause *(6A)*, the following clause shall be inserted, namely:–

"*(6B)* where in the case of a non-resident (not being a company) or of a foreign company deriving income (not being salary, royalty or fees for technical services) from Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement entered into by the Central Government with the Government of a foreign State or an international organisation, the tax on such income is payable by Government or the Indian concern to the Central Government under the terms of that agreement or any other related agreement approved by the Central Government, the tax so paid;";

(d) in clause *(15)*, after sub-clause *(iib)*, the following sub-clause shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989, namely:–

"*(iic)* in the case of an individual or a Hindu undivided family, interest on such Relief Bonds as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf;";

(e) in clause *(20)*, the words ' "Interest on securities", ' shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989;

(f) in clause *(23A)*, the words ' "Interest on securities" or' shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989;

(g) in clause *(23D)* [as inserted by clause *(m)* of section 6 of the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987],— 4 of 1988.

(i) for the words "any income from", the words "any income of" shall be substituted;

(ii) for the words "the income from the Mutual Fund shall be distributed to the unit holders", the words "such income shall be distributed to the holders of its units" shall be substituted;

(h) in clause *(24)*, the words ' "Interest on securities", ' shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989;

(i) after clause *(30)*, the following clause shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989, namely :–

"*(31)* in the case of an assessee who carries on the business of growing and manufacturing rubber, coffee, cardamom or such other commodity in India, as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf, the amount of any subsidy received from or through the concerned Board under any such scheme for replantation or replacement of rubber plants, coffee plants, cardamom plants or plants for the growing of such other commodity or for rejuvenation or consolidation of areas used for cultivation of rubber, coffee, cardamom or such other commodity as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify :

Provided that the assessee furnishes to the Assessing Officer, along with his return of income for the assessment year concerned or within such further time as the Assessing Officer may allow, a certificate from the concerned Board, as to the amount of such subsidy paid to the assessee during the previous year.

Explanation.— In this clause, "concerned Board" means —

24 of 1947. *(i)* in relation to rubber, the Rubber Board constituted under section 4 of the Rubber Act, 1947,

7 of 1942. *(ii)* in relation to coffee, the Coffee Board constituted under section 4 of the Coffee Act, 1942,

10 of 1986. *(iii)* in relation to cardamom, the Spices Board constituted under section 3 of the Spices Board Act, 1986,

(iv) in relation to any other commodity specified under this clause, any Board or other authority established under any law for the time being in force which the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf.'.

Amendment of section 10A.

5. In section 10A of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989, —

(a) in sub-section *(7)*, for the words, brackets and figures "before the expiry of the time allowed under sub-section *(1)* or sub-section *(2)* of section 139, whether fixed originally or on extension, for furnishing the return of income ", the words, brackets and figures "before the due date for furnishing the return of income under sub-section *(1)* of section 139" shall be substituted;

4 of 1988. *(b)* in sub-section *(8)* [as inserted by section 126 of the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987],—

(i) for the words "in this section", the words, brackets and figure "in sub-section *(5)*" shall be substituted;

(ii) for the words "purposes of this section", the words "purposes of that sub-section" shall be substituted.

Insertion of new section 10B.

6. After section 10A of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989, namely:–

Special provision in respect of newly established hundred per cent. export-oriented undertakings.

'10B. *(1)* Subject to the provisions of this section, any profits and gains derived by an assessee from a hundred per cent. export-oriented undertaking (hereafter in this section referred to as the undertaking) to which this section applies shall not be included in the total income of the assessee.

(2) This section applies to any undertaking which fulfils all the following conditions, namely:–

(i) it manufactures or produces any article or thing;

(ii) it is not formed by the splitting up, or the reconstruction, of a business already in existence:

Provided that this condition shall not apply in respect of any undertaking which is formed as a result of the re-establishment, reconstruction or revival by the assessee of the business of any such industrial undertaking as is referred to in section 33B, in the circumstances and within the period specified in that section;

(iii) it is not formed by the transfer to a new business of machinery or plant previously used for any purpose.

Explanation.— The provisions of *Explanation 1* and *Explanation 2* to sub-section *(2)* of section 80-I shall apply for the purposes of clause *(iii)* of this sub-section as they apply for the purposes of clause *(ii)* of that sub-section.

(3) The profits and gains referred to in sub-section *(1)* shall not be included in the total income of the assessee in respect of any five consecutive assessment years, falling within a period of eight years beginning with the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which the undertaking begins to manufacture or produce articles or things, specified by the assessee in his option:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall be construed to extend the aforesaid five assessment years to cover any period after the expiry of the said period of eight years.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other provision of this Act, in computing the total income of the assessee of the previous year relevant to the assessment year immediately succeeding the last of the relevant assessment years, or of any previous year relevant to any subsequent assessment year, —

(i) section 32, section 32A, section 33 and clause *(ix)* of sub-section *(1)* of section 36 shall apply as if every allowance or deduction referred to therein and relating to or allowable for any of the relevant assessment years, in relation to any building, machinery, plant or furniture used for the purposes of the business of the undertaking in the previous year relevant to such assessment year or any expenditure incurred for the purposes of such business in such previous year had been given full effect to for that assessment year itself and accordingly sub-section *(2)* of section 32, clause *(ii)* of sub-section *(3)* of section 32A, clause *(ii)* of sub-section *(2)* of section 33 or the second proviso to clause *(ix)* of sub-section *(1)* of section 36, as the case may be, shall not apply in relation to any such allowance or deduction;

(ii) no loss referred to in sub-section *(1)* of section 72 or sub-section *(1)* or sub-section *(3)* of section 74, in so far as such loss relates to the business of the undertaking, shall be carried forward or set off where such loss relates to any of the relevant assessment years;

(iii) no deduction shall be allowed under section 80HH or section 80HHA or section 80-I in relation to the profits and gains of the undertaking; and

(iv) in computing the depreciation allowance under section 32, the written down value of any asset used for the purposes of the business of the undertaking shall be computed as if the assessee had claimed and been actually allowed the deduction in respect of depreciation for each of the relevant assessment years.

(5) Where the undertaking has begun to manufacture or produce articles or things in any previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing before the 1st day of April, 1989, the assessee may, at his option, before the due date for furnishing the return of his income under sub-section *(1)* of section 139 for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1989, furnish to the Assessing Officer a declaration in writing that the provisions of sub-section *(1)* may be made applicable to him for each of the relevant assessment years as reduced by the number of assessment years which expired before the 1st day of April, 1989, and if he does so, then, the provisions of sub-section *(1)* shall apply to him for each of such relevant assessment years and the provisions of sub-section *(4)* shall also apply in computing the total income of the assessee for the assessment year immediately succeeding the last of the relevant assessment years and any subsequent assessment year.

(6) The provisions of sub-section *(8)* and sub-section *(9)* of section 80-I shall, so far as may be, apply in relation to the undertaking referred to in this section as they apply for the purposes of the industrial undertaking referred to in section 80-I.

(7) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions of this section, where the assessee, before the due date for furnishing the return of his income under sub-section *(1)* of section 139, furnishes to the Assessing Officer a declaration in writing that the provisions of this section may not be made applicable to him, the provisions of this section shall not apply to him for any of the relevant assessment years.

Explanation.– For the purposes of this section,—

(i) "hundred per cent. export-oriented undertaking" means an undertaking which has been approved as a hundred per cent. export-oriented undertaking by the Board appointed in this behalf by the Central Government in exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, and the rules made under that Act; 65 of 1951.

(ii) "relevant assessment years" means the five consecutive assessment years specified by the assessee at his option under sub-section *(3)*;

(iii) "manufacture" includes any—

(a) process, or

(b) assembling, or

(c) recording of programmes on any disc, tape, perforated media or other information storage device.'.

Amendment of section 13A.

7. In section 13A of the Income-tax Act, the words ' "Interest on securities",' shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989.

Amendment of section 14.

8. In section 14 of the Income-tax Act, the letter and words "B.–Interest on securities." shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989.

Amendment of section 16.

9. In section 16 of the Income-tax Act, in clause *(i)*, for the portion beginning with the words "a sum equal to" and ending with the words "whichever is less", the following shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989, namely:—

"a sum equal to thirty-three and one-third per cent. of the salary or twelve thousand rupees, whichever is less".

Omission of sections 18 to 21.

10. Sections 18 to 21 of the Income-tax Act and the sub-heading ' *"B.— Interest on securities"* ' above section 18 shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989.

Amendment of section 40.

11. In section 40 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989,—

(i) in clause *(a)*, for sub-clause *(i)*, the following sub-clause shall be substituted, namely:—

'*(i)* any interest (not being interest on a loan issued for public subscription before the 1st day of April, 1938), royalty, fees for technical services or other sum chargeable under this Act, which is payable outside India, on which tax has not been paid or deducted under Chapter XVII-B:

Provided that where in respect of any such sum, tax has been paid or deducted under Chapter XVII-B in any subsequent year, such sum shall be allowed as a deduction in computing the income of the previous year in which such tax has been paid or deducted.

Explanation.— For the purposes of this sub-clause,—

(A) "royalty" shall have the same meaning as in *Explanation 2* to clause *(vi)* of sub-section *(1)* of section 9;

(B) "fees for technical services" shall have the same meaning as in *Explanation 2* to clause *(vii)* of sub-section *(1)* of section 9;';

(ii) clause *(d)* shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 43B.

4 of 1988.

12. In section 43B of the Income-tax Act [as amended by section 15 of the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987], with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989,—

(i) for clause *(a)*, the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

'*(a)* any sum payable by the assessee by way of tax, duty, cess or fee, by whatever name called, under any law for the time being in force, or';

(ii) in clause *(c)*, the word "or" shall be inserted at the end;

(iii) after clause *(c)*, the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

'*(d)* any sum payable by the assessee as interest on any loan or borrowing from any public financial institution, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the agreement governing such loan or borrowing,';

(iv) in the first proviso, after the word, brackets and letter "clause *(c)*", the words, brackets and letter "or clause *(d)*" shall be inserted;

(v) after *Explanation 2*, the following *Explanation* shall be inserted, namely:—

'*Explanation 3.*— For the purposes of this section, the expression "public financial institution" shall have the meaning assigned to it in section 4A of the Companies Act, 1956.'. 1 of 1956.

Insertion of new section 43C.

13. After section 43B of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Special provision for computation of cost of acquisition of certain assets.

'43C. *(1)* Where an asset which becomes the property of an amalgamated company under a scheme of amalgamation, is sold after the 29th day of February, 1988, by the amalgamated company as stock-in-trade of the business carried on by it, the cost of acquisition of the said asset to the amalgamated company shall be the cost of acquisition of the said asset to the amalgamating company, as increased by the cost, if any, of any improvement made thereto, and the expenditure, if any, incurred, wholly and exclusively in connection with such transfer by the amalgamating company.

(2) Where an asset which becomes the property of the assessee on the total or partial partition of a Hindu undivided family or under a gift or will or an irrevocable trust, is sold after the 29th day of February, 1988, by the assessee as stock-in-trade of the business carried on by him, the cost of acquisition of the said asset to the assessee shall be the cost of acquisition of the said asset to the transferor or the donor, as the case may be, as increased by the cost, if any, of any improvement made thereto, and the expenditure, if any, incurred, wholly and exclusively in connection with such transfer (by way of effecting the partition, acceptance of the gift, obtaining probate in respect of the will or the creation of the trust), including the payment of gift-tax, if any, incurred by the transferor or the donor, as the case may be.'.

Amendment of section 44AB.

14. In section 44AB of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989,—

(a) in clauses *(a)* and *(b)*, the words, figures and letters "or years relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1985, or any subsequent assessment year" shall be omitted;

(b) for the words "such previous year or years", the words "such previous year" shall be substituted;

(c) in the *Explanation*, for clause *(ii)*, the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

'*(ii)* "specified date", in relation to the accounts of the previous year relevant to an assessment year means,—

(a) where the assessee is a company, the 31st day of December of the assessment year;

(b) in any other case, the 31st day of October of the assessment year.'.

Insertion of new section 44AC.

15. After section 44AB of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989, namely:—

Special provision for computing profits and gains from the business of trading in certain goods.

'44AC. *(1)* Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in sections 28 to 43B, in the case of an assessee, being a person (hereafter in this section referred to as the buyer) obtaining in any sale by way of auction, tender or any other mode, conducted by any other person or his agent (hereafter in this section referred to as the seller),—

(a) the right to receive any goods in the nature of alcoholic liquor for human consumption (other than Indian-made foreign liquor); or

(b) any forest produce, scrap or waste, whether industrial or non-industrial, or such other goods as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf,

a sum equal to sixty per cent. of the amount paid or payable by the buyer in respect of such sale shall be deemed to be the profits and gains of the buyer from the business of trading in such goods chargeable to tax under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession":

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall apply to any class of sales which the Central Government may, having regard to the smallness of the amount involved in such sales, the nature of the goods or other factors, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify.

(2) For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that the provisions of sub-section (1) shall not apply to a buyer in the further sale of any goods obtained under or in pursuance of the sale under sub-section (1).

Explanation.— For the purposes of this section, "seller" means the Central Government, a State Government or any local authority or corporation or authority established by or under a Central, State or Provincial Act, or any company.'.

Amendment of section 44BB.

16. In section 44BB of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (1), in the opening paragraph, for the words "in the case of an assessee", the words "in the case of an assessee, being a non-resident," shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1983.

Amendment of section 47.

17. In section 47 of the Income-tax Act, after clause (v), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided that nothing contained in clause (iv) or clause (v) shall apply to the transfer of a capital asset made after the 29th day of February, 1988, as stock-in-trade.".

Amendment of section 56.

18. In section 56 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (2), after clause (ic) (as inserted by section 26 of the Finance Act, 1987), the following clause shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989, namely:— 11 of 1987.

'(id) income by way of interest on securities, if the income is not chargeable to income-tax under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession";'.

Amendment of section 57.

19. In section 57 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989,—

(a) in clause (i), —

(1) after the word "dividends", the words "or interest on securities" shall be inserted;

(2) after the words "such dividend", the words "or interest" shall be inserted;

(b) the *Explanation* shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 58.

20. In section 58 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (1), with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989,—

(a) in clause (a), in sub-clause (ii), the words and figures "and in respect of which there is no person in India who may be treated as an agent under section 163" shall be omitted;

(b) clause (b) shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 79.

21. In section 79 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989,—

(a) in clause (a), the word "or" occurring at the end shall be omitted;

(b) clause (b) shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 80CC.

22. In section 80CC of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section *(1)*, after the words "eligible issue of capital,", the words, brackets, figures and letter "or units of any Mutual Fund specified under clause *(23 D)* of section 10 if such Fund subscribes only to eligible issue of capital," shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989.

Substitution of new section for section 80CCA.

23. For section 80CCA of the Income-tax Act (as inserted by section 34 of the Finance Act, 1987), the following section shall be substituted, namely:— 11 of 1987.

Deduction in respect of deposits under National Savings Scheme or payment to a deferred annuity plan.

'80CCA. *(1)* Where an assessee, being—

(a) an individual, or

(b) a Hindu undivided family, or

(c) an association of persons or a body of individuals consisting, in either case, only of husband and wife governed by the system of community of property in force in the State of Goa and the Union territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu,

has in the previous year—

(i) deposited any amount in accordance with such scheme as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf (hereafter in this section referred to as the National Savings Scheme); or

(ii) paid any amount to effect or to keep in force a contract for such deferred annuity plan of the Life Insurance Corporation as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify,

out of his income chargeable to tax, he shall, in accordance with, and subject to, the provisions of this section, be allowed a deduction in the computation of his total income of the whole of the amount deposited or paid (excluding interest or bonus accrued or credited to the assessee's account, if any) as does not exceed the amount of twenty thousand rupees in the previous year:

Provided that in relation to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1989 and subsequent assessment years, this sub-section shall have effect as if for the words "twenty thousand rupees", the words "thirty thousand rupees" had been substituted.

(2) Where any amount—

(a) standing to the credit of the assessee under the National Savings Scheme in respect of which a deduction has been allowed uner sub-section *(1)* together with the interest accrued on such amount is withdrawn in whole or part in any previous year, or

(b) is received on account of the surrender of the policy or as annuity or bonus in accordance with the deferred annuity plan of the Life Insurance Corporation in any previous year,

an amount equal to the whole of the amount referred to in clause *(a)* or clause *(b)* shall be deemed to be the income of the assessee of that previous year in which such withdrawal is made or, as the case may be, amount is received, and shall, accordingly, be chargeable to tax as the income of that previous year.

Explanation I. —For the removal of doubts, it is hereby-declared that interest on the deposits made under the National Savings Scheme shall not be chargeable to tax except in the manner and to the extent specified in sub-section *(2)*.

Explanation II.— For the purposes of this section, "Life Insurance Corporation" shall have the same meaning as in clause *(a)* of sub-section *(8)* of section 80C.'.

24. In section 80HHC of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989,— Amendment of section 80HH C.

(a) for sub-section *(1)*, the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely:—

"*(1)* Where an assessee, being an Indian company or a person (other than a company) resident in India, is engaged in the business of export out of India of any goods or merchandise to which this section applies, there shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, be allowed, in computing the total income of the assessee, a deduction of the whole of the income derived by the assessee from the export of such goods or merchandise:

Provided that if the assessee, being a holder of an Export House Certificate or a Trading House Certificate, (hereafter in this section referred to as an Export House or a Trading House, as the case may be,) issues a certificate referred to in clause *(b)* of sub-section *(4A)*, that in respect of the amount of the export turnover specified therein, the deduction under this sub-section is to be allowed to a supporting manufacturer, then the amount of deduction in the case of the assessee shall be reduced by such amount which bears to the total profits of the export business of the assessee the same proportion as the amount of export turnover specified in the said certificate bears to the total export turnover of the assessee.

(1A) Where the assessee, being a supporting manufacturer, has during the previous year, sold goods or merchandise to any Export House or Tading House in respect of which the Export House or Trading House has issued a certificate under the proviso to sub-section *(1)*, there shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, be allowed in computing the total income of the assessee, a deduction of the whole of the income derived by the assessee from the sale of goods or merchandise to the Export House or Trading House in respect of which the certificate has been issued by the Export House or Trading House.";

(b) after sub-section *(3)*, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

'*(3A)* For the purposes of sub-section *(1A)*, profits derived by a supporting manufacturer from the sale of goods or merchandise shall be,—

(a) in a case where the business carried on by the supporting manufacturer consists exclusively of sale of goods or merchandise to one or more Export Houses or Trading Houses, the profits of the business as computed under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession";

(b) in a case where the business carried on by the supporting manufacturer does not consist exclusively of sale of goods or merchandise to one or more Export Houses or Trading Houses, the amount which bears to the profits of the business (as computed under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession") the same proportion as the turnover in respect of sale to the respective Export House or Trading House bears to the total turnover of the business carried on by the assessee.';

(c) after sub-section *(4)*, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"*(4A)* The deduction under sub-section *(1A)* shall not be admissible unless the supporting manufacturer furnishes in the prescribed form along with his return of income,—

(a) the report of an accountant, as defined in the *Explanation* below sub-section *(2)* of section 288, certifying that the deduction has been correctly claimed on the basis of the income of the suporting manufacturer in respect of his sale of goods or merchandise to the Export House or Trading House; and

(b) a certificate from the Export House or Trading House containing such particulars as may be prescribed and verified in the manner prescribed that in respect of the export turnover mentioned in the certificate, the Export House or Trading House has not claimed the deduction under this section:

Provided that the certificate specified in clause *(b)* shall be duly certified by the auditor auditing the accounts of the Export House or Trading House under the provisions of this Act or under any other law.";

(d) in the *Explanation*, after clause *(c)*, the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

'*(d)* "Export House Certificate" or "Trading House Certificate" means a valid Export House Certificate or Trading House Certificate, as the case may be, issued by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Government of India;

(e) "supporting manufacturer" means a person being an Indian company or a person (other than a company) resident in India, manufacturing goods or merchandise and selling such goods or merchandise to an Export House or a Trading House for the purposes of export.'.

Amendment of section 80L.

25. In section 80L of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section *(1)*, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989,—

(a) after clause *(iii)*, the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"*(iiia)* interest on deposits under the Post Office (Monthly Income Account) Rules, 1987;";

(b) in clause *(vii)*, —

(i) in the opening paragraph, the words "or with a public company formed and registered in India with the main object of carrying on the business of providing long-term finance for construction or purchase of houses in India for residential purposes" shall be omitted;

(ii) in the proviso, the words "or, as the case may be, the company" shall be omitted;

(c) after clause *(ix)*, the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

'*(x)* interest on deposits with, or dividend received from, any public company formed and registered in India with the main object of carrying on the business of providing long-term finance for construction or purchase of houses in India for residential purposes:

Provided that the company is for the time being approved by the Central Government for the purpose of clause *(viii)* of sub-section *(1)* of section 36,";

(d) for the first and second provisos, the following provisos shall be substituted, namely:—

"Provided that where the gross total income of the assessee includes any income by way of interest on any deposits referred to in clause *(iia)*, or income in respect of units referred to in clause *(v)* or clause *(va)*, or income by way of interest or dividend referred to in clause *(x)*, there shall be allowed in computing the total income of the assessee, a further deduction of an amount equal to so much of such income as has not been allowed by way of deduction under the foregoing provisions of this sub-section; so, however, that the amount of such further deduction shall not exceed three thousand rupees:

Provided further that where any income by way of interest on any deposits referred to in clause *(iia)* or any dividends referred to in clause *(iv)* remains unallowed after the deduction under the foregoing provisions of this section, there shall be allowed in computing the total income of the assessee, an additional deduction of an amount equal to so much of such income as has remained unallowed; so, however, that the amount of such additional deduction shall not exceed three thousand rupees.".

Amendment of section 80-O.

26. In section 80-O of the Income-tax Act (as amended by section 36 of the Finance Act, 1987),— 11 of 1987

(a) in the opening paragraph,—

(i) for the words "under an agreement approved by the Board in this behalf", the words

"under an agreement approved in this behalf by the Chief Commissioner or the Director General" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989;

(ii) for the portion beginning with the words "and such income is received in convertible foreign exchange" and ending with the words "in computing the total income of the assessee", the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"and such income is received in convertible foreign exchange in India, or having been received in convertible foreign exchange outside India, or having been converted into convertible foreign exchange outside India, is brought into India, by or on behalf of the assessee in accordance with any law for the time being in force for regulating payments and dealings in foreign exchange, there shall be allowed, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, a deduction of an amount equal to fifty per cent. of the income so received in, or brought into, India, in computing the total income of the assessee";

(b) for the first and second provisos, the following provisos shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989, namely:—

"Provided that the application for the approval of the agreement referred to in this section is made to the Chief Commissioner or, as the case may be, the Director General in the prescribed form and verified in the prescribed manner before the 1st day of October of the assessment year in relation to which the approval is first sought:

Provided further that the approval of the Chief Commissioner or, as the case may be, the Director General shall not be necessary in the case of any such agreement which has been approved for the purposes of the deduction under this section by the Central Government before the 1st day of April, 1972, or by the Board before the 1st day of April, 1989, and every application for such approval of any such agreement pending with the Board immediately before the 1st day of April, 1989 shall stand transferred to the Chief Commissioner or the Director General for disposal:".

Amendment of section 80P.

27. In section 80P of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section *(2)*, in clause *(f)*, the words and figures "chargeable under section 18" shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989.

Omission of section 86A.

28. Section 86A of the Income-tax Act shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989.

Amendment of section 89.

29. In section 89 of the Income-tax Act, sub-section *(2)* shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989.

Omission of section 112A.

30. Section 112A of the Income-tax Act shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989.

Amendment of section 115B.

31. Section 115B of the Income-tax Act shall be renumbered as sub-section *(1)* thereof, and after sub-section *(1)* as so renumbered, the following sub-section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989, namely:—

"*(2)* Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section *(1)* or in any other law for the time being in force or any instrument having the force of law, the assessee shall, in addition to the payment of income-tax computed under sub-section *(1)*, deposit, during the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1989, an amount equal to thirty-three and one-third per cent. of the amount of income-tax computed under clause *(i)* of sub-section *(1)*, in such social security fund (hereafter in this sub-section referred to as the security fund), as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf:

Provided that where the assessee makes during the said previous year any deposit of an amount of not less than two and one-half per cent. of the profits and gains of the life insurance business in the security fund, the amount of income-tax payable by the assessee under the said clause *(i)* shall be reduced by an amount equal to two and one-half per cent. of such profits and gains and, accordingly, the deposit of thirty-three and one-third per cent. required to be made under this sub-section shall be calculated on the income-tax as so reduced.".

Amendment of section 115F.

32. In section 115F of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section *(1)*, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989,—

(a) in the opening portion,—

(i) the words "or deposited" shall be omitted;

(ii) the words, brackets, figure and letter "or in an account referred to in clause (4A)," shall be omitted;

(iii) the words "or such deposit in the account aforesaid" shall be omitted;

(b) in the *Explanation*, in clause (i), the words, brackets, figures and letter "referred to in clause (4A) of section 10 or" shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 131.

33. In section 131 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1988,—

(a) in sub-section (1A), for the words "If the Assistant Director of Inspection", the words, brackets and figures "If the Director General or Director or Deputy Director or Assistant Director, or the authorised officer referred to in sub-section (1) of section 132 before he takes action under clauses (i) to (v) of that sub-section," shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-section (3), in the proviso, in clause (b) [as amended by section 2 of the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987], for the words "the Chief Commissioner or Commissioner therefor", the words "the Chief Commissioner or Director General or Commissioner or Director therefor, as the case may be" shall be substituted. 4 of 1988.

Amendment of section 132.

34. In section 132 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989,—

(a) in sub-section (1), after the proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided further that where it is not possible or practicable to take physical possession of any valuable article or thing and remove it to a safe place due to its volume, weight or other physical characteristics or due to its being of a dangerous nature, the authorised officer may serve an order on the owner or the person who is in immediate possession or control thereof that he shall not remove, part with or otherwise deal with it, except with the previous permission of such authorised officer and such action of the authorised officer shall be deemed to be seizure of such valuable article or thing under clause (iii).";

(b) in sub-section (3), after the words "other valuable article or thing,", the words, brackets and figure "for reasons other than those mentioned in the second proviso to sub-section (1)," shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 139.

35. In section 139 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989,—

(a) in sub-section (6A), after the words "require him to furnish", the words, figures and letters "the report of any audit obtained under section 44AB, the" shall be inserted;

(b) in the *Explanation* below sub-section (9), after clause (b), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

'(bb) the return is accompanied by the report of the audit obtained under section 44AB;'.

Omission of section 181.

36. Section 181 of the Income-tax Act and the sub-heading "*O.–Liability of State Governments*" above that section shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989.

Amendment of section 193.

37. In section 193 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989,—

(a) in the opening paragraph, for the words 'chargeable under the head "Interest on securities"', the words "by way of interest on securities" shall be substituted;

(b) in the proviso, clause (ii) shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 194C.

38. In section 194C of the Income-tax Act, after sub-section (2), the following *Explanation* shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1988, namely:—

'*Explanation.*— For the purposes of this section, where any sum referred to in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) is credited to any account, whether called "Suspense account" or by any other name, in the books of account of the person liable to pay such income, such crediting

shall be deemed to be credit of such income to the account of the payee and the provisions of this section shall apply accordingly.'.

Amendment of section 195.

39. In section 195 of the Income-tax Act, in the sub-section *(2)*, for the words "in the prescribed manner", the words "by general or special order" shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of March, 1988.

Insertion of new section 206C.

40. After section 206B of the Income-tax Act, the following sub-heading and section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1988, namely:—

"BB.—Collection at source

Profits and gains from the business of trading in alcoholic liquor, forest produce, scrap, etc.

206C. *(1)* Every person, being a seller referred to in section 44AC, shall, at the time of debiting of the amount payable by the buyer referred to in that section to the account of the buyer or at the time of receipt of such amount from the said buyer in cash or by the issue of a cheque or draft or by any other mode, whichever is earlier, collect from the buyer, a sum equal to twenty per cent. of such amount as income-tax on income comprised therein.

(2) The power to recover tax by collection under sub-section *(1)* shall be without prejudice to any other mode of recovery.

(3) Any person collecting any amount under sub-section *(1)* shall pay within seven days the amount so collected to the credit of the Central Government or as the Board directs.

(4) Any amount collected in accordance with the provisions of this section and paid under sub-section *(3)* shall be deemed as payment of tax on behalf of the person from whom the amount has been collected and credit shall be given to him for the amount so collected on the production of the certificate furnished under sub-section *(5)* in the assessment made under this Act for the assessment year for which such income is assessable.

(5) Every person collecting tax in accordance with the provisions of this section shall within ten days from the date of debit or receipt of the amount furnish to the buyer to whose account such amount is debited or from whom such payment is received, a certificate to the effect that tax has been collected, and specifying the sum so collected, the rate at which the tax has been collected and such other particulars as may be prescribed.

(6) Any person responsible for collecting the tax who fails to collect the tax in accordance with the provisions of this section, shall, notwithstanding such failure, be liable to pay the tax to the credit of the Central Government in accordance with the provisions of sub-section *(3)* .

(7) Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section *(6)*, if the seller does not collect the tax or after collecting the tax fails to pay it as required under this section, he shall be liable to pay simple interest at the rate of two per cent. per month or part thereof on the amount of such tax from the date on which such tax was collectable to the date on which the tax was actually paid.

(8) Where the tax has not been paid as aforesaid, after it is collected, the amount of the tax together with the amount of simple interest thereon referred to in sub-section *(7)* shall be a charge upon all the assets of the seller.".

Amendment of section 230A.

41. In section 230A of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section *(1)*, for the words "fifty thousand rupees", the words "two lakh rupees" shall be substituted.

Insertion of new section 245DD.

42. After section 245D of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Power of Settlement Commission to order provisional attachment to protect revenue.

"245DD. *(1)* Where, during the pendency of any proceeding before it, the Settlement Commission is of the opinion that for the purpose of protecting the interests of the revenue it is necessary so to do, it may, by order, attach provisionally any property belonging to the applicant in the manner provided in the Second Schedule:

Provided that where a provisional attachment made under section 281B is pending immediately before an application is made under section 245C, an order under this sub-section shall continue such provisional attachment up to the period up to which an order made under section 281B would have continued if such application had not been made:

Provided further that where the Settlement Commission passes an order under this sub-section after the expiry of the period referred to in the preceding proviso, the provisions of sub-section *(2)* shall apply to such order as if the said order had originally been passed by the Settlement Commission.

(2) Every provisional attachment made by the Settlement Commission under sub-section *(1)* shall cease to have effect after the expiry of a period of six months from the date of the order made under sub-section *(1)* :

Provided that the Settlement Commission may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, extend the aforesaid period by such further period or periods as it thinks fit, so, however, that the total period of extension shall not in any case exceed two years.".

Amendment of section 246.

43. In section 246 of the Income-tax Act,—

(a) in sub-section *(1)*, in clause *(o)*, in sub-clause *(iva)*, after the word, figures and letter "section 272B", the words, figures and letters "or section 272BB" shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987;

(b) in sub-section *(2)*, in clause *(a)*, the words, figures and letters "or an order under section 104, as it stood immediately before the 1st day of April, 1988, in respect of any assessment for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1987 or any earlier assessment years, made against the assessee, being a company" shall be inserted at the end.

Amendment of section 263.

44. In section 263 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section *(1)*, for the *Explanation*, the following *Explanation* shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1988, namely:—

'*Explanation.*— For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that, for the purposes of this sub-section, —

(a) an order passed by the Assessing Officer shall include —

(i) an order of assessment made by the Assistant Commissioner or the Income-tax Officer on the basis of the directions issued by the Deputy Commissioner under section 144A;

(ii) an order made by the Deputy Commissioner in exercise of the powers or in the performance of the functions of an Assessing Officer conferred on, or assigned to, him under the orders or directions issued by the Board or by the Chief Commissioner or Director General or Commissioner authorised by the Board in this behalf under section 120;

(b) "record" includes all records relating to any proceeding under this Act available at the time of examination by the Commissioner;

(c) where any order referred to in this sub-section and passed by the Assessing Officer had been the subject matter of any appeal, the powers of the Commissioner under this sub-section shall extend to such matters as had not been considered and decided in such appeal.'.

Amendment of section 271B.

45. In section 271B of the Income-tax Act, after the words, figures and letters "or obtain a report of such audit as required under section 44AB", the words, brackets and figures "or furnish the said report along with the return of his income filed under sub-section *(1)* of section 139, or along with the return of income furnished in response to a notice under clause *(i)* of sub-section *(1)* of section 142" shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989.

Insertion of new section 276BB.

46. After section 276B of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1988, namely:—

Failure to pay the tax collected at source.

"276BB. If a person fails to pay to the credit of the Central Government, the tax collected by him as required under the provisions of section 206C, he shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three months but which may extend to seven years and with fine.".

47. In section 279 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989,— Amendment of section 279.

(a) for sub-section *(1)*, the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely :—

"*(1)* A person shall not be proceeded against for an offence under section 275A, section 276, section 276A, section 276B, section 276BB, section 276C, section 276CC, section 276D, section 277 or section 278 except with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner or Director General or Commissioner :

Provided that no such sanction shall be required if the prosecution is at the instance of the Commissioner (Appeals) or the appropriate authority.

Explanation.— For the purposes of this section, "appropriate authority" shall have the same meaning as in clause *(c)* of section 269UA.';

(b) for sub-section *(2)*, the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely :—

"*(2)* Any offence under this Chapter may, either before or after the institution of proceedings, be compounded by —

(a) the Board or a Chief Commissioner or a Director General authorised by the Board in this behalf, in a case where the prosecution would lie at the instance of the Commissioner (Appeals) or the appropriate authority;

(b) the Chief Commissioner or Director General or Commissioner, in any other case.".

48. Chapter XXIIA of the Income-tax Act shall be omitted. Omission of Chapter XXIIA.

49. In section 281B of the Income-tax Act,— Amendment of section 281B.

(a) in sub-section *(1)*, the following *Explanation* shall be inserted at the end, namely :—

"*Explanation.* — For the purposes of this sub-section, proceedings under sub-section *(5)* of section 132 shall be deemed to be proceedings for the assessment of any income or for the assessment or reassessment of any income which has escaped assessment.";

(b) in sub-section *(2)*, after the first proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely :—

"Provided further that where an application for settlement under section 245C is made, the period commencing from the date on which such application is made and ending with the date on which an order under sub-section *(1)* of section 245D is made shall be excluded from the period specified in the preceding proviso.".

50. Section 285A of the Income-tax Act shall be omitted. Omission of section 285A.

51. In section 293 of the Income-tax Act, for the words "any order made", the words "any proceeding taken or order made" shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of March, 1988. Amendment of section 293.

52. In the First Schedule to the Income-tax Act, in rule 5, clause *(b)* shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989. Amendment of First Schedule.

53. In the Eleventh Schedule to the Income-tax Act, for item 9, the following item shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989, namely :— Amendment of Eleventh Schedule.

"9. Projectors.".

54. The following amendments (being amendments of a consequential nature) shall be made in the Income-tax Act, namely : — Consequential amendments.

(i) in section 2, in clause (24), sub-clause (viii) shall be omitted;

(ii) in section 18, in sub-section (1), in clause (i), the words, figures and letters "not being interest payable under section 280D in respect of any annuity deposit made under Chapter XXIIA" shall be omitted;

(iii) in section 33, in sub-section (2) and the *Explanation* thereunder, the words, figures and letter "or section 280-O" shall be omitted;

(iv) in section 33A, in sub-section (2) and the *Explanation* thereunder, the words, figures and letter "or section 280-O" shall be omitted;

(v) in section 80B, in clause (5), the words, figures and letter "or under section 280-O" shall be omitted;

(vi) in section 80J, in sub-section (3), the words, figures and letter "or section 280-O" shall be omitted;

(vii) in section 80L, in sub-section (1), in clause (i), the brackets, words, figures and letters "(not being interest payable under section 280D in respect of any annuity deposit made under Chapter XXIIA)" shall be omitted;

(viii) in section 253, in sub-section (1), in clause (c), the words, figures and letter "or under section 285A" shall be omitted.

Wealth-tax

Amendment of section 5.

55. In section 5 of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 (hereinafter referred to as the Wealth-tax Act),— 27 of 1957.

(a) in sub-section (1),—

(i) after clause (xvie) and the *Explanation* thereto, the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

"(xvif) in the case of an individual or a Hindu undivided family, such Relief Bonds as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf;";

(ii) for clause (xxxa), the following clause shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989, namely :—

"(xxxa) the value of one or more dwelling units (each having a plinth area of eighty square metres or less) belonging to the assessee and used solely for the purpose of residence of persons employed by the assessee in any plantation or industrial undertaking belonging to the assessee;";

(b) in sub-section (1A), after the brackets and figures "(xvi),", the brackets, figures and letter "(xvie)," shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989;

(c) in sub-section (3),—

(i) in the opening portion, after the brackets, figures and letter "(xvie),", the brackets, figures and letter "(xvif)," shall be inserted;

(ii) in clause (aa),—

(1) after the word, brackets, figures and letter "clause (xvie),", the words, brackets, figures and letter "or Relief Bonds referred to in clause (xvif)," shall be inserted;

(2) after the words "Bonds or debentures", the words" or Relief Bonds" shall be inserted.

56. After section 22D of the Wealth-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely :— Insertion of new section 22DD.

"22DD. *(1)* Where, during the pendency of any proceeding before it, the Settlement Commission is of the opinion that for the purpose of protecting the interests of the revenue it is necessary so to do, it may, by order, attach provisionally any property belonging to the applicant in the manner provided in the Second Schedule to the Income-tax Act as made applicable to this Act by section 32: Power of Settlement Commission to order provisional attachment to protect revenue.

Provided that where a provisional attachment made under section 34C is pending immediately before an application is made under section 22C, an order under this sub-section shall continue such provisional attachment up to the period up to which an order made under section 34C would have continued if such application had not been made:

Provided further that where the Settlement Commission passes an order under this sub-section after the expiry of the period referred to in the preceding proviso, the provisions of sub-section *(2)* shall apply to such order as if the said order had originally been passed by the Settlement Commission.

(2) Every provisional attacnment made by the Settlement Commission under sub-section *(1)* shall cease to have effect after the expiry of a period of six months from the date of the order made under sub-section *(1)* :

Provided that the Settlement Commission may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, extend the aforesaid period by such further period or periods as it thinks fit, so, however, that the total period of extension shall not in any case exceed two years.".

57. In section 25 of the Wealth-tax Act, in sub-section *(2)*, for the *Explanation*, the following *Explanation* shall be substituted, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1988, namely :— Amendment of section 25.

'*Explanation.* — For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that, for the purposes of this sub-section,--

(a) an order passed by the Assessing Officer shall include an order made by the Deputy Commissioner in exercise of the powers or in the performance of the functions of an Assessing Officer conferred on or assigned to him under orders or directions issued by the Board or by the Chief Commissioner or Director General or Commissioner authorised by the Board in this behalf under section 120 of the Income-tax Act read with section 8 of this Act;

(b) "record" includes all records relating to any proceeding under this Act available at the time of examination by the Commissioner;

(c) where any order referred to in this sub-section and passed by the Assessing Officer had been the subject matter of any appeal, the powers of the Commissioner under this sub-section shall extend to such matters as had not been considered and decided in such appeal.'.

58. In section 34AB of the Wealth-tax Act, in sub-sections *(1)* and *(2)*, for the word "Board", the words "Chief Commissioner or Director General" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1988. Amendment of section 34AB.

59. In section 34ACC of the Wealth-tax Act, for the words "to the Board", occurring at the end, the words "to the Chief Commissioner or Director General" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1988. Amendment of section 34ACC.

60. In section 34AD of the Wealth-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1988,— Amendment of section 34AD.

(a) in sub-section *(1)*,—

(i) for the word "Board", at both the places where it occurs, the words "Chief Commissioner or Director General" shall be substituted;

(ii) for the words "it is satisfied", the words "he is satisfied" shall be substituted;

(iii) for the words "it thinks fit", the words "he thinks fit" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-section (2), for the word "Board", the words "Chief Commissioner or Director General" shall be substituted;

(c) after sub-section (2), the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely :—

"(3) Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-sections (1) and (2), the Chief Commissioner or Director General shall, once in three years, review the performance of all the registered valuers and may remove the name of any person from the Register of Valuers where he is satisfied, after giving that person a reasonable opportunity of being heard and after such further inquiry, if any, as he thinks fit to make, that his performance is such that his name should not remain on the Register of Valuers.

(4) The Chief Commissioner or Director General may himself conduct the inquiry referred to in sub-section (1) or sub-section (3) or appoint an Inquiry Officer not below the rank of a Commissioner to conduct such inquiry, and for the purposes of such inquiry, the Chief Commissioner or Director General and the Inquiry Officer so appointed shall have the same powers as are vested in a court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 when trying a suit in respect of the following matters, namely:— 5 of 1908.

(a) discovery and inspection;

(b) enforcing the attendance of any person including any officer of a banking company and examining him on oath;

(c) compelling the production of books of account and other documents;

(d) issuing commission.".

Insertion of new section 34AE.

61. In Chapter VIIB of the Wealth-tax Act, after section 34AD, the following section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1988, namely :—

Existing registered valuers to apply afresh.

"34AE. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Chapter, every person whose name is included in the Register of Valuers immediately before the 1st day of June, 1988, shall, if he intends to continue to be registered under this Act, make an application under sub-section (2) of section 34AB within a period of three months from that date, for being registered afresh as a valuer under this Chapter and the provisions of sub-section (3) of that section and the rules made thereunder shall be applicable in respect of the verification of the application, the fees that shall accompany such application and the declaration to be made by the applicant.

(2) The provisions of this Chapter regarding the registration of a person as a valuer and other matters shall, so far as may be, apply to every application made under sub-section (1).

(3) Every application pending before the Board immediately before the 1st day of June, 1988, shall be deemed to be an application received by the Chief Commissioner or Director General under sub-section (1).".

Amendment of section 34C.

62. In section 34C of the Wealth-tax Act.—

(a) in sub-section (1), the following *Explanation* shall be inserted at the end, namely :—

"*Explanation* :— For the purposes of this sub-section, the proceedings under sub-section (5) of section 37A shall be deemed to be proceedings for the assessment of any net wealth or for the assessment or reassessment of any net wealth which has escaped assessment.";

(b) in sub-section (2), after the first proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely :—

"Provided further that where an application for settlement under section 22C is made, the period commencing from the date on which such application is made and ending with the date on which an order under sub-section *(1)* of section 22D is made shall be excluded from the period specified in the preceding proviso.".

63. For section 35-I of the Wealth-tax Act, the following section shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989, namely :— Substitution of new section for section 35-I. Prosecutions to be with the previous sanction of certain wealth-tax authorities and their power to compound offences.

"35-I. *(1)* A person shall not be proceeded against for an offence under this Act except with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner or Director General or Commissioner :

Provided that no such sanction shall be required if the prosecution is at the instance of the Commissioner (Appeals).

(2) Any such offence may, either before or after the institution of proceedings, be compounded by —

(a) the Board or a Chief Commissioner or a Director General authorised by the Board in this behalf, in a case where the prosecution would lie at the instance of the Commissioner (Appeals);

(b) the Chief Commissioner or Director General or Commissioner, in any other case.".

64. In section 37 of the Wealth-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1988, — Amendment of section 37.

(a) after sub-section *(1)*, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely :—

"*(1A)* If the Director General or Director or Deputy Director or Assistant Director, or the authorised officer referred to in sub-section *(1)* of section 37A before he takes action under clauses *(i)* to *(vi)* of that sub-section, has reason to suspect that any net wealth has been concealed, or is likely to be concealed, by any person or class of persons within his jurisdiction, then, for the purposes of making any inquiry or investigation relating thereto, it shall be competent for him to exercise the powers conferred under sub-section *(1)* on the wealth-tax authorities referred to in that sub-section, notwithstanding that no proceedings with respect to such person or class of persons are pending before him or any other wealth-tax authority.";

(b) in sub-section *(3)*, in the proviso, in clause *(b)* [as amended by section 127 of the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987], for the words "the Chief Commissioner or Commissioner therefor", the words "the Chief Commissioner or Director General or Commissioner or Director therefor, as the case may be" shall be substituted. 4 of 1988.

65. In section 43 of the Wealth-tax Act, for the words "any order made", the words "any proceeding taken or order made" shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of March, 1988. Amendment of section 43.

66. In Schedule I to the Wealth-tax Act, in Part I, the following shall be added at the end, namely :— Amendment of Schedule I.

"Surcharge on wealth-tax

The amount of wealth-tax computed in accordance with the provisions of this Part shall, in relation to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1988, be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such wealth-tax.".

Gift-tax

67. In section 5 of the Gift-tax Act, 1958, (hereinafter referred to as the Gift-tax Act), in sub-section *(1)*, after clause *(iiic)*, the following clause shall be inserted, namely :— 18 of 1958. Amendment of section 5.

"*(iiid)* being an individual or a Hindu undivided family, of property in the form of such Relief Bonds, as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in

this behalf subject to a maximum of rupees five lakhs in value in the aggregate in one or more previous years :

Provided that the exemption conferred by this clause shall be available only to a person who has initially subscribed to the said Bonds;".

Amendment of section 24.

68. In section 24 of the Gift-tax Act, in sub-section *(2)*, for the *Explanation*, the following *Explanation* shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1988, namely :—

'*Explanation* :— For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that, for the purposes of this sub-section,-

(a) an order passed by the Assessing Officer shall include an order passed by the Deputy Commissioner in exercise of the powers or in performance of the functions of an Assessing Officer conferred on or assigned to him under orders or directions issued by the Board or by the Chief Commissioner or Director General or Commissioner authorised by the Board in this behalf under section 120 of the Income-tax Act read with section 7 of this Act;

(b) "record" includes all records relating to any proceeding under this Act available at the time of examination by the Commissioner;

(c) where any order referred to in this sub-section and passed by the Assessing Officer had been the subject matter of any appeal, the powers of the Commissioner under this sub-section shall extend to such matters as had not been considered and decided in such appeal.'.

Amendment of section 35.

69. In section 35 of the Gift-tax Act, for sub-sections *(3)* and *(4)*, the following sub-sections shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989, namely :—

"*(3)* A person shall not be proceeded against for an offence under this Act except with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner or Director General or Commissioner :

Provided that no such sanction shall be required if the prosecution is at the instance of the Commissioner (Appeals).

(4) Any such offence may, either before or after the institution of proceedings, be compounded by —

(a) the Board or a Chief Commissioner or a Director General authorised by the Board in this behalf, in a case where the prosecution would lie at the instance of the Commissioner (Appeals);

(b) the Chief Commissioner or Director General or Commissioner, in any other case.".

Amendment of section 36.

70. In section 36 of the Gift-tax Act, after sub-section *(1)*, the following sub-section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1988, namely:—

"*(1A)* If the Director General or Director or Deputy Director or Assistant Director has reason to suspect that any gifts chargeable to tax under this Act have been concealed, or are likely to be concealed, by any person or class of persons within his jurisdiction, then, for the purposes of making any inquiry or investigation relating thereto, it shall be competent for him to exercise the powers conferred under sub-section *(1)* on the gift-tax authorities referred to in that sub-section, notwithstanding that no proceedings with respect to such person or class of persons are pending before him or any other gift-tax authority.".

Amendment of section 42.

71. In section 42 of the Gift-tax Act, for the words "any order made", the words "any proceeding taken or order made" shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of March, 1988.

35 of 1987.

72. In the Expenditure-tax Act, 1987 (hereinafter referred to as the Expenditure-tax Act), save as otherwise expressly provided herein, the references to any authorities specified in column (1) of the Table below shall be substituted by references to the authority or authorities specified in the corresponding entries in column (2) of the said Table and such consequential changes, as the rules of grammar may require, shall also be made. Substitution of new authorities.

TABLE

(1)	(2)
Commissioner	Chief Commissioner or Commissioner
Inspecting Assistant Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner
Income-tax Officer	Assessing Officer:

Provided that nothing contained in this section shall apply to the reference to "Commissioner" occurring in sections 21 and 23.

73. In section 6 of the Expenditure-tax Act,— Amendment of section 6.

(a) for sub-section *(1)*, the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"*(1)* Every Director General of Income-tax, Chief Commissioner of Income-tax, Director of Income-tax, Commissioner of Income-tax, Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals), Deputy Director of Income-tax, Deputy Commissioner of Income-tax, Assistant Director of Income-tax, Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Income-tax Officer, Tax Recovery Officer and Inspector of Income-tax shall have the like powers and perform the like functions under this Act as he has and performs under the Income-tax Act, and for the exercise of his powers and the performance of his functions, his jurisdiction under this Act shall be the same as he has under the Income-tax Act.";

(b) in sub-section *(3)*, for the words "Director of Inspection or by the Commissioner", the words "Director General or Director or by the Chief Commissioner or Commissioner" shall be substituted.

74. In section 13 of the Expenditure-tax Act, in sub-section *(3)*, for the words and figures "the Commissioner, or, as the case may be, the order under section 22 or section 23 is received by the Commissioner", the words and figures "the Commissioner, or the order is received by the Chief Commissioner or Commissioner, as the case may be, under section 22 or section 23" shall be substituted. Amendment of section 13.

75. In section 24 of the Expenditure-tax Act,— Amendment of section 24.

(a) for the figures, brackets, letters and words "2*(43B)* and *(44)*, 118, 125, 125A, 128 to 136 (both inclusive)", the figures, brackets and words "2*(44)*, 118, 120, 129, 131 to 136 (both inclusive)" shall be substituted;

(b) the figures "231," shall be omitted.

CHAPTER IV
INDIRECT TAXES
Customs

76. The Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (hereinafter referred to as the Customs Tariff Act), shall be amended in the manner specified in the Second Schedule. Amendment of Act 51 of 1975.

77. *(1)* In the case of goods mentioned in the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, or in that Schedule, as amended from time to time, there shall be levied and collected as an auxiliary duty of customs an amount equal to fifty per cent. of the value of the goods as determined in accordance with the provisions of section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962 (hereinafter referred to as the Customs Act). Auxilliary duties of customs.

52 of 1962.

(2) Sub-section (1) shall cease to have effect after the 31st day of March, 1989, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such cesser; and section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, shall apply upon such cesser as if the said sub-section had then been repealed by a Central Act. 10 of 1897.

(3) The auxiliary duties of customs referred to in sub-section (1) shall be in addition to any duties of customs chargeable on such goods under the Customs Act, or any other law for the time being in force.

(4) The provisions of the Customs Act and the rules and regulations made thereunder, including those relating to refunds and exemptions from duties, shall, as far as may be, apply in relation to the levy and collection of the auxiliary duties of customs leviable under this section in respect of any goods as they apply in relation to the levy and collection of the duties of customs on such goods under that Act or those rules and regulations, as the case may be.

Amendment of section 27.

78. In section 27 of the Customs Act, after sub-section (4), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:--

"(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law, the provisions of this section shall also apply to a claim for refund of any amount collected as duty of customs made on the ground that the goods in respect of which such amount was collected were not leviable to such duty or were entitled to exemption from duty and no court shall have any jurisdiction in respect of such claim.".

Amendment of section 115.

79. In section 115 of the Customs Act, in sub-section (2), in the opening paragraph, the words "and that each of them had taken all such precautions against such use as are for the time being specified in the rules" shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 156.

80. In section 156 of the Customs Act, in sub-section (2), clause (c) shall be omitted.

Excise

Amendment of Act 5 of 1986.

81. The Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 (hereinafter referred to as the Central Excise Tariff Act), shall be amended in the manner specified in the Third Schedule.

Special duties of excise.

82. (1) In the case of goods chargeable with a duty of excise under the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (hereinafter referred to as the Central Excises Act), as amended from time to time, read with any notification for the time being in force issued by the Central Government in relation to the duty so chargeable (not being a notification providing for any exemption for giving credit with respect to, or reduction of duty of excise under the said Act on such goods equal to, any duty of excise under the said Act, or the additional duty under section 3 of the Customs Tariff Act, already paid on the raw material or component parts used in the production or manufacture of such goods), there shall be levied and collected a special duty of excise equal to five per cent. of the amount so chargeable on such goods. 1 of 1944.

(2) Sub-section (1) shall cease to have effect after the 31st day of March, 1989, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such cesser; and section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, shall apply upon such cesser as if the said sub-section had then been repealed by a Central Act. 10 of 1897.

(3) The special duties of excise referred to in sub-section (1) shall be in addition to any duties of excise chargeable on such goods under the Central Excises Act, or any other law for the time being in force.

(4) The provisions of the Central Excises Act, and the rules made thereunder, including those relating to refunds and exemptions from duties, shall, as far as may be, apply in relation to the levy and collection of the special duties of excise leviable under this section in respect of any goods

as they apply in relation to the levy and collection of the duties of excise on such goods under that Act or those rules, as the case may be.

Amendment of Act 58 of 1957.

83. The Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957 (hereinafter referred to as the Additional Duties of Excise Act), shall be amended in the manner specified in the Fourth Schedule.

Provision as to additional duties of excise on certain varieties of sugar in relation to a certain period and validation.

84. *(1)* The notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No. G.S.R. 97(E), dated the 23rd day of February, 1988, which was issued in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) of rule 8 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, read with sub-section *(3)* of section 3 of the Additional Duties of Excise Act, providing for withdrawal of exemptions from additional duty of excise in relation to certain varieties of sugar (hereafter in this section referred to as sugar), shall be deemed to have, and to have always had, effect on and from the 10th day of September, 1986.

(2) Any action or thing taken or done or purported to have been taken or done on or after the 10th day of September, 1986 and before the 23rd day of February,1988, in relation to sugar under the Additional Duties of Excise Act, shall be deemed to be, and to have always been, for all purposes as validly and effectively taken or done as if the provisions of sub-section *(1)* had been in force at all material times and such action or thing had been taken or done under the Additional Duties of Excise Act read with the notification dated the 23rd day of February, 1988, referred to in sub-section *(1)*, and, accordingly, notwithstanding anything contained in any judgment, decree or order of any court, tribunal or other authority,—

(a) all additional duties of excise levied, assessed or collected or purporting to have been levied, assessed or collected on or after the 10th day of September, 1986 and before the 23rd day of February, 1988, on sugar, shall be deemed to be, and shall be deemed to have always been, as validly levied, assessed or collected as if the provisions of this section had been in force at all material times;

(b) no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained or continued in any court, tribunal or other authority, for the refund of, and no enforcement shall be made by any court, tribunal or other authority, of any decree or order directing the refund of, any such additional duties of excise which have been collected and which would have been validly collected if the provisions of this section had been in force at all material times;

(c) recovery shall be made of all such additional duties of excise which have not been collected or, as the case may be, which have been refunded but which would have been collected or, as the case may be, would not have been refunded, if the provisions of this section had been in force at all material times.

Explanation.— For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that no act or omission on the part of any person shall be punishable as an offence which would not have been so punishable if this section had not come into force.

CHAPTER V

MISCELLANEOUS

Amendment of Act 74 of 1956.

85. In section 14 of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956,—

(a) for item *(iia)*, the following item shall be substituted, namely:—

"*(iia)* cotton fabrics covered under heading Nos. 52.05, 52.06, 52.07, 52.08, 52.09, 52.10, 52.11, 52.12, 58.01, 58.02, 58.03, 58.04, 58.05, 59.01, 59.03, 59.05, 59.06 and 60.01 of the Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985;";

5 of 1986.

(b) for items *(vii)*, *(viii)*, *(ix)* and *(x)*, the following items shall be substituted, namely:-

"*(vii)* man-made fabrics covered under heading Nos. 54.08, 54.09, 54.10, 54.11, 54.12, 55.07, 55.08, 55.09, 55.10, 55.11, 55.12, 58.01, 58.02, 58.03, 58.04, 58.05, 59.01, 59.02, 59.03, 59.05, 59.06 and 60.01 of the Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985; 5 of 1986

(viii) sugar covered under sub-heading Nos. 1701.20, 1701.31, 1701.39 and 1702.11 of the Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985; 5 of 1986

(ix) unmanufactured tobacco and tobacco refuse covered under sub-heading No. 2401.00, cigars and cheroots of tobacco covered under heading No. 24.02, cigarettes and cigarillos of tobacco covered under sub-heading Nos. 2403.11 and 2403.21, and other manufactured tobacco covered under sub-heading Nos. 2404.11, 2404.12, 2404.13, 2404.19, 2404.21, 2404.29, 2404.31, 2404.39, 2404.41 and 2404.50, of the Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985; 5 of 1986

(x) woven fabrics of wool covered under heading Nos. 51.06, 51.07, 58.01, 58.02, 58.03 and 58.05 of the Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985.". 5 of 1986

Amendment of Act 57 of 1972.

86. After section 35 of the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972, the following section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1988, namely:—

Deduction of income-tax not to be made on interest or dividend payable to the Corporation, etc.

"35A. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 193 or section 194 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, no deduction of income-tax shall be made on any interest or dividend payable to the Corporation or to any of the four new companies formed by virtue of the schemes framed under sub-section *(1)* of section 16, in respect of any securities or shares owned by the Corporation or such company or in which the Corporation or such company has full beneficial interest.". 43 of 1961.

Amendment of Act 11 of 1983.

87. In section 40 of the Finance Act, 1983,—

(i) in sub-section *(1)*, before the *Explanation*, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided that the amount of wealth-tax computed in accordance with the provisions of this sub-section shall, in relation to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1988, be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such wealth-tax.";

(ii) in such-section *(3)*, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989,—

(a) in clause *(i)*, the words ", not being any such precious metal or alloy held for use as raw material in industrial production" shall be inserted at the end;

(b) to clause *(v)*, the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to any unused land held by the assessee for industrial purposes for a period of two years from the date of its acquisition by him;";

(c) for clause *(vi)*, the following clauses shall be substituted, namely:—

'(vi) building or land appurtenant thereto, other than building or part thereof used by the assessee as factory, godown, warehouse, cinema house, hotel or office for the purposes of its business or as a hospital, creche, school, canteen, library, recreational centre, shelter, rest-room or lunch room mainly used for the welfare of its employees or used as residential accommodation, except as provided in clauses *(via)* and *(vib)*, and the land appurtenant to such building or part;

(via) any building used as residential accommodation in the nature of a guest house and land appurtenant thereto;

(vib) any building and the land appurtenant to such building used as residential accommodation by any director, manager, secretary or any other employee of the assessee, such employee holding not less than one per cent. of the equity share of the assessee or by any relative of any person who holds not less than one per cent. of the equity share of the assessee.

Explanation.— For the purposes of this clause, "relative" shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause *(b)* of *Explanation* 1 to section 80F of the Income-tax Act.';

(d) after clause *(viii)*, the following proviso and *Explanation* shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided that this section shall not apply to any asset referred to in clause *(i)*, *(ii)*, *(iii)*, *(iv)*, *(v)* or *(vi)*, which is held by the assessee as stock-in-trade in a business carried on by it or, in the case of motor-cars referred to in clause *(vii)*, they are held as stock-in-trade in such business or registered as taxies and used as such in a business of running motor-cars on hire carried on by the assessee.

Explanation.— Where any question arises as to whether all or any of the assets referred to in clause *(i)*, *(ii)*, *(iii)* or *(iv)* are held by the assessee as stock-in-trade in a business carried on by it, the question shall be decided in accordance with such directions as the Board may, by general or special order, issue for the guidance of the Assessing Officer, having regard to the ratio which the yearly turnover of a business of trading in such assets bears to the average of the stocks of such assets held from time to time during the year in such business ordinarily and other relevant factors.".

Amendment of Act 4 of 1988.

88. In the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987,—

(a) in section 36, clause *(a)* shall be omitted;

(b) in section 37,—

(i) in clause *(a)*, after the words, brackets and figure "in sub-section *(1)*," , the words, figures and letters "with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988, " shall be inserted;

(ii) in clause *(b)*, the words, figures and letters "with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988" shall be inserted at the end;

(c) in section 38, the words, figures and letters "with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988" shall be inserted at the end;

(d) section 92 shall be omitted;

(e) in section 128,—

(i) in clause *(i)*, the words, figures and letters "with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988" shall be inserted at the end;

(ii) in clause *(ii)*, after the words "shall be inserted", the words, figures and letters "with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988" shall be inserted;

(iii) in clause *(iii)*, the words, figures and letters "with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988" shall be inserted at the end;

(iv) in clause *(vii)*, after the words "shall be substituted", the words, figures and letters "with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988" shall be inserted;

(f) in section 153, clause *(a)* shall be omitted;

(g) in section 154,—

(i) in clause *(1)*,—

(A) in sub-clause *(b)*, the words, figures and letters "with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988" shall be inserted at the end;

(B) in sub-clause *(f)* , the words, figures and letters "with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988" shall be inserted at the end;

(ii) in clause *(2)*, in sub-clause *(b)*, the words, figures and letters "with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988" shall be inserted at the end;

(h) in section 155, in clause *(a)*, in sub-clause *(ii)*, the words, figures and letters "with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988" shall be inserted at the end;

(i) in section 158, after the words "shall be inserted", the words, figures and letters "with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988" shall be inserted;

(j) in section 162,—

(i) in clause *(a)*, the words, figures and letters "with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988" shall be inserted at the end;

(ii) in clause *(b)*, after the words "shall be inserted", the words, figures and letters "with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988" shall be inserted;

(iii) for clause *(c)*, the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"*(c)* *(i)* clauses *(vi)*, *(via)*, *(viia)*, *(xiii)*, *(xv)*, *(xvi)* and *(xvia)* shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988;

(ii) clause *(xvii)* shall be omitted;";

(iv) in clause *(g)*, after the words "shall be inserted", the words, figures and letters "with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988" shall be inserted;

(k) in section 182, clause *(a)* shall be omitted.

Declaration under the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931

It is hereby declared that it is expedient in the public interest that the provisions of clauses 76, 77, 81, 82 and 83 of this Bill shall have immediate effect under the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931. 16 of 1931

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

(*See* section 2)

PART I

INCOME-TAX

Paragraph A

Sub-Paragraph I

In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family or unregistered firm or other association or persons or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or every artificial juridical person referred to in sub-clause *(vii)* of clause *(31)* of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph or any other Paragraph of this Part applies,–

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 18,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 18,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 18,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 1,750 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 9,250 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 29,250 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding fifty thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax:

Provided that no such surcharge shall be payable by a non-resident.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every Hindu undivided family which at any time during the previous year has at least one member whose total income of the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1988 exceeds Rs. 18,000,–

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 12,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 12,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 12,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 40,000	Rs. 2,000 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000 but does not exceed Rs. 60,000	Rs. 8,000 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 16,000 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000;
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 36,000 *plus* 55 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding fifty thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax:

Provided that no such surcharge shall be payable by a non-resident.

Paragraph B

In the case of every co-operative society,–

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	15 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,500 *plus* 25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000	Rs. 4,000 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding fifty thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph C

Sub-Paragraph I

In the case of every registered firm, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph applies,–

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	5 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 750 *plus* 7 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 2,500 *plus* 15 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 10,000 *plus* 24 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding fifty thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every registered firm whose total income includes income derived from a profession carried on by it and the income so included is not less than fifty-one per cent. of such total income,–

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	4 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 600 *plus* 7 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 2,350 *plus* 13 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 8,850 *plus* 22 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding fifty thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax.

Explanation.– For the purposes of this Paragraph, "registered firm" includes an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause *(b)* of section 183 of the Income-tax Act.

Paragraph D

In the case of every local authority,–

Rate of income-tax

On the whole of the total income	50 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding fifty thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph E

In the case of a company,–

Rates of income-tax

I. In the case of a domestic company ,–

(1) where the company is a company in which the public are substantially interested	50 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the company is not a company in which the public are substantially interested –	
(i) in the case of a trading company or an investment company	60 per cent. of the total income;
(ii) in any other case	55 per cent. of the total income.

II. In the case of a company other than a domestic company,–

(i) on so much of the total income as consists of–	
(a) royalties received from Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961 but before the 1st day of April, 1976, or	
(b) fees for rendering technical services received from Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964 but before the 1st day of April, 1976,	
and where such agreement has, in either case, been approved by the Central Government	50 per cent.;
(ii) on the balance, if any, of the total income	65 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the provisions of item I of this Paragraph shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding fifty thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax.

PART II

RATES FOR DEDUCTION OF TAX AT SOURCE IN CERTAIN CASES

In every case in which under the provisions of sections 193, 194, 194A, 194B, 194BB, 194D and 195 of the Income-tax Act, tax is to be deducted at the rates in force, deduction shall be made from the income subject to deduction at the following rates:–

	Rate of income-tax
1. In the case of a person other than a company –	
(a) where the person is resident in India –	
(i) on income by way of interest other than "Interest on securities"	10 per cent.;
(ii) on income by way of winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles	40 per cent.;
(iii) on income by way of winnings from horse races	40 per cent.;
(iv) on income by way of insurance commission	10 per cent.;
(v) on income by way of interest payable on–	10 per cent.;
(A) any security, other than a tax-free security, of the Central or a State Government;	
(B) any debentures or other securities for money issued by or on behalf of any local authority or a corporation established by a Central, State or Provincial Act;	

(C) any debentures issued by a company where such debentures are listed on a recognised stock exchange in India in accordance with the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act,1956 and any rules made thereunder;	
(vi) on any other income (excluding interest payable on a tax-free security)	20 per cent.;
(b) where the person is not resident in India –	
(i) in the case of a non-resident Indian –	
(A) on investment income and long-term capital gains	20 per cent.;
(B) on income by way of interest payable on a tax-free security	15 per cent.;
(C) on income by way of winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles	40 per cent.;
(D) on income by way of winnings from horse races	40 per cent.;
(E) on the whole of other income	income-tax at 30 per cent. of the amount of income or income-tax in respect of the income at the rates prescribed in Sub-Paragraph I of Paragraph A of Part III of this Schedule, if such income had been the total income, whichever is higher;
(ii) in the case of any other person–	
(A) on income by way of interest payable on a tax-free security	15 per cent.;
(B) on income by way of winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles	40 per cent.;
(C) on income by way of winnings from horse races	40 per cent.;
(D) on the whole of the other income	income-tax at 30 per cent. of the amount of income or income-tax in respect of the income at the rates prescribed in Sub-Paragraph I of Paragraph A of Part III of this Schedule, if such income had been the total income, whichever is higher;
2. In the case of a company –	
(a) where the company is a domestic company–	
(i) on income by way of interest other than "Interest on securities"	20 per cent.;
(ii) on income by way of winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles	40 per cent.;

(iii)	on income by way of winnings from horse races	40 per cent.;
(iv)	on any other income (excluding interest payable on tax-free security)	21.5 per cent.;
(b)	where the company is not a domestic company–	
(i)	on income by way of dividends payable by any domestic company	25 per cent.;
(ii)	on income by way of winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles	40 per cent.;
(iii)	on income by way of winnings from horse races	40 per cent.;
(iv)	on income by way of interest payable by Government or an Indian concern on moneys borrowed or debt incurred by Government or the Indian concern in foreign currency	25 per cent.;
(v)	on income by way of royalty payable by Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1976, where such royalty is in consideration for the transfer of all or any rights (including the granting of a licence) in respect of copyright in any book on a subject referred to in the proviso to sub-section *(1A)* of section 115A of the Income-tax Act, to the Indian concern	30 per cent.;
(vi)	on income by way of royalty [not being royalty of the nature referred to in sub-item *(b)(v)*] payable by Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern and which has been approved by the Central Government,–	
(A)	where the agreement is made after the 31st day of March, 1961 but before the 1st day of April, 1976	50 per cent.;
(B)	where the agreement is made after the 31st day of March, 1976	30 per cent.;
(vii)	on income by way of fees for technical services payable by Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern and which has been approved by the Central Government–	
(A)	where the agreement is made after the 29th day of February, 1964 but before the 1st day of April, 1976	50 per cent.;
(B)	where the agreement is made after the 31st day of March, 1976	30 per cent.;
(viii)	on income by way of interest payable on a tax-free security	44 per cent.;
(ix)	on any other income	65 per cent.

Explanation.– For the purposes of this Part, "investment income", "long-term capital gains" and "non-resident Indian" shall have the meanings assigned to them in Chapter XII–A of the Income-tax Act.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax deducted in accordance with the provisions of–

(a) sub-item *(a)* of item 1 of this Part shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union, and

(b) sub-item *(a)* of item 2 of this Part shall be increased by a surcharge,

calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax.

PART III

RATES FOR CALCULATING OR CHARGING INCOME-TAX IN CERTAIN CASES, DEDUCTING INCOME-TAX FROM INCOME CHARGEABLE UNDER THE HEAD "SALARIES" OR ANY PAYMENT REFERRED TO IN SUB-SECTION (1) OF SECTION 194E AND COMPUTING" ADVANCE TAX"

In cases in which income-tax has to be calculated under the first proviso to sub-section *(5)* of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or charged under sub-section *(4)* of section 172 or sub-section *(2)* of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section *(2)* of section 176 of the said Act or deducted under section 192 of the said Act from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or deducted under sub-section *(1)* of section 194E of the said Act from any payment referred to in the said sub-section *(1)* or in which the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act has to be computed at the rate or rates in force, such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" [not being "advance tax" in respect of any income chargeable to tax under Chapter XII or Chapter XII-A or sub-section *(1A)* of section 161 or section 164 or section 164A or section 167A or section 167B of the Income-tax Act at the rates as specified in that Chapter or section or surcharge on such "advance tax" in respect of any income chargeable to tax under section 115B], shall be calculated, charged, deducted or computed at the following rate or rates:–

Paragraph A

Sub-Paragraph I

In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family or other association of persons or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or every artificial juridical person referred to in sub-clause *(vii)* of clause *(31)* of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph or any other Paragraph of this Part applies,–

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 18,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 18,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 18,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 1,750 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 9,250 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 29,250 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding fifty thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax:

Provided that no such surcharge shall be payable by a non-resident.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every Hindu undivided family which at any time during the previous year has at least one member whose total income of the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1989 exceeds Rs. 18,000,–

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 12,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 12,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 12,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 40,000	Rs. 2,000 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000 but does not exceed Rs. 60,000	Rs. 8,000 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 16,000 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000;
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 36,000 *plus* 55 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding fifty thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax:

Provided that no such surcharge shall be payable by a non-resident.

Paragraph B

In the case of every co-operative society,–

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	15 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,500 *plus* 25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000	Rs. 4,000 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding fifty thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph C

In the case of every local authority,—

Rate of income-tax

On the whole of the total income	50 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding fifty thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax

Paragraph D

In the case of a company,–

Rates of income-tax

I. In the case of a domestic company,–

(1) where the company is a company in which the public are substantially interested	50 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the company is not a company in which the public are substantially interested –	
(i) in the case of a trading company or an investment company	60 per cent. of the total income;
(ii) in any other case	55 per cent. of the total income.

II. In the case of a company other than a domestic company,–

(i) on so much of the total income as consists of–	
(a) royalties received from Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961 but before the 1st day of April, 1976, or	
(b) fees for rendering technical services received from Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964 but before the 1st day of April, 1976,	
and where such agreement has, in either case, been approved by the Central Government	50 per cent.;
(ii) on the balance, if any, of the total income	65 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the provisions of item I of this Paragraph shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding fifty thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax.

PART IV

[*See* section 2 *(9) (e)*]

RULES FOR COMPUTATION OF NET AGRICULTURAL INCOME

Rule 1. –Agricultural income of the nature referred to in sub-clause *(a)* of clause *(1)* of section 2 of the Income-tax Act shall be computed as if it were income chargeable to income-tax under that Act under the head "Income from other sources" and the provisions of sections 57 to 59 of that Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly:

Provided that sub-section *(2)* of section 58 shall apply subject to the modification that the reference to section 40A therein shall be construed as not including a reference to sub-sections *(3)* and *(4)* of section 40A.

Rule 2. –Agricultural income of the nature referred to in sub-clause *(b)* or sub-clause *(c)* of clause *(1)* of section 2 of the Income-tax Act [other than income derived from any building required as a dwelling house by the receiver of the rent or revenue or the cultivator or the receiver of rent-in-kind referred to in the said sub-clause *(c)*] shall be computed as if it were income chargeable to income-tax under that Act under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession" and the provisions of sections 30, 31, 32, 36, 37, 38, 40, 40A [other than sub-sections *(3)* and *(4)* thereof], 41, 43, 43A and 43B of the Income-tax Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly.

Rule 3. –Agricultural income of the nature referred to in sub-clause *(c)* of clause *(1)* of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, being income derived from any building required as a dwelling house by the receiver of the rent or revenue or the cultivator or the receiver of rent-in-kind referred to in the said sub-clause *(c)* shall be computed as if it were income chargeable to income-tax under that Act under the head "Income from house property" and the provisions of sections 23 to 27 of that Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly:

Provided that sub-section *(2)* of the said section 23 shall apply subject to the modifications that the references to "total income" therein shall be construed as references to net agricultural income and that the words, figures and letter "and before making any deduction under Chapter VI-A" shall be omitted.

Rule 4. –Notwithstanding anything contained in any other provisions of these rules, in a case where the assessee derives income from sale of tea grown and manufactured by him in India, such income shall be computed in accordance with rule 8 of the Income-tax Rules, 1962, and sixty per cent. of such income shall be regarded as the agricultural income of the assessee.

Rule 5. –Where the assessee is a partner of a registered firm or an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause *(b)* of section 183 of the Income-tax Act, which in the previous year has any agricultural income, or is a partner of an unregistered firm which has not been assessed as a registered firm under clause *(b)* of the said section 183 and which in the previous year has either no income chargeable to tax under the Income-tax Act or has total income not exceeding the maximum amount not chargeable to tax in the case of an unregistered firm but has any agricultural income, then, the agricultural income or loss of the firm shall be computed in accordance with these rules and his share in the agricultural income or loss of the firm shall be computed in the manner laid down in sub-section *(1)*., sub-section *(2)* and sub-section *(3)* of section 67 of the Income-tax Act and the share so computed shall be regarded as the agricultural income or loss of the assessee.

Rule 6. –Where the assessee is a member of an association of persons or a body of individuals (other than a Hindu undivided family, a company or a firm) which in the previous year has either no income chargeable to tax under the Income-tax Act or has total income not exceeding the maximum amount not chargeable to tax in the case of an association of persons or a body of individuals (other than a Hindu undivided family, a company or a firm) but has any agricultural income, then, the agricultural income or loss of the association or body shall be computed in accordance with these rules and the share of the assessee in the agricultural income or loss so computed shall be regarded as the agricultural income or loss of the assessee.

Rule 7. –Where the result of the computation for the previous year in respect of any source of agricultural income is a loss, such loss shall be set off against the income of the assessee, if any, for that previous year from any other source of agricultural income:

Provided that where the assessee is a partner of an unregistered firm which has not been assessed as a registered firm under clause *(b)* of section 183 of the Income-tax Act or is a member of an association of persons or a body of individuals and the share of the assessee in the agricultural income of the firm, association or body, as the case may be, is a loss, such loss shall not be set off against any income of the assessee from any other source of agricultural income.

Rule 8. –Any sum payable by the assessee on account of any tax levied by the State Government on the agricultural income shall be deducted in computing the agricultural income.

Rule 9. –*(1)* Where the assessee has, in the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1988, any agricultural income and the net result of the computation of the agricultural income of the assessee for any

one or more of the previous years relevant to the assessment years commencing on the 1st day of April, 1980 or the 1st day of April, 1981 or the 1st day of April, 1982 or the 1st day of April, 1983 or the 1st day of April, 1984 or the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987, is a loss, then, for the purposes of sub-section *(2)* of section 2 of this Act,–

(i) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1980 to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1981 or the 1st day of April, 1982 or the 1st day of April, 1983 or the 1st day of April, 1984 or the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987,

(ii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1981, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1982 or the 1st day of April, 1984 or the 1st day of April, 1984 or the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987,

(iii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1982, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1983 or the 1st day of April, 1984 or the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987,

(iv) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1983, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1984 or the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987,

(v) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1984, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987,

(vi) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1985, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987,

(vii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1986, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1987, and

(viii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1987,

shall be set off against the agricultural income of the assessee for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1988.

(2) Where the assessee has, in the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1989 or, if by virtue of any provision of the Income-tax Act, income-tax is to be charged in respect of the income of a period other than that previous year, in such other period, any agricultural income and the net result of the computation of the agricultural income of the assessee for any one or more of the previous years relevant to the assessment years commencing on the 1st day of April, 1981 or the 1st day of April, 1982 or the 1st day of April, 1983 or the 1st day of April, 1984 or the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987 or the 1st day of April, 1988, is a loss, then, for the purposes of sub-section *(8)* of section 2 of this Act,–

(i) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1981, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1982 or the 1st day of April, 1983 or the 1st day of April, 1984 or the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987 or the 1st day of April, 1988,

(ii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1982, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1983 or the 1st day of April, 1984 or the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987 or the 1st day of April, 1988,

(iii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1983, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1984 or the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987 or the 1st day of April, 1988,

(iv) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1984, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987 or the 1st day of April, 1988,

(v) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1985, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987 or the 1st day of April, 1988,

(vi) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1986, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1987 or the 1st day of April, 1988,

(vii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1987, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1988, and

(viii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1988,

shall be set off against the agricultural income of the assessee for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1989.

(3) Where a change has occurred in the constitution of a firm, nothing in sub-rule *(1)* or sub-rule *(2)* shall entitle the firm to set off so much of the loss proportionate to the share of a retired or deceased partner computed in the manner laid down in sub-section *(1)*, sub-section *(2)* and sub-section *(3)* of section 67 of the Income-tax Act as exceeds his share of profits, if any, of the previous year in the firm, or entitle any partner to the benefit of any portion of the said loss (computed in the manner aforesaid) which is not apportionable to him.

(4) Where any person deriving any agricultural income from any source has been succeeded in such capacity by another person, otherwise than by inheritance, nothing in sub-rule *(1)* or sub-rule *(2)* shall entitle any person, other than the person incurring the loss, to have it set off under sub-rule *(1)* or, as the case may be, sub-rule *(2)*.

44 of 1980.
15 of 1981.
14 of 1982.
11 of 1983.
21 of 1984.
32 of 1985.
23 of 1986.
11 of 1987.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in this rule, no loss which has not been determined by the Assessing Officer under the provisions of these rules or the rules contained in Part IV of the First Schedule to the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1980, or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1981, or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act,1982, or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1983, or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1984, or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1985, or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1986, or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1987, shall be set off under sub-rule *(1)* or, as the case may be, sub-rule *(2)*.

Rule 10. –Where the net result of the computation made in accordance with these rules is a loss, the loss so computed shall be ignored and the net agricultural income shall be deemed to be *nil*.

Rule 11. –The provisions of the Income-tax Act relating to procedure for assessment (including the provisions of section 288A relating to rounding off of income) shall, with the necessary modifications, apply in relation to the computation of the net agricultural income of the assessee as they apply in relation to the assessment of the total income.

Rule 12. –For the purposes of computing the net agricultural income of the assessee, the Assessing Officer shall have the same powers as he has under the Income-tax Act for the purposes of assessment of the total income.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

(*See* section 76)

In the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act,—

(i) in Chapter 8,—

(1) in sub-heading Nos. 0802.11 and 0802.12, for the entries in columns (4) and (5), the entries "100% *plus* Rs. 50 per Kg." and "90% *plus* Rs. 50 per Kg." shall, respectively, be substituted;

(2) in sub-heading No. 0802.50, for the entries in columns (4) and (5), the entries "200% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." and "190% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall, respectively, be substituted;

(3) in sub-heading No.0806.20, for the entries in columns (4) and (5), the entries "100% *plus* Rs. 50 per Kg." and "90% *plus* Rs. 50 per Kg." shall, respectively, be substituted;

(4) in sub-heading No. 0813.50, for the entries in columns (4) and (5), the entries " 200% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." and "190% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall, respectively, be substituted;

(ii) in Chapter 12, in sub-heading No.1207.10, for the entries in columns (4) and (5), the entries "200%" and "190%" shall, respectively, be substituted;

(iii) in Chapter 22, in sub-heading No. 2208.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 80 per litre or 270%, whichever is higher" shall be substituted;

(iv) in Chapter 28, in sub-heading Nos. 2801.10, 2801.20, 2801.30, 2802.00, 2803.00, 2804.10, 2804.21, 2804.29, 2804.30, 2804.40, 2804.50, 2804.61, 2804.69, 2804.70, 2804.80, 2804.90, 2805.11, 2805.19, 2805.21, 2805.22, 2805.30, 2805.40, 2806.10, 2806.20, 2807.00, 2808.00, 2809.10, 2809.20, 2810.00, 2811.11, 2811.19, 2811.21, 2811.22, 2811.23, 2811.29, 2812.10, 2812.90, 2813.10, 2813.90, 2814.10, 2814.20, 2815.11, 2815.12, 2815.20, 2815.30, 2816.10, 2816.20, 2816.30, 2817.00, 2818.10, 2818.20, 2818.30, 2819.10, 2819.90, 2820.10, 2820.90, 2821.10, 2821.20, 2822.00, 2823.00, 2824.10, 2824.20, 2824.90, 2825.10, 2825.20, 2825.30, 2825.40, 2825.50, 2825.60, 2825.70, 2825.80, 2825.90, 2826.11, 2826.12, 2826.19, 2826.20, 2826.30, 2826.90, 2827.10, 2827.20, 2827.31, 2827.32, 2827.33, 2827.34, 2827.35, 2827.36, 2827.37, 2827.38, 2827.39, 2827.41, 2827.49, 2827.51, 2827.59, 2827.60, 2828.10, 2828.90, 2829.11, 2829.19, 2829.90, 2830.10, 2830.20, 2830.30, 2830.90, 2831.10, 2831.90, 2832.10, 2832.20, 2832.30, 2833.11, 2833.19, 2833.21, 2833.22, 2833.23, 2833.24, 2833.25, 2833.26, 2833.27, 2833.29, 2833.30, 2833.40, 2834.10, 2834.21, 2834.22, 2834.29, 2835.10, 2835.21, 2835.22, 2835.23, 2835.24, 2835.25, 2835.26, 2835.29, 2835.31, 2835.39, 2836.10, 2836.20, 2836.30, 2836.40, 2836.50, 2836.60, 2836.70, 2836.91, 2836.92, 2836.93, 2836.99, 2837.11, 2837.19, 2837.20, 2838.00, 2839.11, 2839.19, 2839.20, 2839.90, 2840.11, 2840.19, 2840.20, 2840.30, 2841.10, 2841.20, 2841.30, 2841.40, 2841.50, 2841.60, 2841.70, 2841.80, 2841.90, 2842.10, 2842.90, 2843.10, 2843.21, 2843.29, 2843.30, 2843.90, 2844.10, 2844.20, 2844.30, 2844.40, 2844.50, 2845.10, 2845.90, 2846.10, 2846.90, 2847.00, 2848.10, 2848.90, 2849.10, 2849.20, 2849.90, 2850.00 and 2851.00, for the entry in column *(4)*, the entry "100% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(v) in Chapter 29,—

(1) in sub-heading Nos. 2901.10, 2901.21, 2901.22, 2901.23, 2901.24, 2901.29, 2902.11, 2902.19, 2902.41, 2902.42, 2902.43, 2902.50, 2902.70, 2902.90, 2903.11, 2903.12, 2903.13, 2903.14, 2903.15, 2903.16, 2903.19, 2903.21, 2903.22, 2903.23, 2903.29, 2903.30, 2903.40, 2903.51, 2903.59, 2903.61, 2903.62, 2903.69, 2904.10, 2904.20, 2904.90, 2905.11, 2905.12, 2905.13, 2905.14, 2905.15, 2905.16, 2905.17, 2905.19, 2905.21, 2905.22, 2905.29, 2905.31, 2905.32, 2905.39, 2905.41, 2905.42, 2905.43, 2905.44, 2905.49, 2905.50, 2906.11, 2906.12, 2906.13, 2906.14, 2906.19, 2906.21, 2906.29, 2907.11, 2907.12, 2907.13, 2907.14, 2907.15, 2907.19, 2907.21, 2907.22, 2907.23, 2907.29, 2907.30, 2908.10, 2908.20, 2908.90, 2909.11, 2909.19, 2909.20, 2909.30, 2909.41, 2909.42, 2909.43, 2909.44, 2909.49, 2909.50, 2909.60, 2910.10, 2910.20, 2910.30, 2910.90, 2911.00, 2912.11, 2912.12, 2912.13, 2912.19, 2912.21, 2912.29, 2912.30, 2912.41, 2912.42, 2912.49, 2912.50, 2912.60, 2913.00, 2914.11, 2914.12, 2914.13, 2914.19, 2914.22, 2914.23, 2914.29, 2914.30, 2914.41, 2914.49, 2914.50, 2914.61, 2914.70, 2915.11, 2915.12, 2915.13, 2915.21, 2915.22, 2915.23, 2915.24, 2915.29, 2915.31, 2915.32, 2915.33, 2915.34, 2915.35, 2915.39, 2915.40, 2915.50, 2915.60, 2915.70, 2915.90, 2916.11, 2916.12, 2916.13, 2916.14, 2916.15, 2916.19, 2916.20, 2916.31, 2916.32, 2916.33, 2916.39, 2917.11, 2917.12, 2917.13, 2917.14, 2917.19, 2917.20, 2917.31, 2917.32, 2917.33, 2917.34, 2917.35, 2917.39, 2918.11, 2918.12, 2918.13, 2918.14, 2918.15,

2918.16, 2918.17, 2918.19, 2918.21, 2918.22, 2918.23, 2918.29, 2918.30, 2918.90, 2919.00, 2920.10, 2920.90, 2921.11, 2921.12, 2921.19, 2921.21, 2921.22, 2921.29, 2921.30, 2921.44, 2921.49, 2921.51, 2922.11, 2922.12, 2922.13, 2922.19, 2922.21, 2922.22, 2922.29, 2922.30, 2922.41, 2922.42, 2922.49, 2923.10, 2923.20, 2923.90, 2924.10, 2924.21, 2924.29, 2925.19, 2925.20, 2926.10, 2926.20, 2926.90, 2927.00, 2928.00, 2929.10, 2929.90, 2930.10, 2930.20, 2930.30, 2930.40, 2930.90, 2931.00, 2932.11, 2932.12, 2932.13, 2932.19, 2932.21, 2932.29, 2932.90, 2933.11, 2933.19, 2933.21, 2933.29, 2933.31, 2933.39, 2933.40, 2933.51, 2933.59, 2933.61, 2933.69, 2933.79, 2933.90, 2934.10, 2934.20, 2934.30, 2934.90 and 2935.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "100% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(2) in sub-heading Nos. 2936.10, 2936.21, 2936.22, 2936.23, 2936.24, 2936.25, 2936.26, 2936.27, 2936.28, 2936.29 and 2936.90, for the entries in columns (4) and (5), the entries " 100% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." and " 94% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall, respectively, be substituted;

(3) in sub-heading Nos. 2937.10, 2937.21, 2937.22, 2937.29, 2937.91, 2937.92 and 2937.99, for the entries in columns (4) and (5), the entries "100% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." and "90% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall, respectively, be substituted;

(4) in sub-heading Nos. 2938.10, 2938.90, 2939.10, 2939.21, 2939.29 and 2939.30, for the entry in column (4), the entry "100% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(5) in sub-heading Nos. 2939.40 and 2939.50, for the entries in columns (4) and (5), the entries "100% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." and "90 % *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall, respectively, be substituted;

(6) in sub-heading Nos. 2939.60, 2939.70, 2939.90 and 2940.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "100% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(7) in sub-heading Nos. 2941.10, 2941.20, 2941.30, 2941.40, 2941.50 and 2941.90, for the entries in columns (4) and (5), the entries "100 % *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." and "94 % *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall, respectively, be substituted;

(8) in sub-heading No. 2942.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "100% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(a) in Chapter 38,—

(1) in sub-heading No. 3801.10, for the entries in columns (4) and (5), the entries "100% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." and "90% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall, respectively, be substituted;

(2) in sub-heading Nos. 3801.20, 3801.30 and 3801.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "100% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(3) in sub-heading No. 3802.10, for the entries in columns (4) and (5), the entries "100% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." and "90% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall, respectively, be substituted;

(4) in sub-heading Nos. 3802.90, 3803.00, 3804.00, 3805.10, 3805.20, 3805.90, 3806.10, 3806.20, 3806.30, 3806.90, 3807.00, 3808.10, 3808.20, 3808.30, 3808.40, 3808.90, 3809.10, 3809.91, 3809.92, 3809.99, 3810.10, 3810.90, 3811.11, 3811.19, 3811.21, 3811.29 and 3811.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry " 100% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(5) in sub-heading No. 3812.10, for the entries in columns (4) and (5), the entries "100% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." and "90% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall, respectively, be substituted;

(6) in sub-heading Nos. 3812.20, 3812.30, 3813.00 and 3814.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "100% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(7) in sub-heading Nos. 3815.11 and 3815.12, for the entries in columns (4) and (5), the entries "100% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." and "90% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall, respectively, be substituted;

(8) in sub-heading Nos. 3815.19, 3815.90, 3816.00, 3817.10, 3817.20, 3818.00, 3819.00, 3820.00, 3821.00, 3822.00, 3823.10, 3823.20, 3823.30, 3823.40, 3823.50, 3823.60 and 3823.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "100% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(vii) in Chapter 39, in sub-heading Nos. 3919.10 and 3919.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "100% *plus* Rs. 100 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(viii) in Chapter 89,—

(1) for the word "NOTE", occurring below the title of the Chapter, the word "NOTES" shall be substituted;

(2) the existing NOTE shall be numbered as NOTE 1, and after NOTE 1 as so numbered, the following NOTE shall be inserted, namely:—

'2. In heading No. 89.08 "Light Displacement Tonnage (LDT)" means LDT in metric tonnes as per Builder's Registered LDT referred to in the Stability Book or the builder's certificate at the time of initial commissioning of the vessel or the floating structure:

Provided that in case of any change in the LDT, the highest of the LDT indicated in any of the documents referred to above shall be taken for the purpose of levy of duty.';

(ix) in Chapter 99, in heading No. 99.12, in column (3), for the words "TRADE CATALOGUES AND ADVERTISEMENTS CIRCULARS", the words "COMMERCIAL CATALOGUES IN BOOK FORM" shall be substituted.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE

(*See* section 81)

PART I

In the Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act—

(*1*) in Chapter 9,—

(*a*) in sub-heading No. 0902.11, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 2.50 per kilogram" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in sub-heading No. 0902.12, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 3.25 per kilogram" shall be substituted;

(*c*) in sub-heading No. 0902.13, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(*2*) in Chapter 15, in sub-heading No. 1508.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 1,900 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(*3*) in Chapter 21,—

(*a*) in sub-heading No. 2101.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "30%" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in sub-heading No. 2101.20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(*c*) in sub-heading No. 2106.11, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25% *plus* Rs.40 per kilogram" shall be substituted;

(*4*) in Chapter 22,—

(*a*) in sub-heading Nos. 2201.11 and 2201.12, in column (4), for the figures and word "25 paise", the figures and word "50 paise" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in sub-heading No. 2202.11, for the entry in column (4), the entry "75 paise" shall be substituted;

(*c*) in sub-heading No. 2202.12, for the entry in column (4), the entry "80 paise" shall be substituted;

(*d*) in sub-heading No. 2202.13, for the entry in column (4), the entry "90 paise" shall be substituted;

(*e*) in sub-heading No. 2202.14, in column (4), for the figures and word "65 paise", the figures and word "90 paise" shall be substituted;

(5) in Chapter 26, for NOTE 2, the following NOTES shall be substituted, namely:—

"2. For the purposes of heading Nos. 26.01 to 26.17, the term "Ores" means minerals of mineralogical species actually used in the metallurgical industry for the extraction of mercury, of the metals of heading No. 28.44 or of the metals of Section XIV or XV, even if they are intended for non-metallurgical purposes. Heading Nos. 26.01 to 26.17 do not, however, include minerals which have been submitted to processes not normal to the metallurgical industry.

3. Heading No. 26.20 applies only to ash and residues of a kind used in industry either for the extraction of metals or as a basis for the manufacture of chemical compounds of metals.";

(*6*) in Chapter 27,—

(*a*) in NOTE 3, for the figures and word "2707.91, 2707.92, 2707.93, 2707.94 and 2707.95", the figures and word "2707.10, 2707.20, 2707.30, 2707.40 and 2707.50" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in sub-heading Nos. 2701.00, 2702.00, 2703.00, 2704.00, 2705.00, 2707.40, 2708.19 and 2709.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(*c*) in sub-heading No. 2710.50, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 145 per kilolitre at 15^0 C" shall be substituted;

(d) in sub-heading No. 2710.94, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 620 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(e) in sub-heading No. 2711.11 and 2711.21, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(f) in sub-heading No. 2713.21, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs.160 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(g) in sub-heading No. 2713.22, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 110 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(h) in sub-heading No. 2714.11, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 160 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(i) in sub-heading No. 2714.12, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 110 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(j) in sub-heading No. 2714.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(k) in sub-heading No. 2715.11, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 160 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(l) in sub-heading No. 2715.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(7) in Chapter 29, in sub-heading Nos. 2941.10, 2941.20, 2941.30, 2941.40, 2941.50 and 2941.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(8) in Chapter 30, NOTE 6 shall be omitted;

(9) in Chapter 36, in sub-heading No. 3602.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(10) in Chapter 37,—

(a) in sub-heading Nos. 3701.20 and 3702.20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 1.50 per metre" shall be substituted ;

(b) in sub-heading No. 3702.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20% *plus* Rs. 24 per square metre" shall be substituted;

(11) in Chapter 39,—

(a) for NOTE 6, the following NOTE shall be substituted, namely:—

'6. (a) In heading Nos. 39.01 to 39.14, the expression "primary forms" applies only to the following forms:--

(i) Liquids and pastes, including dispersions (emulsions and suspensions) and solutions;

(ii) Blocks of irregular shape, lumps, powders (including moulding powers), granules, flakes and similar bulk forms.

(b) Notwithstanding anything contained in NOTE 3 to this Chapter, heading Nos. 39.01 to 39.14 shall also include primary forms obtained from conversion of another primary form, falling under the same heading, and such conversion shall amount to "manufacture". ';

(b) for NOTE 13, the following NOTE shall be substituted, namely:—

'13. Notwithstanding anything contained in NOTE 12 to this Chapter, in heading Nos. 39.09, 39.21, 39.23, 39.24, 39.25 and 39.26, "rigid polyurethane foam" means cellular polyurethane with compressive strength of 0.418 to 28.14 Kg./Cm^2 and flexural strength of 1.05 to 28.14 Kg./Cm^2 when tested in accordance with American Standard (Designation ASTM-D-2341).';

(c) after NOTE 14, the following NOTE shall be inserted, namely:—

'15. For the purposes of heading Nos. 39.19, 39.20 and 39.21, the expression "film" means sheetings of thickness not exceeding 0.25 millimetres.';

(d) in sub-heading Nos. 3909.60 and 3926.10, in column (4), for the figures and abbreviation "75%", the figures, abbreviations and words "60% *plus* Rs. 40 per kilogram" shall be substituted,

(12) in Chapter 40, in sub-heading No. 4011.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "60%" shall be substituted;

(13) in Chapter 48,—

(a) for NOTE 3, the following NOTE shall be substituted, namely:—

'3. In this Chapter "newsprint" means paper intended for the printing of newspapers.';

(b) for NOTE 8, the following NOTES shall be substituted, namely:—

"8. Heading No. 48.20 does not cover loose sheets or cards, cut to size, whether or not printed, embossed or perforated.

9. Heading No. 48.23 applies, *inter alia,* to perforated paper or paperboard cards for jacquard or similar machines and paper lace.

10. Except for the goods of heading No. 48.14 or 48.21, paper, paperboard, cellulose wadding and articles thereof, printed with motifs, characters or pictorial representations, which are not merely incidental to the primary use of the goods, fall in Chapter 49.";

(c) in sub-heading No. 4811.90, in column (4), for the figures, abbreviations and word "10% *plus* Rs. 2,000", the figures, abbreviations and word "35% *plus* Rs. 2,000" shall be substituted;

(14) in Chapter 52, —

(a) NOTES 3 and 4 shall be omitted;

(b) NOTES 5 and 6 shall be renumbered as NOTES 3 and 4, respectively;

(c) in sub-heading No. 5203.33, for the entry in column (4), the entry "26.40 paise *plus* 3.52 paise per count per kilogram exceeding 35" shall be substituted;

(d) in sub-heading No. 5203.34, for the entry in column (4), the entry "61.60 paise *plus* 5.28 paise per count per kilogram exceeding 45" shall be substituted;

(e) in sub-heading No. 5203.35, for the entry in column (4), the entry "114.40 paise *plus* 2.64 paise per count per kilogram exceeding 55" shall be substituted;

(f) in sub-heading No. 5203.43, for the entry in column (4), the entry "114.40 paise *plus* 5.28 paise per count per kilogram exceeding 35" shall be substituted;

(g) sub-heading Nos. 5206.10 and 5206.20 and the entries relating thereto shall be omitted;

(h) sub-heading Nos. 5206.31, 5206.32, 5206.33, 5206.34, 5206.35 and 5206.36 shall be renumbered as sub-heading Nos. 5206.11, 5206.12, 5206.13, 5206.14, 5206.15 and 5206.16, respectively;

(15) in Chapter 70,—

(a) in NOTE 1, in item *(c)*, for the words "fittings or insulating material", the words "fittings of insulating material" shall be substituted;

(b) in heading No. 70.14, in column (4), for the figures and abbreviation "30%", the figures and abbreviation "35%" shall be substituted;

(16) in Section XV, for the NOTE, the following NOTES shall be substituted, namely :—

'NOTES

1. This Section does not cover :

(a) Prepared paints, inks or other products with a basis of metallic flakes or powder (heading Nos. 32.07 to 32.10, 32.12, 32.13 or 32.15);

(b) Ferro-cerium or other pyrophoric alloys (heading No. 36.06);

(c) Headgear or parts thereof of Chapter 65;

(d) Umbrella frames or other articles of Chapter 66;

(e) Goods of Chapter 71 (for example, precious metal alloys, base metal clad with precious metal, imitation jewellery);

(f) Articles of Section XVI (machinery, mechanical appliances and electrical goods);

(g) Assembled railway or tramway track (heading No. 86.08) or other articles of Section XVII (vehicles, ships and boats, aircraft);

(h) Instruments or apparatus of Section XVIII, including clock or watch springs;

(ij) Lead shot prepared for ammunition (heading No. 93.06) or other articles of Section XIX (arms and ammunition);

(k) Articles of Chapter 94 (for example, furniture, mattress supports, lamps and lighting fittings, illuminated signs, prefabricated buildings);

(l) Articles of Chapter 95 (for example, toys, games, sports requisites); or

(m) Hand sieves, buttons, pens, pencil-holders, pen nibs or other articles of Chapter 96 (miscellaneous manufactured articles).

2. Throughout this Schedule, the expression "parts of general use" means:

(a) Articles of heading No. 73.07, 73.12, 73.15, 73.17 or 73.18 and similar articles of other base metal;

(b) Springs and leaves for springs, of base metal, other than clock or watch springs (heading No. 91.14); and

(c) Articles of heading Nos. 83.01, 83.02, 83.08, 83.10 and frames and mirrors, of base metal, of heading No. 83.06.

In Chapters 73 to 76 and 78 to 82 (but not in heading No. 73.15) references to parts of goods do not include references to parts of general use as defined above.

Subject to the preceding paragraph and to NOTE 1 to Chapter 83, the articles of Chapter 82 or 83 are excluded from Chapters 72 to 76 and 78 to 81.

3. Classification of alloys (other than ferro-alloys and master alloys as defined in Chapters 72 and 74):

(a) An alloy of base metals is to be classified as an alloy of the metal which predominates by weight over each of the other metals;

(b) An alloy composed of base metals of this Section and of elements not falling within this Section is to be treated as an alloy of base metals of this Section if the total weight of such metals equals or exceeds the total weight of the other elements present;

(c) In this Section the term "alloys" includes sintered mixtures of metal powders, heterogeneous intimate mixtures obtained by melting (other than cermets) and intermetallic compounds.

4. Unless the context otherwise requires, any reference in this Schedule to a base metal includes a reference to alloys which, by virtue of NOTE 3 above, are to be classified as alloys of that metal.

5. Classification of composite articles:

Except where the headings otherwise require, articles of base metal (including articles of mixed materials treated as articles of base metal under the Interpretative Rules) containing two or more base metals are to be treated as articles of the base metal predominating by weight over each of the other metals. For this purpose:

(a) Iron and steel, or different kinds of iron or steel, are regarded as one and the same metal;

(b) An alloy is regarded as being entirely composed of that metal as an alloy of which, by virtue of NOTE 3, it is classified; and

(c) A cermet of heading No. 81.13 is regarded as a single base metal.

6. In this Section, the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them:

(a) WASTE AND SCRAP:

Metal waste and scrap from the manufacture or mechanical working of metals, and metal goods definitely not usable as such because of breakage, cutting-up, wear or other reasons.

(b) POWDERS:

Products of which 90% or more by weight passes through a sieve having a mesh aperture of 1 mm.';

(17) in Chapter 72, for the NOTES, the following NOTES shall be substituted, namely:—

'NOTES

1. In this Chapter and, in the case of Notes *(d)*, *(e)* and *(f)* throughout this Schedule, the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them:

(a) PIG IRON:

Iron-carbon alloys not usefully malleable, containing more than 2% by weight of carbon and which may contain by weight one or more other elements within the following limits:

- not more than 10% of chromium
- not more than 6% of manganese
- not more than 3% of phosphorus
- not more than 8% of silicon
- a total of not more than 10% of other elements.

(b) SPIEGELEISEN:

Iron-carbon alloys containing by weight more than 6% but not more than 30% of manganese and otherwise conforming to the specification at *(a)* above.

(c) FERRO-ALLOYS:

Alloys in pigs, blocks, lumps or similar primary forms, in forms obtained by continuous casting and also in granular or powder forms, whether or not agglomerated, commonly used as an additive in the manufacture of other alloys or as de-oxidants, de-sulphurising agents or for similar uses in ferrous metallurgy and generally not usefully malleable, containing by weight 4% or more of the element iron and one or more of the following:

- more than 10% of chromium
- more than 30% of manganese
- more than 3% of phosphorus
- more than 8% of silicon
- a total of more than 10% of other elements, excluding carbon, subject to a maximum content of 10% in the case of copper.

(d) STEEL:

Ferrous materials other than those of heading No. 72.03 which (with the exception of certain types produced in the form of castings) are usefully malleable and which contain by weight 2% or less of carbon. However, chromium steels may contain higher proportions of carbon.

(e) STAINLESS STEEL:

Alloy steels containing, by weight, 1.2% or less of carbon and 10.5% or more of chromium, with or without other elements.

(f) OTHER ALLOY STEEL:

Steels not complying with the definition of stainless steel and containing by weight one or more of the following elements in the proportion shown:

- 0.3% or more of aluminium
- 0.0008% or more of boron
- 0.3% or more of chromium
- 0.3% or more of cobalt
- 0.4% or more of copper
- 0.4% or more of lead
- 1.65% or more of manganese
- 0.08% or more of molybdenum
- 0.3% or more of nickel
- 0.06% or more of niobium
- 0.6% or more of silicon
- 0.05% or more of titanium
- 0.3% or more of tungsten (wolfram)
- 0.1% or more of vanadium
- 0.05% or more of zirconium
- 0.1% or more of other elements (except sulphur, phosphorus, carbon and nitrogen), taken separately.

(g) REMELTING SCRAP INGOTS OF IRON OR STEEL:

Products roughly cast in the form of ingots without feeder-heads or hot tops, or of pigs, having obvious surface faults and not complying with the chemical composition of pig iron, spiegeleisen or ferro-alloys.

(h) GRANULES:

Products of which less than 90% by weight passes through a sieve with a mesh aperture of 1 mm and of which 90% or more by weight passes through a sieve with a mesh aperture of 5 mm.

(ij) SEMI-FINISHED PRODUCTS:

Continuous cast products of solid section, whether or not subjected to primary hot-rolling; and

Other products of solid section, which have not been further worked than subjected to primary hot-rolling or roughly shaped by forging, including blanks for angles, shapes or sections.

These products are not presented in coils.

(k) FLAT-ROLLED PRODUCTS:

Rolled products of solid rectangular (other than square) cross-section, which do not conform to the definition at *(ij)* above in the form of:

- coils of successively superimposed layers, or
- straight lengths, which if of a thickness less than 4.75 mm are of a width measuring at least ten times the thickness or if of a thickness of 4.75 mm or more are of a width which exceeds 150 mm and measures at least twice the thickness.

Flat-rolled products include those with patterns in relief derived directly from rolling (for example, grooves, ribs, chequers, tears, buttons, lozenges) and those which have been perforated, corrugated or polished, provided that they do not thereby assume the character of articles or products of other headings.

Flat-rolled products of a shape other than rectangular or square, of any size are to be classified as products of a width of 600 mm or more, provided that they do not assume the character of articles or products of other headings.

(l) BARS AND RODS, HOT-ROLLED, IN IRREGULARLY WOUND COILS:

Hot-rolled products in irregularly wound coils, which have a solid cross-section in the shape of circles, segments of circles, ovals, rectangles (including squares), triangles or other convex polygons. These products may have indentations, ribs, grooves or other deformations produced during the rolling process (reinforcing bars and rods);

(m) OTHER BARS AND RODS:

Products which do not conform to any of the definitions at *(ij)*, *(k)* or *(l)* above or to the definition of wire, which have a uniform solid cross-section along their whole length in the shape of circles, segments of circles, ovals, rectangles (including squares), triangles or other convex polygons. These products may:

- have indentations, ribs, grooves or other deformations produced during the rolling process (reinforcing bars and rods);
- be twisted after rolling.

(n) ANGLES, SHAPES AND SECTIONS:

Products having a uniform solid cross-section along their whole length which do not conform to any of the definitions at *(ij)*, *(k)*, *(l)* or *(m)* above or to the definition of wire.

Chapter 72 does not include products of heading No. 73.01 or 73.02.

(o) WIRE:

Cold-formed products in coils, of any uniform solid cross-section along their whole length, which do not conform to the definition of flat-rolled products.

(p) HOLLOW DRILL BARS AND RODS:

Hollow bars and rods of any cross-section, suitable for drills, of which the greatest external dimension of the cross-section exceeds 15 mm but does not exceed 52 mm, and of which the greatest internal dimension does not exceed one half of the greatest external dimension. Hollow bars and rods of iron or steel not conforming to this definition are to be classified in heading No. 73.04.

(q) SKELP:

Hot-rolled narrow strip of width not exceeding 600mm with rolled (square, slightly round or bevelled) edge.

2. Ferrous metals clad with another ferrous metal are to be classified as products of the ferrous metal predominating by weight.

3. Iron or steel products obtained by electrolytic deposition, by pressure casting or by sintering are to be classified, according to their form, their composition and their appearance, in the headings of this Chapter appropriate to similar hot-rolled products.

SUB - HEADING NOTE

In this Chapter the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them:

(a) Non-alloy free-cutting steel

Non-alloy steel containing, by weight, one or more of the following elements in the specified proportions:

- 0.08% or more of sulphur
- 0.1% or more of lead
- more than 0.05% of selenium
- more than 0.01% of tellurium
- more than 0.05% of bismuth.

(b) Silicon-electrical steel

Alloy steels containing by weight at least 0.6% but not more than 6% of silicon and not more than 0.08% of carbon. They may also contain by weight not more than 1% of aluminium but no other element in a proportion that would give the steel the characteristics of another alloy steel.

(c) High speed steel

Alloy steels containing, with or without other elements, at least two of the three elements molybdenum,

tungsten and vanadium with a combined content by weight of 7% or more, 0.6% or more of carbon and 3 to 6% of chromium.

(d) Silicon-manganese steel

Alloy steels containing by weight:
- 0.35% or more but not more than 0.7% of carbon,
- 0.5% or more but not more than 1.2% of manganese, and
- 0.6% or more but not more than 2.3% of silicon, but not containing any other element in a proportion that would give the steel the characteristics of another alloy steel.';

(18) in Chapter 73, for the NOTES, the following NOTES shall be substituted, namely:—

'NOTES

1. In this Chapter the expression "cast iron" applies to products obtained by casting in which iron predominates by weight over each of the other elements and which do not comply with the chemical composition of steel as defined in Note 1*(d)* to Chapter 72.

2. In this Chapter the word "wire" means hot or cold-formed products of any cross-sectional shape, of which no cross-sectional dimension exceeds 16 mm.';

(19) in Chapter 74, for the NOTES, the following NOTE shall be substituted, namely:—

'NOTE

In this Chapter the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them:

(a) REFINED COPPER:

Metal containing at least 99.85% by weight of copper; or Metal containing at least 97.5% by weight of copper, provided that the content by weight of any other element does not exceed the limit specified in the following table:

TABLE—OTHER ELEMENTS

Element		Limiting content % by weight
Ag	Silver	0.25
As	Arsenic	0.5
Cd	Cadmium	1.3
Cr	Chromium	1.4
Mg	Magnesium	0.8
Pb	Lead	1.5
S	Sulphur	0.7
Sn	Tin	0.8
Te	Tellurium	0.8
Zn	Zinc	1
Zr	Zirconium	0.3
	Other elements*, each	0.3

* Other elements are, for example, Al, Be, Co, Fe, Mn, Ni, Si.

(b) COPPER ALLOYS:

Metallic substances other than unrefined copper in which copper predominates by weight over each of the other elements, provided that:

(i) the content by weight of at least one of the other elements shall be greater than the limit specified in the foregiong table; or

(ii) the total content by weight of such other elements exceeds 2.5%.

(c) MASTER ALLOYS:

Alloys containing with other elements more than 10% by weight of copper, not usefully malleable and

commonly used as an additive in the manufacture of other alloys or as de-oxidants, de-sulphurising agents or for similar uses in the metallurgy of non-ferrous metals. However, copper phosphide (phosphor copper) containing more than 15% by weight of phosphorus falls in heading No 28.48.

(d) BARS AND RODS:

Rolled, extruded, drawn or forged products, not in coils, which have a uniform solid cross-section along their whole length in the shape of circles, ovals, rectangles (including squares), equilateral triangles or regular convex polygons (including "flattened circles", and "modified rectangles", of which two opposite sides are convex arcs, the other two sides being straight, of equal length and parallel). Products, with a rectangular (including square), triangular or polygonal cross-section may have corners rounded along their whole length. The thickness of such products which have a rectangular (including "modified rectangular") cross-section exceeds one-tenth of the width. The expression also covers cast or sintered products, of the same forms and dimensions, which have been subsequently worked after production (otherwise than by simple trimming or de-scaling), provided that they have not thereby assumed the character of articles or products of other headings.

Wire-bars and billets with their ends tapered or otherwise worked simply to facilitate their entry into machines for converting them into, for example, drawing stock (wire-rod) or tubes, are however to be taken to be unwrought copper of heading No. 74.03.

(e) PROFILES:

Rolled, extruded, drawn, forged or formed products, coiled or not, of a uniform cross-section along their whole length, which do not conform to any of the definitions of bars, rods, wire, plates, sheets, strip, foil, tubes or pipes. The expression also covers cast or sintered products, of the same forms, which have been subsequently worked after production (otherwise than by simple trimming or de-scaling), provided that they have not thereby assumed the character of articles or products of other headings.

(f) WIRE:

Rolled, extruded or drawn products, in coils, which have a uniform solid cross-section along their whole length in the shape of circles, ovals, rectangles (including squares), equilateral triangles or regular convex polygons (including "flattened circles" and "modified rectangles", of which two opposite sides are convex arcs, the other two sides being straight, of equal length and parallel). Products with a rectangular (including square), triangular or polygonal cross-section may have corners rounded along their whole length. The thickness of such products which have a rectangular (including "modified rectangular") cross-section exceeds one-tenth of the width.

In the case of heading No. 74.14, however, the term "wire" applies only to products, whether or not in coils, of any cross-sectional shape, of which no cross-sectional dimension exceeds 6 mm.

(g) PLATES, SHEETS, STRIP AND FOIL:

Flat-surfaced products (other than the unwrought products of heading No. 74.03), coiled or not, of solid rectangular (other than square) cross-section with or without rounded corners (including "modified rectangles" of which two opposite sides are convex arcs, the other two sides being straight, of equal length and parallel) of a uniform thickness, which are:

- of rectangular (including square) shape with a thickness not exceeding one-tenth of the width,
- of a shape other than rectangular or square, of any size provided that they do not assume the character of articles or products of other headings.

Heading Nos. 74.09 and 74.10 apply, *inter alia*, to plates, sheets, strips and foil with patterns (for example, grooves, ribs, chequers, tears, buttons, lozenges) and to such products which have been perforated, corrugated, polished or coated, provided that they do not thereby assume the character of articles or products of other headings.

(h) TUBES AND PIPES:

Hollow products, coiled or not, which have a uniform cross-section with only one enclosed void along their whole length in the shape of circles, ovals, rectangles (including squares), equilateral triangles or regular convex

polygons, and which have a uniform wall thickness. Products with a rectangular (including square), equilateral triangular or regular convex polygonal cross-section, which may have corners rounded along their whole length, are also to be taken to be tubes and pipes provided the inner and outer cross-sections are concentric and have the same form and orientation. Tubes and pipes of the foregoing cross-sections may be polished, coated, bent, threaded, drilled, waisted, expanded, cone-shaped or fitted with flanges, collars or rings.

SUB-HEADING NOTE

In this Chapter the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them:

(a) Copper-zinc base alloys (brasses) :

Alloys of copper and zinc, with or without other elements. When other elements are present:
- zinc predominates by weight over each of such other elements;
- any nickel content by weight is less than 5% [see copper-nickel-zinc alloys (nickel silvers)]; and
- any tin content by weight is less than 3% [see copper-tin alloys (bronzes)].

(b) Copper-tin base alloys (bronzes) :

Alloys of copper and tin, with or without other elements. When other elements are present, tin predominates by weight over each of such other elements, except that when the tin content is 3% or more the zinc content by weight may exceed that of tin but must be less than 10%.

(c) Copper-nickel-zinc base alloys (nickel silvers) :

Alloys of copper, nickel and zinc, with or without other elements. The nickel content is 5% or more by weight [see copper-zinc alloys (brasses)].

(d) Copper-nickel base alloys :

Alloys of copper and nickel, with or without other elements but in any case containing by weight not more than 1% of zinc. When other elements are present, nickel predominates by weight over each of such other elements.";

(20) in Chapter 75, below the title of the Chapter, the following NOTE shall be inserted, namely:—

'NOTE

In this Chapter the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them:

(a) BARS AND RODS:

Rolled, extruded, drawn or forged products, not in coils, which have a uniform solid cross-section along their whole length in the shape of circles, ovals, rectangles (including squares), equilateral triangles or regular convex polygons (including "flattened circles" and "modified rectangles", of which two opposite sides are convex arcs, the other two sides being straight, of equal length and parallel). Products with a rectangular (including square), triangular or polygonal cross-section may have corners rounded along their whole length. The thickness of such products which have a rectangular (including "modified rectangular") cross-section exceeds one-tenth of the width. The expression also covers cast or sintered products, of the same forms and dimensions, which have been subsequently worked after production (otherwise than by simple trimming or de-scaling), provided that they have not thereby assumed the character of articles or products of other headings.

(b) PROFILES:

Rolled, extruded, drawn, forged or formed products, coiled or not, of a uniform cross-section along their whole length, which do not conform to any of the definitions of bars, rods, wire, plates, sheets, strip, foil, tubes or pipes. The expression also covers cast or sintered products, of the same forms, which have been subsequently worked after production (otherwise than by simple trimming or de-scaling), provided that they have not thereby assumed the character of articles or products of other headings.

(c) WIRE:

Rolled, extruded or drawn products, in coils, which have a uniform solid cross-section along their whole length

in the shape of circles, ovals, rectangles (including squares), equilateral triangles or regular convex polygons (including "flattened circles" and "modified rectangles", of which two opposite sides are convex arcs, the other two sides being straight, of equal length and parallel). Products with a rectangular (including square), triangular or polygonal cross-section may have corners rounded along their whole length. The thickness of such products which have a rectangular (including "modified rectangular") cross-section exceeds one-tenth of the width.

(d) PLATES, SHEETS, STRIP AND FOIL:

Flat-surfaced products (other than the unwrought products of heading No. 75.02), coiled or not, of solid rectangular (other than square) cross-section with or without rounded corners (including "modified rectangles" of which two opposite sides are convex arcs, the other two sides being straight, of equal length and parallel) of a uniform thickness, which are:

- of rectangular (including square) shape with a thickness not exceeding one-tenth of the width,

- of a shape other than rectangular or square, of any size provided that they do not assume the character of articles or products of other headings.

Heading No. 75.06 applies, *inter alia* , to plates, sheets, strip and foil with patterns (for example, grooves, ribs, chequers, tears, buttons, lozenges) and to such products which have been perforated, corrugated, polished or coated, provided that they do not thereby assume the character of articles or products of other headings.

(e) TUBES AND PIPES:

Hollow products, coiled or not, which have a uniform cross-section with only one enclosed void along their whole length in the shape of circles, ovals, rectangles (including squares), equilateral triangles or regular convex polygons, and which have a uniform wall thickness. Products with a rectangular (including square), equilateral triangular or regular convex polygonal cross-section, which may have corners rounded along their whole length, are also to be considered as tubes and pipes provided the inner and outer cross-sections are concentric and have the same form and orientation. Tubes and pipes of the foregoing cross-sections may be polished, coated, bent, threaded, drilled, waisted, expanded, cone-shaped or fitted with flanges, collars or rings.

SUB-HEADING NOTE

In this Chapter the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them:

(a) Nickel, not alloyed :

Metal containing by weight at least 99% of nickel plus cobalt, provided that:

(i) the cobalt content by weight does not exceed 1.5%, and

(ii) the content by weight of any other element does not exceed the limit specified in the following table:

TABLE—OTHER ELEMENTS

Element		Limiting content % by weight
Fe	Iron	0.5
O	Oxygen	0.4
Other elements, each		0.3

(b) Nickel alloys :

Metallic substances in which nickel predominates by weight over each of the other elements provided that:

(i) the content by weight of cobalt exceeds 1.5%,

(ii) the content by weight of at least one of the other elements is greater than the limit specified in the foregoing table, or

(iii) the total content by weight of elements other than nickel *plus* cobalt exceeds 1%.';

(21) in Chapter 76, for the NOTES, the following NOTE shall be substituted, namely:—

'NOTE

In this Chapter the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them:

(a) BARS AND RODS:

Rolled, extruded, drawn or forged products, not in coils, which have a uniform solid cross-section along their whole length in the shape of circles, ovals, rectangles (including squares), equilateral triangles or regular convex polygons (including "flattened circles" and "modified rectangles", of which two opposite sides are convex arcs, the other two sides being straight, of equal length and parallel). Products with a rectangular (including square), triangular or polygonal cross-section may have corners rounded along their whole length. The thickness of such products which have a rectangular (including "modified rectangular") cross-section exceeds one-tenth of the width. The expression also covers cast or sintered products, of the same form and dimensions, which have been subsequently worked after production (otherwise than by simple trimming or de-scaling), provided that they have not thereby assumed the character of articles or products of other headings.

(b) PROFILES:

Rolled, extruded, drawn, forged or formed products, coiled or not, of a unifrom cross-section along their whole length, which do not conform to any of the definitions of bars, rods, wire, plates, sheets, strip, foil, tubes or pipes. The expression also covers cast or sintered products, of the same forms, which have been subsequently worked after production (otherwise than by simple trimming or de-scaling), provided that they have not thereby assumed the character of articles or products of other headings.

(c) WIRE:

Rolled, extruded or drawn products, in coils, which have a uniform solid cross-section along their whole length in the shape of circles, ovals, rectangles (including squares), equilateral triangles or regular convex polygons (including "flattened circles" and "modified rectangles", of which two opposite sides are convex arcs, the other two sides being straight, of equal length and parallel). Products with a rectangular (including square), triangular or polygonal cross-section may have corners rounded along their whole length. The thickness of such products which have a rectangular (including "modified rectangular") cross-section exceeds one-tenth of the width.

(d) PLATES, SHEETS, STRIP AND FOIL:

Flat-surfaced products (other than the unwrought products of heading No. 76.01), coiled or not, of solid rectangular (other than square) cross-section with or without rounded corners (including "modified rectangles" of which two opposite sides are convex arcs, the other two sides being straight, of equal length and parallel) of a uniform thickness, which are:

- of rectangular (including square) shape with a thickness not exceeding one-tenth of the width,

- of a shape other than rectangular or square, of any size provided that they do not assume the character of articles or products of other headings.

Heading Nos. 76.06 and 76.07 apply, *inter alia*, to plates, sheets, strip and foil with patterns (for example, grooves, ribs, chequers, tears, buttons, lozenges) and to such products which have been perforated, corrugated, polished or coated, provided that they do not thereby assume the character of articles or products of other headings.

(e) TUBES AND PIPES:

Hollow products, coiled or not, which have a uniform cross-section with only one enclosed void along their whole length in the shape of circles, ovals, rectangles (including squares), equilateral triangles or regular convex polygons, and which have a uniform wall thickness. Products with a rectangular (including square), equilateral triangular or regular convex polygonal cross-section, which may have corners rounded along their whole length, are also to be considered as tubes and pipes provided the inner and outer cross-sections are concentric and have the

same form and orientation. Tubes and pipes of the foregoing cross-sections may be polished, coated, bent, threaded, drilled, waisted, expanded, cone-shaped or fitted with flanges, collars or rings.

SUB-HEADING NOTE

In this Chapter the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them:

(a) Aluminium, not alloyed:

Metal containing by weight at least 99% of aluminium, provided that the content by weight of any other element does not exceed the limit specified in the following table:

TABLE – OTHER ELEMENTS

Element	Limiting content % by weight
Fe + Si (iron plus silicon)	1
Other elements (1), each	0.1 (2)

(1) Other elements are, for example, Cr, Cu, Mg, Mn, Ni, Zn.

(2) Copper is permitted in a proportion greater than 0.1% but not more than 0.2%, provided that neither the chromium nor manganese content exceeds 0.05%.

(b) Aluminium alloys:

Metallic substances in which aluminium predominates by weight over each of the other elements, provided that:

(i) the content by weight of at least one of the other elements or of iron plus silicon taken together is greater than the limit specified in the foregoing table;

(ii) the total content by weight of such other elements exceeds 1%.';

(22) in Chapter 78, for the NOTE, the following NOTE shall be substituted, namely:—

NOTE

In this Chapter the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them:

(a) BARS AND RODS:

Rolled, extruded, drawn or forged products, not in coils, which have a uniform solid cross-section along their whole length in the shape of circles, ovals, rectangles (including squares), equilateral triangles or regular convex polygons (including "flattened circles" and "modified rectangles", of which two opposite sides are convex arcs, the other two sides being straight, of equal length and parallel). Products with a rectangular (including square), triangular or polygonal cross-section may have corners rounded along their whole length. The thickness of such products which have a rectangular (including "modified rectangular") cross-section exceeds one-tenth of the width. The expression also covers cast or sintered products, of the same forms and dimensions, which have been subsequently worked after production (otherwise than by simple trimming or de-scaling), provided that they have not thereby assumed the character of articles or products of other headings.

(b) PROFILES:

Rolled, extruded, drawn, forged or formed products, coiled or not, of a uniform cross-section along their whole length, which do not conform to any of the definitions of bars, rods, wire, plates, sheets, strip, foil, tubes or pipes. The expression also covers cast or sintered products, of the same forms, which have been subsequently worked after production (otherwise than by simple trimming or de-scaling), provided that they have not thereby assumed the character of articles or products of other headings.

(c) WIRE:

Rolled, extruded or drawn products, in coils, which have a uniform solid cross-section along their whole length in the shape of circles, ovals, rectangles (including squares), equilateral triangles or regular convex polygons (including "flattened circles" and "modified rectangles", of which two opposite sides are convex arcs, the other

two sides being straight, of equal length and parallel). Products with a rectangular (including square), triangular or polygonal cross-section may have corners rounded along their whole length. The thickness of such products which have a rectangular (including "modified rectangular") cross-section exceeds one-tenth of the width.

(d) PLATES, SHEETS, STRIP AND FOIL:

Flat-surfaced products (other than the unwrought products of heading No. 78.01), coiled or not, of solid rectangular (other than square) cross-section with or without rounded corners (including "modified rectangles" of which two opposite sides are convex arcs, the other two sides being straight, of equal length and parallel) of a uniform thickness, which are:

- of rectangular (including square) shape with a thickness not exceeding one-tenth of the width,

- of a shape other than rectangular or square, of any size provided that they do not assume the character of articles or products of other headings.

Heading No.78.04 applies, *inter alia,* to plates, sheets, strip and foil with patterns (for example, grooves, ribs, chequers, tears, buttons, lozenges) and to such products which have been perforated, corrugated, polished or coated, provided that they do not thereby assume the character of articles or products of other headings.

(e) TUBES AND PIPES:

Hollow products, coiled or not, which have uniform cross-section with only one enclosed void along their whole length in the shape of circles, ovals, rectangles (including squares), equilateral triangles or regular convex polygons, and which have a uniform wall thickness. Products with a rectangular (including square), equilateral triangular or regular convex polygonal cross-section, which may have corners rounded along their whole length, are also to be considered as tubes and pipes provided the inner and outer cross-sections are concentric and have the same form and orientation. Tubes and pipes of the foregoing cross-sections may be polished, coated, bent, threaded, drilled, waisted, expanded, cone-shaped or fitted with flanges, collars or rings.

SUB-HEADING NOTE

In this Chapter the expression "refined lead" means:

Metal containing by weight at least 99.9% of lead, provided that the content by weight of any other element does not exceed the limit specified in the following table:

TABLE — OTHER ELEMENTS

	Element	Limiting content % by weight
Ag	Silver	0.02
As	Arsenic	0.005
Bi	Bismuth	0.05
Ca	Calcium	0.002
Cd	Cadmium	0.002
Cu	Copper	0.08
Fe	Iron	0.002
S	Sulphur	0.002
Sb	Antimony	0.005
Sn	Tin	0.005
Zn	Zinc	0.002
Other (for example Te), each		0.001';

(23) in Chapter 79, for the NOTES, the following NOTE shall be substituted, namely:–

'NOTE

In this Chapter the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them:

(a) BARS AND RODS:

Rolled, extruded, drawn or forged products, not in coils, which have a uniform solid cross-section along their

whole length in the shape of circles, ovals, rectangles (including squares), equilateral triangles or regular convex polygons (including "flattened circles" and "modified rectangles", of which two opposite sides are convex arcs, the other two sides being straight, of equal length and parallel). Products with a rectangular (including square), triangular or polygonal cross-section may have corners rounded along their whole length. The thickness of such products which have a rectangular (including "modified rectangular") cross-section exceeds one-tenth of the width. The expression also covers cast or sintered products, of the same forms and dimensions, which have been subsequently worked after production (otherwise than by simple trimming or de-scaling), provided that they have not thereby assumed the character of articles or products of other headings.

(b) PROFILES:

Rolled, extruded, drawn, forged or formed products, coiled or not, of a uniform cross-section along their whole length, which do not conform to any of the definitions of bars, rods, wire, plates, sheets, strip, foil, tubes or pipes. The expression also covers cast or sintered products, of the same forms, which have been subsequently worked after production (otherwise than by simple trimming or de-scaling), provided that they have not thereby assumed the character of articles or products of other headings.

(c) WIRE:

Rolled, extruded or drawn products, in coils, which have a uniform solid cross-section along their whole length in the shape of circles, ovals, rectangles (including squares), equilateral triangles or regular convex polygons (including "flattened circles" and "modified rectangles", of which two opposite sides are convex arcs, the other two sides being straight, of equal length and parallel). Products with a rectangular (including square), triangular or polygonal cross-section may have corners rounded along their whole length. The thickness of such products which have a rectangular (including "modified rectangular") cross-section exceeds one-tenth of the width.

(d) PLATES, SHEETS, STRIP AND FOIL:

Flat-surfaced products (other than the unwrought products of heading No.79.01), coiled or not, of solid rectangular (other than square) cross-section with or without rounded corners (including "modified rectangles" of which two opposite sides are convex arcs, the other two sides being straight, of equal length and parallel) of a uniform thickness, which are:

- of rectangular (including square) shape with a thickness not exceeding one-tenth of the width,

- of a shape other than rectangular or square, of any size provided that they do not assume the character of articles or products of other headings.

Heading No.79.05 applies, *inter alia*, to plates, sheets, strip and foil with patterns (for example, grooves, ribs, chequers, tears, buttons, lozenges) and to such products which have been perforated, corrugated, polished or coated, provided that they do not thereby assume the character of articles or products of other headings.

(e) TUBES AND PIPES:

Hollow products, coiled or not, which have a uniform cross-section with only one enclosed void along their whole length in the shape of circles, ovals, rectangles (including squares), equilateral triangles or regular convex polygons, and which have a uniform wall thickness. Products with a rectangular (including square), equilateral triangular or regular convex polygonal cross-section, which may have corners rounded along their whole length, are also to be considered as tubes and pipes provided the inner and outer cross-sections are concentric and have the same form and orientation. Tubes and pipes of the foregoing cross-sections may be polished, coated, bent, threaded, drilled, waisted, expanded, cone-shaped or fitted with flanges, collars or rings.

SUB-HEADING NOTE

In this Chapter the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them:

(a) Zinc, not alloyed:

Metal containing by weight at least 97.5% of zinc.

(b) Zinc alloys:
Metallic substances in which zinc predominates by weight over each of the other elements, provided that the total content by weight of such other elements exceeds 2.5%.

(c) Zinc dust:

Dust obtained by condensation of zinc vapour, consisting of spherical particles which are finer than zinc powders. At least 80% by weight of the particles pass through a sieve with 63 micrometres (microns) mesh. It must contain at least 85 % by weight of metallic zinc.';

(24) in Chapter 80, below the title of the Chapter, the following NOTE shall be inserted, namely:—

NOTE

In this Chapter the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them:

(a) BARS AND RODS:

Rolled, extruded, drawn or forged products, not in coils, which have a uniform solid cross-section along their whole length in the shape of circles, ovals, rectangles (including squares), equilateral triangles or regular convex polygons (including "flattened circles" and "modified rectangles", of which two opposite sides are convex arcs, the other two sides being straight, of equal length and parallel). Products with a rectangular (including square), triangular or polygonal cross-section may have corners rounded along their whole length. The thickness of such products which have a rectangular (including "modified rectangular") cross-section exceeds one-tenth of the width. The expression also covers cast or sintered products, of the same forms and dimensions, which have been subsequently worked after production (otherwise than by simple trimming or de-scaling), provided that they have not thereby assumed the character of articles or products of other headings.

(b) PROFILES:

Rolled, extruded, drawn, forged or formed products, coiled or not, of a uniform cross-section along their whole length, which do not conform to any of the definitions of bars, rods, wire, plates, sheets, strip, foil, tubes or pipes. The expression also covers cast or sintered products of the same forms, which have been subsequently worked after production (otherwise than by simple trimming or de-scaling), provided that they have not thereby assumed the character of articles or products of other headings.

(c) WIRE:

Rolled, extruded, or drawn products, in coils, which have uniform solid cross-section along their whole length in the shape of circles, ovals, rectangles (including squares), equilateral triangles or regular convex polygons (including "flattened circles" and "modified rectangles", of which two opposite sides are convex arcs, the other two sides being straight, of equal length and parallel). Products with a rectangular (including square), triangular or polygonal cross-section may have corners rounded along their whole length. The thickness of such products which have a rectangular (including "modified rectangular") cross-section exceeds one-tenth of the width.

(d) PLATES, SHEETS, STRIP AND FOIL:

Flat-surfaced products (other than the unwrought products of heading No. 80.01), coiled or not, of solid rectangular (other than square) cross-section with or without rounded corners (including "modified rectangles" of which two opposite sides are convex arcs, the other two sides being straight, of equal length and parallel) of a uniform thickness, which are:

- of rectangular (including square) shape with a thickness not exceeding one-tenth of the width,

- of a shape other than rectangular or square, of any size provided that they do not assume the character of articles or products of other headings.

Headings Nos. 80.04 and 80.05 apply, *inter alia* ,to plates, sheets, strip and foil with patterns (for example,

grooves, ribs, chequers, tears, buttons, lozenges) and to such products which have been perforated, corrugated, polished or coated, provided that they do not thereby assume the character of articles or products of other headings.

(c) TUBES AND PIPES:

Hollow products, coiled or not, which have a uniform cross-section with only one enclosed void along their whole length in the shape of circles, ovals, rectangles (including squares), equilateral triangles or regular convex polygons, and which have uniform wall thickness. Products with a rectangular (including square), equilateral triangular or regular convex polygonal cross-section, which may have corners rounded along their whole length, are also to be considered as tubes and pipes provided the inner and outer cross-sections are concentric and have the same form and orientation. Tubes and pipes of the foregoing cross-sections may be polished, coated, bent, threaded, drilled, waisted, expanded, cone-shaped or fitted with flanges, collars or rings.

SUB-HEADING NOTE

In this Chapter the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them:

(a) Tin, not alloyed :

Metal containing by weight at least 99% of tin, provided that the content by weight of any bismuth or copper is less than the limit specified in the following table:

TABLE — OTHER ELEMENTS

	Element	Limiting content % by weight
Bi	Bismuth	0.1
Cu	Copper	0.4

(b) Tin alloys :

Metallic substances in which tin predominates by weight over each of the other elements, provided that:

(i) the total content by weight of such other elements exceeds 1%; or

(ii) the content by weight of either bismuth or copper is equal to or greater than the limit specified in the foregoing table.';

(25) in Chapter 81, below the title of the Chapter, the following NOTE shall be inserted, namely:—

'NOTE

Note 1 to Chapter 74, defining "bars and rods", "profiles", "wire" and "plates, sheets, strip and foil" applies, *mutatis mutandis*, to this Chapter.';

(26) in Chapter 82, after NOTE 2, the following NOTE shall be inserted, namely:—

"3. Sets consisting of one or more knives of heading No. 82.11 and at least an equal number of articles of heading No. 82.15 are to be classified in heading No. 82.15.";

(27) in Chapter 83, for the NOTES, the following NOTES shall be substituted, namely:—

'NOTES

1. For the purposes of this Chapter, parts of base metal are to be classified with their parent articles. However, articles of iron and steel of heading No. 73.12, 73.15, 73.17, 73.18 or 73.20, or similar articles of other base metal (Chapters 74 to 76 and 78 to 81) are not to be taken as parts of articles of this Chapter.

2. For the purposes of heading No. 83.02, the word "castors" means those having a diameter (including, where

appropriate, tyres) not exceeding 75 mm, or those having a diameter (including, where appropriate, tyres) exceeding 75 mm provided that the width of the wheel or tyre fitted thereto is less than 30 mm.' ;

(28) in Section XVI, in NOTE 1, for item *(h)* , the following item shall be substituted, namely :--

"*(h)* Drill Pipe (heading No.73.04);":

(29) in Chapter 84,—

(a) for NOTE 1, for item *(d)* , the following item shall be substituted, namely:—

"*(d)* Articles of heading No. 73.21 or 73.22 or similar articles of other base metals (Chapters 74 to 76 or 78 to 81);";

(b) for NOTE 6, the following NOTE shall be substituted , namely:—

"6. Heading No. 84.82 applies, *inter alia* ,to polished steel balls, the maximum and minimum diameters of which do not differ from the nominal diameter by more than 1% or by more than 0.05 mm, whichever is less. Other steel balls are to be classified in heading No. 73.26.";

(30) in Chapter 87, in heading No. 87.16, in column (4), for the figures and abbreviation "15%", the figures and abbreviation "20%" shall be substituted;

(31) in Chapter 89,—

(a) for the word "NOTE", occurring below the title of the Chapter, the word "NOTES" shall be substituted;

(b) the existing NOTE shall be numbered as NOTE 1, and after NOTE 1, as so numbered, the following NOTE shall be inserted, namely:—

'2. In heading No. 89.08, "Light Displacement Tonnage (LDT)" means LDT in metric tonnes as per Builder's Register LDT referred to in the Stability Book or the builder's certificate at the time of initial commissioning of the vessel or the floating structure:

Provided that in case of any change in the LDT, the highest of the LDT indicated in any of the documents referred to above shall be taken for the purpose of levy of duty.';

(32) in Chapter 94, in heading No. 94.03, in column (4), for the figures and abbreviation "25%", the figures and abbreviation "30%" shall be substituted.

PART II

Heading No	Sub- heading No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

In the Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act,—

(I) in Chapter 26, for heading Nos. 26.01 to 26.02, the following headings shall be substituted, namely:—

"26.01	2601.00	IRON ORES AND CONCENTRATES, INCLUDING ROASTED IRON PYRITES	12%
26.02	2602.00	MANGANESE ORES AND CONCENTRATES, INCLUDING MANGANIFEROUS IRON ORES AND CONCENTRATES WITH A MANGANESE CONTENT OF 20% OR MORE, CALCULATED ON THE DRY WEIGHT	12%
26.03	2603.00	COPPER ORES AND CONCENTRATES	12%
26.04	2604.00	NICKEL ORES AND CONCENTRATES	12%
26.05	2605.00	COBALT ORES AND CONCENTRATES	12%
26.06	2606.00	ALUMINIUM ORES AND CONCENTRATES	12%
26.07	2607.00	LEAD ORES AND CONCENTRATES	12%
26.08	2608.00	ZINC ORES AND CONCENTRATES	12%
26.09	2609.00	TIN ORES AND CONCENTRATES	12%
26.10	2610.00	CHROMIUM ORES AND CONCENTRATES	12%
26.11	2611.00	TUNGSTEN ORES AND CONCENTRATES	12%

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
26.12	2612.00	URANIUM OR THORIUM ORES AND CONCENTRATES	12%
26.13	2613.00	MOLYBDENUM ORES AND CONCENTRATES	12%
26.14	2614.00	TITANIUM ORES AND CONCENTRATES	12%
26.15	2615.00	NIOBIUM , TANTALUM, VANADIUM OR ZIRCONIUM ORES AND CONCENTRATES	12%
26.16	2616.00	PRECIOUS METAL ORES AND CONCENTRATES	12%
26.17	2617.00	OTHER ORES AND CONCENTRATES	12%
26.18	2618.00	GRANULATED SLAG (SLAG SAND) FROM THE MANUFACTURE OF IRON OR STEEL	12%
26.19	2619.00	SLAG, DROSS (OTHER THAN GRANULATED SLAG), SCALINGS AND OTHER WASTE FROM THE MANUFACTURE OF IRON OR STEEL	12%
26.20	2620.00	ASH AND RESIDUES (OTHER THAN FROM THE MANUFACTURE OF IRON OR STEEL), CONTAINING METALS OR METALLIC COMPOUNDS	12%
26.21	2621.00	OTHER SLAG AND ASH, INCLUDING SEAWEED ASH (KELP)	12%";

(2) in Chapter 27,—

(a) after sub-heading No. 2710.13, the following sub-heading shall be inserted, namely:—

"2710.14	- - Raw Naphtha	Rs.2,750 per kilo litre at 15°C";

(b) for sub-heading Nos. 2710.41 and 2710.49, the following sub-heading shall be substituted, namely:—

"2710.40	- Diesel oil, not elsewhere specified, that is to say, any hydrocarbon oil, which satisfies the following requirements:– *(i)* has a smoke point of less than 10 millimetres; *(ii)* leaves carbon residue of not less than 1/4 per cent., by weight when tested by Ramsbottom Carbon Residue Apparatus; *(iii)* is as dark as, or darker than, 0.04 Normal Iodine solution when tested by colour comparison test; and *(iv)* possesses a viscosity of less than 100 seconds by Redwood I Viscometer at 37.8°C	Rs.155 per kilo litre at 15°C";

(c) for sub-heading Nos. 2713.31, 2713.32 and 2713.39, the following sub-heading shall be substituted, namely:—

"2713.30	- Other residues of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals, including Heavy Petroleum Stock, Low Sulphur Heavy Stock and other residual fuel oils	Rs.155 per tonne";

(3) in Chapter 30, for heading No. 30.03, the following heading shall be substituted, namely:—

"30.03		MEDICAMENTS (INCLUDING VETERINARY MEDICAMENTS)	
	3003.10	- Patent or proprietary medicaments, other than those medicaments which are exclusively Ayurvedic, Unani, Siddha, Homoeopathic or Bio-chemic	15%
	3003.20	- Medicaments (other than patent or proprietary) other than those which are exclusively used in Ayurvedic, Unani, Siddha, Homoeopathic or Bio-chemic systems	Nil
	3003.30	- Medicaments, including those used in Ayurvedic, Unani, Siddha, Homoeopathic or Bio-chemic systems	Nil";

(4) in Chapter 39, —

(a) for heading Nos. 39.01 and 39.02, the following headings shall be substituted, namely :—

"39.01		POLYMERS OF ETHYLENE IN PRIMARY FORMS	
	3901.10	-Polyethylene having a specific gravity of less than 0.94	60%
	3901.20	-Polyethylene having a specific gravity of 0.94 or more	60%
	3901.30	-Ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymers	60%
	3901.90	-Other	60%

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
39.02		POLYMERS OF PROPYLENE OR OF OTHER OLEFINS, IN PRIMARY FORMS	60%
	3902.10	-Polypropylene	60%
	3902.20	-Polyisobutylene	60%
	3902.30	-Propylene copolymers	60%
	3902.90	-Other	60%";

(b) for heading No. 39.04, the following heading shall be substituted, namely:—

"39.04		POLYMERS OF VINYL CHLORIDE OR OF OTHER HALOGENATED OLEFINS, IN PRIMARY FORMS	
	3904.10	- Polyvinyl chloride, not mixed with any other substances	60%
		-Other polyvinyl chloride:	
	3904.21	- -Non-plasticised	60%
	3904.22	- -Plasticised	60%
	3904.30	-Vinyl chloride-vinyl acetate copolymers	60%
	3904.40	-Other vinyl chloride copolymers	60%
	3904.50	-Vinylidene chloride polymers	60%
		-Fluoro-polymers:	
	3904.61	- -Polytetrafluoroethylene	60%
	3904.69	- -Other	60%";
	3904.90	-Other	

(c) for heading Nos. 39.07 and 39.08, the following headings shall be substituted, namely:—

"39.07		POLYACETALS, OTHER POLYETHERS AND EPOXIDE RESINS, IN PRIMARY FORMS, POLYCARBONATES, ALKYD RESINS, POLYALLYL ESTERS AND OTHER POLYESTERS, IN PRIMARY FORMS	60%
	3907.10	-Polyacetals	60%
	3907.20	-Other polyethers	60%
	3907.30	-Epoxide resins	60%
	3907.40	-Polycarbonates	60%
	3907.50	-Alkyd resins including maleic resins and fumeric resins	60%
	3907.60	-Polyethylene terephthalate	60%
	3907.70	-Diallylphthalate resins	60%
	3907.80	-Polybutylene terephthalate	60%
		-Other polyesters:	
	3907.91	- -Unsaturated	60%
	3907.99	- -Other	60%
39.08		POLYAMIDES IN PRIMARY FORMS	60%
	3908.10	-Polyamide-6, -11, -12, -6, 6,-6, 9, -6, 10 or -6, 12	60%";
	3908.90	-Other	

(d) for heading Nos. 39.11, 39.12 and 39.13, the following headings shall be substituted, namely:—

"39.11		PETROLEUM RESINS, COUMARONE-INDENE RESINS, POLYTERPENES, POLYSULPHIDES, POLYSULPHONES AND OTHER PRODUCTS SPECIFIED IN NOTE 3 TO THIS CHAPTER, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED, IN PRIMARY FORMS	60%
	3911.10	-Petroleum resins, coumarone, indene or coumarone-indene resins and polyterpenes	60%
	3911.20	-Polysulphones	60%
	3911.90	-Other	
39.12		CELLULOSE AND ITS CHEMICAL DERIVATIVES, AND CELLULOSE ETHERS, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED IN PRIMARY FORMS	
		-Cellulose acetates :	60%
	3912.11	- -Non-plasticised	60%
	3912.12	- -Plasticised	60%
	3912.20	-Cellulose nitrates (including collodions)	60%
		-Cellulose ethers:	60%
	3912.31	- -Carboxymethyl cellulose and its salts	60%
	3912.39	- -Other	60%
	3912.90	-Other	
39.13		NATURAL POLYMERS (FOR EXAMPLE,ALGINIC ACID) AND MODIFIED NATURAL POLYMERS (FOR EXAMPLE,HARDENED PROTEINS, CHEMICAL DERIVATIVES OF NATURAL RUBBER), NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED, IN PRIMARY FORMS	60%
	3913.10	-Alginic acid, its salts and esters	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	3913.20	-Dextran	60%
	3913.30	-Chlorinated rubber	60%
	3913.90	-Other	60%";

(e) for heading No. 39.15, the following heading shall be substituted, namely:—

"39.15		WASTE, PARINGS AND SCRAP, OF PLASTICS	
	3915.10	-Of polymers of ethylene	60%
	3915.20	-Of polymers of styrene	60%
	3915.30	-Of polymers of vinyl chloride	60%
	3915.90	-Of other plastics	60% *plus* Rs. 40 per kilogram";

(f) for heading No. 39.18, the following heading shall be substituted, namely:-

"39.18		FLOOR COVERINGS OF PLASTICS, WHETHER OR NOT SELF ADHESIVE, IN ROLLS OR IN THE FORM OF TILES; WALL OR CEILING COVERINGS OF PLASTICS, AS DEFINED IN NOTE 9 TO THIS CHAPTER	
	3918.10	-Of polymers of vinyl chloride	60%
	3918.90	-Of other plastics	60%";

(g) for heading Nos. 39.20, 39.21, 39.22, 39.23, 39.24 and 39.25, the following headings shall be substituted, namely:—

"39.20		OTHER PLATES, SHEETS, FILM, FOIL AND STRIP, OF PLASTICS, NON-CELLULAR, WHETHER LACQUERED OR METALLISED OR LAMINATED, SUPPORTED OR SIMILARLY COMBINED WITH OTHER MATERIALS OR NOT	
		- Of polymers of vinyl chloride:	
	3920.11	- -Rigid, plain	60%
	3920.12	- -Flexible, plain	60%
	3920.13	- -Rigid, lacquered	60%
	3920.14	- -Flexible lacquered	60%
	3920.15	- -Rigid metallised	60%
	3920.16	- -Flexible, metallised	60%
	3920.17	- -Rigid, laminated	60%
	3920.18	- -Flexible,laminated	60%
	3920.19	- -Other	60%
		-Of regenerated cellulose:	
	3920.21	- -Film, plain	60%
	3920.22	- -Film, lacquered	60%
	3920.23	- -Film, metallised	60%
	3920.24	- -Film, laminated	60%
	3920.25	- -Sheet, plain	60%
	3920.26	- -Sheet, lacquered	60%
	3920.27	- -Sheet, metallised	60%
	3920.28	- -Sheet, laminated	60%
	3920.29	- -Other	60%
		-Of other plastics:	
	3920.31	- -Rigid, plain	60%
	3920.32	- -Flexible, plain	60%
	3920.33	- -Rigid, lacquered	60%
	3920.34	- -Flexible, lacquered	60%
	3920.35	- -Rigid, metallised	60%
	3920.36	- -Flexible, metallised	60%
	3920.37	- -Rigid, laminated	60%
	3920.38	- -Flexible, laminated	60%
	3920.39	- -Other	60%
39.21		OTHER PLATES, SHEETS, FILM, FOIL AND STRIP, OF PLASTICS	
		-Cellular:	
	3921.11	- -Of polyurethanes	60% *plus* Rs. 40 per kilogram

(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)
		3921.19	- -Of other plastics	60%
		3921.90	-Other	60%
	39.22		BATHS, SHOWER-BATHS, WASH-BASINS, BIDETS, LAVATORY PANS, SEATS AND COVERS, FLUSHING CISTERNS AND SIMILAR SANITARY WARE, OF PLASTICS	
		3922.10	-Baths, shower-baths and wash- basins	30%
		3922.20	-Lavatory seats and covers	30%
		3922.90	-Other	30%
	39.23		ARTICLES FOR THE CONVEYANCE OR PACKING OF GOODS, OF PLASTICS; STOPPERS, LIDS, CAPS AND OTHER CLOSURES, OF PLASTICS	
			-Cellular:	
		3923.11	- -Of polyurethanes	60% *plus* Rs. 40 per kilogram
		3923.19	- -Of other plastics	30%
		3923.90	-Other	30%
	39.24		TABLEWARE, KITCHENWARE, OTHER HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES AND TOILET ARTICLES, OF PLASTICS	
			-Cellular:	
		3924.11	- -Of polyurethanes	60% *plus* Rs. 40 per kilogram
		3924.19	- -Of other plastics	30%
		3924.90	-Other	30%
	39.25		BUILDERS' WARE OF PLASTICS, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED	
		3925.10	-Reservoirs, tanks, vats and similar containers, of a capacity exceeding 300 litres	30%
		3925.20	-Doors, windows and their frames and thresholds for doors	30%
		3925.30	-Shutters, blinds (including venetian blinds) and similar articles and parts thereof	30%
			-Other :	
		3925.91	- - Of polyurethanes	60% *plus* Rs. 40 per kilogram
		3925.99	- - Other	30%*;

(5) in Chapter 48,—

(a) for sub-heading Nos. 4811.31 and 4811.39, the following sub-heading shall be substituted, namely:—

"4811.30	- Paper and paperboard coated, impregnated or covered with plastic (excluding adhesives)	35% *plus* Rs. 1,600 per tonne*;

(b) for heading Nos. 48.17 and 48.18, the following headings shall be substituted, namely:—

"48.17	4817.00	ENVELOPES, LETTER CARDS, PLAIN POSTCARDS AND CORRESPONDENCE CARDS, OF PAPER OR PAPERBOARD; BOXES, POUCHES, WALLETS AND WRITING COMPENDIUMS, OF PAPER OR PAPERBOARD, CONTAINING AN ASSORTMENT OF PAPER STATIONERY	12%
48.18	4818.00	TOILET PAPER, HANDKERCHIEFS,CLEANSING TISSUES, TOWELS, TABLECLOTHS, SERVIETTES, NAPKINS FOR BABIES, TAMPOONS, BEDSHEETS AND SIMILAR HOUSE-HOLD, SANITARY OR HOSPITAL ARTICLES, ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND CLOTHING ACCESSORIES, OF PAPER PULP, PAPER, CELLULOSE WADDING OR WEBS OF CELLULOSE FIBRES	12%
48.19		CARTONS, BOXES, CASES, BAGS AND OTHER PACKING CONTAINERS, OF PAPER, PAPERBOARD, CELLULOSE WADDING OR WEBS OF CELLULOSE FIBRES; BOX FILES, LETTER TRAYS, AND SIMILAR ARTICLES, OF PAPER OR PAPERBOARD OF A KIND USED IN OFFICES, SHOPS OR THE LIKE	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		- Cartons, boxes, containers and cases (including flattened or folded boxes and flattened or folded cartons), whether in assembled or unassembled condition:	
	4819.11	- - Intended for packing of match sticks	*Nil*
	4819.12	- - Printed cartons, boxes, containers and cases	35%
	4819.19	- - Other	*Nil*
	4819.90	- Other	12%
48.20	4820.00	REGISTERS, ACCOUNT BOOKS, NOTE BOOKS, ORDER BOOKS, RECEIPT BOOKS, LETTER PADS, MEMORANDUM PADS, DIARIES AND SIMILAR ARTICLES, EXERCISE BOOKS, BLOTTING-PADS, BINDERS (LOOSE-LEAF OR OTHER), FOLDERS, FILE COVERS, MANIFOLD BUSINESS FORMS, INTERLEAVED CARBON SETS AND OTHER ARTICLES OF STATIONERY, OF PAPER OR PAPERBOARD; ALBUMS FOR SAMPLES OR FOR COLLECTIONS AND BOOK COVERS, OF PAPER OR PAPERBOARD	12%
48.21	4821.00	PAPER OR PAPERBOARD LABELS OF ALL KINDS, WHETHER OR NOT PRINTED	12%
48.22	4822.00	BOBBINS, SPOOLS, COPS AND SIMILAR SUPPORTS OF PAPER PULP, PAPER OR PAPERBOARD (WHETHER OR NOT PERFORATED OR HARDENED)	12%
48.23		OTHER PAPER, PAPERBOARD, CELLULOSE WADDING AND WEBS OF CELLULOSE FIBRES, CUT TO SIZE OR SHAPE; OTHER ARTICLES OF PAPER PULP, PAPER, PAPERBOARD, CELLULOSE WADDING OR WEBS OF CELLULOSE FIBRES	
		- Other paper, paperboard, cellulose wadding and webs of cellulose fibres, cut to size or shape:	
	4823.11	- - Gummed or adhesive paper in strips or rolls	10% *plus* Rs. 1,600 per tonne
	4823.12	- - Cards, not punched, for punchcard machines, whether or not in strips	10% *plus* Rs. 1,600 per tonne
	4823.13	- - Braille paper	*Nil*
	4823.14	- - Blotting paper	10% *plus* Rs. 1,200 per tonne
	4823.19	- - Other	10% *plus* Rs. 1,600 per tonne
	4823.90	- Other	12%";

(6) in Chapter 52, for heading Nos. 52.07 and 52.08, the following headings shall be substituted, namely :—

"52.07	5207.00	COTTON FABRICS (EXCLUDING FABRICS COVERED UNDER HEADING NOs.52.09, 52.10 AND 52.11),— *(a)* WOVEN ON LOOMS OTHER THAN HANDLOOMS, AND *(b)* SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, MERCERISING, DYEING, PRINTING, WATER-PROOFING, SHRINK-PROOFING, ORGANDIE PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES, WITHOUT THE AID OF POWER OR STEAM	Fifty per cent. of the duty leviable under sub-heading Nos. 5206.11 to 5206.16 and 5206.91 to 5206.94, as the case may be, depending upon the average count of yarn in the fabric and the value per square metre of the fabric
52.08		COTTON FABRICS (EXCLUDING FABRICS COVERED UNDER HEADING NOS.52.09, 52.10, 52.11 AND 52.12), — *(a)* WOVEN ON HANDLOOMS, AND *(b)* SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, MERCERISING, DYEING, PRINTING, WATER-PROOFING, SHRINK- PROOFING, ORGANDIE PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES	
	5208.10	- Processed without the aid of power or steam	Fifty per cent. of the duty leviable under sub-heading Nos. 5206.11 to 5206.16 and 5206.91 to 5206.94,

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			as the case may be, depending upon the average count of the yarn in the fabric and the value per square metre of the fabric
		- Processed with the aid of power or steam:	
	5208.21	- - Processed by an independent processor approved in this behalf by the Government of India on the recommendation of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms	Forty per cent. of the duty leviable under sub-heading Nos. 5206.11 to 5206.16 and 5206.91 to 5206.94, as the case may be, depending upon the average count of the yarn in the fabric and the value per square metre of the fabric
	5208.22	- - Processed by a factory owned by a registered handloom co-operative society or any organisation set up or approved by the Government for the purpose of development of handlooms	*Nil*
	5208.29	- - Other	Duty leviable under sub-heading Nos.5206.11 to 5206.16 and 5206.91 to 5206.94, as the case may be, depending upon the average count of the yarn in the fabric and the value per square metre of the fabric";

(7) in Chapter 72, for heading Nos. 72.01 to 72.15, the following headings shall be substituted, namely:—

		"I —PRIMARY MATERIALS; PRODUCTS IN GRANULAR OR POWDER FORM	
72.01	7201.00	PIG IRON AND SPIEGELEISEN IN PIGS, BLOCKS OR OTHER PRIMARY FORMS	Rs.100 per tonne
72.02	7202.00	FERRO-ALLOYS	12%
72.03	7203.00	FERROUS PRODUCTS OBTAINED BY DIRECT REDUCTION OF IRON ORE AND OTHER SPONGY FERROUS PRODUCTS, IN LUMPS, PELLETS OR SIMILAR FORMS; IRON HAVING A MINIMUM PURITY BY WEIGHT OF 99.94%, IN LUMPS, PELLETS OR SIMILAR FORMS	Rs.100 per tonne
72.04		FERROUS WASTE AND SCRAP; REMELTING SCRAP INGOTS OF IRON OR STEEL	
	7204.10	- Of iron	Rs.100 per tonne
	7204.20	- Of stainless steel	Rs.1,500 per tonne
	7204.30	- Of other alloy steel	Rs.1,500 per tonne
	7204.90	- Other	Rs.400 per tonne
72.05		GRANULES AND POWDERS, OF PIG IRON, SPIEGELEISEN, IRON OR STEEL	
	7205.10	- Of iron	Rs.100 per tonne
	7205.20	- Of alloy steel	Rs.1,500 per tonne
	7205.90	- Other	Rs.400 per tonne
		II—IRON AND NON-ALLOY STEEL	
72.06		IRON AND NON-ALLOY STEEL IN INGOTS OR OTHER PRIMARY FORMS (EXCLUDING IRON OF HEADING NO.72.03)	
	7206.10	- Of iron	Rs.100 per tonne
	7206.90	- Other	Rs.400 per tonne

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
72.07		SEMI-FINISHED PRODUCTS OF IRON OR NON-ALLOY STEEL	
	7207.10	- Of iron	Rs.400 per tonne
	7207.90	- Other	Rs.550 per tonne
72.08		FLAT-ROLLED PRODUCTS OF IRON OR NON-ALLOY STEEL, OF A WIDTH OF 600 MM OR MORE, HOT-ROLLED, NOT CLAD, PLATED OR COATED	
		- Plates and universal plates:	
	7208.11	- - Exceeding 5 mm in thickness	Rs.400 per tonne
	7208.19	- - Other	Rs.550 per tonne
		- Sheets :	
	7208.21	- - Exceeding 5 mm in thickness	Rs.400 per tonne
	7208.29	- - Other	Rs.550 per tonne
		- Strips :	
	7208.31	- - Exceeding 5 mm in thickness	Rs.400 per tonne
	7208.39	- - Other	Rs.550 per tonne
	7208.40	- Skelp	Rs.550 per tonne
		- Other flat products :	
	7208.91	- - Exceeding 5 mm in thickness	Rs.400 per tonne
	7208.99	- - Other	Rs.550 per tonne
72.09		FLAT-ROLLED PRODUCTS OF IRON OR NON-ALLOY STEEL, OF A WIDTH OF 600 MM OR MORE, COLD-ROLLED (COLD-REDUCED), NOT CLAD, PLATED OR COATED	
	7209.10	- Plates	Rs.800 per tonne
	7209.20	- Sheets	Rs.800 per tonne
	7209.30	- Strips	Rs.800 per tonne
	7209.90	- Other	Rs.800 per tonne
72.10		FLAT-ROLLED PRODUCTS OF IRON OR NON-ALLOY STEEL, OF A WIDTH OF 600 MM OR MORE, CLAD, PLATED OR COATED	
		- Plated or coated with zinc :	
	7210.11	- - Corrugated	Rs.1,200 per tonne
	7210.19	- - Other	Rs.1,200 per tonne
	7210.20	- Plated or coated with tin	Rs.1,200 per tonne
	7210.30	- Painted, lacquered, varnished or plastic coated	Rs.1,500 per tonne
	7210.90	- Other	15%
72.11		FLAT-ROLLED PRODUCTS OF IRON OR NON-ALLOY STEEL, OF A WIDTH OF LESS THAN 600 MM, NOT CLAD, PLATED OR COATED	
		- Flats :	
	7211.11	- - Exceeding 5 mm in thickness	Rs.400 per tonne
	7211.19	- - Other	Rs.550 per tonne
		- Universal plates :	
	7211.21	- - Exceeding 5 mm in thickness	Rs.400 per tonne
	7211.29	- - Other	Rs.550 per tonne
	7211.30	- Hoops	Rs.550 per tonne
		- Sheets :	
	7211.41	- - Cold-rolled (cold-reduced)	Rs.800 per tonne
	7211.42	- - Hot-rolled, exceeding 5mm in thickness	Rs.400 per tonne
	7211.49	- - Other	Rs.550 per tonne
		- Strips :	Rs.550 per tonne
	7211.51	- - Cold-rolled (cold-reduced)	Rs.800 per tonne
	7211.52	- - Hot-rolled, exceeding 5 mm in thickness	Rs.400 per tonne
	7211.59	- - Other	Rs.550 per tonne
	7211.60	- Skelp	Rs.550 per tonne
		- Other flat products :	
	7211.91	- - Cold-rolled (cold-reduced)	Rs.800 per tonne
	7211.92	- - Hot-rolled, exceeding 5 mm in thickness	Rs.400 per tonne
	7211.99	- - Other	Rs.550 per tonne
72.12		FLAT-ROLLED PRODUCTS OF IRON OR NON-ALLOY STEEL, OF WIDTH OF LESS THAN 600 MM, CLAD, PLATED OR COATED	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		- Plated or coated with zinc :	
	7212.11	- - Corrugated	Rs.1,200 per tonne
	7212.19	- - Other	Rs.1,200 per tonne
	7212.20	- Plated or coated with tin	Rs.1,200 per tonne
	7212.30	- Painted, lacquered, varnished or plastic coated	Rs.1,500 per tonne
	7212.90	- Other	15%
72.13		BARS AND RODS, HOT-ROLLED, IN IRREGULARLY WOUND COILS, OF IRON OR NON-ALLOY STEEL	
	7213.10	- Of free-cutting steel	Rs.400 per tonne
	7213.90	- Other	Rs.400 per tonne
72.14		OTHER BARS AND RODS OF IRON OR NON-ALLOY STEEL, NOT FURTHER WORKED THAN FORGED, HOT-ROLLED, HOT-DRAWN OR HOT-EXTRUDED BUT INCLUDING THOSE TWISTED AFTER ROLLING	
	7214.10	- Forged	Rs.550 per tonne
	7214.20	- Of free-cutting steel	Rs.400 per tonne
	7214.90	- Other	Rs.400 per tonne
72.15		OTHER BARS AND RODS OF IRON OR NON-ALLOY STEEL	
	7215.10	- Of free-cutting steel not further worked than cold-formed or cold-finished	Rs.800 per tonne
	7215.20	- Other, not further worked than cold-formed or cold-finished	Rs.800 per tonne
	7215.30	- Plated or coated with zinc	Rs.1,200 per tonne
	7215.40	- Plated or coated with other base metals	Rs.1,200 per tonne
	7215.90	- Other	Rs.400 per tonne
72.16		ANGLES, SHAPES AND SECTIONS OF IRON OR NON-ALLOY STEEL	
	7216.10	- Not further worked than hot-rolled, hot-drawn or extruded	Rs.400 per tonne
	7216.20	- Not further worked than cold-formed or cold-finished	Rs.800 per tonne
	7216.30	- Plated or coated with zinc	Rs.1,200 per tonne
	7216.40	- Plated or coated with other base metals	Rs.1,200 per tonne
	7216.50	- Slotted angles and slotted channels	15%
	7216.60	- Forged	Rs.550 per tonne
	7216.90	- Other	Rs.400 per tonne
72.17		WIRE OF IRON OR NON-ALLOY STEEL	
	7217.10	- Electric resistance wire (including electric resistance heating wire)	10%
	7217.90	- Other	Rs.400 per tonne
		III—STAINLESS STEEL	
72.18	7218.00	STAINLESS STEEL IN INGOTS OR OTHER PRIMARY FORMS; SEMI-FINISHED PRODUCTS OF STAINLESS STEEL	Rs.1,500 per tonne
72.19		FLAT-ROLLED PRODUCTS OF STAINLESS STEEL, OF A WIDTH OF 600 MM OR MORE	
	7219.10	- Not further worked than hot-rolled, whether or not in coils	Rs.1,500 per tonne
	7219.20	- Not further worked than cold-rolled (cold-reduced)	Rs.1,500 per tonne
	7219.90	- Other	Rs.1,500 per tonne
72.20		FLAT-ROLLED PRODUCTS OF STAINLESS STEEL, OF A WIDTH OF LESS THAN 600 MM	
	7220.10	- Not further worked than not-rolled, whether or not in coils	Rs.1,500 per tonne
	7220.20	- Not further worked than cold-rolled (cold-reduced)	Rs.1,500 per tonne
	7220.90	- Other	Rs.1,500 per tonne
72.21	7221.00	BARS AND RODS, HOT-ROLLED, IN IRREGULARLY WOUND COILS, OF STAINLESS STEEL	Rs.1,500 per tonne
72.22		OTHER BARS AND RODS OF STAINLESS STEEL; ANGLES, SHAPES AND SECTIONS OF STAINLESS STEEL	
	7222.10	- Bars and rods, not further worked than hot-rolled, hot-drawn or extruded	Rs.1,500 per tonne
	7222.20	- Bars and rods, not further worked than cold-formed or cold-finished	Rs.1,500 per tonne
	7222.30	- Other bars and rods	Rs.1,500 per tonne
	7222.40	- Angles, shapes and sections	Rs.1,500 per tonne
72.23	7223.00	WIRE OF STAINLESS STEEL	Rs.1,500 per tonne

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		IV—OTHER ALLOY STEEL; HOLLOW DRILL BARS AND RODS, OF ALLOY OR NON-ALLOY STEEL	
72.24	7224.00	OTHER ALLOY STEEL IN INGOTS OR OTHER PRIMARY FORMS; SEMI- FINISHED PRODUCTS OF OTHER ALLOY STEEL	Rs.1,500 per tonne
72.25		FLAT-ROLLED PRODUCTS OF OTHER ALLOY STEEL, OF A WIDTH OF 600 MM OR MORE	
	7225.10	- Of silicon-electrical steel	Rs.1,500 per tonne
	7225.20	- Of high speed steel	Rs.1,500 per tonne
	7225.30	- Other, not further worked than hot-rolled, whether or not in coils	Rs.1,500 per tonne
	7225.40	- Other, not further worked than cold-rolled (cold-reduced)	Rs.1,500 per tonne
	7225.90	- Other	Rs.1,500 per tonne
72.26		FLAT-ROLLED PRODUCTS OF OTHER ALLOY STEEL, OF A WIDTH OF LESS THAN 600 MM	
	7226.10	- Of silicon-electrical steel	Rs.1,500 per tonne
	7226.20	- Of high speed steel	Rs.1,500 per tonne
		- Other:	
	7226.91	- - Not further worked than hot-rolled	Rs.1,500 per tonne
	7226.92	- - Not further worked than cold-rolled (cold-reduced)	Rs.1,500 per tonne
	7226.99	- - Other	Rs.1,500 per tonne
72.27		BARS AND RODS, HOT-ROLLED, IN IRREGULARLY WOUND COILS, OF OTHER ALLOY STEEL	
	7227.10	- Of high speed steel	Rs.1,500 per tonne
	7227.20	- Of silico-manganese steel	Rs.1,500 per tonne
	7227.90	- Other	Rs.1,500 per tonne
72.28		OTHER BARS AND RODS OF OTHER ALLOY STEEL; ANGLES, SHAPES AND SECTIONS, OF OTHER ALLOY STEEL; HOLLOW DRILL BARS AND RODS, OF ALLOY OR NON-ALLOY STEEL	
	7228.10	- Bars and rods of high speed steel	Rs.1,500 per tonne
	7228.20	- Bars and rods of silico-manganese steel	Rs.1,500 per tonne
	7228.30	- Other bars and rods not further worked than hot-rolled, hot-drawn or extruded	Rs.1,500 per tonne
	7228.40	- Other bars and rods, not further worked than forged	Rs.1,500 per tonne
	7228.50	- Other bars and rods, not further worked than cold-formed or cold-finished	Rs.1,500 per tonne
	7228.60	- Other bars and rods	Rs.1,500 per tonne
		- Angles, shapes and sections :	
	7228.71	- - Not further worked than hot-rolled, hot drawn or extruded	Rs.1,500 per tonne
	7228.72	- - Not further worked than cold-formed or cold-finished	Rs.1,500 per tonne
	7228.79	- - Other	Rs.1,500 per tonne
		- Hollow drill bars and rods :	
	7228.81	- - Of alloy steel	Rs.1,500 per tonne
	7228.82	- - Of non-alloy steel, forged	Rs.550 per tonne
	7228.89	- - Other	Rs.400 per tonne
72.29		WIRE OF OTHER ALLOY STEEL	
	7229.10	- Of high speed steel	Rs.1,500 per tonne
	7229.20	- Of silico-manganese steel	Rs.1,500 per tonne
	7229.30	- Electric resistance wire (including electric resistance heating wire)	10%
	7229.90	- Other	Rs.1,500 per tonne
72.30	7230.00	GOODS AND MATERIALS OF CHAPTER 72 OBTAINED BY BREAKING UP OF SHIPS, BOATS AND OTHER FLOATING STRUCTURES	Rs.1,800 per tonne";

(8) in Chapter 73, for heading Nos. 73.01 to 73.09, the following headings shall be substituted, namely:—

"73.01		SHEET PILING OF IRON OR STEEL,WHETHER OR NOT DRILLED, PUNCHED OR MADE FROM ASSEMBLED ELEMENTS; WELDED ANGLES, SHAPES AND SECTIONS, OF IRON OR STEEL	
	7301.10	- Sheet piling	Rs.400 per tonne
	7301.20	- Angles, shapes and sections	Rs.400 per tonne
73.02		RAILWAY OR TRAMWAY TRACK CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL OF IRON OR STEEL, THE FOLLOWING: RAILS, CHECK-RAILS AND RACK RAILS, SWITCH BLADES, CROSSING FROGS, POINT RODS AND OTHER CROSSING PIECES, SLEEPERS (CROSS-TIES),	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		FISH-PLATES, CHAIRS, CHAIR WEDGES, SOLE PLATES (BASE PLATES), RAIL CLIPS, BEDPLATES, TIES AND OTHER MATERIAL SPECIALIZED FOR JOINTING OR FIXING RAILS	
	7302.10	- Rails	Rs.400 per tonne
	7302.20	- Sleepers (cross-ties)	Rs.400 per tonne
	7302.90	- Other	15%
73.03	7303.00	TUBES, PIPES AND HOLLOW PROFILES, OF CAST IRON	Rs.100 per tonne
73.04		TUBES, PIPES AND HOLLOW PROFILES, SEAMLESS, OF IRON (OTHER THAN CAST IRON) OR STEEL	
	7304.10	- Of iron	Rs.100 per tonne
	7304.90	- Other	Rs.1,500 per tonne
73.05		OTHER TUBES AND PIPES (FOR EXAMPLE, WELDED, RIVETED OR SIMILARLY CLOSED), HAVING INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL CIRCULAR CROSS-SECTIONS, THE EXTERNAL DIAMETER OF WHICH EXCEEDS 406.4 MM, OF IRON OR STEEL	
	7305.10	- Of iron	Rs.100 per tonne
	7305.90	- Other	Rs.1,500 per tonne
73.06		OTHER TUBES, PIPES AND HOLLOW PROFILES (FOR EXAMPLE, OPEN SEAM OR WELDED, RIVETED OR SIMILARLY CLOSED), OF IRON OR STEEL	
	7306.10	- Of iron	Rs.100 per tonne
	7306.90	- Other	Rs.1,500 per tonne
73.07	7307.00	TUBE OR PIPE FITTINGS (FOR EXAMPLE, COUPLINGS, ELBOWS, SLEEVES), OF IRON OR STEEL	15%
73.08		STRUCTURES (EXCLUDING PREFABRICATED BUILDINGS OF HEADING No. 94.06) AND PARTS OF STRUCTURES (FOR EXAMPLE,BRIDGES AND BRIDGE-SECTIONS, LOCK-GATES, TOWERS, LATTICE MASTS, ROOFS, ROOFING FRAMEWORKS, DOORS AND WINDOWS AND THEIR FRAMES AND THRESHOLDS FOR DOORS, SHUTTERS, BALUSTRADES, PILLARS AND COLUMNS), OF IRON OR STEEL; PLATES, RODS, ANGLES, SHAPES, SECTIONS, TUBES AND THE LIKE, PREPARED FOR USE IN STRUCTURES, OF IRON OR STEEL	
	7308.10	- Bridges and bridge-sections	15%
	7308.20	- Towers and lattice masts	15%
	7308.30	- Doors, windows and their frames and thresholds for doors	15%
	7308.40	- Props and similar equipment for scaffolding, shuttering or pit-propping	15%
	7308.90	- Other	15%
73.09	7309.00	RESERVOIRS, TANKS, VATS AND SIMILAR CONTAINERS FOR ANY MATERIAL (OTHER THAN COMPRESSED OR LIQUEFIED GAS), OF IRON OR STEEL, OF A CAPACITY EXCEEDING 300 L, WHETHER OR NOT LINED OR HEAT- INSULATED, BUT NOT FITTED WITH MECHANICAL OR THERMAL EQUIPMENT	15%
73.10	7310.00	TANKS, CASKS, DRUMS, CANS, BOXES, AND SIMILAR CONTAINERS, FOR ANY MATERIAL (OTHER THAN COMPRESSED OR LIQUEFIED GAS), OF IRON OR STEEL, OF A CAPACITY NOT EXCEEDING 300 L,WHETHER OR NOT LINED OR HEAT- INSULATED, BUT NOT FITTED WITH MECHANICAL OR THERMAL EQUIPMENT	20% *plus* Rs.100 per container
73.11	7311.00	CONTAINERS FOR COMPRESSED OR LIQUEFIED GAS, OF IRON OR STEEL	20% *plus* Rs.100 per container
73.12		STRANDED WIRE, ROPES, CABLES, PLAITED BANDS, SLINGS AND THE LIKE, OF IRON OR STEEL, NOT ELECTRICALLY INSULATED	
	7312.10	- Stranded wire, ropes and cables	15%
	7312.90	- Other	15%

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
73.13	7313.00	BARBED WIRE OF IRON OR STEEL; TWISTED HOOP OR SINGLE FLAT WIRE, BARBED OR NOT, AND LOOSELY TWISTED DOUBLE WIRE, OF A KIND USED FOR FENCING, OF IRON OR STEEL	15%	
73.14	7314.00	CLOTH (INCLUDING ENDLESS BANDS), GRILL, NETTING AND FENCING, OF IRON OR STEEL WIRE; EXPANDED METAL OF IRON OR STEEL	15%	5
73.15	7315.00	CHAIN AND PARTS THEREOF, OF IRON OR STEEL	15%	
73.16	7316.00	ANCHORS, GRAPNELS AND PARTS THEREOF, OF IRON OR STEEL	15%	
73.17	7317.00	NAILS, TACKS, DRAWING PINS, CORRUGATED NAILS, STAPLES (OTHER THAN THOSE OF HEADING No. 83.05) AND SIMILAR ARTICLES, OF IRON OR STEEL, WHETHER OR NOT WITH HEADS OF OTHER MATERIAL, BUT EXCLUDING SUCH ARTICLES WITH HEADS OF COPPER	15%	10
73.18		SCREWS, BOLTS, NUTS, COACH-SCREWS, SCREW HOOKS, RIVETS, COTTERS, COTTER-PINS, WASHERS (INCLUDING SPRING WASHERS) AND SIMILAR ARTICLES, OF IRON OR STEEL		
	7318.10	- Threaded articles	20%	15
		- Non-threaded articles:		
	7318.21	- - Circlips	20%	
	7318.29	- - Other	15%	
	7318.90	- Other	15%	
73.19	7319.00	SEWING NEEDLES, KNITTING NEEDLES, BODKINS, CROCHET HOOKS, EMBROIDERY STILETTOS AND SIMILAR ARTICLES, FOR USE IN THE HAND, OF IRON OR STEEL; SAFETY PINS AND OTHER PINS OF IRON OR STEEL, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED	15%	20
73.20	7320.00	SPRINGS AND LEAVES FOR SPRINGS, OF IRON OR STEEL	15%	
73.21		STOVES, RANGES, GRATES, COOKERS (INCLUDING THOSE WITH SUBSIDIARY BOILERS FOR CENTRAL HEATING), BARBECUES, BRAZIERS, GAS-RINGS, PLATE WARMERS AND SIMILAR NON-ELECTRIC DOMESTIC APPLIANCES, AND PARTS THEREOF, OF IRON OR STEEL		25
	7321.10	- Cooking appliances and plate warmers	15%	30
	7321.20	- Other appliances	15%	
	7321.90	- Parts	20%	
73.22	7322.00	RADIATORS FOR CENTRAL HEATING, NOT ELECTRICALLY HEATED, AND PARTS THEREOF, OF IRON OR STEEL; AIR HEATERS AND HOT AIR DISTRIBUTORS WHICH CAN ALSO DISTRIBUTE FRESH OR CONDITIONED AIR, NOT ELECTRICALLY HEATED, INCORPORATING A MOTOR-DRIVEN FAN OR BLOWER, AND PARTS THEREOF OF IRON OR STEEL	15%	35
73.23	7323.00	TABLE, KITCHEN OR OTHER HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES AND PARTS THEREOF, OF IRON OR STEEL; IRON OR STEEL WOOL; POT SCOURERS AND SCOURING OR POLISHING PADS, GLOVES AND THE LIKE OF IRON OR STEEL	15%	40
73.24	7324.00	SANITARY WARE AND PARTS THEREOF, OF IRON OR STEEL	15%	
73.25		OTHER CAST ARTICLES OF IRON OR STEEL		
	7325.10	- Of iron	Rs.100 per tonne	45
	7325.20	- Of alloy steel	Rs.1,500 per tonne	
	7325.30	- Of stainless steel	Rs.1,500 per tonne	
	7325.90	- Other	Rs.400 per tonne	
73.26		OTHER ARTICLES OF IRON OR STEEL		50
		- Forged or stamped, but not further worked :		
	7326.11	- - Grinding balls and similar articles for mills	15%	
	7326.19	- - Other	15%	
	7326.20	- Articles of iron or steel wire	15%	
	7326.90	- Other	15%	
73.27	7327.00	GOODS AND MATERIALS OF CHAPTER 73 OBTAINED BY THE BREAKING UP OF SHIPS, BOATS AND OTHER FLOATING STRUCTURES	Rs.1800 per tonne";	55

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(9)	in Chapter 74, for heading Nos. 74.01 to 74.13, the following headings shall be substituted, namely:—		
"74.01		COPPER MATTES; CEMENT COPPER (PRECIPITATED COPPER)	
	7401.10	- Copper mattes	Rs.6,200 per tonne
	7401.20	- Cement copper (precipitated copper)	Rs.6,200 per tonne
74.02	7402.00	UNREFINED COPPER; COPPER ANODES FOR ELECTROLYTIC REFINING	Rs.6,200 per tonne
74.03		REFINED COPPER AND COPPER ALLOYS, UNWROUGHT	
		- Refined copper :	
	7403.11	- - Cathodes and sections of cathodes	Rs.6,200 per tonne
	7403.12	- - Wire-bars	Rs.6,200 per tonne
	7403.13	- - Billets	Rs.6,200 per tonne
	7403.19	- - Other	Rs.6,200 per tonne
		- Copper alloys :	
	7403.21	- - Copper-zinc base alloys (brass)	Rs.6,200 per tonne
	7403.22	- - Copper-tin base alloys (bronze)	Rs.6,200 per tonne
	7403.23	- - Copper-nickel base alloys (cupro-nickel) or copper-nickel-zinc base alloys (nickel silver)	Rs.6,200 per tonne
	7403.29	- - Other copper alloys (other than master alloys of heading No.74.05)	Rs.6,200 per tonne
74.04	7404.00	COPPER WASTE AND SCRAP	Rs.6,200 per tonne
74.05	7405.00	MASTER ALLOYS OF COPPER	Rs.6,200 per tonne
74.06	7406.00	COPPER POWDERS AND FLAKES	15%
74.07		COPPER BARS, RODS AND PROFILES	
		- Bars and rods :	
	7407.11	- - Of refined copper	Rs.6,200 per tonne
	7407.12	- - Of copper alloys	Rs.6,200 per tonne
		- Profiles :	
	7407.21	- - Hollow profiles	15%
	7407.29	- - Other	Rs.7,400 per tonne
74.08		COPPER WIRE	
		- Of refined copper :	
	7408.11	- - Of which the maximum cross-sectional dimension exceeds 6 mm	Rs.6,200 per tonne
	7408.19	- - Other	20%
		- Of copper alloys:	
	7408.21	- - Of which the maximum cross-sectional dimension exceeds 6 mm	Rs.6,200 per tonne
	7408.29	- - Other	20%
74.09		COPPER PLATES, SHEETS (INCLUDING CIRCLES) AND STRIP, OF A THICKNESS EXCEEDING 0.15 MM	
	7409.10	- Of refined copper	Rs.7,400 per tonne
	7409.20	- Of copper-zinc base alloys (brass)	Rs.7,400 per tonne
	7409.30	- Of copper-tin base alloys (bronze)	Rs.7,400 per tonne
	7409.40	- Of copper-nickel base alloys (cupro-nickel) or copper-nickel-zinc base alloys (nickel silver)	Rs.7,400 per tonne
	7409.90	- Of other copper alloys	Rs.7,400 per tonne
74.10		COPPER FOIL (WHETHER OR NOT PRINTED OR BACKED WITH PAPER, PAPERBOARD, PLASTICS OR SIMILAR BACKING MATERIALS) OF A THICKNESS (EXCLUDING ANY BACKING) NOT EXCEEDING 0.15 MM	
		- Not backed :	
	7410.11	- - Of refined copper	Rs.7,400 per tonne
	7410.12	- - Of copper alloys	Rs.7,400 per tonne
		- Backed :	
	7410.21	- - Of refined copper	Rs.7,400 per tonne
	7410.22	- - Of copper alloys	Rs.7,400 per tonne
74.11		COPPER TUBES AND PIPES	
	7411.10	- Of refined copper	15%
		- Of copper alloys :	
	7411.21	- - Of copper-zinc base alloys (brass)	15%
	7411.22	- - Of copper-nickel base alloys (cupro-nickel) or copper-nickel-zinc base alloys (nickel silver)	15%

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	7411.29	- - Other	15%
74.12		COPPER TUBE OR PIPE FITTINGS (FOR EXAMPLE, COUPLINGS, ELBOWS, SLEEVES)	
	7412.10	- Of refined copper	15%
	7412.20	- Of copper alloys	15%
74.13	7413.00	STRANDED WIRE, CABLES, PLAITED BANDS AND THE LIKE, OF COPPER, NOT ELECTRICALLY INSULATED	20%
74.14		CLOTH (INCLUDING ENDLESS BANDS),GRILL AND NETTING, OF COPPER WIRE; EXPANDED METAL OF COPPER	
	7414.10	- Endless bands, for machinery	15%
	7414.90	- Other	15%
74.15		NAILS, TACKS, DRAWING PINS, STAPLES (OTHER THAN THOSE OF HEADING NO. 83.05) AND SIMILAR ARTICLES, OF COPPER OR OF IRON OR STEEL WITH HEADS OF COPPER; SCREWS, BOLTS, NUTS, SCREW HOOKS, RIVETS, COTTERS, COTTER-PINS, WASHERS (INCLUDING SPRING WASHERS) AND SIMILAR ARTICLES, OF COPPER	
	7415.10	- Nails and tacks, drawing pins, staples and similar articles	15%
		- Other articles, not threaded :	
	7415.21	- - Washers (including spring washers)	15%
	7415.29	- - Other	15%
		- Other threaded articles :	
	7415.31	- - Screws for wood	20%
	7415.32	- - Other screws; bolts and nuts	20%
	7415.39	- - Other	20%
74.16	7416.00	COPPER SPRINGS	15%
74.17	7417.00	COOKING OR HEATING APPARATUS OF A KIND USED FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES, NON-ELECTRIC, AND PARTS THEREOF, OF COPPER	15%
74.18		TABLE, KITCHEN OR OTHER HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES AND PARTS THEREOF, OF COPPER; POT SCOURERS AND SCOURING OR POLISHING PADS, GLOVES AND THE LIKE, OF COPPER; SANITARY WARE AND PARTS THEREOF, OF COPPER	
	7418.10	- Table, kitchen or other household articles and parts thereof; pot scourers and scouring or polishing pads, gloves and the like	15%
	7418.20	- Sanitary ware and parts thereof	15%
74.19		OTHER ARTICLES OF COPPER	
	7419.10	- Chain and parts thereof	15%
		- Other :	
	7419.91	- - Cast,moulded, stamped or forged, but not further worked	15%
	7419.99	- - Other	15%";

(10) in Chapter 75, for heading No. 75.01, the following headings shall be substituted, namely:—

"75.01		NICKEL MATTES, NICKEL OXIDE SINTERS AND OTHER INTERMEDIATE PRODUCTS OF NICKEL METALLURGY	
	7501.10	- Nickel mattes	15%
	7501.20	- Nickel oxide sinters and other intermediate products of nickel metallurgy	15%
75.02		UNWROUGHT NICKEL	
	7502.10	- Nickel, not alloyed	15%
	7502.20	- Nickel alloys	15%
75.03	7503.00	NICKEL WASTE AND SCRAP	15%
75.04	7504.00	NICKEL POWDERS AND FLAKES	15%
75.05		NICKEL BARS, RODS, PROFILES AND WIRE	
		- Bars, rods and profiles :	
	7505.11	- - Of nickel, not alloyed	15%
	7505.12	- - Of nickel alloys	15%
		- Wire:	
	7505.21	- - Of nickel, not alloyed	15%
	7505.22	- - Of nickel alloys	15%
75.06		NICKEL PLATES, SHEETS, STRIP AND FOIL	
	7506.10	- Of nickel, not alloyed	15%
	7506.20	- Of nickel alloys	15%

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	75.07	NICKEL TUBES, PIPES AND TUBE OR PIPE FITTINGS (FOR EXAMPLE, COUPLINGS, ELBOWS, SLEEVES)	
		- Tubes and pipes:	15%
	7507.11	- - Of nickel, not alloyed	15%
	7507.12	- - Of nickel alloys	15%
5	7507.20	- Tube or pipe fittings	15%";
	75.08	7508.00 OTHER ARTICLES OF NICKEL	

(11) in Chapter 76, for heading Nos. 76.01 to 76.13, the following headings shall be substituted, namely:—

"76.01		UNWROUGHT ALUMINIUM, WHETHER OR NOT ALLOYED		
10	7601.10	- Ingots, billets	50% *plus* per tonne	Rs.4,000
	7601.20	- Wire-bars	50% *plus* per tonne	Rs.4,000
	7601.30	- Wire-rods	50% *plus* per tonne	Rs.4,000
15	7601.90	- Other	50% *plus* per tonne	Rs.4,000
76.02	7602.00	ALUMINIUM WASTE AND SCRAP	50% *plus* per tonne	Rs.4,000
20 76.03	7603.00	ALUMINIUM POWDERS AND FLAKES		
76.04		ALUMINIUM BARS, RODS AND PROFILES, WHETHER OR NOT ALLOYED	50% *plus* per tonne	Rs.4,000
	7604.10	- Wire-rods		
25		- Profiles :	50% *plus* per tonne	Rs.4,000
	7604.21	- - Hollow	50% *plus* per tonne	Rs.4,000
	7604.29	- - Other	50% *plus* per tonne	Rs.4,000
30	7604.30	- Bars and other rods		
76.05		ALUMINIUM WIRE		
		- Of aluminium, not alloyed :	50% *plus* per tonne	Rs.4,000
	7605.11	- - Of which the maximum cross-sectional dimension exceeds 6 mm	50% *plus* per tonne	Rs.4,000
35	7605.19	- - Other		
		- Of aluminium alloys :	50% *plus* per tonne	Rs.4,000
	7605.21	- - Of which the maximum cross-sectional dimension exceeds 6 mm	50% *plus* per tonne	Rs.4,000
40	7605.29	- - Other		
76.06		ALUMINIUM PLATES, SHEETS (INCLUDING CIRCLES) AND STRIP OF A THICKNESS EXCEEDING 0.2 MM	50% *plus* per tonne	Rs.4,000
45	7606.10	- Of aluminium, not alloyed	50% *plus* per tonne	Rs.4,000
	7606.20	- Of aluminium alloys		
76.07		ALUMINIUM FOIL (WHETHER OR NOT PRINTED OR BACKED WITH PAPER, PAPERBOARD, PLASTICS OR SIMILAR BACKING MATERIALS) OF A THICKNESS (EXCLUDING ANY BACKING) NOT EXCEEDING 0.2 MM		
50			50% *plus* per tonne	Rs.4,000
	7607.10	- Plain	50% *plus* per tonne	Rs.4,000
	7607.20	- Embossed	50% *plus* per tonne	Rs.4,000
55	7607.30	- Perforated or cut-to-shape		

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	7607.40	- Coated	50% *plus* Rs.4,000 per tonne
	7607.50	- Printed	50% *plus* Rs.4,000 per tonne
	7607.60	- Backed	50%*plus* Rs.4,000 per tonne
	7607.90	- Other	50% *plus* Rs.4,000 per tonne
76.08		ALUMINIUM TUBES AND PIPES	
	7608.10	- Of aluminium, not alloyed	50% *plus* Rs.4,000 per tonne
	7608.20	- Of aluminium alloys	50% *plus* Rs.4,000 per tonne
76.09	7609.00	ALUMINIUM TUBE OR PIPE FITTINGS (FOR EXAMPLE, COUPLINGS, ELBOWS, SLEEVES)	20%
76.10		ALUMINIUM STRUCTURES (EXCLUDING PREFABRICATED BUILDINGS OF HEADING NO. 94.06) AND PARTS OF STRUCTURES (FOR EXAMPLE, BRIDGES, AND BRIDGE-SECTIONS, TOWERS, LATTICE MASTS, ROOFS, ROOFING FRAMEWORKS, DOORS AND WINDOWS AND THEIR FRAMES AND THRESHOLDS FOR DOORS, BALUSTRADES, PILLARS AND COLUMNS); ALUMINIUM PLATES, RODS, PROFILES, TUBES AND THE LIKE, PREPARED FOR USE IN STRUCTURES	
	7610.10	- Doors, windows and their frames and thresholds for doors	20%
	7610.90	- Other	20%
76.11	7611.00	ALUMINIUM RESERVOIRS, TANKS, VATS AND SIMILAR CONTAINERS, FOR ANY MATERIAL (OTHER THAN COMPRESSED OR LIQUEFIED GAS), OF A CAPACITY EXCEEDING 300 L,WHETHER OR NOT LINED OR HEAT-INSULATED, BUT NOT FITTED WITH MECHANICAL OR THERMAL EQUIPMENT	20%
76.12		ALUMINIUM CASKS, DRUMS, CANS, BOXES AND SIMILAR CONTAINERS (INCLUDING RIGID OR COLLAPSIBLE TUBULAR CONTAINERS), FOR ANY MATERIAL (OTHER THAN COMPRESSED OR LIQUEFIED GAS), OF A CAPACITY NOT EXCEEDING 300 L, WHETHER OR NOT LINED OR HEAT-INSULATED, BUT NOT FITTED WITH MECHANICAL OR THERMAL EQUIPMENT	
		- Collapsible tubular containers :	
	7612.11	- - Plain	20%
	7612.12	- - Lacquered	20%
	7612.13	- - Printed	20%
	7612.19	- - Other	20%
		- Other :	
	7612.91	- - Plain	20%
	7612.92	- - Lacquered	20%
	7612.93	- - Printed	20%
	7612.99	- - Other	20%
76.13		ALUMINIUM CONTAINERS FOR COMPRESSED OR LIQUEFIED GAS	
	7613.10	- Plain	20%
	7613.20	- Lacquered	20%
	7613.30	- Printed	20%
	7613.90	- Other	20%

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
76.14		STRANDED WIRE, CABLES, PLAITED BANDS AND THE LIKE, OF ALUMINIUM, NOT ELECTRICALLY INSULATED	
	7614.10	- With steel core	20%
	7614.90	- Other	20%
76.15		TABLE, KITCHEN OR OTHER HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES AND PARTS THEREOF, OF ALUMINIUM; POT SCOURERS AND SCOURING OR POLISHING PADS, GLOVES AND THE LIKE, OF ALUMINIUM; SANITARY WARE AND PARTS THEREOF, OF ALUMINIUM	
	7615.10	- Table, kitchen or other household articles and parts thereof; pot scourers and scouring or polishing pads, gloves and the like	20%
	7615.20	- Sanitary ware and parts thereof	20%
76.16		OTHER ARTICLES OF ALUMINIUM	
	7616.10	- Nails, tacks, staples (other than those of heading No. 83.05), screws, bolts, nuts, screw hooks, rivets, cotters, cotter-pins, washers and similar articles	20%
	7616.90	- Other	25%";

(12) in Chapter 78, for heading Nos. 78.01 to 78.08, the following headings shall be substituted, namely:—

"78.01		UNWROUGHT LEAD	
	7801.10	- Refined lead	Rs.930 per tonne
	7801.90	- Other	Rs.930 per tonne
78.02	7802.00	LEAD WASTE AND SCRAP	Rs.930 per tonne
78.03		LEAD BARS, RODS, PROFILES AND WIRE	
	7803.10	- Lead bars and rods	Rs.1,100 per tonne
		- Profiles :	
	7803.21	- - Hollow	17%
	7803.29	- - Other	Rs.1,100 per tonne
	7803.30	- Lead wire	Rs.930 per tonne
78.04		LEAD PLATES, SHEETS (INCLUDING CIRCLES), STRIP AND FOIL; LEAD POWDERS AND FLAKES	
	7804.10	- Plates, sheets (including circles), strip and foil	Rs.1,100 per tonne
	7804.20	- Powders and flakes	15%
78.05		LEAD TUBES, PIPES AND TUBE OR PIPE FITTINGS (FOR EXAMPLE, COUPLINGS, ELBOWS, SLEEVES)	
	7805.10	- Lead tubes and pipes	17%
	7805.20	- Lead tube or pipe fittings (for example, couplings, elbows, sleeves)	15%
78.06	7806.00	OTHER ARTICLES OF LEAD	15%";

(13) in Chapter 79, for heading Nos. 79.01 to 79.10, the following headings shall be substituted, namely:—

"79.01		UNWROUGHT ZINC	
	7901.10	- Zinc, not alloyed	Rs.3,600 per tonne
	7901.20	- Zinc alloys	Rs.3,600 per tonne
79.02	7902.00	ZINC WASTE AND SCRAP	Rs.3,600 per tonne
79.03		ZINC DUST, POWDERS AND FLAKES	
	7903.10	- Zinc dust	17%
	7903.90	- Other	17%
79.04		ZINC BARS, RODS (INCLUDING WIRE-RODS), PROFILES AND WIRE	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	7904.10	- Zinc bars and rods (including wire-rods)	Rs.3,600 per tonne
		- Profiles :	
	7904.21	- - Hollow	28%
	7904.29	- - Other	Rs.4,200 per tonne
	7904.30	- Zinc wire	Rs.3,600 per tonne
79.05		ZINC PLATES, SHEETS (INCLUDING CIRCLES AND CALOTS), STRIP AND FOIL	
	7905.10	- Zinc Calots	Rs.5,225 per tonne
	7905.90	- Other	Rs.4,200 per tonne
79.06		ZINC TUBES, PIPES AND TUBE OR PIPE FITTINGS (FOR EXAMPLE, COUPLINGS, ELBOWS, SLEEVES)	
	7906.10	- Zinc tubes and pipes	28%
	7906.20	- Zinc tube or pipe fittings (for example, couplings, elbows, sleeves)	15%
79.07		OTHER ARTICLES OF ZINC	
	7907.10	- Gutters, roof capping, skylight frames and other fabricated building components	15%
	7907.90	- Other	15%";

(14) in Chapter 80, for heading No. 80.01, the following headings shall be substituted, namely:—

"80.01		UNWROUGHT TIN	
	8001.10	- Tin, not alloyed	15%
	8001.20	- Tin alloys	15%
80.02	8002.00	TIN WASTE AND SCRAP	15%
80.03	8003.00	TIN BARS, RODS, PROFILES AND WIRE	15%
80.04	8004.00	TIN PLATES, SHEETS AND STRIP, OF A THICKNESS EXCEEDING 0.2 MM	15%
80.05		TIN FOIL (WHETHER OR NOT PRINTED OR BACKED WITH PAPER, PAPERBOARD, PLASTICS OR SIMILAR BACKING MATERIALS), OF A THICKNESS (EXCLUDING ANY BACKING) NOT EXCEEDING 0.2 MM; TIN POWDERS AND FLAKES	
	8005.10	- Foil	15%
	8005.20	- Powders and flakes	15%
80.06	8006.00	TIN TUBES, PIPES AND TUBE OR PIPE FITTINGS (FOR EXAMPLE, COUPLINGS, ELBOWS, SLEEVES)	15%
80.07	8007.00	OTHER ARTICLES OF TIN	15%";

(15) in Chapter 81, for heading No. 81.01, the following headings shall be substituted, namely:—

"81.01	8101.00	TUNGSTEN (WOLFRAM) AND ARTICLES THEREOF, INCLUDING WASTE AND SCRAP	15%
81.02	8102.00	MOLYBDENUM AND ARTICLES THEREOF, INCLUDING WASTE AND SCRAP	15%
81.03	8103.00	TANTALUM AND ARTICLES THEREOF, INCLUDING WASTE AND SCRAP	15%
81.04	8104.00	MAGNESIUM AND ARTICLES THEREOF, INCLUDING WASTE AND SCRAP	15%
81.05	8105.00	COBALT MATTES AND OTHER INTERMEDIATE PRODUCTS OF COBALT METALLURGY; COBALT AND ARTICLES THEREOF, INCLUDING WASTE AND SCRAP	15%
81.06	8106.00	BISMUTH AND ARTICLES THEREOF, INCLUDING WASTE AND SCRAP	15%
81.07	8107.00	CADMIUM AND ARTICLES THEREOF, INCLUDING WASTE AND SCRAP	15%
81.08	8108.00	TITANIUM AND ARTICLES THEREOF, INCLUDING WASTE AND SCRAP	15%
81.09	8109.00	ZIRCONIUM AND ARTICLES THEREOF, INCLUDING WASTE AND SCRAP	15%
81.10	8110.00	ANTIMONY AND ARTICLES THEREOF, INCLUDING WASTE AND SCRAP	15%
81.11	8111.00	MANGANESE AND ARTICLES THEREOF, INCLUDING WASTE AND SCRAP	15%
81.12	8112.00	BERYLLIUM, CHROMIUM, GERMANIUM, VANADIUM, GALLIUM, HAFNIUM, INDIUM, NIOBIUM (COLUMBIUM), RHENIUM AND THALLIUM, AND ARTICLES OF THESE METALS, INCLUDING WASTE AND SCRAP	15%

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
81.13	8113.00	CERMETS AND ARTICLES THEREOF, INCLUDING WASTE AND SCRAP	15%";

(16) in Chapter 82, for heading Nos. 82.01 to 82.08, the following headings shall be substituted, namely:—

"82.01	8201.00	HAND TOOLS, THE FOLLOWING: SPADES, SHOVELS, MATTOCKS, PICKS, HOES, FORKS AND RAKES; AXES, BILL HOOKS AND SIMILAR HEWING TOOLS; SECATEURS OF ANY KIND; SCYTHES, SICKLES, HAY KNIVES, HEDGE SHEARS, TIMBER WEDGES AND OTHER TOOLS OF A KIND USED IN AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE OR FORESTRY	20%
82.02	8202.00	HAND SAWS; BLADES FOR SAWS OF ALL KINDS (INCLUDING SLITTING, SLOTTING OR TOOTHLESS SAW BLADES)	20%
82.03	8203.00	FILES, RASPS, PLIERS (INCLUDING CUTTING PLIERS), PINCERS, TWEEZERS, METAL CUTTING SHEARS, PIPE-CUTTERS, BOLT CROPPERS, PERFORATING PUNCHES AND SIMILAR HAND TOOLS	20%
82.04	8204.00	HAND-OPERATED SPANNERS AND WRENCHES (INCLUDING TORQUE METER WRENCHES BUT NOT INCLUDING TAP WRENCHES); INTERCHANGEABLE SPANNER SOCKETS, WITH OR WITHOUT HANDLES	20%
82.05	8205.00	HAND TOOLS (INCLUDING GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS), NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED; BLOW LAMPS; VICES, CLAMPS AND THE LIKE, OTHER THAN ACCESSORIES FOR AND PARTS OF, MACHINE TOOLS; ANVILS; PORTABLE FORGES; HAND OR PEDAL-OPERATED GRINDING WHEELS WITH FRAMEWORKS	20%
82.06	8206.00	TOOLS OF TWO OR MORE OF THE HEADINGS NOS. 82.02 TO 82.05, PUT UP IN SETS	20%
82.07	8207.00	INTERCHANGEABLE TOOLS FOR HAND TOOLS, WHETHER OR NOT POWER-OPERATED, OR FOR MACHINE-TOOLS (FOR EXAMPLE, FOR PRESSING, STAMPING, PUNCHING, TAPPING, THREADING, DRILLING, BORING, BROACHING, MILLING, TURNING, OR SCREWDRIVING), INCLUDING DIES FOR DRAWING OR EXTRUDING METAL, AND ROCK DRILLING OR EARTH BORING TOOLS	20%
82.08	8208.00	KNIVES AND CUTTING BLADES, FOR MACHINES OR FOR MECHANICAL APPLIANCES	20%
82.09	8209.00	PLATES, STICKS, TIPS AND THE LIKE FOR TOOLS, UNMOUNTED, OF SINTERED METAL CARBIDES OR CERMETS	20%
82.10	8210.00	HAND-OPERATED MECHANICAL APPLIANCES, WEIGHING 10 KG OR LESS, USED IN THE PREPARATION, CONDITIONING OR SERVING OF FOOD OR DRINK	20%
82.11	8211.00	KNIVES WITH CUTTING BLADES, SERRATED OR NOT (INCLUDING PRUNING KNIVES), OTHER THAN KNIVES OF HEADING NO. 82.08, AND BLADES THEREFOR	20%
82.12	8212.00	RAZORS AND RAZOR BLADES (INCLUDING RAZOR BLADE BLANKS IN STRIPS)	20%
82.13	8213.00	SCISSORS, TAILORS' SHEARS AND SIMILAR SHEARS, AND BLADES THEREFOR	20%
82.14	8214.00	OTHER ARTICLES OF CUTLERY (FOR EXAMPLE, HAIR CLIPPERS, BUTCHERS' OR KITCHEN CLEAVERS, CHOPPERS AND MINCING KNIVES, PAPER KNIVES); MANICURE OR PEDICURE SETS AND INSTRUMENTS (INCLUDING NAIL FILES)	20%
82.15	8215.00	SPOONS, FORKS, LADLES, SKIMMERS, CAKE-SERVERS, FISH-KNIVES, BUTTER-KNIVES, SUGAR TONGS AND SIMILAR KITCHEN OR TABLEWARE	20%";

(17) in Chapter 83, for heading Nos. 83.01 to 83.15, the following headings shall be substituted, namely:—

"83.01	8301.00	PADLOCKS AND LOCKS (KEY, COMBINATION OR ELECTRICALLY OPERATED), OF BASE METAL; CLASPS AND FRAMES WITH CLASPS, INCORPORATING LOCKS, OF BASE METAL; KEYS FOR ANY OF THE FOREGOING ARTICLES, OF BASE METAL	15%

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
83.02	8302.00	BASE METAL MOUNTINGS, FITTINGS AND SIMILAR ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR FURNITURE, DOORS, STAIRCASES, WINDOWS, BLINDS, COACHWORK, SADDLERY, TRUNKS, CHESTS, CASKETS OR THE LIKE; BASE METAL HAT-RACKS,HAT-PEGS, BRACKETS AND SIMILAR FIXTURES; CASTORS WITH MOUNTINGS OF BASE METAL; AUTOMATIC DOOR CLOSERS OF BASE METAL	25%
83.03	8303.00	ARMOURED OR REINFORCED SAFES, STRONG-BOXES AND DOORS AND SAFE DEPOSIT LOCKERS FOR STRONG-ROOMS, CASH OR DEED BOXES AND THE LIKE, OF BASE METAL	35%
83.04	8304.00	FILING CABINETS, CARD-INDEX CABINETS, PAPER TRAYS, PAPER RESTS, PEN TRAYS, OFFICE-STAMP STANDS AND SIMILAR OFFICE OR DESK EQUIPMENT, OF BASE METAL, OTHER THAN OFFICE FURNITURE OF HEADING NO. 94.03	25%
83.05	8305.00	FITTINGS FOR LOOSE-LEAF BINDERS OR FILES, LETTER CLIPS, LETTER CORNERS, PAPER CLIPS, INDEXING TAGS AND SIMILAR OFFICE ARTICLES, OF BASE METAL; STAPLES IN STRIPS (FOR EXAMPLE, FOR OFFICES, UPHOLSTERY, PACKAGING), OF BASE METAL	15%
83.06	8306.00	BELLS, GONGS AND THE LIKE, NON- ELECTRIC, OF BASE METAL; STATUETTES AND OTHER ORNAMENTS, OF BASE METAL; PHOTOGRAPH, PICTURE OR SIMILAR FRAMES, OF BASE METAL; MIRRORS OF BASE METAL	20%
83.07	8307.00	FLEXIBLE TUBING OF BASE METAL, WITH OR WITHOUT FITTINGS	15%
83.08	8308.00	CLASPS, FRAMES WITH CLASPS, BUCKLES, BUCKLE-CLASPS, HOOKS, EYES, EYELETS AND THE LIKE, OF BASE METAL, OF A KIND USED FOR CLOTHING, FOOTWEAR, AWNINGS, HANDBAGS, TRAVEL GOODS OR OTHER MADE UP ARTICLES; TUBULAR OR BIFURCATED RIVETS, OF BASE METAL; BEADS AND SPANGLES, OF BASE METAL	15%
83.09		STOPPERS, CAPS AND LIDS (INCLUDING CROWN CORKS, SCREW CAPS AND POURING STOPPERS), CAPSULES FOR BOTTLES, THREADED BUNGS, BUNG COVERS, SEALS AND OTHER PACKING ACCESSORIES, OF BASE METAL	
	8309.10	- Crown corks with or without washers or other fittings of cork, rubber, polyethyelene or any other material	5 paise each
	8309.20	- Pilfer proof caps for packaging, all sorts, with or without washers or other fittings of cork, rubber, polyethyelene or any other material	5 paise each
	8309.90	- Other	15%
83.10	8310.00	SIGN-PLATES, NAME-PLATES, ADDRESS- PLATES AND SIMILAR PLATES, NUMBERS, LETTERS AND OTHER SYMBOLS, OF BASE METAL, EXCLUDING THOSE OF HEADING NO. 94.05	15%
83.11	8311.00	WIRE, RODS, TUBES, PLATES, ELECTRODES AND SIMILAR PRODUCTS OF BASE METAL OR OF METAL CARBIDES, COATED OR CORED WITH FLUX MATERIAL, OF A KIND USED FOR SOLDERING, BRAZING, WELDING OR DEPOSITION OF METAL OR OF METAL CARBIDES; WIRE AND RODS, OF AGGLOMERATED BASE METAL POWDER, USED FOR METAL SPRAYING	20%
83.12	8312.00	ELECTRICAL STAMPINGS AND LAMINATIONS, OF BASE METAL, ALL SORTS	20%";

(18) in Chapter 85, for heading Nos. 85.23 and 85.24, the following headings shall be substituted, namely:—

"85.23		PREPARED UNRECORDED MEDIA FOR SOUND RECORDING OR SIMILAR RECORDING OF OTHER PHENOMENA, OTHER THAN PRODUCTS OF CHAPTER 37	
		- Magnetic tapes :	
	8523.11	- - Audio tapes in the form of jumbo rolls, pancakes, mini- pancakes, hubs or reels	25% *plus* Rs. 4 per square metre
	8523.12	- - Audio cassettes	25%
	8523.13	- - Video tapes in the form of jumbo rolls, pancakes, mini-pancakes, hubs or reels	25%

(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)
		8523.14	- - Video cassettes	25%
		8523.19	- - Other	25%
		8523.20	- Magnetic discs	25%
		8523.90	- Other	25%
5	85.24		RECORDS, TAPES AND OTHER RECORDED MEDIA FOR SOUND OR OTHER SIMILARLY RECORDED PHENOMENA, INCLUDING MATRICES AND MASTERS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF RECORDS, BUT EXCLUDING PRODUCTS OF CHAPTER 37	30%
10		8524.10	- Gramaphone records	
			- Magnetic tapes:	30%
		8524.21	- - Audio tapes in any form	30%
		8524.22	- - Audio cassettes	30%
		8524.23	- - Video tapes in any form	30%
15		8524.24	- - Video cassettes	30%
		8524.29	- - Other	30%
		8524.30	- Magnetic discs	30%";
		8524.90	- Other	

(19) In Chapter 89, after heading No. 89.07, the following heading shall be inserted, namely:—

20	"89.08	8908.00	VESSELS AND OTHER FLOATING STRUCTURES FOR BREAKING UP	Rs. 400 per Light Displace-ment Tonnage".

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE

(*See* section 83)

PART I

In the First Schedule to the Additional Duties of Excise Act,—

(1) sub-heading Nos. 5206.10 and 5206.20 and the entries relating thereto shall be omitted;

(2) sub-heading Nos. 5206.31, 5206.32, 5206.33, 5206.34, 5206.35 and 5206.36 shall be, renumbered as sub-heading Nos. 5206.11, 5206.12, 5206.13, 5206.14, 5206.15 and 5206.16, respectively.

PART II

Heading No.	Sub-heading No.	Description of goods	Rate of additional duty
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

In the First Schedule to the Additional Duties of Excise Act,—

(1) for heading No. 52.07, the following heading shall be substituted, namely:—

"52.07	5207.00	COTTON FABRICS (EXCLUDING FABRICS COVERED UNDER HEADING NOS. 52.09, 52.10 AND 52.11),—	Fifty per cent. of the duty leviable under sub- heading Nos. 5206.11 to 5206.16 and 5206.91 to 5206.94, as the case may be, depending upon the average count of the yarn in the fabric and the value per square metre of the fabric";
		(a) WOVEN ON LOOMS OTHER THAN HANDLOOMS, AND	
		(b) SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, MERCERISING, DYEING, PRINTING, WATER-PROOFING, SHRINK-PROOFING, ORGANDIE PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES, WITHOUT THE AID OF POWER OR STEAM	

(2) for heading No. 52.08, the following heading shall be substituted, namely:—

"52.08		COTTON FABRICS (EXCLUDING FABRICS COVERED UNDER HEADING NOS.52.09, 52.10, 52.11 AND 52.12), —	
		(a) WOVEN ON HANDLOOMS, AND	
		(b) SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, MERCERISING, DYEING, PRINTING, WATER-PROOFING, SHRINK-PROOFING, ORGANDIE PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES	
	5208.10	- Processed without the aid of power or steam	Fifty per cent. of the duty leviable under sub- heading Nos. 5206.11 to 5206.16 and 5206.91 to 5206.94, as the case may be, depending upon the average count of the yarn in the fabric and the value per square metre of the fabric

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		- Processed with the aid of power or steam:	
	5208.21	- - Processed by an independent processor approved in this behalf by the Government of India on the recommenda tion of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms	Forty per cent. of the duty leviable under sub-heading Nos. 5206.11 to 5206.16 and 5206.91 to 5206.94, as the case may be, depending upon the average count of the yarn in the fabric and the value per square metre of the fabric
	5208.22	- - Processed by a factory owned by a registered handloom co-operative society or any organisation set up or approved by the Government for the purpose of development of handlooms	*Nil*
	5208.29	- - Other	Duty leviable under sub-heading Nos. 5206.11 to 5206.16 and 5206.91 to 5206.94, as the case may be, depending upon the average count of the yarn in the fabric and the value per square metre of the fabric".

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The object of the Bill is to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1988-89. The notes on clauses explain the various provisions contained in the Bill.

NEW DELHI;
The 29th February, 1988.

NARAYAN DATT TIWARI.

PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATION UNDER ARTICLES 117 AND 274 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

[Copy of letter No. F. 3(1)-B(D)/88, dated the 29th February, 1988 from Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari, Minister of Finance, to the Secretary-General, Lok Sabha.]

The President, having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed Bill, recommends under clause *(1)* of article 117, read with clause *(1)* of article 274, of the Constitution of India, the introduction of the Finance Bill, 1988, to the Lok Sabha.

2. The Bill will be introduced in the Lok Sabha immediately after the presentation of the Budget on the 29th February, 1988.

Notes on clauses

Clause 2, read with the First Schedule to the Bill, seeks to prescribe the rates at which income-tax (including surcharge thereon) is to be levied on income chargeable to tax for the assessment year 1988-89. Further, it lays down the rates at which tax is to be deducted at source during the financial year 1988-89 from income subject to such deduction under the Income-tax Act; and the rates at which "advance-tax" is to be paid and tax is to be calculated and charged in special cases for the financial year 1988-89.

Rates of income-tax for the assessment year 1988-89:

Part I of the First Schedule to the Bill specifies the rates of income-tax on incomes liable to tax for the assessment year 1988-89. These rates are the same as those specified in Part III of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1987, as amended by the Finance (Amendment) Act, 1987, for the purposes of deduction of tax at source from "Salaries" and for computation of "advance-tax" payable during the financial year 1987-88.

As provided by the Finance (Amendment) Act, 1987, the amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the provisions of this Part shall in the case of every person having income exceeding fifty thousand rupees be increased,–

(i) in the case of every person, being a resident, not being an Indian company, by a surcharge for purposes of the Union, and
(ii) in the case of an Indian company, by a surcharge,

calculated at the rate of 5 per cent. of such income-tax.

Rates for deduction of tax at source during the financial year 1988-89 from income other than "Salaries" and any payment referred to in sub-section (1) of section 194E :

Part II of the First Schedule to the Bill specifies the rate at which income-tax is to be deducted at source during the financial year 1988-89 from incomes other than "Salaries" and payments made as interest, salary, bonus, commission or remuneration, by whatever name called, by a firm to its partner. These rates are the same as those specified in Part II of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1987, as amended by the Finance (Amendment) Act, 1987, for the purposes of deduction of tax at source during the financial year 1987-88.

During the financial year 1988-89, on any income by way of winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles and income by way of winnings from horse races, accruing to a non-resident or a company (both domestic as well as non-domestic companies), tax shall be deducted at source at the rate of 40 per cent. of the amount of income.

This provision is in line with the existing provision for deduction of tax at source on such incomes where the payment is made to a person resident in India.

The amount of tax so deducted at source shall be increased–

(i) in the case where the payment is made to a person, other than a company, resident in India, by a surcharge for purposes of the Union, and
(ii) in the case of a person, being a domestic company, by a surcharge,

calculated at the rate of 5 per cent. of such income-tax.

Rates for deduction of tax at source from "Salaries" and interest, salary, bonus, commission or remuneration, by whatever name called, paid by a firm to its partners, computation of "advance-tax" and charging of income-tax in special cases during the financial year 1988-89 :

Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill specifies the rates at which income-tax is to be deducted at source from "Salaries" and any income by way of interest, salary, bonus, commission or remuneration, by whatever name called, where such income is paid by a firm to its partners in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 194E of the Income-tax Act and also the rates at which "advance-tax" is to be paid and income-tax is to be calculated or charged in special cases for the financial year 1988-89.

Rates of income-tax in respect of individuals, Hindu undivided families, certain categories of associations of persons and body of individuals specified in Paragraphs A and B are the same as specified in the corresponding Paragraphs of Part III of the Finance Act, 1987, as amended by the Finance (Amendment) Act, 1987.

The Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987, has made substantial amendments in the provisions of the Income-tax Act relating to the assessment of firms. The taxable income in the case of every firm, as arrived at after allowing deduction in respect of any payment of interest, salary, bonus, commission or remuneration, by whatever name called, to the partners as admissible under the Act shall now be taxed at the maximum marginal rate. Also, advance tax shall be paid by the firms during the financial year at the maximum marginal rate. Accordingly, no rate of income-tax has been prescribed in respect of firms in this Part.

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the provisions of this Part shall, in the case of every person being an individual, Hindu undivided family, association of persons or body of individuals, being resident in India, cooperative society and local authority, having the income during the year on which the tax is deducted at source or on which "advance tax" is payable, exceeding fifty thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax. In the case of domestic companies, the amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the provisions of this Part shall, in the case of every domestic company having a total income exceeding fifty thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax.

Clause 3 seeks to insert a new clause (28B) in section 2 of the Income-tax Act to define the expression "interest on securities" since the said separate head of income is proposed to be omitted from the Act.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1989 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1989-90 and subsequent years.

Clause 4 seeks to amend section 10 of the Income-tax Act.

Sub-clause (a)(i) proposes to substitute a new sub-clause (ii) for sub-clauses (ii) to (v) of clause (6) relating to exemption of remuneration received by diplomatic personnel of foreign missions and their staff. The proposed amendment is by way of simplification of the existing provisions contained in sub-clauses (ii) to (v) of clause (6) by incorporating them into a single sub-clause.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1989 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1989-90 and subsequent years.

Sub-clause (a)(ii) seeks to amend sub-clause (viia) of clause (6).

Under the existing provision, the exemption from total income of remuneration upto an amount calculated at the rate of Rs.4,000 per month received by a foreign technician in the employment of Government or of a local authority or of any corporation set up under any special law or of any such institution or body established in India for carrying on scientific research as is approved for the purposes of this sub-clause by the prescribed authority is given, and if the remuneration exceeds Rs.4,000 per month, the tax paid to the Central Government by the employer on such excess is exempt.

Under the proposed amendment, the scheme of exemption being given, as mentioned above, to the remuneration received by a foreign technician is proposed to be dispensed with and a uniform exemption on the tax paid by the employer to the Government is sought to be retained.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1988.

Sub-clause (b) seeks to make a consequential amendment in clause (6A) of this section to provide that the *Explanation* below that clause will also be applicable to the new clause (6B) proposed to be inserted by sub-clause (c) of this clause.

Sub-clause (c) seeks to insert a new clause (6B) to provide that the amount of tax paid by Government or an Indian concern on behalf of a non-resident or a foreign company in respect of its income will not be included in computing the total income of such non-resident or foreign company where such income is arising to a non-resident or foreign company in pursuance of an agreement entered between the Central Government and the Government of a foreign State or an international organisation under the terms of that agreement or of any related agreement which has been approved by the Central Government.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1988, and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent years.

Sub-clause (d) seeks to amend clause (15) by inserting a new sub-clause (iic). Under the proposed amendment, interest payable to an individual or a Hindu undivided family on such Relief Bonds as may be notified in this behalf by the Central Government will not be included in computing the total income of such individual or family.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1989, and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1989-90 and subsequent years.

Sub-clauses (e), (f) and (h) seek to amend clauses (20), (23A) and (24) to omit references to the head "Interest on securities".

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1989.

Sub-clause (g) seeks to amend clause (23D) which exempts the income of such Mutual Fund set up by a public sector bank or a public financial institution as the Central Government may specify.

The amendments made by items (i) and (ii) of this sub-clause are clarificatory in nature.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1988, and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent years.

Sub-clause (i) seeks to insert a new clause (31). The new clause seeks to provide that the amount of any subsidy received by an assessee engaged in the business of growing and manufacturing rubber, coffee, cardamom or other specified commodity in India, from or through the Rubber Board, Coffee Board, Spices Board or any other Board, in respect of any other commodity under any scheme for replantation or replacement of rubber, coffee, cardamom or other plants, or for rejuvenation or consolidation of areas used for cultivation of all such commodities will be exempt from income-tax. Under the proviso to the new clause, the aforesaid exemption will be available only if the assessee furnishes to the Assessing Officer with his return for the relevant assessment year (or within the extended time allowed by the Assessing Officer) a certificate from the concerned Board as to the amount of subsidy received by him during the previous year.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1989 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1989-90 and subsequent years.

Clause 5 seeks to amend section 10A of the Income-tax Act relating to special provision in respect of newly established industrial undertakings in free trade zones.

Sub-clause (a) seeks to amend sub-section (7) of section 10A in view of the amendment made in new sub-section (1) of section 139 for furnishing the return of income on or before the due date specified therein and the omission of sub-section (2) of that section by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987.

Sub-clause (b) seeks to amend sub-section (8) of section 10A to remove the difficulties which may arise in implementing the provisions of sub-section (5) of that section consequent upon the amendment made in section 139 of the Income-tax Act by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1989 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1989-90 and subsequent years.

Clause 6 seeks to insert a new section 10B in the Income-tax Act relating to special provision in respect of income from a hundred per cent. export-oriented undertaking.

Sub-section (1) of section 10B seeks to provide that any profits and gains derived by an assessee from a hundred per cent. export-oriented undertaking to which the section applies will not be included in the total income of the assessee.

Sub-section (2) of section 10B provides that the section will apply to a hundred per cent. export-oriented undertaking which fulfils certain conditions, namely, that it manufactures or produces any article or thing during the previous year, it has not been formed by the splitting up, or the reconstruction of, a business already in existence; and it is not formed by the transfer to a new business of machinery or plant previously used for any purpose. For the purpose of the section, reconditioned imported machinery or plant will be regarded as new. Further, where the total value of the machinery or plant transferred to the new business does not exceed 20 per cent. of the total value of the machinery or plant used in that business, the condition mentioned in clause (ii) of sub-section (2) of section 10B will be deemed to have been complied with.

Sub-section (3) of section 10B seeks to provide that the benefit of the section will be available to the assessee in respect of any five consecutive assessment years falling within a period of eight years beginning with the initial assessment year in which the undertaking begins to manufacture or produce articles or things. The period of five consecutive assessment years will be as specified by the assessee at his option subject to the condition that it will not in any case cover any period after the expiry of the said eight year period.

Sub-section (4) of section 10B seeks to provide that, notwithstanding anything contained in any other provision of the Income-tax Act, in computing the total income of the assessee of the previous year relevant to the last assessment year immediately succeeding the last of the relevant assessment years (or of the previous year relevant to any subsequent assessment year), the unabsorbed depreciation allowance, the unabsorbed investment allowance, the unabsorbed development rebate, the unabsorbed capital expenditure on family planning relating to the relevant assessment years will not be taken into consideration. Similarly, unabsorbed business losses or loss under the head "Capital gains" relating to the relevant assessment years will not be taken into account. Where the assessee was entitled to a deduction in the relevant assessment years in respect of the profits and gains from the newly established industrial undertakings in backward areas or small-scale industrial undertakings in rural areas or the tax holiday, no deduction will be admissible in the assessment years subsequent to the relevant assessment years. Further, in computing the depreciation allowance on any assets in the assessment years following the relevant assessment years, the written down value of

the assets will be computed as if the assessee had claimed and been allowed the depreciation in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act during each one of the relevant assessment years.

Sub-section (5) of section 10B seeks to provide that where a hundred per cent. export-oriented undertaking has begun to manufacture or produce articles or things during any previous year relevant to the assessment year prior to the assessment year commencing on and from the 1st day of April, 1989, such assessee may, at his option, before the due date of furnishing his return of income under sub-section (1) of section 139 for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1989, furnish to the Assessing Officer, a declaration in writing that the provisions of this section may be made applicable to him for the relevant assessment years other than the assessment years commencing before the assessment year 1989-90; and if he does so, then the provisions of complete tax holiday specified in this section will apply for such assessment years and the provisions of new sub-section (4) will also apply in relation to any assessment year following the relevant assessment years.

Sub-section (6) of section 10B seeks to apply the provisions of sub-section (8) and sub-section (9) of section 80-I relating to tax holiday, to the hundred per cent. export-oriented undertakings.

Explanation to section 10B defines certain expressions for the purposes of that section.

The expression "hundred per cent. export-oriented undertaking" means an undertaking which has been approved as a hundred per cent. export-oriented undertaking by the Board appointed in this behalf by the Central Government in exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, and the rules made under that Act. The expression "relevant assessment year" means the five consecutive assessment years specified by the assessee at his option under sub-section (3) of section 10B. The expression"manufacture" for this section shall also include any processing, or assembling, or recording of programmes on any disc, tape, perforated media or other information storage device.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1989, and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1989-90 and subsequent years.

Clause 7 seeks to amend section 13A of the Income-tax Act regarding special provision relating to income of political parties so as to omit the reference to the head "Interest on securities".

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1989.

Clauses 8 and 10 seek to omit the head "B. Interest on securities" from section 14 of the Income-tax Act, and the related sections 18, 19, 20 and 21 of the Income-tax Act, respectively, consequent upon the omission of the said head.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1989.

Clause 9 seeks to make an amendment in clause (i) of section 16 of the Income-tax Act relating to standard deduction in the case of salaried assessees.

Under the existing provisions, a standard deduction is granted to salaried assessees at a rate of thirty per cent. of the salary subject to a maximum of Rs.10,000.

Under the proposed amendment, the standard deduction will be allowed at the rate of thirty-three and one-third per cent. of the salary subject to an enhanced ceiling of Rs.12,000.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1989, and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1989-90 and subsequent assessment years.

Clause 11 seeks to amend section 40 of the Income-tax Act relating to the disallowability of an amount as deductible in computing the income chargeable under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession".

Sub-clause (i) seeks to amend clause (a) of section 40 by substituting sub-clause (i) of the clause by a new sub-clause.

Under the existing provisions of sub-clause (i), any interest, not being an interest on a loan issued for public subscription before the 1st day of April, 1938, payable outside India shall not be allowed as deduction if tax thereon has not been either paid or deducted at source and in respect of which there is no person in India who may be treated as an agent under section 163 of the Income-tax Act on behalf of the person receiving the amount.

The proposed amendment seeks to enlarge the provision and provide that any amount of interest, not being an interest on a loan issued for public subscription before the 1st day of April, 1938, royalty, fees for technical services or other sum chargeable under

the Act which is payable outside India shall not be allowed as deduction if tax thereon has not either been paid or deducted at source, irrespective of whether an agent on behalf of the non-resident has been appointed or not.

The proviso to the new sub-clause (i), however, seeks to provide that in respect of such amount if tax is paid or deducted in any subsequent year, the amount will be allowed as deduction in the subsequent year in which the tax is paid or deducted.

The expressions "royalty" and "fees for technical services" shall have the same meanings as assigned to them respectively in *Explanation* 2 to clause (vi) and clause (vii) of sub-section (1) of section 9.

Sub-clause (ii) seeks to omit clause (d) of section 40 relating to disallowance in computing the income chargeable under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession" of any amount in the case of a banking company, which has been allowed as deduction in computing its income chargeable under the head "Interest on securities", consequent upon the deletion of this head from the heads of income, referred to in section 14. These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1989 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1989-90 and subsequent years.

Clause 12 seeks to amend section 43B of the Income-tax Act relating to allowability of certain sums only on actual payment.

Sub-clause (i) seeks to substitute existing clause (a) by a new clause so as to extend the scope of the section to cover any cess or fee, by whatever name called, payable by the assessee under any law for the time being in force.

Sub-clause (iii) seeks to insert a new clause (d) in section 43B of the Act to provide that any sum payable as interest on any loan or borrowing from any public financial institution, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the agreement governing such loan or borrowing, shall not be allowed as a deduction in the computation of the profits and gains from business or profession if the same is not actually paid by the assessee before the due date applicable in his case for furnishing the return of income. Further, a new *Explanation 3* is being inserted by sub-clause (v) to provide that "public financial institution" shall have the meaning assigned to it in section 4A of the Companies Act, 1956. Sub-clauses (ii) and (iv) seek to make certain consequential amendments.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1989 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1989-90 and subsequent years.

Clause 13 seeks to insert a new section 43C in the Income-tax Act for making special provision for the computation of the cost of acquisition of certain assets.

Sub-section (1) of the proposed new section provides that where an asset, which has become the property of an amalgamated company under a scheme of amalgamation, is sold after the 29th day of February, 1988, as stock-in-trade, then, in computing the income from such transfer, the cost of acquisition of the asset to the amalgamated company shall be the cost of acquisition of the asset to the amalgamating company, as increased by the cost, if any, of any improvement made thereto and the expenditure incurred wholly and exclusively in connection with such transfer.

Sub-section (2) of the proposed new section provides that when an asset which has been acquired by the assessee on transfer, either by way of total or partial partition of a Hindu undivided family or under a gift or will or an irrevocable trust, is sold after the 29th day of February, 1988, as stock-in-trade, then, in computing the income from such transfer, the cost of acquisition shall be the cost of acquisition in the hands of the transferor or the donor, as increased by the cost, if any, of any improvement made and the expenditure incurred wholly and exclusively in connection with such transfer including the payment of gift-tax, by the transferor or the donor, as the case may be.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1988, and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent years.

Clause 14 seeks to amend section 44AB of the Income-tax Act, relating to audit of accounts of certain persons.

Under the existing provisions, it is obligatory for a person carrying on business or profession to get his accounts audited before the "specified date" by an accountant, if the sales turnover or the professional receipts exceed the prescribed limit. The "specified date" in relation to the accounts of the previous year means the date of expiry of four months from the end of that year or where there is more than one previous year, from the end of the previous year which expired last before the commencement of the assessment year or the 30th June of such assessment year, whichever date falls later.

Under sub-clause (a), the references to assessment year commencing from 1st April, 1985 and subsequent assessment years are proposed to be omitted in clauses (a) and (b) of this section so as to change the reference to any previous year.

Under the proposed amendment, the "specified date" in relation to the accounts of the previous year will be–

(a) where the assessee is a company - 31st December of the assessment year,
(b) where the assessee is a person other than a company - 31st October of the assessment year.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1989, and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1989-90 and subsequent years.

Clause 15 seeks to insert a new section 44AC in the Income-tax Act.

The new section provides for determination of the income of an assessee, being a buyer of any goods in the nature of alcoholic liquor for human consumption (other than Indian-made foreign liquor) or any forest produce, scrap or waste, whether industrial or non-industrial, or such other goods as may be notified by the Central Government, in any sale by way of auction, tender or any other mode, conducted by the seller as a sum equal to sixty per cent. of the amount paid or payable by the buyer. The Central Government is also proposed to be empowered to exempt certain sales from the operation of this section, having regard to the amount involved in such sales, the nature of the goods and other factors. It is also being provided that the section shall not apply to a buyer in the further sale of any goods obtained under, or in pursuance of, the said sale.

The *Explanation* to the section defines the expression "seller" to mean the Central Government, a State Government or any local authority or corporation or authority established by or under a Central, State or Provincial Act, or any company.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April 1989 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1989-90 and subsequent years.

Clause 16 seeks to amend section 44BB of the Income-tax Act, relating to computation of profits and gains in connection with the business of exploration, etc., of mineral oils.

Under the existing provisions, the income of an assessee engaged in the business of providing services and facilities in connection with, or supplying plant and machinery on hire used or to be used in, the exploration for and exploitation of mineral oils will be determined at 10 per cent. of the aggregate of certain amounts. The provision applies both to residents as well as non-residents.

The proposed amendment seeks to provide that the provision shall be and shall be deemed always to have been applicable only in respect of non-resident assessees.

This amendment will take effect retrospectively from 1st April, 1983 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1983-84 and subsequent years.

Clause 17 seeks to amend section 47 of the Income-tax Act, relating to certain transactions which are not treated as transfer for the purposes of capital gains.

Under the existing provision profits and gains arising from the transfer of a capital asset shall not be treated as capital gains chargeable to income-tax, in cases where the transfer of the capital asset is made by a holding company to its subsidiary company or vice versa, referred to in clauses (iv) and (v), subject to the fulfilment of the conditions laid down.

The proposed amendment seeks to provide that such exemption will not be available in respect of transfers effected after 29th February, 1988, as stock-in-trade.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1988, and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent years.

Clauses 18, 19 and 20 seek to amend sections 56, 57 and 58 of the Income-tax Act falling under the head "Income from other sources" so as to make provision for taxing of income, at present covered by the head "Interest on securities", under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession" or under the head "Income from other sources".

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1989 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1989-90 and subsequent years.

Clause 21 seeks to omit clause (b) of section 79 of the income-tax Act relating to carry forward and set off of losses in the case of certain companies.

Under the existing provision, in the case of a closely held company where a change in the share-holding has taken place in a previous year, no loss incurred in any year prior to the previous year shall be carried forward and set off against the income of the previous year unless the conditions mentioned in that section are satisfied and the Income-tax Officer is satisfied that the change in the share-holding was not effected with a view to avoiding or reducing any tax liability. By the proposed amendment, the provision relating to satisfaction of the Income-tax Officer is sought to be omitted.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1989 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1989-90 and subsequent years.

Clause 22 seeks to amend section 80CC of the Income-tax Act relating to deduction in respect of investment in certain new shares.

The proposed amendment seeks to extend the benefit of deduction to investment in the units of any Mutual Fund specified under clause (23D) of section 10 of the Act provided that such Fund subscribes only to eligible issue of capital.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1989, and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1989-90 and subsequent years.

Clause 23 seeks to substitute a new section for section 80CCA of the Income-tax Act. Under the new section it is proposed to increase the deduction to hundred per cent. in respect of —

(i) deposits in the National Savings Scheme, and
(ii) amounts paid to effect or to keep in force any contract for a deferred annuity plan of the Life Insurance Corporation of India,

upto a maximum of twenty thousand rupees in the assessment year commencing on 1st April, 1988, and will be increased to thirty thousand rupees in the assessment year commencing on 1st April, 1989 and subsequent years.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1988 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent years.

Clause 24 seeks to amend section 80HHC of the Income-tax Act relating to deduction in respect of profits retained for export business.

Sub-clause (a) seeks to substitute sub-section (1) of the section by new sub-sections (1) and (1A) .

Under the existing provisions of sub-section (1), an assessee, being an Indian company or a person (other than a company) who, being resident in India, exports out of India during the previous year any goods or merchandise to which the section applies, is allowed a deduction of an amount equal to the aggregate of 4% of the net foreign exchange realisation and 50% of the balance profit.

The proposed new sub-section (1) seeks to provide that the deduction will be allowed on the whole of the income derived from exports of such goods or merchandise by the assessee. The proviso to this sub-section seeks to provide that if the assessee being a holder of an Export House Certificate or a Trading House Certificate certifies in the prescribed form that in respect of the amount of export turnover specified therein, the deduction under the sub-section is to be allowed to a supporting manufacturer, then the amount of deduction available to the Export House or the Trading House shall be reduced by such amount which is calculated proportionately.

The new sub-section (1A) provides for deduction in relation to a supporting manufacturer. Under the new sub-section, if an assessee being a supporting manufacturer has sold goods or merchandise to any Export House or Trading House, in computing his income chargeable to tax, he will be allowed a deduction of the whole of the income earned on the sale of goods or merchandise to the Export House or the Trading House in respect of which a certificate has been issued under the proviso to sub-section (1).

Sub-clause (b) seeks to insert a new sub-section (3A) in the section specifying the basis for computation of the profits derived from the sale of goods or merchandise in the case of a supporting manufacturer. The new sub-section provides that in a case where the business of the supporting manufacturer consists exclusively of sale of goods or merchandise to one or more Export Houses or Trading Houses, the whole of the profit of the business of such manufacturer shall be the profits derived from the sale of goods or merchandise in respect of which the deduction is allowed. In a case where the business carried on by the supporting manufacturer does not consist exclusively of sale of goods or merchandise to one or more Export Houses or Trading Houses, the amount of profit eligible for deduction shall be determined on the proportionate basis.

Sub-clause (c) seeks to insert a new sub-section (4A) laying down conditions for the admissibility of deduction under sub-section (1A) in the case of a supporting manufacturer. The new sub-section provides that the deduction shall not be allowed to a supporting manufacturer unless he furnishes in the prescribed form along with the return of income,-

(i) a report of the accountant certifying that the deduction has been correctly claimed on the basis of the income of the supporting manufacturer in respect of his sale of goods or merchandise to the Export House or the Trading House, and
(ii) a certificate from the Export House or the Trading House certifying that in respect of the export turnover mentioned in the certificate, the Export House or Trading House has not claimed the deduction under the provisions of this section.

Sub-clause (d) seeks to insert two new clauses in the *Explanation* below this section to define the terms "Export House Certificate" or "Trading House Certificate" and "supporting manufacturer". For the purposes of this section, "Export House Certificate" or "Trading House Certificate" shall mean a valid Export House Certificate or a Trading House Certificate issued by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports of the Government of India.

"Supporting manufacturer" shall mean a person being an Indian company or a person (other than a company), resident in India manufacturing goods or merchandise and selling such goods or merchandise to an Export House or a Trading House, for the purpose of export.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1989 and will , accordingly, appl, in relation to the assessment year 1989-90 and subsequent years.

Clause 25 seeks to amend sub-section (1) of section 80L of the Income-tax Act which provides for deductions in respect of interest on certain securities, dividends, etc.

Sub-clause (a) seeks to insert a new clause (iiia) so as to allow deduction within the ceiling of Rs.7,000 interest on deposits under the Post Office (Monthly Income Account) Rules, 1987.

Sub-clause (b) (i) of this clause seeks to omit the reference to 'a public company formed and registered in India with the main object of carrying on the business of providing long-term finance for construction or purchase of houses in India for residential purposes' from clause (vii). Sub-clause (b) (ii) makes a consequential amendment to omit the approval being obtained in respect of such public company.

Sub-clause (c) of this clause seeks to insert a new clause (x) in this sub-section. Clause (x) deals with interest on deposits with, or dividend from, any public company formed and registered in India with the main object of carrying on the business of providing long-term finance for construction or purchase of houses in India for residential purposes and for the time being approved by the Central Government for the purposes of clause (viii) of sub-section (1) of section 36.

Sub-clause (d) seeks to substitute the existing two provisos at the end of this sub-section to provide that —

(i) where the gross total income of the assessee includes any income of the nature referred to in clauses (iia), (v), (va) or (x) of that sub-section, there shall be allowed in compting the total income of the assessee, a further deduction of an amount equal to so much of such income as has not been allowed by way of deduction under the provisions of the said sub-section. However, the amount of such further deduction shall not exceed three thousand rupees; and
(ii) where any income of the nature referred to in clauses (iia) and (iv) remains unallowed after the deduction under the provisions of sub-section (1), an additional deduction of an amount equal to so much of such income as has remained unallowed shall be allowed upto a maximum of three thousand rupees.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1989, and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1989-90 and subsequent years.

Clause 26 seeks to amend section 80-O of the Income-tax Act relating to deduction in respect of royalties, etc., received from foreign Governments or foreign enterprises.

Under the existing provisions, where the income of an assessee, being an Indian company includes any sum received as royalty, commission, fees or any similar payment from the Government of a foreign State or a foreign enterprise, under an agreement approved by the Board in this behalf, a deduction of an amount equal to fifty per cent. of the income so received in convertible foreign exchange in India is allowed.

The amendment proposed vide sub-clause (a) (i) seeks to provide that the Chief Commissioner or the Director General will give approval to the agreement.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1989 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1989-90 and subsequent years.

The amendment proposed vide sub-clause (a)(ii) seeks to provide that the deduction under this section will be allowed even in respect of income which has been received in convertible foreign exchange outside India, or having been converted into convertible foreign exchange outside India, is brought into India in accordance with any law for the time being in force for regulating payments and dealings in foreign exchange.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1988 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent years.

The amendment proposed vide sub-clause (b) seeks to provide that the application for the approval of the agreement shall be submitted in the prescribed form and verified in the prescribed manner. However, in respect of agreements already approved by the Central Government prior to 1st April, 1972 or by the Board prior to 1st April, 1989, no fresh approval of the Chief Commissioner or the Director General is required. Also, every application pending for approval under this section with the Board immediately before 1st April, 1989 shall stand transferred to the concerned Chief Commissioner or the Director General for disposal.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1989 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1989-90 and subsequent years.

Clause 27 seeks to amend clause (f) of sub-section (2) of section 80P of the Income-tax Act so as to omit the reference to section 18 which is being omitted vide clause 10.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1989.

Clause 28 seeks to omit section 86A of the Income-tax Act which provides for a rebate on interest on tax-free Government securities as the system of working out the rebate has been found to be quite cumbersome.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1989.

Clause 29 seeks to omit sub-section (2) of section 89 of the Income-tax Act relating to relief when salary or income from interest on securities is paid in arrears or in advance in view of the omission of the head "Interest on securities".

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1989.

Clause 30 seeks to omit section 112A of the Income-tax Act which relates to tax on interest on National Savings Certificates (First Issue) as it is no longer in vogue.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1989.

Clause 31 seeks to amend section 115B of the Income-tax Act relating to tax on profits and gains of life insurance business.

Under the existing provisions, where the total income of an assessee includes any profits and gains from life insurance business, income-tax is calculated on such profit and gains at the rate of twelve and one-half per cent.

The clause seeks to renumber the existing section as sub-section (1) thereof and insert a new sub-section (2). The new sub-section provides that the assessee shall, in addition to the tax computed under sub-section (1), deposit during the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1989, an amount equal to thirty-three and one-third per cent. of income-tax computed under clause (i) of sub-section (1) in such social security fund as may be notified by the Central Government.

The proviso to new sub-section (2) makes a provision to enable the assessee to deposit during such previous year an amount not less than two and one-half per cent. of the profits and gains of life insurance business in such security fund, whereupon the amount of income-tax payable by the assessee under the said clause (i) shall be reduced by an amount equal to two and one-half per cent. of such profits and gains. In such a case the deposit of thirty-three and one-third per cent. required to be made under sub-section (1) shall also be calculated on the income-tax as so reduced.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1989, and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1989-90.

Clause 32 seeks to amend section 115F of the Income-tax Act.

Under the existing provisions, any amount of capital gains arising to a non-resident Indian from the transfer of a foreign exchange asset is exempt from tax, if the amount of the net consideration received on the transfer is invested or deposited in any specified asset or savings certificates or, as the case may be, deposited in a Non-resident (External) Account within a period of six months from the date of such transfer.

The proposed amendment seeks to exclude deposit in a Non-resident (External) Account as a ground for claiming exemption from capital gains under section 115F.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1989, and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1989-90 and subsequent years.

Clause 33 seeks to amend section 131 of the Income-tax Act relating to vesting of certain powers of a civil court on various income-tax authorities.

Sub-clause (a) seeks to amend sub-section (1A) to vest such powers also on the Director General, Director, Deputy Director, Assistant Director and an authorised officer referred to in sub-section (1) of section 132 of the Act.

Sub-clause (b) seeks to amend clause (b) of the proviso to sub-section (3) to provide that an Assistant Director can retain the impounded books of account for a period beyond fifteen days with the prior approval of the Chief Commissioner or Commissioner or Director General or Director, as the case may be.

These amendments will take effect from 1st June, 1988.

Clause 34 seeks to amend section 132 of the Income-tax Act relating to search and seizure.

Under the existing provisions of sub-section (1) of this section, the authorised officer, who is conducting the search, may seize the books of account, documents, money, bullion, jewellery or other valuable articles or things found during the search, if the same are unaccounted for. Sub-section (3) empowers the authorised officer to issue a prohibitory order on a person in control of such documents, valuable articles etc., directing him not to remove, part with or otherwise deal with them without his permission if he finds it not practicable to seize them.

Sub-clause (a) seeks to insert a second proviso to sub-section (1) to empower the authorised officer to take constructive possession of any valuable article or thing where it is not possible or practicable to seize it by taking its physical possession due to its volume, weight or other physical characteristics or due to its being of a dangerous character, by serving an order on the person who is in immediate possession or control thereof, not to remove, part with, or otherwise deal with it without the permission of the authorised officer. Such action shall be deemed to be seizure of such valuable article or thing.

Sub-clause (b) seeks to make an amendment of a consequential nature in sub-section (3).

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1989.

Clause 35 seeks to amend section 139 of the Income-tax Act relating to the return of income.

Under the existing provisions of sub-section (6A) of section 139, in the case of an assessee engaged in any business or profession, he is required to furnish along with the return of income certain particulars.

Sub-clause (a) of the clause seeks to amend that sub-section to provide that the assessee engaged in any business or profession will also have to file the report of audit obtained under section 44AB along with his return of income.

Under the *Explanation* below sub-section (9), a return of income shall be regarded as defective unless the conditions mentioned therein are fulfilled.

Sub-clause (b) of the clause seeks to amend the *Explanation* to indicate that a return of income shall also be regarded as defective if the report of the audit of accounts obtained under section 44AB is not furnished with the return of income.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1989, and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1989-90 and subsequent years.

Clause 36 seeks to omit section 181 of the Income-tax Act which relates to interest on tax-free securities of a State Government since no State Government has issued any such security for some time now.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1989.

Clause 37 seeks to amend section 193 of the Income-tax Act.

Sub-clause (a) seeks to substitute the words 'chargeable under the head "Interest on securities" ' by the words "by way of interest on securities".

Sub-clause (b) seeks to omit clause (ii) of the proviso consequent upon the omission of section 112A of the Income-tax Act, vide clause 30.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1989 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1989-90 and subsequent years.

Clause 38 seeks to amend section 194C of the Income-tax Act to insert an *Explanation* which seeks to secure that for the purposes of sub-sections (1) and (2) of that section, any sum credited to a "Suspense account" or any other account as credits to the account of the payee shall be deemed to be a credit for the purpose of deduction of tax at source.

This amendment will take effect from 1st June, 1988.

Clause 39 seeks to amend sub-section (2) of section 195 of the Income-tax Act, relating to deduction of tax at source on certain payments to non-residents so as to provide that the Income-tax Officer may determine by a general or special order the proportion of sum chargeable to tax.

This amendment will take effect retrospectively from 1st March, 1988.

Clause 40 seeks to insert a new sub-heading "BB-Collection at source" and a new section 206C after section 206B of the Income-tax Act.

The new section provides that every person, being a seller referred to in section 44AC, shall, at the time of debiting of the amount payable by the buyer referred to in that section to the account of the buyer or at the time of receipt of such amount from the buyer, collect from him a sum equal to twenty per cent. of such amount as income-tax on income comprised therein.

Sub-section (2) provides that the power to recover income-tax by collection will be without prejudice to any other mode of recovery.

Sub-sections (3) and (4) provide that the income-tax collected by the seller shall be paid within seven days of the amount so collected to the credit of the Central Government or as the Board directs. The tax so paid to the credit of the Central Government shall be treated as tax paid on behalf of the person from whom the amount has been collected and credit shall be given for such amount in the assessment made under this Act on production of a certificate.

Sub-section (5) provides that the seller shall within ten days from the time of debit or receipt of the sum furnish to the buyer a certificate to the effect that tax has been collected.

Sub-section (6) provides that any person responsible for collecting the tax who fails to collect it shall, notwithstanding such failure, be liable to pay the tax to the credit of the Central Government.

Sub-section (7) provides that if a seller does not collect, or after collecting fails to pay the tax, he will be required to pay simple interest at the rate of two per cent. per month or part thereof on the amount of such tax.

Sub-section (8) provides that if the tax collected is not paid to the credit of the Central Government, the amount of tax together with the amount of simple interest shall be a charge upon all the assets of the seller.

This amendment will take effect from 1st June, 1988.

Clause 41 seeks to amend sub-section (1) of section 230A of the Income-tax Act relating to the issue of a certificate by the Assessing Officer for registration of transfer of immovable property.

Under the existing provisions, such a certificate is required for properties valued at more than rupees fifty thousand. The proposed amendment seeks to liberalise the provision and the production of such a certificate will now be required in respect of properties valued at more than rupees two lakhs.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1988.

Clause 42 seeks to insert a new section 245DD in the Income-tax Act.

Under the new section, the Settlement Commission has been given the power of provisional attachment on the lines of section 281B of the Act. The new section also provides that where a provisional attachment under section 281B is pending immediately before the application for settlement, the Settlement Commission may continue the provisional attachment upto the date upto which the provisional attachment would be in force under section 281B and thereafter any order made by the Settlement Commission will have the same force as an original order made by it and the provisions of that section will apply accordingly.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1988.

Clause 43 seeks to amend section 246 of the Income-tax Act relating to appeals to be filed before the first appellate authorities.

Sub-clause (a) seeks to amend sub-clause (iva) of clause (o) of sub-section (1) to provide for an appeal against an order of penalty made under section 272BB of the Income-tax Act.

This amendment is proposed to be made retrospectively from the 1st June, 1987, the date when this section was brought into force.

Under sub-clause (b), clause (a) of sub-section (2) of this section is being amended to include an order made under section 104 of the Income-tax Act as it stood before the 1st April, 1988 in respect of any assessment for the assessment year commencing on the 1st April, 1987 or any earlier assessment years.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1988.

Clause 44 seeks to amend section 263 of the Income-tax Act relating to revision by Commissioner of orders prejudicial to revenue. It seeks to substitute the existing *Explanation* by a new *Explanation*.

Sub-clauses (i) and (ii) of clause (a) of the *Explanation* clarify that the Commissioner can also revise any assessment order passed by the Deputy Commissioner or any order passed by the Assistant Commissioner or the Income-tax Officer on the basis of directions issued by the Deputy Commissioner under section 144A of the Act.

Clause (b) of the *Explanation* clarifies that the Commissioner may revise any order passed by the Assessing Officer after examining all the material available with the Assessing Officer, even if such material has been collected after passing of such order, provided such an order is erroneous and prejudicial to the revenue.

Clause (c) of the new *Explanation* clarifies that where any order passed by the Assessing Officer has merged with the order of Commissioner (Appeals) or the Appellate Tribunal, the Commissioner can revise that part of the order which has not been considered and pronounced upon by the appellate authority.

These amendments will take effect from 1st June, 1988.

Clause 45 seeks to amend section 271B of the Income-tax Act relating to penalty on failure to get the accounts audited.

Under the existing provisions, if any person fails to get his accounts audited in respect of any year or obtain a report of such audit as required under section 44AB, the Income-tax Officer may impose a penalty equal to one-half per cent. of the total sales, turnover or gross receipts in business or profession, in the relevant year, subject to a maximum of Rs.1 lakh.

Under the proposed amendment, such penalty will also be levied in the case of failure on the part of the assessee to furnish the report of such audit along with the return of income filed under sub-section (1) of section 139, or along with the return of income filed in response to a notice under clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 142, of the Act.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1989, and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1989-90 and subsequent years.

Clause 46 seeks to insert a new section 276BB in the Income-tax Act.

The new section provides for prosecution of a person who fails to pay to the credit of the Central Government, the tax collected by him as required under the provisions of section 206C, and punishment for a term which shall not be less than three months but which may extend to seven years and with fine.

This amendment will take effect from 1st June, 1988.

Clause 47 seeks to amend section 279 of the Income-tax Act relating to the powers of the Commissioner for prosecuting any person for certain offences and for compounding of any such offence.

Under the existing provisions of sub-section (1), the prosecution in respect of the offences mentioned in the sub-section is to be launched at the "instance of the Commissioner".

Sub-clause (a) seeks to substitute a new sub-section (1) for the existing sub-section so as to -

(i) omit references to section 276AA (omitted by the Finance Act, 1986), sections 276DD and 276E [omitted by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987] and section 278A (which is not an offence by itself);

(ii) insert references to section 276 [inserted by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987] and section 276BB (proposed to be inserted by this Bill);
(iii) provide that the prosecution shall be launched with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner or Director General or Commissioner;
(iv) provide that if the prosecution is at the instance of the Commissioner (Appeals) or the appropriate authority referred to in section 269UA, the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner or Director General or Commissioner will not be necessary.

Under the existing provisions of sub-section (2), the Commissioner may, either before or after the institution of proceedings, compound any offence, as is specified in sub-section (1) of the section.

Sub-clause (b) seeks to substitute a new sub-section (2) with a view to provide for the compounding—

(i) of all the offences under Chapter XXII instead of only the offences specified in the existing sub-section (1);
(ii) by the Board or a Chief Commissioner or a Director General authorised by the Board in this behalf, in a case where the prosecution would lie at the instance of the Commissioner (Appeals) or the appropriate authority, and by the Chief Commissioner or Director General or Commissioner in any other case.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1989.

Clause 48 seeks to omit Chapter XXIIA of the Income-tax Act (containing sections 280A to 280X) relating to Annuity Deposits.

The annuity deposit scheme which came into existence from the assessment year 1964-65 has been discontinued with effect from 1st April, 1969. Under the scheme, the repayment of the deposits with interest was made in ten equal instalments and the last of which fell due in 1979. Thereafter, this Chapter ceased to be operative and it is no longer necessary to be retained in the Act.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1988.

Clause 49 seeks to amend section 281B of the Income-tax Act relating to provisional attachment to protect revenue in certain cases.

Sub-clause (a) specifies that any proceedings under sub-section (5) of section 132 of the Income-tax Act shall be deemed to be proceedings pending for the assessment of any income or for the assessment or re-assessment of any income which has escaped assessment for the purposes of this section.

Sub-clause (b) specifies that where an application under section 245C is made to the Settlement Commission when a provisional attachment under section 281B is pending, the time taken by the Settlement Commission in making an order under sub-section (1) of section 245D would be excluded from the period of operation of the provisional attachment under sub-section (2) of this section.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1988.

Clause 50 seeks to omit section 285A of the Income-tax Act which requires contractors to furnish information relating to contracts exceeding fifty thousand rupees.

With the insertion of section 194C in the Act under which one to two per cent. of the sums paid to contractors are deducted towards income-tax, section 285A is no longer necessary.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1988.

Clause 51 seeks to amend section 293 of the Income-tax Act.

Under the existing provisions, it has been provided that no suit shall lie in any civil court to set aside or modify any order made under the Act. The proposed amendment seeks to clarify that no suit shall lie in any civil court to set aside or modify any proceeding taken or order made under the Act.

This amendment will take effect retrospectively from 1st March, 1988.

Clause 52 seeks to amend rule 5 of the First Schedule to the Income-tax Act relating to the computation of profits and gains of insurance business other than life insurance business. Under the existing provisions, in computing the profits and gains of any business of insurance, other than the life insurance business, certain adjustments including the adjustment of any amount written off or reserved in the account to meet depreciation of or loss on the realisation of investment is to be allowed as a deduction and any sum taken to the credit of the account on account of appreciation of or gains on the realisation of investment shall be treated as a part of the profits and gains subject to the satisfaction of the Assessing Officer regarding the reasonableness of the amount written off or reserved in the accounts, as the case may be, to meet depreciation of or loss on the realisation of investments.

The proposed amendment seeks to omit clause (b) and the proviso thereunder so as to exempt profits and gains on investments made by the General Insurance Corporation of India and the four companies formed under section 16 of the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972.

This amendment will take effect on 1st April, 1989, and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1989-90 and subsequent years.

Clause 53 seeks to amend the Eleventh Schedule to the Income-tax Act relating to the list of non-priority articles and things.

Under item 9 of the Eleventh Schedule, cinematograph films and projectors are included among the non-priority items or things to which section 32AB and other sections of the Act would not be applicable in certain cases.

The proposed amendment seeks to exclude cinematograph films from the non-priority list of articles or things from the Schedule.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1989 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1989-90 and subsequent years.

Clause 54 seeks to make certain amendments of a consequential nature in different provisions of the Income-tax Act.

Clause 55 seeks to amend section 5 of the Wealth-tax Act.

Sub-clause (a)(i) seeks to insert a new clause (xvif) in sub-section (1) so as to provide that the investments made by an individual or a Hindu undivided family in such Relief Bonds as may be notified by the Central Government shall be exempt from wealth-tax without any monetary limits.

Sub-clause (a)(ii) seeks to substitute clause (xxxa) of sub-section (1) of section 5.

Under clause (xxxa), value of a building which is used solely for the purpose of residence of the assessee's employees working in a plantation or an industrial undertaking is exempt from wealth-tax provided each such employee earns annual salary up to Rs.10,000. In order to make the provision more rational, the reference to income limit will be removed and the exemption will now be available to one or more dwelling units each having a plinth area of eighty square metres or less.

Sub-clause (b) seeks to amend sub-section (1A) of section 5 in order to provide that the exemption available to an assessee on his investment in debentures, etc., issued by a public sector company shall be restricted to the exemption limit of Rs. 5 lakhs along with other assets mentioned in that sub-section.

The amendments vide sub-clause (a)(ii) and sub-clause (b) will take effect from 1st April, 1989 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1989-90 and subsequent assessment years.

Sub-clause (c) seeks to amend sub-section (3) of section 5 so as to provide that the Relief Bonds referred to in clause (xvif) of sub-section (1) of that section should also satisfy the conditions relating to ownership from the date on which the said Bonds were subscribed to by the assessee or for a period of at least six months ending with the relevant valuation date, whichever is shorter, as are applicable in the case of Capital Investment Bonds.

The amendments vide sub-clause(a)(i) and sub-clause (c) will take effect from 1st April, 1988 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent years.

Clause 56 seeks to insert a new section 22DD in the Wealth-tax Act.

Under the new section, the Settlement Commission has been given the power of provisional attachment on the lines of section 34C of the Act. The new section also provides that where a provisional attachment under section 34C is pending immediately before the application for settlement, the Settlement Commission may continue the provisional attachment upto the date upto which the provisional attachment would be in force under section 34C and thereafter any order made by the Settlement Commission will have the same force as an original order made by it and the provisions of that section will apply accordingly.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1988.

Clause 57 seeks to amend section 25 of the Wealth-tax Act relating to the powers of Commissioner to revise orders of sub-ordinate authorities. It seeks to amend sub-section (2) of this section so as to broadly bring it on the lines of section 263 of the Income-tax Act.

This amendment will take effect from 1st June, 1988.

Clause 58 seeks to amend section 34AB of the Wealth-tax Act to provide that the Register of Valuers shall be maintained by the Chief Commissioner or Director General instead of the Board as at present.

This amendment will take effect from 1st June, 1988.

Clause 59 seeks to make a consequential amendment in section 34ACC of the Wealth-tax Act so as to provide that the intimation as specified in the section will now be sent to the Chief Commissioner or Director General instead of to the Board.

This amendment will take effect from 1st June, 1988.

Clause 60 seeks to amend section 34AD of the Wealth-tax Act which provides for removal from the Register of the names of valuers and restoration of names therein.

Sub-clauses (a) and (b) seek to change the reference to the word "Board" by the words "Chief Commissioner" or "Director General" in sub-sections (1) and (2) of this section.

Sub-clause (c) seeks to insert new sub-sections (3) and (4).

Under the proposed sub-section (3), the Chief Commissioner or Director General is being given the power to review the performance of registered valuers once in three years and to remove any person from the Register of Valuers if his performance is such that his name should not be retained in the Register of Valuers.

Under the proposed sub-section (4), it is being provided that the Chief Commissioner or Director General may himself conduct an inquiry referred to in sub-section (1) or the new sub-section (3) of section 34AD or he may appoint an Inquiry Officer not below the rank of a Commissioner for conducting such inquiry. The Chief Commissioner or Director General and the Inquiry Officer so appointed shall have the same powers as are vested in a court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 when trying a suit for discovery and inspection, enforcing the attendance of any person and issuing commissions.

These amendments will take effect from 1st June, 1988.

Clause 61 seeks to insert a new section 34AE in Chapter VIIB of the Wealth-tax Act. The new section requires all the existing registered valuers to make an application to the Chief Commissioner or Director General for fresh registration as valuers and the provisions of Chapter VIIB relating to registration of valuers and other matters shall be applicable to all the applications. It has also been provided that all the pending applications on the commencement of this new section shall be deemed to be new applications for the purposes of this section.

This amendment will take effect from 1st June, 1988.

Clause 62 seeks to amend section 34C of the Wealth-tax Act relating to provisional attachment to protect revenue in certain cases.

Sub-clause (a) specifies that any proceedings under sub-section (5) of section 37A of the Wealth-tax Act shall be deemed to be proceedings pending for the assessment of any net wealth or for the assessment or reassessment of any net wealth which has escaped assessment for the purposes of this section.

Sub-clause (b) specifies that where an application under section 22C is made to the Settlement Commission when a provisional attachment under section 34C is pending, the time taken by the Settlement Commission for making an order under sub-section (1) of section 22D would be excluded from the period of operation of the provisional attachment under sub-section (2) of this section.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1988.

Clause 63 seeks to substitute a new section 35-I of the Wealth-tax Act relating to prosecution of offences under that Act and the compounding of such offences (on the lines of the amendment proposed to section 279 of the Income-tax Act) to provide that where the prosecution is at the instance of the Commissioner (Appeals), the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner or Director General or Commissioner will not be necessary. The new section further provides for the compounding of offences by the Board or a Chief Commissioner or Director General as may be authorised by the Board in that behalf in cases where the prosecution would lie at the instance of the Commissioner (Appeals) and by the Chief Commissioner or Director General or Commissioner in any other case.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1989.

Clause 64 seeks to amend section 37 of the Wealth-tax Act relating to vesting of certain powers of a civil court on wealth-tax authorities.

Sub-clause (a) seeks to insert a new sub-section (1A) to vest the said powers on the Director General, Director, Deputy Director and Assistant Director on the lines of similar provisions in sub-section (1A) of section 131 of the Income-tax Act.

Sub-clause (b) seeks to amend clause (b) of the proviso to sub-section (3) to provide that an Assistant Director can retain the impounded books of account for a period beyond fifteen days with the prior approval of the Chief Commissioner or Commissioner or Director General or Director, as the case may be.

These amendments will take effect from 1st June, 1988.

Clause 65 seeks to amend section 43 of the Wealth-tax Act.

Under the existing provisions, it has been provided that no suit shall lie in any civil court to set aside or modify any order made under the Act. The proposed amendment seeks to clarify that no suit shall lie in any civil court to set aside or modify any proceeding taken or order made under the Act.

This amendment will take effect retrospectively from 1st March, 1988.

Clause 66 seeks to amend Schedule I relating to the rates of wealth-tax.

The proposed amendment seeks to provide that in relation to the assessment year commencing on 1st April, 1988, the wealth-tax payable under Part I of the Schedule shall be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such wealth-tax.

This amendment will apply in relation to the assessment year 1988-89 only.

Clause 67 seeks to amend sub-section (I) of section 5 of the Gift-tax Act by inserting a new clause (iiid).

The new clause seeks to provide that gifts made by an individual or a Hindu undivided family, being the initial subsciber of such Relief Bonds as may be notified in this behalf by the Central Government, up to a maximum of rupees five lakhs in value in the aggregate in one or more previous years, shall be exempt from gift-tax.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1988 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent years.

Clause 68 seeks to amend section 24 of the Gift-tax Act relating to the powers of Commissioner to revise orders of subordinate authorities. It seeks to substitute the *Explanation* below sub-section (2) of this section so as to broadly bring it on the lines of section 263 of the Income-tax Act.

This amendment will take effect from 1st June, 1988.

Clause 69 seeks to amend section 35 of the Gift-tax Act relating to prosecution for the offences specified in that section and the compounding of such offences on the lines of the amendment proposed in section 279 of the Income-tax Act so as to provide that if the prosecution is at the instance of the Commissioner (Appeals), the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner or Director General or Commissioner will not be necessary. It further provides for the compunding of such offences by the Board or a Director General or Chief Commissioner as may be authorised by the Board in that behalf, in cases where the prosecution would lie at the instance of the Commissioner (Appeals) and by the Chief Commissioner or Director General or Commissioner in any other case.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1989.

Clause 70 seeks to amend section 36 of the Gift-tax Act relating to vesting of certain powers of a civil court on various gift-tax authorities by inserting a new sub-section (1A) which provides for vesting of the said powers on the Director General, Director, Deputy Director and Assistant Director on the lines of similar provisions in sub-section (1A) of section 131 of the Income-tax Act.

This amendment will take effect from lst June, 1988.

Clause 71 seeks to amend section 42 of the Gift-tax Act.

Under the existing provisions, it has been provided that no suit shall lie in any civil court to set aside or modify any order made under the Act. The proposed amendment seeks to clarify that no suit shall lie in any civil court to set aside or modify any proceeding taken or order made under the Act.

This amendment will take effect retrospectively from 1st March, 1988.

Clause 72 seeks to substitute new authorities in the Expenditure-tax Act, 1987 consequent upon the redesignation of those authorities in section 116 of the Income-tax Act.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1988.

Clause 73 seeks to amend section 6 of the Expenditure-tax Act.

Sub-clause (a) seeks to substitute sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Act by a new sub-section which seeks to insert new authorities and redesignate some of the existing authorities in order to bring the designations, powers and functions of the tax authorities under the Expenditure-tax Act in line with the designations, powers and functions of the tax authorities under the Income-tax Act.

Sub-clause (b) of this clause makes an amendment in sub-section (3) of this section to substitute the references to some of the authorities by their new designations.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1988.

Clause 74 seeks to amend section 13 of the Expenditure-tax Act to give effect to the changed designations of certain authorities specified therein.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1988.

Clause 75 seeks to amend section 24 of the Expenditure-tax Act relating to application of the provisions of the Income-tax Act to the Expenditure-tax Act consequent upon the amendment of certain provisions and deletion of some other provisions of the Income-tax Act by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1988.

Clause 76 read with the Second Schedule seeks to amend the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 to–

(a) raise the basic customs duty rates on–
  (1) palm nuts and kernels;
  (2) compound alcoholic preparations of a kind used for the manufacture of beverages;
  (3) inorganic chemicals;
  (4) organic chemicals and
  (5) miscellaneous chemical products;

(b) restructure the basic customs duty rates in respect of the following goods on specific-cum-*ad valorem* basis–
  (1) certain dried fruits;
  (2) self adhesive plates, sheets, etc., of plastics;

(c) introduce a new Chapter Note in Chapter 89 so as to provide a definition for "Light Displacement Tonnage".

Clause 77 seeks to levy up to the 31st March, 1989 auxiliary duties of customs on all imported goods at the rate of 50 per cent. of their value.

Clause 78 seeks to amend section 27 of the Customs Act, 1962, so as to insert a new sub-section (5) which provides that the time limit for refunds under the section shall also apply to a claim for refund made on the ground that the goods were not chargeable to the duty of customs collected. The sub-section also provides that no court shall have jurisdiction in respect of such claim.

Clause 79 seeks to amend sub-section (2) of section 115 of the Customs Act, 1962, relating to confiscation of conveyances used as a means of transport in the smuggling of any goods or in the carriage of any smuggled goods so as to make it self-contained.

Clause 80 seeks to amend sub-section (2) of section 156 of the Customs Act, 1962, as a consequential amendment to section 115.

Clause 81 read with the Third Schedule seeks to amend the Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 to–

(a) raise the basic excise duty on–
  (1) package tea;
  (2) extracts and essences of coffee and tea;
  (3) aerated waters;
  (4) antibiotics;
  (5) explosives;
  (6) photographic and cinematographic films;
  (7) A.D.V. tyres;
  (8) glass fibres;
  (9) trailers;
  (10) Pan masala;

(b) restructure the excise duty on specific basis on preparations of animal or vegetable fats;

(c) change the tariff description and restructure the duty rates in respect of—
  (1) medicaments;
  (2) cotton yarn and fabrics;
  (3) petroleum products;
  (4) plastics;
  (5) magnetic tapes, cassettes and records;

(d) change the Section Notes, Chapter Notes and the tariff descriptions in respect of Chapters 26, 48, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82 and 83, so as to align these Chapters with the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, and restructure the duty rates in respect of—
  (1) ores, slag and ash;
  (2) paper and paperboard and articles thereof;
  (3) iron and steel;
  (4) articles of iron and steel;
  (5) copper and articles thereof;
  (6) nickel and articles thereof;
  (7) aluminium and articles thereof;
  (8) lead and articles thereof;
  (9) zinc and articles thereof;
  (10) tin and articles thereof;
  (11) other base metals; cermets; and articles thereof;
  (12) tool, implements etc. of base metals;
  (13) miscellaneous articles of base metal;

(e) change Chapter Notes in respect of—
  (1) Chapter 27, so as to make a minor correction;
  (2) Chapter 30, so as to omit Note 6 as a consequence of restructuring the tariff description;
  (3) Chapter 52, so as to omit Notes 5 and 6 as a consequence of restructuring of tariff description;
  (4) Chapter 70, so as to make a minor correction;
  (5) Chapter 89, so as to introduce a new Chapter Note to provide a definition for "Light Displacement Tonnage";
  (6) Insert a new sub-heading No. 8908.00 regarding ships for breaking up.

Clause 82 seeks to levy up to 31st March, 1989, special duties of excise on all excisable goods at the rate of 5 per cent. of the duty leviable under the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985.

Clause 83 read with the Fourth Schedule seeks to amend the First Schedule to the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957, so as to change the tariff description and restructure the duty rates in respect of cotton fabrics.

Clause 84 seeks to make the withdrawal of exemption from additional duties of excise under the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957, for certain varieties of sugar, retrospectively applicable from the 10th September, 1986.

Clause 85 seeks to amend section 14 of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, so as to align the descriptions of certain goods mentioned therein with the descriptions in the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985.

Clause 86 seeks to insert a new section 35A in the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972. The new section seeks to secure that no deduction of tax will be made at source under section 193 or section 194 of the Income-tax Act in respect of any interest or dividend payable to the General Insurance Corporation of India or to any of the companies referred to in the section.

This section will take effect from 1st June, 1988.

Clause 87 seeks to amend section 40 of the Finance Act, 1983, relating to levy of wealth-tax on certain assets held by closely-held companies.

Sub-clause (i) of the clause seeks to amend sub-section (1) by inserting a proviso.

Sub-section (1) of section 40 provides that wealth-tax under the Wealth-tax Act, at the rate of two per cent. shall be charged on the net wealth of closely held companies.

The proposed proviso seeks to provide that for the assessment year commencing on the 1st April, 1988, the amount of wealth-tax computed under sub-section (1) shall be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such wealth-tax.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1988.

Sub-clause (ii) of the clause seeks to amend sub-section (3) of section 40 in relation to the assets on which the wealth-tax is levied.

Item (a) of sub-clause (ii) seeks to amend clause (i) of sub-section (3) to provide that where any precious metal or alloy is held for use as a raw-material in industrial production, such asset shall not be treated as part of the net wealth for the purposes of levy of wealth-tax.

Item (b) seeks to amend clause (v) of sub-section (3) which specifies land other than agricultural land as one of the assets for the purposes of levy of wealth-tax. The proposed amendment seeks to provide that in a case where any unused land is held by the assessee for industrial purposes, the said land shall not be taken to be part of the asset for purposes of levy of wealth-tax for a period of two years from the date of its acquisition.

Item (c) seeks to substitute clause (vi) of sub-section (3) which specifies the building or land appurtenant thereto, other than building or part thereof used by the assessee as factory, godown, warehouse, hotel or office for the purposes of its business or as residential accommodation for its employees or as a hospital, creche, school, canteen, library, recreational centre, shelter, rest-room or lunch room mainly used for the welfare of its employees and the land appurtenant to such building or part, as one of the assets for purposes of levy of wealth-tax.

The proposed amendment seeks to exclude the building or part thereof and land appurtenant thereto used by the assessee as cinema house also, from the scope of clause (vi).

It further seeks to provide that building or part thereof used for residential accommodation specified in the newly inserted clauses (via) and (vib) shall form part of the asset, included in net wealth.

New clauses (via) and (vib) in sub-section (3) specify that any building used as residential accommodation in the nature of guest house or any building used as residential accommodation by any director, manager, secretary or any other employee of the company, such employee holding not less than one per cent. of the equity share of the company or by any relative of any person who holds not less than one per cent. of such equity share as assets for the purposes of levy of wealth-tax. The *Explanation* to clause (vib) seeks to provide that for the purposes of the clause the term 'relative' will have the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (b) of *Explanation 1* of section 80F of the Income-tax Act.

Item (d) seeks to insert a new proviso to sub-section (3) so as to provide that where any item referred to in clause (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v) or (vi) is held by the assessee as stock-in-trade in a business carried on by it, or in the case of motor-cars held by it as stock-in-trade, or registered as taxies and used as such in the business of running motor-cars on hire carried on by the assessee, such asset shall not form part of the net wealth of the assessee for purposes of levy of wealth-tax.

The item also seeks to insert an *Explanation* to provide that in respect of any gold, silver, platinum or any other precious metal or alloy containing one or more of such precious metals, precious or semi-precious stones, ornaments made of gold, silver, platinum or any other precious metal, utensils made of gold, silver, platinum or any other precious metal or alloy, the question whether such assets are held by the assessee as stock-in-trade of the business carried on by it will be decided in accordance with such directions which the Board may by general or special order issue for the guidance of the Assessing Officers, having regard to the ratio which the yearly turnover of business bears to the average stock of such assets held by the assessee.

The proposed amendments by sub-clause (ii) will take effect from 1st April, 1989 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1989-90 and subsequent years.

Clause 88 seeks to make amendments of a consequential nature in sections 36, 37, 38, 92, 128, 153, 154, 155, 158, 162 and 182 of the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987 so as to bring the amendments, other than the omission of clause (xvii) of section 2 of the Gift-tax Act, made by those sections into force with effect from 1st April, 1988.

MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION

Sub-clauses (d) and (i) of clause 4, clause 6, clause 15, clause 23, clause 24, clause 26, clause 39, clause 40, clause 47, clause 55, clause 58, clause 59, clause 60, clause 61, clause 63, clause 67, clause 69 and clause 87 of the Bill seek to amend certain provisions of, or insert new provisions in, the Income-tax Act, the Wealth-tax Act, the Gift-tax Act and the Finance Act, 1983. The said provisions are new sub-clause (iic) of clause (15) of section 10, clause (31) of section 10, clause (i) of the *Explanation* to new section 10B, clause (b) of, and the proviso to, sub-section (1) of new section 44AC, clauses (i) and (ii) of sub-section (1) of new section 80CCA, clauses (a) and (b) of new sub-section (4A) of section 80HHC, the first proviso to section 80-O, sub-section (2) of section 195, sub-sections (3) and (5) of new section 206C and sub-section (2) of section 279, of the Income-tax Act; new clause (xvif) of sub-section (1) of section 5, sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 34AB, section 34ACC, section 34AD, section 34AE and sub-section (2) of section 35-I, of the Wealth-tax Act; new clause (iiid) of sub-section (1) of section 5 and sub-section (4) of section 35 of the Gift-tax Act; and the *Explanation* to sub-section (3) of section 40 of the Finance Act, 1983.

The said provisions of the Income-tax Act, the Wealth-tax Act, the Gift-tax Act and the Finance Act, 1983 empower the Central Government to issue notifications, specify schemes or, as the case may be, make rules for the purposes specified in the relevant provisions. The matters in respect of which notifications may be issued or the schemes may be specified or the rules may be made in accordance with the aforesaid provisions are matters of procedure and detail and it is not practicable to provide for them in the Bill itself.

The delegation of legislative powers is, therefore, of a normal character.

LOK SABHA

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BILL

to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1988-89.

(Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari, Minister of Finance.)

Memorandum explaining the Provisions in the Finance Bill 1988

FINANCE BILL, 1988

PROVISIONS RELATING TO DIRECT TAXES

The provisions in the Finance Bill, 1988, in the sphere of direct taxes relate to the following matters:

(i) Prescribing the rates of income-tax on incomes liable to tax for assessment year 1988-89; the rates at which tax will be deductible at source during the financial year 1988-89 from interest (including interest on securities), dividends, salaries paid to employees, winnings from lotteries or crossword puzzles, winnings from horse-races, insurance commission, payment to a partner of a firm by way of interest, salary, bonus, commission or remuneration, by whatever name called, and other categories of income liable to deduction to tax under the Income -tax Act; rates for computation of "advance tax" and charging of income-tax on current incomes in certain cases for the financial year 1988-89.

(ii) The Finance (Amendment) Act, 1987, has amended the Finance Act, 1987, to provide that in the case of any income chargeable to tax under the head "Salaries" or in respect of which advance tax is to be paid, where the total income in such cases exceeds fifty thousand rupees, the amount of income-tax deducted or the advance tax paid, is to be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of 5 per cent. of such income-tax. Further, in respect of any payment by way of interest, dividend, winnings from lotteries or crossword puzzles, winnings from horse-races or payments to contractors and sub-contractors, the amount of tax deducted at source had to be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of 5 per cent . of the tax so deducted. However, surcharge was not to be paid or deducted at source in respect of any income or any payment made to a non-resident or a foreign company. The provision for levy of surcharge has, therefore, been incorporated in Part I of the First Schedule.

In view of the continued effect of drought, it is proposed to retain the provisions for levy of surcharge at the existing rate in respect of :-

(a) any payment made during the financial year 1988-89, on which tax is deductible at source; and
(b) any income on which advance tax is payable or any income charged to tax, during the financial year 1988-89.

However, no surcharge will be levied on incomes in respect of which payment is made to a non-resident or a foreign company, or incomes on which advance tax is payable by the non-resident or the foreign company.

(iii) Amendment of Income-tax Act, 1961 with a view to incorporating certain incentives for increasing earnings in foreign exchange, encouraging savings, stimulating capital market, providing certain anti-tax evasion measures, rationalising certain provisions and certain other matters.
(iv) Amendment of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 with a view to make certain provisions more effective.
(v) Amendment of certain provisions of the Gift-tax Act, 1958 basically to bring them in line with those of the Income-tax Act.
(vi) Amendment of certain provisions of the Expenditure-tax Act, 1987 to bring them in line with those of the Income-tax Act.
(vii) Amendment of the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972 for administrative convenience.
(viii) Amendment of the Finance Act, 1983, with a view to rationalise certain provisions.

2. Subject to certain exceptions, which have been indicated while dealing with the relevant provisions, the Bill follows the principle that changes in the rates of tax, as also in the provisions of the tax laws, should ordinarily be made operative prospectively in relation to current incomes and not in relation to income of past years. The provisions relating to deduction of tax at source have been generally made applicable with effect from 1st June, 1988. The substance of the main provisions in the Bill relating to direct taxes is explained in the following paragraphs:-

INCOME-TAX

1. Rates of income-tax in respect of incomes liable to tax for the assessment year 1988-89.

3. In respect of incomes of all categories of taxpayers (corporate as well as non-corporate) liable to tax for the assessment year 1988-89, the rates of income-tax (including surcharge thereon) have been specified in Part I of the First Schedule to the Bill. These rates are the same as those laid down in Part III of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1987, as amended by the Finance (Amendment) Act, 1987, for the purposes of computation of "advance tax", deduction of tax at source from salaries and retirement annuities payable to partners of registered firms engaged in specified profession and computation of tax payable in certain cases during the financial year.

II. Rates for deduction of tax at source during the financial year from income other than "Salaries", interest, bonus, commission or remuneration by whatever name called paid by a firm to its partners or credited to their accounts.

4. The rates for deduction of income-tax at source during the financial year 1988-89 from incomes, other than "Salaries" and income of a partner from a firm by way of interest, salary, bonus, commission or remuneration, by whatever name called, paid to them or credited to their accounts have been specified in Part II of the First Schedule to the Bill. These rates apply to income by way of interest on securities, other categories of interest, dividends, insurance commission, winnings from lotteries, crossword puzzles and horse-races and income of non-residents (including non-reisdent Indians) other than salary income. These rates are basically the same as those specified in Part II of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1987, as amended by the Finance (Amendment) Act, 1987, for purposes of deduction of tax at source during the financial year 1987-88.

5. During the financial year 1988-89, any income by way of winnings from lotteries, crossword puzzles and horse-races , tax shall be deducted at source in respect of such payment made to a non-resident (including non-resident Indian) as also to a company at the rate of 40 per cent. of such income . This provision is in line with the existing provision applicable to a person resident in India, not being a company.

6. In respect of payments referred to in the preceding paragraph as also to the payment made to a contractor or a sub-contractor where tax is deducted at source, the amount of tax so deducted shall be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of 5 per cent. of the amount of tax deducted. However, deduction in respect of surcharge will not be made, where the payment is made to a non-resident (including non-resident Indian) or to a foreign company.

III. Rates for deduction of tax at source from "Salaries" and any amount of income by way of interest, salary, bonus, commission or remuneration paid by a firm to its partners or credited to their accounts, computation of "advance tax" and charging of income-tax in special cases during the financial year 1988-89.

7. The rates for deduction of tax at source from "Salaries", on income by way of interest, salary, bonus, commission or remuneration by whatever name called, paid by a firm to its partners, or credited to their accounts, in the case of individuals during the financial year 1988-89 and also for the computation of "advance tax" payable during that year in the case of all categories of taxpayers have been specified in Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill. These rates are also applicable for charging income-tax during the financial year 1988-89 on current incomes in cases where accelerated assessments have to be made, e.g., provisional assessment of shipping profits arising in India to non-residents, assessment of persons leaving India for good during the financial year 1988-89, assessment of persons who are likely to transfer property to avoid tax or where an order has to be passed in a case of search and seizure for calculating the amount of tax on the estimated undisclosed income, etc.

8. In the case of a person whose income exceeds fifty thousand rupees, the amount of income-tax deductible or advance tax payable or income-tax payable, as the case may be, shall be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of five per cent. of the tax so deducted or advance tax or income-tax so paid. However, no such surcharge shall be levied in a case where the payment is made to or advance tax or income-tax is payable on the income of, a non-resident (including non-resident Indians) or a foreign company.

IV. Individuals, Hindu undivided families, associations of persons , bodies of individuals, co-operative societies and local authorities .

9. In the case of individuals, Hindu undivided families, associations of persons etc. the rates of income-tax have been specified in Paragraph A of Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill. In the case of co-operative societies and local authorities, the rates of income-tax have been specified in Paragraph B and Paragraph C respectively of Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill. These rates are the same as those specified in Paragraph A, Paragraph B and Paragraph D respectively of Part I of the Schedule.

10. The existing provisions of the Income-tax Act relating to assessment of firms have been substituted by the new provisions contained in the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987. In view of the new provisions , the taxable income in the case of every firm as arrived at after deducting payments of interest and remuneration, by whatever name called, to partners will now be liable to tax at the maximum marginal rate applicable in the case of individuals. Consequently, the progressive rate of taxation in the case of unregistered and registered firms provided separately in Paragraph C of Part III of the First Schedule has been discontinued.

Companies

11. In the case of companies, the rates of income-tax have been specified in paragraph D of Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill. These rates are the same as specified in paragraph E of Part I of the First Schedule.

Partially integrated taxation of non-agricultural income with income derived from agriculture.

12. As in the past, the Finance Bill provides that in the case of individuals, Hindu undivided families, other associations of persons etc. the net agricultural income will be taken into account for the computation of "advance tax" and charging of income-tax. These provisions are broadly on the same lines as those in earlier years.

(Clause 2 and the First Schedule)

INCENTIVES FOR GROWTH AND MODERNISATION

Withdrawal of the benefit of exemption of remuneration paid to foreign technicians.

13. Under the existing provisions as contained in section 10(6)(viia) of the Income-tax Act, the remuneration of a foreign technician who is in employment of Government, or an approved scientific research institution or in any business is exempt upto an amount of Rs.4,000/- per month subject to fulfilment of certain specified conditions for a maximum period of 24 months. Further, if the employer pays the tax on the taxable remuneration to the Central Government, the perquisite represented by the tax so paid is also exempt from further taxation in the hands of the foreign technician.

The objective sought to be achieved by section 10(6)(viia), at the time of its introduction in the Income-tax Act by the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1970, was to extend tax incentive so that services of foreign technicians may be available to the country for rapid industrialisation, as the local scientific and technical manpower was not found adequate for the purpose. The situation has now considerably changed for the better. India possesses the third largest pool of scientific and technical manpower and it is important that adequate opportunities be provided to this class of highly qualified personnel within the country so as to check the brain drain from this country. Further, the existing provisions are against the avowed policy of achieving self-reliance in the field of science and technology and also provide for a disincentive to the employer to employ Indian technicians.

With a view to encourage employment of local technicians, the Bill proposes to amend section 10(6)(viia) of the Income-tax Act to withdraw the benefit of exemption with regard to remuneration as is presently available.

This amendment will be applicable in the case of foreign technician employed on or after 1st April, 1988.

[Clause 4]

Tax paid by Government or an Indian concern not to form part of the income of non-residents.

14. Under the existing provisions of section 10(6A) of the Income-tax Act the income of a foreign company by way of royalty or fees for technical services received from Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an approved agreement made by the foreign company with the Government or the Indian concern, on which tax is payable by the Government or the Indian concern to the Central Government, the tax so paid is not included in computing the total income of the foreign company. Where the non-resident taxpayer is not a foreign company and the income received is not in the nature of royalty or fees for technical services, and in pursuance of an agreement, the tax is to be borne by the Government or an Indian concern, the amount of tax paid on behalf of non-resident is treated as part of its income and the income of the non-resident is grossed up. This increases the liability of the Government or the Indian concern who pays the tax on the income of the non-resident, thereby increasing the cost of the project in respect of which an agreement has been entered into.

With a view to reduce the overall cost of such projects, it is proposed to provide that the amount of tax paid by Government or an Indian concern on behalf of a non-resident or a foreign company in respect of its income will not be included in computing the total income of such non-resident or foreign company. This exemption will be available where such income arises to a non-resident or a foreign company in pursuance of an agreement entered between the Central Government and the Government of a foreign State or an international organisation under the terms of that agreement or of any related agreement which has been approved by the Central Government.

The above amendment will come into force from 1st April, 1988, and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent assessment years.

[Clause 4]

Modification of provisions relating to investment and income therefrom.

15. Under the existing provisions of section 80CC of the Income-tax Act, a deduction of 50 per cent. of the cost of equity shares forming part of any eligible issue of capital, is allowed upto a maximum investment of Rs.20,000/- in such shares.

The existing provisions of section 80L of the Income-tax Act provide for deductions in respect of interest on certain securities, dividends etc. upto a maximum of seven thousand rupees. However, where the gross total income of a taxpayer includes any income by way of interest on deposits in National Deposit Scheme or income in respect of units from the Unit Trust of India, a

further deduction of an amount upto three thousand rupees is allowed. An additional deduction of two thousand rupees in respect of any income by way of interest on any deposits in the National Deposit Scheme is also admissible.

In the recent past, the Indian capital market has been sluggish. This has resulted in slackening the pace of industrial development on account of lack of financial resources. It is, therefore, necessary to devise ways and means to stimulate the market.

With a view to encouraging investment in the industrial sector for increasing the pace of growth and modernisation, the Bill seeks:

(i) to amend section 80CC of the Income-tax Act to extend the benefit of deduction to investment in the Units of any Mutual Fund set up by public sector banks or other financial institutions, provided that such funds subscribe only to "eligible issue of capital" as defined in sub-section (3) of section 80CC.

(ii) to amend section 80L of the Income-tax Act,-

(a) to provide for deduction in respect of interest on deposits under the Post Office (Monthly Income Account) Rule, 1987 within the existing ceiling of Rs.7,000;

(b) to provide for a further deduction of an amount equal to Rs.3,000 also in respect of income received from units of a Mutual Fund set up by public sector banks or other financial institutions and interests on deposits with or dividends from, any public company formed and registered in India with the main objective of carrying on the business of providing long term finance for construction or purchase of houses in India for residential purposes;

(c) to provide for an additional deduction of an amount equal to a maximum of Rs.3,000 in respect of any dividend income from any Indian Company.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1989 and will, accordingly, apply to assessment year 1989-90 and subsequent years.

[Clauses 22 & 25]

Modification of the provisions relating to the determination of tax liability of the Life Insurance Corporation and for setting up a social security fund.

16. Under the existing provisions of section 44 of the Income-tax Act, the profits and gains of life insurance business are computed in accordance with the rules contained in the First Schedule. The profits and gains so computed are charged to tax at the rate of 12.5 per cent. as provided in section 115B of the Income-tax Act.

In order to introduce a scheme for social security for the weaker and vulnerable sections of society, it has been decided to create a 'Social Security Fund', so that the premium to be paid for socially-oriented group insurance schemes could be partly subsidised from this Fund.

With a view to generate resources for setting up this Fund, it is proposed to amend the Income-tax Act to provide the following:-

(i) The Life Insurance Corporation of India would deposit during the previous year relevant for the assessment year commencing on 1st April, 1989 an amount not less than two and one half per cent. of the profits and gains of life insurance business in such security fund, whereupon the amount of income-tax payable by it shall be reduced by an amount equal to two and one half per cent. of such profits and gains.

(ii) In addition to the above amount of deposit, the Corporation will be liable to contribute a sum equal to thirty-three and one -third per cent. of the tax so determined. In other words, the deposit of thirty-three and one third per cent. required to be made by the Corporation is to be calculated on the income-tax payable by it as reduced by two and one half per cent. of its profits and gains.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April,1989 and will be applicable only for one year, i.e. for the assessment year 1989-90.

[Clause 31]

Liberalisation of provisions in respect of taxation of profits and deduction of tax at source applicable to the General Insurance Corporation and its subsidiaries.

17. Under the existing provisions of section 44 of the Income-tax Act, the profits and gains of any insurance business is computed in accordance with the rules contained in the First Schedule to the Act. In rule 5 of this Schedule, profits and gains of any business of insurance, other than life insurance, are taken to be balance of profits disclosed in the annual accounts furnished to the Controller of Insurance subject to certain adjustments. One of the adjustments provided therein is in respect of any amount either written off or reserved in the accounts to meet depreciation or loss on the realisation of investment which is allowed as deduction. Similarly, any sum taken credit for in the account on account of appreciation of or gain on the realisation of investments is taken as part of the profits and gains of the business.

With a view to enable the General Insurance Corporation and its subsidiaries to play a more active role in capital markets for the benefit of policy holders, it is proposed to provide for exemption of the profits earned by them on the sale of investments. As a corollary, it is proposed to provide that the losses incurred by the General Insurance Corporation on the realisation of investment shall not be allowed as deduction in computing the profits chargeable to tax. To achieve this objective, clause (b) of rule 5 of the First Schedule to the Income-tax Act is proposed to be deleted.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April,1989, and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1989-90 and subsequent years.

Under the provisions of section 193 and 194 of the Income-tax Act, tax is deducted at source at the time of payment of interest on securities or dividend, inter alia, to the General Insurance Corporation or its subsidiaries.

As a measure of administrative convenience, it is proposed to amend the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972, to provide that in respect of any payment of dividend or interest on securities made to the General Insurance Corporation or its subsidiaries, no tax shall be deducted at source.

The proposed amendment will come into effect from 1st June,1988.

[Clauses 52 & 86]

Exclusion of cinematograph films from the Eleventh Schedule.

18. Eleventh Schedule to the Income-tax Act, contains a list of non-priority articles or things to which the benefits of the provisions of section 32AB and other sections of the Act are not applicable. Serial No.9 of this Schedule relates to 'Cinematograph films and projectors'.

The items that fall under the head ' cinematograph films' cater to the priority needs of the country in various vital fields like medicine, communication and education. It is, therefore, proposed to exclude cinematograph films from the non-priority list of articles or things from the Eleventh Schedule. "Projectors" would continue to be included as an item in the Schedule.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April,1989 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1989-90 and subsequent years.

[Clause 53]

INCENTIVES FOR EARNING FOREIGN EXCHANGE

New provision to extend tax holiday to hundred per cent. export oriented units.

19. Under the existing provisions of section 10A of the Income-tax Act, a five year tax holiday is allowed to industrial undertakings manufacturing or producing articles or things in a Free Trade Zone subject to certain conditions. Similar benefit is not available to hundred per cent. export orinted units. With a view to providing further incentive for earning foreign exchange, it is proposed to exempt such Units also from tax for a consecutive period of five years out of eight years in the same manner as is the income of a newly established industrial undertaking in Free Trade Zone.

The amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1989 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1989-90 and subsequent years.

[Clause 6]

Exemption of income of exporters and incentives to supporting manufacturers exporting goods through "Export/Trading Houses"

20. Under the existing provisions of section 80HHC of the Income-tax Act, taxpayers exporting goods or merchandise are allowed a deduction of an amount equal to 4 per cent. of the net foreign exchange realisation and 50 per cent of the balance profit.

With a view to provide a further incentive to our export efforts, it is proposed that the deduction will be allowed to the taxpayers exporting goods or merchandise of the whole of the income derived from the export of such goods or merchandise.

The existing provisions of this section apply only to a taxpayer who exports goods or merchandise. The benefit of the deduction under section 80HHC is not available to supporting manufacturers who export goods through Export or Trading Houses. With a view to providing an incentive to export, it is proposed to extend the export linked benefit available under section 80HHC to supporting manufacturers also. In computing the income chargeable to tax in the case of a supporting manufacturer, a deduction of the whole of the income earned on the sale of goods or merchandise to the Export/Trading House would be allowed if a certificate in a prescribed form has been issued by an Export/Trading House, certifying that in respect of the amount of export

turnover specified therein, the deduction under section 80HHC is to be allowed to the supporting manufacturer. Consequently, the amount of deduction available to the Export/Trading House shall be reduced by such an amount which is calculated proportionately.

The deduction will not be allowed to the supporting manufacturer unless he furnishes in the prescribed form along with the return of income, -

(a) a report of an accountant certifying that the deduction has been correctly claimed on the basis of the income of the supporting maufacturer in respect of his sale of goods or merchandise to the Export/Trading House; and

(b) a certificate from the Export/Trading House certifying that in respect of the export turnover mentioned in the certificate, the Export/Trading House has, itself, not claimed deduction under the provisions of this section.

For the purposes of this section, Export/Trading House will mean a person holding an Export House Certificate or a Trading House Certificate, issued by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Government of India.

Supporting manufacturer will mean a person being an Indian company or a person (other than a company) resident in India manufacturing goods or merchandise and selling such goods and merchandise to anExport/Trading House for the purposes of export.

The proposed amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1989, and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1989-90 and subsequent years.

[Clause 24]

INCENTIVES FOR SAVINGS

Modification of the provisions relating to National Savings Scheme to provide more incentives for savings.

21. Under the existing provisions of section 80CCA of the Income-tax Act, deduction is allowed to an individual, a Hindu undivided family and certain categories of associations of persons or bodies of individuals, in respect of deposits made under the National Savings Scheme. The amount that qualifies for deduction is limited to Rs.20,000 in a year. The deduction is admissible equal to fifty per cent. of the amount deposited. If withdrawals are made under this scheme, an amount equal to fifty per cent. of the sum withdrawn, representing the deposit and interest accruing thereon, is deemed to be the income of the taxpayer of the previous year in which such withdrawal is made. The interest on the deposits made under this scheme is taxable in the year of withdrawal and to the extent of fifty per cent. thereof.

With a view to provide further incentive for savings, it is proposed to amend this section to increase the deduction to hundred per cent. and the maximum amount which would qualify for such a deduction is being enhanced to Rs.30,000.

As a social security measure, it is also proposed to extend the scope of this section to the deferred annuity plans of the Life Insurance Corporation as prescribed by the Central Government in this behalf. However, the overall limit of investment for both deductions has been fixed at Rs.30,000.

The increased rate of deduction will be available from the assessment year 1988-89 for which year the maximum amount qualifying for deduction would be Rs.20,000/- only. The increased ceiling of Rs.30,000/- can be availed of only from the assessment year 1989-90 onwards.

[Clause 23]

MEASURES FOR RAISING RESOURCES FOR DROUGHT RELIEF

Exemption from income-tax in respect of interest on Relief Bonds.

22. Under the existing provisions of sections 10(15) (iib) of the Income-tax Act, income by way of interest on such Capital Investment Bonds, as the Central Government may specify by notification in the Official Gazette, qualify for exemption from income-tax without any monetary ceiling.

With a view to raise additional resources to provide relief to drought affected farmers and persons in rural areas, a new Bond titled as "9 per cent. Relief Bond, 1987" has been issued. This Bond has a maturity period of five years and carries a simple interest of 9 per cent. per annum. It is proposed to exempt the interest on the 9 per cent. Relief Bond, 1987, from income-tax without any ceiling limit. Accordingly, the interest on the 9 per cent. Relief Bond, 1987, will not be includible in computing the total income of a taxpayer.

The proposed amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1989, and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1989-90 and subsequent years.

[Clause 4]

सरकारी उद्यमों में आयोजना निवेश

PLAN INVESTMENT IN PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

विवरण 13
STATEMENT 13
(करोड़ रुपयों में) (In crores of Rupees)

क्रम संख्या मंत्रालय/उपक्रम का नाम	Sl. No.	Name of Ministry/Enterprise	बजट 1988-89 Budget			संशोधित 1988-89 Revised			बजट 1989-90 Budget		
			कुल आयोजना परिव्यय Total Plan Outlay	बजट समर्थन Budget Support इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loans	कुल आयोजना परिव्यय Total Plan Outlay	बजट समर्थन Budget Support इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loans	कुल आयोजना परिव्यय Total Plan Outlay	बजट समर्थन Budget Support इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loans
159. हल्दिया गोदी	159.	Haldia Dock	26.03	...	17.03	7.59	...	4.00	45.53	...	20.53
160. कोचीन पत्तन न्यास	160.	Cochin Port Trust	30.11	...	25.11	14.00	...	14.00	26.96	...	24.56
161. पारादीप पत्तन	161.	Paradip Port	3.95	...	3.95	3.95	...	3.95	3.91	...	3.91
162. तुतिकोरीन पत्तन	162.	Tuticorin Port	5.47	...	1.47	4.39	...	0.84	3.89	...	1.60
163. नेवा शेवा पोर्ट	163.	Nhava Sheva Port	280.06	...	113.94	360.64	...	194.52	146.74	...	87.06
164. नव मंगलौर पत्तन	164.	New Mangalore Port	4.19	...	...	5.01	...	...	4.14	...	...
165. मद्रास पत्तन न्यास	165.	Madras Port Trust	19.68	...	...	6.79	...	4.80	25.60	...	15.51
166. बम्बई पत्तन न्यास	166.	Bombay Port Trust	34.23	...	...	18.54	...	...	48.06	...	...
167. नव कांडला पत्तन न्यास	167.	New Kandla Port Trust	6.83	...	...	9.76	...	...	16.04	...	...
168. मौर्मुगाव पत्तन	168.	Mormugao Port	5.05	...	...	2.70	...	...	7.34	...	...
169. विशाखापत्तनम पत्तन	169.	Vishakapetnam Port	14.60	...	4.60	12.20	...	3.00	20.04	...	...
170. भारतीय ड्रेजकर्मण निगम	170.	Dredging Corporation of India	38.90	...	...	19.00	...	...	18.92	...	...
जहाज निर्माण		*Ship-Building*									
171. हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड लि०	171.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	8.00	...	8.00	7.00	...	7.00	0.50	...	0.50
172. कोचीन शिपयार्ड लि०	172.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	6.40	2.44	3.96	7.88	2.88	5.00	7.50	3.15	4.35
173. हुगली मेक एंड पोर्ट्स इंजीनियरिंग कंपनी लि०	173.	Hooghly Dock and Ports Engineering Company Ltd.	2.10	1.05	1.05	3.80	1.40	2.40	2.00	1.00	1.00
174. भारतीय नौवहन निगम लि०	174.	Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	223.56	...	95.56	158.37	...	114.00	237.00	...	127.00
175. कलकत्ता पत्तन न्यास	175.	Calcutta Port Trust	0.60	...	0.60	0.15	...	0.15	0.20	...	0.20
176. ड्रेजिंग कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया	176.	Dredging Corporation of India	1.00	...	1.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय		**Ministry of Textiles**	**134.10**	**48.62**	**4.48**	**126.37**	**38.62**	**6.75**	**124.37**	**37.21**	**6.16**
177. राष्ट्रीय हथकरघा विकास	177.	National Handloom Development Corporation	1.25	0.50	0.75	1.25	0.50	0.75	2.00	1.50	0.50
178. नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन	178.	National Textile Corporation	108.00	28.00	...	98.00	18.00	...	100.00	20.00	...
179. ब्रिटिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन	179.	British India Corporation	17.00	17.00	...	17.00	17.00	...	12.00	12.00	...
180. नैशनल जूट मैन्यूफेक्चर्स कारपोरेशन	180.	National Jute Manufactures Corporation	4.12	3.12	...	4.12	3.12	...	4.71	3.71	...
181. राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम	181.	National Cooperative Development Corporation	3.73	...	3.73	6.00	...	6.00	5.66	...	5.66
शहरी विकास मंत्रालय		**Ministry of Urban Development**	**21.10**	**15.35**	**5.75**	**21.10**	**15.35**	**5.75**	**30.92**	**25.45**	**5.47**
182. आवास और शहरी विकास निगम	182.	Housing and Urban Development Corporation	19.75	14.00	5.75	19.75	14.00	5.75	25.47	20.00	5.47
183. हिन्दुस्तान प्रिफेब लि०	183.	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	0.35	0.35	...	0.35	0.35	...	0.95	0.95	...
184. शहरी विकास और शहरी जल आपूर्ति वित्त निगम	184.	Urban Development and Urban Water Supply Financing Corporation	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	4.50	4.50	...
जल संसाधन मंत्रालय		**Ministry of Water Resources**	**0.10**	**...**	**0.10**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**2.00**	**...**	**2.00**
185. राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक	185.	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	0.10	...	0.10	...	...	...	2.00	...	2.00
कल्याण मंत्रालय		**Ministry of Welfare**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**...**
186. कृत्रिम अंग निर्माण निगम	186.	Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.01	0.01	...
परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग		**Department of Atomic Energy**	**503.29**	**231.11**	**15.18**	**532.14**	**229.52**	**26.73**	**776.42**	**259.00**	**4.42**
187. इलैक्ट्रानिकी कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया	187.	Electronics Corporation of India	16.43	3.00	4.00	20.78	3.00	4.00	19.50	3.00	3.00
188. यूरेनियम कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया	188.	Uranium Corporation of India	16.07	8.04	8.03	6.32	6.32	...	30.00	26.00	...
189. इंडियन रेअर अर्थ्स लि०	189.	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	9.47	0.75	2.15	30.82	6.70	12.32	13.92	...	1.42
190. नाभिकीय विद्युत निगम	190.	Nuclear Power Corporation	461.32	219.32	1.00	461.22	210.91	...	715.00	230.00	...
191. एसीसी बैबकोक लि०	191.	A.C.C. Babcock Ltd	...	...	...	13.00	2.59	10.41	...	...	...
इलैक्ट्रानिकी विभाग		*Department of Electronics*	*25.50*	*2.25*	*3.25*	*23.00*	*2.00*	*1.00*	*34.00*	*2.00*	*2.00*
192. सेमी-कंडक्टर काम्प्लेक्स लि०	192.	Semi-Conductor Complex Ltd	4.00	1.50	0.50	4.00	2.00	...	4.00	1.00	0.50
193. सी. एम. सी.	193.	Computer Maintenance Corporation	14.42	0.50	2.50	12.42	...	1.00	23.90	0.75	1.00
194. ई. टी. टी. डी. सी. लि०	194.	Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Ltd.	1.36	0.25	0.25	0.88	...	...	3.00	0.25	0.50
195. अन्य निकाय/संस्थाएं	195.	Other bodies / institutions	5.70	...	...	5.70	...	...	3.10	...	...
196. रेलवे	196.	Railways	3850.00	1390.00	82.00	3850.00	1390.00	82.00	4450.00	1434.00	...
कुल जोड़		GRAND TOTAL	20116.88	4187.03	3216.88	21246.34	4466.71	3382.48	25007.06	4343.25	3181.46

MEASURES TO COMBAT TAX EVASION AND AVOIDANCE

Provisions for disallowance of interest etc. paid to non-residents if no deduction of tax at source.

23. Under the existing provisions of section 40 of the Income-tax Act, any amount which is payable outside India as interest is not allowable as deduction for computing profits and gains from business or profession unless tax has been paid or deducted at source in respect of such payment and there is no person who can be treated as an agent under section 163 of the Act.

In order to ensure effective compliance of the provisions of section 195 relating to deduction of tax at source from the payment of interest etc. to a non-resident, it is proposed to provide that any amount of such interest, royalty, fees for technical services or similar sum shall not be allowed as deduction in computing the profits and gains from business or profession unless tax has been deducted or paid on such payment. It has, however, been provided that if in any subsequent year, tax is deducted at source or paid, such sum will be allowed as deduction in computing the income chargeable to tax of that year.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1989, and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1989-90 and subsequent years. [Clause 11]

Measures to check tax avoidance in cases of transfer

24. Under the existing provisions of section 47 of the Income-tax Act, any transfer of a capital asset from a holding company to its wholly-owned subsidiary company or vice-versa is exempt from the charge of capital gains tax, subject to certain conditions. The exemption is, however, withdrawn under section 47A of the Act, if such capital asset is converted by the transferee company into, or is treated by it as stock-in-trade of its business; or the parent company or its nominee or the holding company ceases to hold the whole of the share capital of the subsidiary company, before expiry of a period of 8 years from the date of transfer. To circumvent the operation of section 47A of the Act, transferee holding/subsidiary companies are resorting to the device of converting the capital asset as stock-in-trade at the time of transfer itself.

With a view to plug this loophole, it is proposed to bring to tax under the head "capital gains" any transfer of a capital asset by a holding company to its wholly-owned subsidiary company or vice-versa, in cases where the capital asset is taken over as stock-in-trade at the time of transfer.

The above amendment will apply to any transfer made after 29th February,1988.

Another device resorted to by the taxpayers to avail of the exemption from capital gains tax under the provisions of section 47 of the Income-tax Act is to revalue the stock-in-trade of an amalgamating company or consequent to a total or partial partition of a Hindu undivided family or in cases where there is a transfer either by way of gift or under a will or an irrevocable trust. The revaluation of the stock-in-trade at a higher value not only reduces the profit of the transferee company but also the profit on the sale of the stock-in-trade.

With a view to counteract the above devices for tax avoidance, it is proposed that where an asset acquired under a scheme of amalgamation, is sold by an amalgamated company after the 29th day of February,1988 as stock-in-trade, then in computing the income from such transfer, the cost of acquisition of the asset to the amalgamated company shall be the cost of the acquisition of the asset to the amalgamating company, as increased by the cost, if any, of any improvement thereto and the expenditure incurred wholly and exclusively in connection with such transfer. A similar provision is also proposed in cases where an asset has been acquired by the assessee on transfer,either by way of total or partial partition of a Hindu undivided family or under a gift or will or an irrevocable trust,is sold after the 29th day of February,1988.

The above amendments will come into force from 1st April,1988 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1988-89, and subsequent years. [Clause 13 & 17]

New provisions to counteract tax evasion by liquor contractors, scrap dealers , dealers in forest products, etc.

25. Considerable difficulty has been felt in the past in making assessment of incomes in the case of persons who take contracts for sale of liquor, scrap, forest products, etc. It has been the Department's experience that for taking such contracts, firms or associations of persons are specifically constituted and very often no trace is left regarding them or their members after the contract has been executed. Persons have also been found to have taken contracts in benami names by floating undertakings or associations for short periods. Since tax is payable in the assessment years in respect of the incomes of the previous years, the

time by which the incomes from such sources become assessable, such persons are not traceable. At the time of assessment in these cases, either the accounts are not available or they are grossly incorrect or incomplete. Thus, even if assessments could be made on *ex parte* basis, it becomes almost impossible to collect the tax found due, either because it becomes difficult to establish the identity of the persons and trace them or because of the fact that the persons in whose names contracts are taken are men of no means.

With a view to combat large-scale tax evasion by persons deriving income from such businesses, the Bill seeks to insert, a new section 44AC to provide for determination of income in such cases. Taking into account the experience gained in the past regarding the ratio of profit to the sale consideration the proposal is to provide that sixty per cent. of the amount paid or payable by such persons on sale would constitute income of the taxpayers, i.e. the buyer.

The provisions of this section will apply only to an assessee, being a buyer of any goods in the nature of alcoholic liquor for human consumption (other than Indian-made foreign liquor) or any forest produce, scrap or waste, whether industrial or non-industrial, or such other goods, as may be notified by the Central Government, at the point of first sale. The word 'seller' connotes the Central Government, State Government or any local authority or corporation or authority established by or under a Central Act or any company. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any buyer in the second or subsequent sale of such goods.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1989 and will, accordingly, apply to assessment year 1989-90 and subsequent years.

Further, with a view to facilitate collection of taxes from such assessees, it is proposed to introduce a new section 206C to provide that any person, being a seller, referred to in section 44AC, shall collect income-tax of a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount paid or payable by the buyer, as increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated on the income-tax at the rates in force. Such sum is required to be collected either from the buyer at the time of debiting the said amount to the account of the buyer or at the time of the receipt of that amount from the buyer, whichever is earlier. This mode of recovery of tax shall be without prejudice to any other mode of recovery. The tax so collected by the seller shall be paid to the credit of the Central Government or as the Board directs, within seven days from the date of collection. It will be treated as tax paid on behalf of the person from whom the amount has been collected and credit shall be given for such amount in the assessment made under this Act on production of a certificate.

The new section also provides that if a seller does not collect or after collecting fails to pay the tax, he shall be deemed to be an assessee in default in respect of the tax and the amount of the tax together with the amount of simple interest, calculated at the rate of two per cent. per month or part thereof, shall be a charge upon all the assets of the seller.

A new section 276BB provides for prosecution of a person who fails to pay the tax collected at source for a period which shall not be less than three months but which may extend upto seven years and with fine.

These amendments will be made effective from 1st June, 1988.

[Clauses 15, 40, & 46]

Modification of the provisions relating to carry forward and set off of losses in the case of certain companies.

26. Under the existing provisions of section 79 of the Income-tax Act, no loss incurred by a closely-held company in any year prior to the previous year in which a change in its shareholding took place, is allowed to be carried forward and set off against its income, unless on the last day of the previous year, there is no change in the beneficial holding of shares of the company, carrying not less than 51 per cent. of the voting power.

Clause (b) of the section requires that where 51 per cent. of the voting power in the company is not held by the same shareholders, the benefit of carry forward and set off of losses may not be denied if the Assessing Officer is satisfied that the change in the shareholding was not effected with a view to avoiding or reducing any liability to tax.

There has been controversy in the past regarding the interpretation of clause (b). Some courts have held that conditions (a) and (b) of section 79 are cumulative and therefore for invoking section 79, both the conditions must be satisfied. Thus, the burden of proof has been shifted by the courts on the Assessing Officer which is extremely difficult to be discharged, specially when all the facts are exclusively in the knowledge of the taxpayer only. Therefore, to set at rest the judicial controversy in this regard, it is proposed to delete clause (b) of the section.

This amendment will take effect from the 1st April, 1989.

[Clause 21]

Amendment of provisions concerning power regarding discovery, production of evidence, etc.

27. Under the existing provisions of section 131(1A) of the Income-tax Act, the powers of a civil court in certain matters like issuing of commissions, enforcing attendance of witnesses, etc. have been conferred on Income-tax authorities including the Director-General and the Director. Similar powers have also been conferred on authorised officers under section 132 of the Act to enable them to record a statement before the commencement of search. The amendment made in this section by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987, however, does not extend the powers embedded in the section to a Deputy Director and an Assistant Director even though they could also be associated with investigation of cases and search and seizure work. It is, therefore, proposed to amend this section to extend the powers vested in the section to a Deputy Director and an Assistant Director also.

Further, under the existing provisions of section 131(3) of the Act, an Assistant Director is not empowered to retain the books of accounts and documents impounded by him beyond a period of fifteen days without approval of the Chief Commissioner or the Commissioner of Income-tax. Experience has indicated that during the course of investigation, sometimes it becomes necessary to impound books of account and other documents of persons who fall within the jurisdiction of Chief Commissioners or Commissioners who are not located in the same city. Accordingly, lot of time is lost in obtaining their prior approval. In order to overcome the present long drawn procedure, it is proposed to amend sub-section (3) by amending clause (b) in the proviso [as amended by section 2 of the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment)Act, 1987], by substituting the words"the Chief Commissioner or Commissioner therefor" by the words"the Chief Commissioner or Commissioner or Director-General or Director therefor" '. The effect of the amendment would be that in those cases where it becomes necessary to retain the books of account and documents beyond a period of 15 days by the Assistant Director, he can, in cases where the Chief Commissioner or Commissioner cannot be approached without loss of time etc., get the approval for retention from Director-General or Director, as the case may be, who are of the same rank as Chief Commissioner and Commissioner of Income-tax.

Similar amendments are proposed to be carried out in the corresponding provisions of section 37 of the Wealth-tax Act and section 36 of the Gift-tax Act.

These amendments will take effect from 1st June, 1988. [Clauses 33, 64 & 70]

Modification of the provisions relating to tax deduction at source.

28. Under the existing provisions of section 194C of the Income-tax Act, deduction of tax at source is required to be made from payment of any sum to a resident contractor or sub-contractor for carrying out any work, at the time of payment or credit of such sum to the account of such person.

This provision was being circumvented by a large number of persons by adopting the device of crediting such a sum to a 'suspense account'.

In order to prevent, through this device, the postponement of liability to deduct tax and credit it to the account of the Central Government, it is proposed to provide, by amending section 194C, that the tax will be deducted at source either on accrual or at the time of credit to the account of the payee or at the time of payment, whichever event occurs first. It is also proposed to clarify that any sum credited to suspense account or any other account, by whatever name, shall be deemed to be a credit for the purpose of tax deduction at source under section 194C.

This amendment will take effect from the 1st June, 1988. [Clause 38]

Modification of the provisions regarding provisional attachment of properties to protect revenue in certain cases.

29. Under the existing provisions of section 281B of the Income-tax Act, an Assessing Officer, with the prior approval of the Commissioner, can provisionally attach any property belonging to the assessee to protect the interest of revenue during the pendency of any assessment or reassessment proceeding.

This provision is being circumvented by a large number of persons by alienating their properties during the pendency of proceedings under section 132(5) of the Act relating to searches and seizures which are not assessment proceedings. Further, some assessees file an application with the Settlement Commission so that, on admission of such an application, the jurisdiction of an Assessing Officer to make provisional attachment may get ousted. During the pendency of such an application, the taxpayers very often alienate their properties.

In order to provide for such situations, it is proposed to,–

(i) amend section 281B of the Income-tax Act to extend the powers of provisional attachment so that these could be exercised even during the pendency of proceedings under section 132(5) of the Act; and

(ii) insert a new section 245DD to extend the powers of provisional attachment to the Settlement Commission as well.

Similar amendments are proposed in the Wealth-tax Act by amending the provisions of section 34C and by inserting a new section 22DD in the Wealth-tax Act.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1988.

[Clause 42 & 49]

Bar of suits in civil court to set aside or modify any proceeding taken or order made.

30. Under the existing provisions of section 293 of the Income-tax Act, no suit shall lie in any civil court to set aside or modify any order made under the Act. Similar provisions are contained in section 43 of the Wealth-tax Act and section 42 of the Gift-tax Act.

Some courts have interpreted section 293 to say that the bar of suits in civil courts is confined to orders only and not to other proceedings under the Income-tax Act and on this basis have started giving stay orders in respect of proceedings before the Income-tax authorities. This interpretation is not in conformity with the legislative intent. It is, therefore, proposed to amend section 293 of the Income-tax Act to provide that no suit shall lie in any civil court to set aside or modify any order made or any proceeding taken under the Act.

Similar amendments have been proposed in the corresponding provisions in the Wealth-tax Act and the Gift-tax Act.

These amendments will take effect from 1st March, 1988.

[Clauses 51, 65 & 71]

MEASURES FOR RATIONALISATION

Exemption of subsidies received by planters

31. The existing provisions of section 10(30) of the Income-tax Act provide for exemption from tax of any subsidy received from the Tea Board by an assessee who carries on business of growing and manufacturing tea in India. As a measure of rationalisation, a similar exemption is proposed in respect of the assessees engaged in the business of growing and manufacturing rubber, coffee, cardamom or such other commodities as the Central Government may, by notification, specify. The subsidy which will qualify for exemption should be received from or through the concerned Board under any scheme for replantation or replacement of rubber plants etc. or for rejuveration or consolidation of areas used for their cultivation. To obtain this exemption, an assessee will be required to furnish to the Assessing Officer along with his return of income for the assessment year concerned or within such further period as the Assessing Officer may allow, a certificate from the concerned Board, as to the amount of such subsidy received during the previous year.

This amendment will come into effect from 1st April, 1989 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1989-90 and subsequent years.

[Clause 4]

Modification of provisions relating to exemption of remuneration received by diplomatic personnel of foreign countries.

32. Under the existing provisions of sub-clauses (ii) to (v) of clause (6) of section 10 of the Income-tax Act, exemption is provided for remuneration received by diplomatic personnel and members of the staff of the representatives of foreign countries, from their gross total income.

With a view to rationalise and simplify the provisions, it is proposed to club together the provisions of these clauses into a single clause.

This amendment will take effect from the 1st April,1989 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1989-90 and subsequent years.

[Clause 4]

Amendent of provisions relating to exemption to the income of a Mutual Fund.

33. Under the existing provisions of section 10(23D) of the Income-tax Act, the income of a Mutual Fund set up by a public sector bank or a public financial institution is exempt. However, some doubts might arise on the interpretation of the phrase "income from such Mutual Fund".

In order to make the legislative intent clear, it is proposed to amend section 10(23D) of the Income-tax Act to provide that the income "of" such Mutual Fund will be exempt.

This amendment will take effect from the 1st April, 1988.

[Clause 4]

Modification of the provisions relating to industrial undertakings in free trade zones.

34. Under the existing provisions of section 10A of the Income-tax Act, profits and gains derived by an assessee from a newly established industrial undertaking in free trade zones are not included in his total income subject to certain conditions, from the assessment year 1981-82.

Sub-section (5) of this section gives concessional treatment available under this section for the industries set up during the previous years relevant to assessment years 1977-78 to 1980-81, at the option of the assessee.

Sub-section (7) of this section gives the option to the assessee not to avail the concession given in this section.

The Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987 has amended, with effect from 1st April, 1989, the provisions of section 139 of the Income-tax Act relating to return of income. By the amendment, the provisions regarding issue of notice by the Assessing Officer requiring the assessees to file their returns of income have been deleted. Further, the power of the Assessing Officer to extend the time for filing the return of income has also been taken away. However, there are references to the provisions of this section in sub-sections (5) and (7) of section 10A.

It is proposed to amend the provisions of section 10A(7) as a consequence of the aforesaid amendment of the provisions of section 139.

It is also proposed to amend the provisions of sub-section (8) of this section to provide that the amendments in section 139 will not have any effect on the provisions of sub-section (5) of this section.

These amendments will take effect from the 1st April, 1989.

[Clause 5]

Modification of the provisions relating to deduction in respect of certain liabilities

35. Under the existing provisions of section 43B of the Income-tax Act, deduction for any amount payable by the assessee by way of tax or duty under any law or any sum payable as an employer by way of contribution to any provident fund or superannuation fund is allowed as a deduction in computing the income of that person in the year in which such sum is actually paid by him. The objective behind these provisions is to provide for a tax disincentive by denying deduction in respect of statutory liability or fund money etc. which is not paid in time. The benefit of deduction is thus available only to those persons who do not use Government money for their own purposes.

There has been a legal controversy whether the words 'tax' and 'duty' cover within their fold certain statutory levies like cess, fees, etc. It has been held by some appellate authorities that such amounts could not be covered under the expressions 'tax' or 'duty'. Such interpretations are against the legislative intent.

Therefore, as a matter of clarification, the Bill provides that cess or fees by whatever name called, which have been imposed by any statutory authority, including a local authority, will also be allowed as a deduction only if these are actually paid.

In recent years, it has been noticed that there is a tendency on one pretext or the other to postpone the payment of interest due to various financial institutions on loans etc. provided by them and thus the money due to financial institutions is used for business purposes even though it has been claimed as a deduction in the income-tax assessment. The phenomenon has the effect of straining the cash flow and liquidity of the public financial institutions, thereby reducing their ability to extend new credits. Further, a grave consequence of this tendency is that in cases where the sickness of the unit is self-managed, the financial institution is ultimately faced with a situation where it has to write off the accumulated balance of interest. This affects adversely the economy as a whole.

With a view to improving the liquidity position of the public financial institutions and to prevent the misuse of limited resources of finance available to trade and industry through the medium of financial institutions, the Bill seeks to amend section 43B of the Act to provide that any sum payable as interest on any loan or borrowing from any public financial institution in accordance with the terms and conditions of the agreement governing such loan or borrowing , shall not be allowed as a deduction if the same is not actually paid by the assessee before the due date applicable in his case for furnishing the return of income.

For the purposes of this provision, the term "public financial institution" will have the same meaning as in section 4A of the Companies Act, 1956.

The above amendment will take effect from the 1st April,1989 and will, accordingly, apply to assessment year 1989-90 and subsequent years.

[Clause 12]

Modifications of provisions in respect of audit of accounts.

36. The existing provisions of section 44AB of the Income-tax Act make it obligatory for a person carrying on business or profession to get his accounts audited by the "specified date" by an accountant, if the sales turnover or professional receipts exceed the prescribed monetary limit. The "specified date" in relation to the accounts of the previous year means the date of expiry of four months from the end of that year and in case where there is more than one previous year, from the end of the previous year which expired last before the commencement of the assessment year or the 30th June of the assessment year, whichever is later.

After the enactment of the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987, the due dates provided for furnishing of returns of income in section 139(1) of the Income-tax Act have changed. Therefore it is proposed that the "specified date" in relation to the accounts of the previous year should similarly be changed as under :-

(a) where the assessee is a company	31st December of the assessment year .
(b) where the assessee is a person other than a company	31st October of the assessment year.

Sub-section (6A) of section 139 of the Income-tax Act provides that an assessee engaged in any business or profession should furnish along with the return of income certain particulars. It is proposed to amend the aforesaid sub-section so as to provide that an assessee engaged in any business or profession who is required to get his accounts audited under section 44AB should also file an audit report obtained under this section along with the return of income.

Presently, a return of income is regarded as defective unless all the conditions mentioned in the Explanation below section 139 (9) of the Income-tax Act are fulfilled. The Bill seeks to provide a further condition whereby a return of income shall be regarded as defective if the audit report obtained under section 44AB of the Income-tax Act is not furnished with the return of income.

Under the existing provisions of section 271B of the Income-tax Act, penalty is leviable in a case where any person fails to get his accounts audited in respect of his income in any year or to obtain a report as required under section 44AB of the Act. It is proposed that such penalty should be leviable also in case of failure on the part of the assessee to furnish the report of such audit along with the return of income filed under section 139(1) of the Act or along with the return of income filed in response to a notice under section 142(1) of the Act.

The above amendments will take effect from 1st April,1989, and will, accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1989-90 and subsequent assessment years.

[Clauses 14, 35, 45]

Modification of special provision relating to income from the business of exploration etc. of mineral oils.

37. Under the existing provisions of section 44BB of the Income-tax Act, the income of a taxpayer whether resident or non-resident, who is engaged in the business of providing services or facilities in connection with, or supplying plant and machinery on hire used or to be used in the exploration for and exploitation of, mineral oils is computed at ten per cent. of the aggregate of the amounts paid or payable to the taxpayer or to any person on his behalf, whether in or out of India on account of the provision of such services or facilities.

The provision which provides for a simplified method of computation of tax has been found to cause unintended hardship to the resident taxpayers by eroding their financial base even though their efforts result in substantial savings in foreign exchange. These taxpayers instead of being taxed under the normal provisions of the Income-tax Act whereby deduction in respect of expenditure incurred in earning the income is allowable, are taxed at a flat rate of their gross receipts.

As an incentive for indigenisation and saving of foreign exchange, it is proposed to restrict the application of these provisions to the cases of only non-resident taxpayers. In respect of resident taxpayers, their income will be computed under the other provisions of the Income-tax Act.

The proposed amendment shall come into force retrospectively from the 1st April,1983, i.e. the date from which the provisions of the section have come into force, and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1983-84 and subsequent years.

[Clause 16]

Modification in the provisions relating to deduction in respect of royalty etc. from certain foreign enterprises

38. Under the existing provisions of section 80-0 of the Income-tax Act, an Indian company deriving income by way of royalty, commission, fees or any similar payment from the Government of a foreign State or a foreign enterprise is entitled to a deduction of fifty per cent. of such income received in convertible foreign exchange. This tax concession is available if the agreement under which such an income is derived, is approved by the Central Board of Direct Taxes. Prior to 1st April,1972, this approval was required to be given by the Central Government. It is now proposed, by amending this section, to delegate the power of the Board , to give approval to the agreement, to the Chief Commissioner or the Director General.

The agreements already approved by the Central Government prior to 1st April, 1972 or by the Board prior to 1st April, 1989 will not require fresh approval of the Chief Commissioner or the Director General. Every application pending for approval under this section with the Board immediately before 1st of April, 1989 shall stand transferred to the concerned Chief Commissioner or Director General for disposal.

The above amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1989 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1989-90 and subsequent years.

It is also proposed to provide by way of clarification that the deduction under this section shall be allowed even in respect of income which has been received in convertible foreign exchange outside India, or having been converted into covertible foreign exchange outside India, is brought into India in accordance with any law for the time being in force for regulating payments and dealings in foreign exchange.

This amendment will take effect retrospectively from 1st April, 1988 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent years.

[Clause 26]

Modification of the provisions relating to tax deduction at source on payments to non-residents.

39. Under the existing provisions of section 195(2) of the Income-tax Act, a person responsible for paying to a non-resident any sum other than interest on securities, dividend and salary, may make an application to the Assessing Officer to determine, in the prescribed manner the appropriate proportion of such sum to be chargeable under the Act for the purposes of tax deduction at source.

Under the existing rule 10 of the Income-tax Rules, 1962, it is provided as to how the income component of the payments to non-residents as mentioned above can be computed for the purposes of this section. Further, Part II of the First Schedule to the Finance Act provides the appropriate rates of tax on various forms of income payable to non-residents for purposes of tax deduction at source.

In order to rationalise the provisions, it is proposed to amend section 195(2) of the Income-tax Act to authorise an Assessing Officer to determine the income component of the payments to non-residents by general or special order in any case which may arise, rather than giving a general power to determine the income in a prescribed manner.

This amendment will take effect from 1st March, 1988.

[Clause 39]

Liberalisation of the provisions relating to income-tax clearance certificate

40. Under the existing provisions of section 230A of the Income-tax Act, a document of transfer of immovable property valued at more than one lakh rupees shall not be registered unless a certificate is obtained from the Assessing Officer in respect of payment or satisfactory arrangement for payment of tax liability of the transferor. The limit of fifty thousand rupees in this regard has been raised to one lakh rupees by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987. The Bill seeks to liberalise this limit further by raising it to Rs.2 lakhs.

The amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1988.

[Clause 41]

Modification of the provisions relating to filing of first appeal.

41. Under the existing provisions of section 246(1) of the Income-tax Act, no appeal has been provided against the order of penalty passed by an Assessing Officer under section 272BB of the Income-tax Act. This penalty is leviable for failure to make an application for allotment of a tax-deduction account number under section 203A of the Act.

With a view to provide an appeal against the order passed by the Assessing Officer in such cases, it is proposed to amend section 246(1) of the Income-tax Act.

This amendment will take effect from 1st June, 1987.

Further, under the existing provisions of section 246(2) of the Income-tax Act as amended by the Finance Act, 1987, no appeal is provided against an order passed by an Assessing Officer under section 104 of the Income-tax Act levying additional income-tax on certain companies if their distributed profits fell short of a certain percentage envisaged therein. However, there may be cases where appeals may lie after 31st March, 1988 against the orders passed by the Assessing Officers under section 104 in respect of assessment year 1987-88 or any earlier assessment year.

In view of the above, it is proposed to amend section 246(2) of the Income-tax Act so as to provide appeals against the orders passed by the Assessing Officers under section 104 of the Income-tax Act in respect of assessment year 1987-88 or earlier assessment years.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1988.

[Clause 43]

Omission of Chapter XXII-A of the Income-tax Act relating to annuity deposits.

42. Chapter XXII-A of the Income-tax Act contains provisions relating to annuity deposits. This was introduced in 1964 with the object of mopping up of resources for the Government. The Scheme came into existence from the assessment year 1964-65 and was discontinued with effect from 1-4-1969. The repayments under the Scheme were taxable in the years of repayment of the annuity deposit. The last of such payments fell due in 1979. Thus, these provisions have ceased to be operative with effect from the assessment year 1980-81. Therefore, as a measure of rationalisation, it is proposed to delete the Chapter containing these provisions with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988.

[Clause 48]

Omission of the provisions relating to furnishing of information by contractors.

43. Under the existing provisions of section 285A of the Income-tax Act, a contractor is required to file particulars of the contract in the prescribed form to the Assessing Officer in a case where the value of contract exceeds Rs.50,000/-.

In view of the provisions of section 194C of the Income-tax Act providing for deduction of tax at source by a person making payment to a contractor, the requirement of obtaining information under section 285A of the Act is no longer considered to be necessary.

Therefore, as a measure of rationalisation, it is, proposed to delete section 285A of the Income-tax Act.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1988.

[Clause 50]

Omission of 'Interest on securities' as a separate head of income.

44. 'Interest on securities' is a separate head of income as enumerated in section 14 of the Income-tax Act. The existing provisions of sections 18 to 21 of the Act deal with definition of, deduction from and amounts not deductible in determining the taxable income under the head 'Interest on securities'. In practice, however, the securities are held either as stock-in-trade or as investments.

As a measure of rationalisation, the Bill seeks to omit 'Interest on securities' as a separate head of income. Such an income would now be assessed either under the head 'profit and gains of business or profession' or 'income from other sources' depending on whether the securities are held as stock-in-trade or as an investment. As a consequential measure, sections 18 to 21 of the Income-tax Act will be deleted and suitable amendments are proposed to sections 56 and 57 of the Income-tax Act relating to income from other sources. Further, sections 86A and 181 of the Income-tax Act relating to interest on tax free Government

securities are proposed to be deleted since these provisions have outlived their relevance because no State Government has issued tax-free securities in the recent years. Section 112A relating to interest free National Saving Certificate (First Issue) is also being deleted since this series of NSC had matured in 1975.

The definition of 'Interest on securities', however, is now proposed to be provided in a new section 2(28B) of the Income-tax Act.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1989 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1989-90 and subsequent years.

[Clauses 3, 4, 7, 8, 10, 18, 19, 20, 27, 28, 29, 30, 36 and 37]

Modifications of provisions relating to offences and prosecutions.

45. Under the existing provisions of Section 279 of the Income-tax Act, prosecution for offences mentioned in sub-section (1) of the section can be launched at the instance of the Commissioner of Income-tax. This section also empowers the Commissioner to compound offences mentioned in Section 279 either before or after the institution of prosecution proceedings.

The existing provisions empower only the Commissioner of Income-tax to authorise launching of prosecution. There may be cases where an offence is committed before an Appropriate Authority under Chapter XXC of the Income-tax Act or a Commissioner (Appeals). As both these authorities are of the same rank as the Commissioner, it should not be necessary for them to approach the Commissioner for sanction for launching a prosecution. Hence, the Bill seeks to provide that where the prosecution is to be launched by a Commissioner (Appeals) or an Appropriate Authority, the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner or Commissioner will not be necessary.

The words used in the sub-section (1) are that no prosecution for offences committed under various sections mentioned therein can be launched "except at the instance of the Commissioner". In chapters relating to prosecution under other enactments, the word "sanction" is normally used. Therefore, to bring the provisions of the section in line with those contained in other enactments, the expression "except at the instance of" is proposed to be substituted by the expression, "except with the previous sanction of ".

The Bill also seeks to omit references to section 276AA, which has already been deleted by the Finance Act, 1986 and sections 276DD and 276E, which have been deleted by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987, and insert reference to section 276, which has been inserted by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987, in sub-section (1) of the section.

The existing provisions of sub-section (2) of the section provide for the compounding of an offence mentioned in sub-section (1) with the sanction of the Commissioner, either before or after the institution of the prosecution proceedings. This means that where an offence is committed before the Commissioner (Appeals) or the Appropriate Authority, they will also have to approach the Commissioner for compounding the offence. This situation is anomalous for the same reason as discussed above.

The Bill, therefore, seeks to provide that an offence, prosecution for which is to be launched by the Commissioner (Appeals) or the Appropriate Authority, can be compounded by the Board or by any income-tax authority, not below the rank of a Director General or a Chief Commissioner authorised by the Board in this behalf, while in other cases an offence can be compounded by the Chief Commissioner or Commissioner.

Futher, the existing sub-section (2) authorises compounding of an offence under various sections mentioned in sub-section (1) of the section. Section 276AB of the Income-tax Act dealing with offences committed before the Appropriate Authority in connection with the provisions of Chapter XXC of the Income-tax Act is not mentioned in sub-section (1) of the section. Thus, under the existing provisions, offences committed under section 276AB of the Income-tax Act cannot be compounded. To remove this situation, the Bill seeks to provide that offences under Chapter XXC of the Income-tax Act can be compounded.

The corresponding provisions contained in section 35-I of the Wealth-tax Act and sub-sections (3) and (4) of section 35 of the Gift-tax Act are also proposed to be amended on the same lines.

The proposed amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1989.

[Clauses 47, 63 &69]

Exclusion of deposit in a Non-resident (External) Account for purposes of exemption from capital gains.

46. Under the existing provisions of sections 115F of the Income-tax Act, any amount of long-term capital gains arising to a non-resident Indian from the transfer of 'foreign exchange assets' is exempt if the net consideration received on the transfer is

invested for a period of three years in any 'specified asset' or savings certificates or is deposited in a Non-resident (External) Account within a period of six months from the date of such transfer. The amounts deposited in this account are freely transferable and hence it becomes difficult to ensure that the invested amount has remained in the account for a minimum period of three years. For better monitoring, it is, therefore, proposed to exclude the Non-resident (External) Account from the prescribed modes of investment under section 115F of the Income-tax Act. The non-resident Indian would, however, be entitled to invest the sale proceeds in other specified assets for getting the exemption.

The above amendment will take effect from 1st April,1989 and will, accordingly,apply in relation to the assessment year 1989-90 and subsequent years.

[Clause 32]

Modification of provisions relating to searches and seizures.

47. Under the existing provisions of section 132(1) of the Income-tax Act relating to search and seizure, the authorised officer has the power to seize the books of account, other documents, money, bullion, jewellery or other valuable articles or things representing undisclosed income or wealth. Sometimes, such officers come across certain articles or things which cannot be seized and taken possession of, due to their volume, weight or other physical characteristics or due to their being of a dangerous nature. The Bill seeks to insert a second proviso to sub-section (1) of section 132 to enable the authorised officers to take constructive possession by directing the person who is in immediate possession or control thereof, not to remove, part with or otherwise deal with these, without the permission of the authorised officer. Such an order shall be deemed to be seizure of such valuable articles or things.

A consequential amendment is also proposed to be made in section 132(3) of the Income-tax Act dealing with the issue of a prohibitory order by the authorised officer, to clarify that the issue of prohibitory order under that sub-section will be for reasons other than those for which constructive possession can be taken by the authorised officer.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April,1989.

[Clause 34]

Amendment of provisions relating to revision of orders prejudicial to revenue.

48. Under the existing provisions of section 263 of the Income-tax Act and corresponding provisions under the Wealth-tax Act and the Gift-tax Act, the Commissioner of Income-tax is empowered to call for and examine records of any proceedings and if he considers that the order passed by the Assessing Officer is erroneous insofar as it is prejudicial to the interest of revenue, he may pass an order enhancing or modifying the assessment or cancelling the same or give directions to make a fresh assessment.

The provisions, as presently worded, have given rise to judicial controversies in respect of the following:

(a) On the interpretation of the term 'record': It has been held in some cases that the word 'record' in section 263(1) could not mean the record as it stood at the time of examination by the Commissioner but it meant the record as it stood at the time when the order was passed by the Assessing Officer. Such an interpretation is against the legislative intent and defeats the very objective sought to be achieved by such provisions, since the purpose is to revise the order on the basis of the record as is available to the Commissioner at the time of examination.

(b) Regarding the circumstances under which the order of an Assessing Officer merges with that of an appellate authority: Here again, there have been conflicting decisions on the questions as to whether the entire order of assessment passed by an Assessing Officer merges with the order of the first appellate authority or the merger is only with respect to that part of the order of the Assessing Officer which relates to the matters considered and decided by the appellate authority. Some High Courts have held that there is complete merger once an appeal is decided against an order even on one or two points alone, while a number of High Courts have held that there is only partial merger and not the merger of the whole order in cases where only one or some particular aspects have been contested.

To eliminate litigation and to clarify the legislative intent in respect of the provisions in the three Direct Tax Acts, it is proposed to clarify the legal position in this regard in the Explanation to the relevant sections. The proposed amendments are intended to make it clear that 'record' would include all records relating to any proceedings under the concerned direct tax laws available at the time of examination by the Commissioner. Further, as held by several High Courts, the Commissioner will be competent to revise an order of assesssment passed by an Assessing Officer on all matters except those that have been considered and decided in appeal.

Amendments on the above lines have been proposed in section 263 of the Income-tax Act, section 25 of the Wealth-tax Act and section 24 of the Gift-tax Act.

These amendments will take effect from 1st June, 1988. [Clauses 44, 57 & 68]

Modification of certain provisions introduced by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987.

49. Certain provisions of the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987, which have been made effective from 1st April, 1989, need to be made effective from 1st April, 1988 for the following reasons:-

(i) Amendments are proposed in respect of income-tax and wealth-tax authorities mentioned in the provisions relating to search and seizure and powers to requisition books of accounts etc. These are consequent to changes in the designation and jurisdiction of income-tax and wealth-tax authorities, which are coming into effect from 1st April, 1988.

(ii) These relate to deletion, insertion or amendments of definitions of wealth-tax and gift-tax authorities, which are in line with the changes made in the Income-tax Act with effect from 1st April, 1988.

(iii) Exemption is to be given to the net wealth of a Mutual Fund specified under section 10(23D) of the Income-tax Act with effect from 1st April, 1988.

The Bill, therefore, seeks to make amendments of consequential nature in the provisions of the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987, so as to make the provisions effective from 1st April, 1988.

The Bill also seeks to omit the new provisions of the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987 relating to powers of the income tax, wealth tax and gift tax authorities to take evidence on oath etc. This is consequent to amendments of these provisions, with effect from 1st June, 1988, by Clauses 33, 64 and 70 of this Bill.

Further, the Bill also seeks to omit the new provisions in the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987 relating to issue of a tax clearance certificate by the Assessing Officer for registration of transfer of an immovable property. This is consequent to amendment of these provisions, with effect from 1st April, 1988, by Clause 41 of this Bill.

[Clause 88]

MEASURES TO GRANT RELIEF TO SALARIED TAXPAYERS

Raising of standard deduction

50. Under the existing provisions of section 16(i) of the Income-tax Act, salaried taxpayers are entitled to a standard deduction in the computation of the taxable salary. This deduction is allowed on an amount equal to thirty per cent. of the salary subject to a ceiling of Rs.10,000/-. With a view to providing relief to salaried taxpayers, the Bill proposes to raise the standard deduction to thirty-three and one-third per cent. of the salary subject to an enhanced ceiling of Rs.12,000/-.

The following table brings out the comparative incidence of tax at the selected levels of salary income:-

TABLE

Comparative incidence of tax at selected levels of income in the case of salaried taxpayers.

Income from salaries qualifying for standard deduction	Income after existing level of standard deduction	Income after proposed level of standard deduction	Income-tax on Col.(II)	Income-tax on Col.(III)	Tax Relief (Col.IV-Col.V)	Tax-relief as percentage of tax in Col.IV
(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)	(V)	(VI)	(VII
(Rs)	(Rs)	(Rs)	(Rs)	(Rs)	(Rs)	(%)
27,000	18,900	18,000	225	Nil	225	100.00
28,000	19,600	18,670	400	170	230	57.5
29,000	20,300	19,330	575	330	245	42.6
30,000	21,000	20,000	750	500	250	33.33
32,000	22,400	21,330	1,100	830	270	24.27
35,000	25,000	23,330	1,750	1,330	420	24.00
36,000	26,000	24,000	2,050	1,500	550	26.82
40,000	30,000	28,000	3,250	2,650	600	18.46
50,000	40,000	38,000	6,250	5,650	600	9.6
75,000	65,000	63,000	15,250	14,450	800	5.2
1,00,000	90,000	88,000	25,250	24,450	800	3.1
2,00,000	1,90,000	1,88,000	74,250	73,250	1,000	1.3

The proposed amendment will take effect from 1st April,1989 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1989-90 and subsequent years.

[Clause 9]

WEALTH-TAX

Exemption from wealth-tax on Relief Bonds

51. With a view to raise additional resources to provide relief to drought affected farmers and persons in rural areas the Government has decided to issue Relief Bonds.

In order to stimulate investment in such Relief Bonds, it is proposed to provide for exemption from wealth-tax, the value of new Relief Bonds without any monetary ceiling. The exemption will be allowed only to the initial subscriber, or to a person, being an individual or Hindu undivided family if the Relief Bond is held for a minimum period of six months on the valuation date.

The proposed amendment will take effect from the 1st April,1988 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent years.

[Clause 55]

Modification of provisions relating to exemption of assets under the Wealth-tax Act.

52. Under the existing provisions of Section 5(1) (xxxa) of the Wealth-tax Act, the value of a building used for the residence of employees of an assessee, who are employed in any plantation or industrial undertaking and have annual salary income of Rs.10,000 or less, is exempt.

The Bill seeks to enlarge this benefit by deleting the reference to the income limit of the employees. Any dwelling unit having plinth area of 80 square metres or less and used for the aforesaid purposes will now be exempt from the levy of wealth-tax.

Under the existing provisions of section 5(1)(xvie) of the Wealth-tax Act, debentures etc. issued by a public sector company is exempt in the hands of an assessee. As a measure of rationalisation the Bill seeks to provide that this exemption will be restricted to the existing limit of Rs.5 lakhs along with the value of other specified assets as provided in section 5(1A) of Wealth-tax Act. This will bring public sector bonds at par with specified assets like any Government security and units of Unit Trust of India.

These provisions will come into effect from 1st April, 1989 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1989-90 and subsequent years.

[Clause 55]

Modification of provisions relating to registered valuers.

53. Under the existing provisions of section 34AB of the Wealth-tax Act, the procedure for registration of valuers has been set forth. It has been provided that the Central Board of Direct Taxes shall maintain the Register of Valuers in which the names and addresses of persons registered as valuers will be entered. For this purpose, any person who possesses the requisite qualification prescribed in this behalf in rule 8A of the Wealth-tax Rules may apply to the Board for being registered as a valuer. As a measure of decentralization of work and rationalisation, the Bill seeks to provide that the Register of Valuers shall be maintained by the Chief Commissioners or the Directors General instead of the Board as at present. By making a consequential amendment in section 34ACC of the Wealth-tax Act, it is proposed that the intimation by a registered valuer as to whether he was convicted of any offence or sentenced to a term of imprisonment or was found guilty of misconduct in his professional capacity will now be sent to the Chief Commisioner or the Director General instead of the Board.

The existing provisions of section 34AD of the Wealth-tax Act provide for the removal of the names of the valuers from the Register and also for their restoration. The Board has been empowered to remove the name of any person from the Register subject to the fulfilment of the conditions envisaged in this behalf. By making an amendment in these provisions, this power of the Board is also proposed to be delegated to the Chief Commissioners or the Directors General. Further, under the proposed new provisions of sub-section (3) of this section, the Chief Commissioner or the Director General is being given the power to review the performance of registered valuers once in three years and to remove any person from the Register under certain conditions. As per the proposed new sub-section (4) of this section, the Chief Commissioner or the Director General may himself conduct an enquiry or may appoint an Enquiry Officer not below the rank of a Commissioner for conducting an inquiry against a registered valuer. The person conducting the enquiry shall have the powers as are vested in a court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 when trying a suit etc.

By inserting a new section 34AE in the Wealth-tax Act, it is proposed to provide that all the existing registered valuers will be required to make an application to the Chief Commissioner or the Director General for fresh registration as valuers. Further, all the pending applications on the commencement of the new provisions shall be deemed to be new applications.

These amendments will take effect from 1st June,1988.

[Clauses 58, 59, 60 &61]

Exclusion of certain assets from the net wealth in the case of closely - held companies.

54. Under the existing provisions of section 40 of the Finance Act, 1983, wealth-tax is levied in respect of the net wealth of all closely-held companies. For the purposes of determining the net wealth of the company, the value of only specified assets like building , land (other than agricultural land), gold , silver, platinum, ornaments or utensils made of gold, silver etc. are taken into account.

The rationale underlying the revival of levy of wealth-tax on companies was to curb the tendency of avoidance of personal wealth-tax liability by forming closely-held companies and transferring the unproductive assets like real estate, jewellery etc. to such companies.

Under the existing provisions, wealth-tax is leviable even in cases, where the assets specified in the section are held as stock-in-trade or are used for industrial purposes.

With a view to remove this unintended hardship and provide incentive for growth and modernisation, it is proposed to amend this section to provide that the following assets shall not form part of the net wealth for the purposes of levy of wealth-tax under the section:-

(i) Precious metals used as raw-material in industrial production;
(ii) Land other than agricultural land proposed to be utilised for industrial purposes, for a period of two years from the date of its acquisition;
(iii) Cinema house;
(iv) Gold, silver, platinum or other precious metals, precious and semi-precious stones and utensils made of gold, silver, platinum, buildings and motor-cars, if held as stock-in-trade. In the case of gold, silver, platinum or other metals, precious or semi-precious stones and buildings and land appurtenant thereto, on the question as to whether these items are held as investment or stock-in-trade, guidelines by way of general or specific order will be issued by the Board. In issuing such guidelines, the Board will, inter alia, take into account the ratio of the yearly turn-over to the average value of stock of such assets held from time to time during the year and other relevant factors.
(v) Motor cars registered as taxis and used for the business of running of motor cars on hire.

The amendment also seeks to provide that in respect of a residential accommodation it will form part of the net wealth, only if it is used (i) as residential accommodation in the nature of guest house or (ii) as residential accommodation of any Director, Manager, Secretary or any employee of the company holding not less than one per cent. of the equity shares of the assessee company or (iii) as residential accommodation of any relative of a person holding not less than one per cent. of the equity shares of the company. For this purpose, relative shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (b) of Explanation (1) to section 80F of the Income-tax Act.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1989 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1989-90 and subsequent years.

[Clause 87]

Measures for raising resources for drought relief.

55. It is proposed to amend Schedule I to the Wealth-tax Act to levy a surcharge at the rate of ten percent. of wealth-tax on all wealth-tax assessees for the assessment year 1988-89. The object is to raise funds for drought relief measures.

[Clause 66]

GIFT-TAX

Exemption from gift tax in respect of gifts of Relief Bonds.

56. As a measure to raise additional resources to provide relief to drought affected farmers and persons in rural areas, the Government has decided to issue Relief Bonds. With a view to provide an incentive for increased investment in such Relief Bonds, it is proposed to provide for exemption from gift tax in respect of gifts of the Relief Bonds upto a maximum of Rs.5 lakhs in one or more previous years in the hands of the original subscriber.

The proposed amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1988, and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent years.

[Clause 67]

EXPENDITURE TAX

Modifications of the provisions relating to authorities - their powers and functions.

57. Under the existing provisions of section 6 of the Expenditure -tax Act, every Director of Inspection, Commissioner of Income-tax, Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals), Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Income-tax Officer and Inspector of Income-tax has the same powers and performs like functions as those provided in the Income-tax Act. Similarly, the jurisdiction of these authorities for the exercise of their powers and performance of their functions are the same as they are under the Income-tax Act.

The Direct Tax Laws(Amendment) Act, 1987 has inserted certain new authorities and re-designated some of the existing authorities specified in the Income-tax Act.

With a view to ensuring uniformity , it is proposed to amend section 6 of the Expenditure-tax Act to provide that the designations, powers and functions of the tax authorities under this Act will be in line with those of the Income-tax Act.

Under the existing provisions of section 24 of the Expenditure-tax Act, the provisions of certain sections and Schedules to the Income-tax Act and the Income-tax (Certificate Proceedings) Rules, 1962, as they are enforced from time to time, apply , with necessary modifications, to the Expenditure-tax Act. The Direct Tax Laws(Amendment) Act, 1987, has omitted and amended some of these provisions of the Income-tax Act. With a view to ensure that the provisions of these sections which have been omitted are not made applicable to expenditure tax, certain amendments of consequential nature are proposed to be made in the Expenditure -tax Act.

These amendments will come into effect from 1st April,1988.

[Clauses 72, 73, 74 & 75]

CUSTOMS

(Effective from 1.3.1988 unless otherwise stated)

Estimated net revenue effect in one full year (Rs. in lakhs)

The proposals include the following :-

1. (a) Concessions given for technological upgradation.

(i) reduction in import duty on specified raw materials used in specified industries from the existing levels to 55% ad valorem under the technological upgradation scheme. The specified raw materials for use in the specified industries are shown below: (-) 2000

(A) Copper conductors, special copper alloy sections and specified insulation materials used in power generation equipment and electrical machinery .

(B) Metglass amorphous boron/silicon alloy electrical steel sheets used in electrical equipments, namely, transformers, motors and switchgears .

(C) Ferrous clad plates used in selected industrial machinery

(ii) reduction in import duty (basic and auxiliary) on Boiler/pressure vessel quality plate, turbine blade flats and stainless steel plates of thickness exceeding 5 mm for machinery covered by Chapters 84 and 85 of Customs Tariff from 90% to 55% ad valorem

(b) Concessions given for export promotion: (-) 4000

(i) reduction in import duty on 31 items of machinery placed under OGL required for woollen industry from the existing rates to 35% ad valorem.

(ii) reduction in import duty on 26 machineries for bicycle industry from the existing rates to 35% ad valorem subject to the obligation of exporting three times the value of machinery imported over a period of 5 years.

(iii) reduction in import duty on 27 items of machinery for use in silk industry from the existing rates to 35% advalorem.

(iv) reduction in import duty on 8 items of machinery for tea industry from the existing rates to 35% ad valorem.

(v) extension of the existing concessional rate of import duty of 35% ad valorem presently available to 161 items of machinery used for leather industry to 23 more machines. However, one item is being deleted from the existing list and description of 9 items is amended.

(vi) extension of the existing concessional rate of import duty of 25% advalorem presently available to 4 specified sophisticated textile machinery to 3 more machinery subject to export obligation.

(vii)extension of the existing concessional rate of import duty of 35% ad valorem presently available to 97 machinery used for Garment and Hosiery industry to 8 more machines. However, one item is being deleted from the existing list and description of 14 items is being amended.

(viii) extension of the existing concessional rate of import duty of 35% ad valorem presently available to 121 items of machinery, consumables etc. in respect of Gem and Jewellery industry to 4 more machines.

(c) Concessions given to horological industry: (-) 1200

(i) reduction in the rate of import duty on horological machines and testing equipments from 55% to 35% ad valorem.

(ii) reduction in import duty on electronic parts of the quartz watches from the existing rates to a uniform rate of 55% ad valorem.

(iii) fixation of import duty (basic and auxiliary) at the rate of 80% ad valorem on stepper motors for clocks/alarm clocks and parts thereof.

(iv) extension of the existing concessional rate of import duty (basic) of 30% and 60% available to appearance parts of the mechanical wrist watches and quartz analog wrist watches for a further period

	Estimated net revenue effect in one full year (Rs. in lakhs)
of one year.	
(v) increase in the rate of import duty (basic) on crown and crystals with or without tension ring from 30% to 60% ad valorem.	
(vi) substantial expansion of the existing list of 32 specified horological raw materials of specified sizes availing a concessional rate of import duty of 25% advalorem.	
(d) reduction in import duty (basic and auxiliary) on 15 specified energy conservation equipments from the existing rates to 40% ad valorem.	(-) 800
(e) reduction in the rate of import duty on three specified equipments for manufacture of Newsprint to 25% ad valorem	(-) 200
(f) reduction in the rate of import duty on CNC systems and parts of CNC systems from 80% to 55% ad valorem	(-) 300
(g) extension of the existing concessional rate of import duty of 90% advalorem available for Hotel machines to 50 more items	(-) 40
(h) reduction in the rate of import duty on 34 specified machinery for processing and packaging of food articles covered by notification no. 125/86-Cus.dated 17.2.1986 from 55% to 35% advalorem. From the existing list three machineries are being deleted and description of two items amended.	(-) 300
(i) reduction in import duty on 21 specified machinery/equipment required for the rolling bearing industry from the existing rates to 35% ad valorem	(-) 500
(j) reduction in import duty on specified equipments, appliances, drugs and hormones imported by Department of Animal Husbandry of Central/State/ Union Territories Governments from the existing rates to 25% ad valorem	(-) 100
(k) concessions given to electronics industry:	
I. **General Electronics**	
(i) replacing the present concessions with some modifications and providing for a concessional rate of import duty of 60% ad valorem on 280 specified machinery required by the electronic industry.	(-) 2500
(ii) reduction in the rate of import duty on moulds, tools and dies required by the electronic industry from 60% to 30% advalorem	(-) 100
(iii) reduction in import duty on capital goods required for the manufacture of Rural Automatic Exchanges (RAX) based on C-DOT technology from the existing rates to 30% ad valorem	(-) 200
(iv) enlarging the scope of the existing concessions available to the electronic industry on raw materials, piece parts and components.	(-) 1000
(v) reduction in import duty on 22 specified items of machinery for high technology items like Large Scale Integrated Circuits and Very Large Scale Integrated Circuits from the existing rates to 15% ad valorem	
(vi) prescribing a uniform rate of import duty of 100% advalorem on 112 specified telecommunication transmission equipments, satellite communication equipments, two way radio communication equipments, switching equipments, data communication equipments, terminals, television transmission and studio equipments and sound broadcasting equipments.	
(vii) prescribing a uniform rate of import duty of 80% advalorem on non-electronic components of 112 specified professional equipments, instead of the existing rates varying from 25% to 176%.	
(viii) prescribing a uniform rate of import duty of 100% advalorem for equipments imported for optical fibre communication link between Churchgate and Virar sub-urban Station in Bombay.	(-) 200
(ix) continuation of the existing exemption from import duty on recorded Video Cassettes imported by UGC/ Ministry of Education for a further period of two years.	
(x) As a measure of procedural simplification, Officers of DGTD would be authorised to issue essentiality certificate in addition to that of Department of Electronics.	

	Estimated net revenue effect in one full year (Rs. in lakhs)
(xi) withdrawal of exemption from additional(countervailing) duty on DC micromotors of Voltage rating upto 13.5 Volts and output not exceeding 20 Watts.	
(xii) withdrawal of exemption from additional (countervailing) duty on notification no.74/85-cus, dated 17.3.1985, and notification nos. 344 to 347/86-cus, dated 16.6.1986 in order to complete the MODVAT chain.	
II Computers.	
(i) prescribing a uniform rate of import duty(basic and auxiliary) of 80% ad valorem and additional (countervailing) duty of 10% on all computers, computer systems and computer peripherals instead of the present rates of NIL, 76% and 147.5% advalorem.	(+) 1500
(ii) prescribing a uniform rate of import duty (basic and auxiliary) of 80% ad valorem and additional (countervailing) duty of 10% on all types of parts required for maintenance of computer systems and computer peripherals, instead of the present rates of 80% and 155%.	
(iii) as a measure of procedural simplification, requirement of an undertaking for availing the concessional rate of import duty on non-electronic spare parts is being dispensed with.	
(iv) extension of the existing concessional rate of import duty available on non-electronic spare parts to in-house maintenance purposes.	
(v) as an export incentive 'accompanying' computer software and start-up spares imported under the policy on computers soft-ware export, software development and training are being allowed at the rates applicable to hardware, subject to similar conditions .	
(l) Concessions given to Automobile Sector:	
(i) extension of the existing concessional rate of import duty of 55% ad valorem on components for the manufacture of fuel efficient motor cars of engine capacity not exceeding 1000cc and 80% advalorem on components for providing warranty coverage or after sales service in respect of such cars for a further period upto 31.3.1990.	
(ii) extension of the existing concessional rate of import duty of 55% ad valorem applicable to parts imported by auto ancillaries for the manufacture of specified components supplied for the manufacture of fuel efficient motor vehicles, to parts of additional components, namely, auto bulbs, reed valve assembly, fan motors, Mac Pherson struts and front forks.	(-) 200
(iii) reduction in import duty on parts imported by auto ancillaries for the manufacture of specified components supplied for the manufacture of fuel efficient two wheelers and light commercial vehicles.	(-) 300
(m) Concessions given to medical sector:	
(i) reduction in import duty on components of 186 specified sophisticated medical equipments and spares from the existing rates to 40% ad valorem	(-) 300
(ii) dispensation of certification conditions with respect to 'Not Manufactured in India' and 'Essentiality', on 104 specified sophisticated medical equipments availing a concessional rate of import duty of 40% advalorem and allowing spares and accessories of these medical equipments at the same rate of import duty.	
(iii) procedural simplification in respect of duty free imports of hospital equipments, apparatus, appliances including spare parts and accessories imported by Government and Government controlled hospitals and in respect of duty free imports of spares imported by hospitals run by Charitable/social services/ non-profit organisations.	
(iv) reduction in the rate of import duty (basic and auxiliary) on specified drug intermediates from 115% to 90% ad valorem.	(-) 1000
(v) withdrawal of exemption from import duty on 14 specified drug formulations.	
(n) reduction in import duty (Basic) on Ships, Vessels and Other floating structures imported for breaking up from Rs.1035 to Rs.750 per LDT. The definition of LDT is being incorporated in the Customs Tariff.	(-) 200
(o) increase in the rate of import duty on iron powder from 85% to 115% ad valorem	(+) 30

	Estimated net revenue effect in one full year (Rs. in lakhs)
(p) Concessions given to Plastics sector:	
(i) reduction in the rate of import duty (basic) on Low Density Polyethylene (LDPE) from Rs. 3000 per MT to Rs. 2000 per MT.	(-) 3650
(ii) reduction in the rate of import duty (basic) on High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) from 30% to 20% ad valorem.	
(iii) reduction in the rate of import duty (Auxiliary) on polypropylene from 45% to 30% ad valorem.	
(iv) reduction in the rate of import duty (Auxiliary) on PVC suspension grade from 30% advalorem to Rs.2000 per MT and on PVC paste grade from 30% advalorem to Rs.4000 per MT. However, the additional (countervailing) duty on PVC paste grade is being fixed at 60% instead of the present rate of 40%	
(v) fixation of a specific rate of import duty (basic) of Rs. 100 per kg. on self-adhesive tapes/films instead of the present rate of 100% ad valorem. The tariff rate is fixed at 100% + Rs.100 per kg instead of the present rate of 150% + Rs. 25 per kg.	
(vi) reduction in the rate of import duty (basic) on PU film of thickness ranging from 0.3 mm to 0.7 mm used in the finishing of leather from 100% to 60% ad valorem.	
(q) reduction in the rate of import duty on 15 specified bulk pesticides from 105% to 70% advalorem and on specified pesticide intermediates, namely, Hexachlorocyclopentadiene, Butandol and 2,6 DEA, Paracumidine, Trimethyl Phospite and Monomethyl Aceto Acetamide from the existing rates to 60% ad valorem.	(-) 1700
(r) exemption from import duty on ivory, ivory powder and waste, subject to the condition that the imports are from a legal source.	(-) 84
(s) increase in the rate of import duty (basic) on Sodium Ferro-cyanide from 70% to 100% advalorem and on Sodium Formaldehyde Sulphoxilate from 70% to 110% ad valorem.	(+) 45
(t) reduction in the rate of import duty (basic and auxiliary) on acetate filament yarn from 60% to 45% ad valorem; and on plain felt sheets falling under heading No.56.02 of the Customs Tariff used in the manufacture of card clothing from 145% to 70% ad valorem	(-) 30
(u) exemption from import duty on raw-wool imported by registered apex handloom cooperative societies and State Handloom Development Corporations.	(-) 40
(v) continuance of the auxiliary duties of customs at the existing rates with a modification by providing for a 5% ad valorem slab for certain specified items presently exempted from auxiliary duties of customs. This, however, does not apply to items covered by NIL rate under basic customs duty, GATT bound items, certain non-commercial and special class goods, machinery covered under Technological upgradation scheme and identified export thrust industries	(+) 50000

2. Other important changes include:

(a) extension of the present concessional rates of import duty on Soda ash, Alpha pinene and Turpentine and specified olefins for Oxo alcohols for a further period upto 31.3.1989.

(b) making certain amendments in the notification nos. 136/86-cus, dated 17.2.1986, 58/83-cus, dated 1.3.1983, 38/78-cus , dated 1.3.1978, 44/86-cus, dated 17.2.1986, 76/86-cus, dated 17.2.1986 and 229/87-Cus, dated 4.6.87.

(c) exemption from import duty on bonafide commercial samples and prototypes of goods imported by post or in an aircraft subject to the condition that the value and quantity do not exceed Rs.200 and 2 units respectively and are supplied free of charge by the foreign suppliers.

(d) increase in the value limit for duty free exemption from the level of Rs. 1000 to Rs. 5000 and from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 10000 respectively on commercial samples and prototypes subject to certain conditions.

(e) conversion of ad valorem component in the basic customs duty to specific rate in respect of Tinned sheets or plates (including Tin plate waste waste), Galvanised sheets in coils or otherwise and sheets and plates of thickness not exceeding 5mm (other than hot rolled).

Estimated net revenue effect in one full year (Rs. in lakhs)

(f) allowing duty free imports of consumables and spares by public funded research institution upto Rs.10 lakhs per year and by research institutions registered with Department of Science & Industrial Research or by university upto Rs.5 lakh per year with self certification and other existing procedure.

(g) extension of the facility of duty free imports of photographic cameras, cinematographic cameras and lenses, filters, flash light apparatus and exposure meters by accredited press cameraman for a further period of three years.

(h) fixation of a concessional rate of import duty (basic) of 70% ad valorem on firearms and ammunition imported by a renowned shot against an import licence.

(i) increase in the statutory rate of basic customs duty on chemicals falling under Chapters 28,29 and 38 of customs Tariff by 20% ad valorem on the ad valorem component of duty. The existing effective rates are, however, not being increased.

(j) increase in the statutory rate of basic customs duty for sub-heading 2208.10 from Rs.60 per litre or 170% whichever is higher plus Rs. 5 per litre to Rs. 80 per litre or 270%, whichever is higher.

(k) increase in the statutory rate of basic customs duty on Almonds in shell (sub-heading 0802.11), Almonds shelled (sub-heading 0802.12), pistachios (0802.50), grapes, dried (0806.20), mixture of nuts or dried fruits (0813.50) and on Palm nuts and kernels. The effective rates are, however, not being increased except in the case of Palm nuts and kernels.

(l) exclusion of specified parts from the purview of notification no.69/87-Customs, dated 1.3.1987.

(m) amendment of the description of heading No.99.12 from "Trade Catalogues and advertisement circulars" to " Commercial catalogues in book form".

(n) reduction in import duty on machines for binding from the existing rates to 40% ad valorem and on 4 colours and above 4 colours sheet fed offset printing machines to 60% advalorem for Newspaper establishments registered with the Registrar of Newspapers.

(o) reduction in import duty (basic and auxiliary) on polyester filament yarn, nylon filament yarn, acrylic fibre and polyester staple fibre by about 10% of the existing levels and on viscose fibre and viscose filament yarn by 10 percentage points.

3. Amendments proposed in the Customs Act, 1962.

(a) Section 27 is proposed to be amended to provide for the insertion of a new sub-section (5) which provides that the time limit for refunds under the section shall also apply to the claim for refund made on the grounds that the goods were not chargeable to the duty of Customs collected. The sub-section also provides that no Court shall have jurisdiction in respect of such claims.

(b) amendment of sub-section (2) of section 115 relating to confiscation of conveyances used as a means of transport in the smuggling of any goods or in the carriage of smuggled goods.

(c) amendment of sub-section(2) of Section 156 as a consequence to amend ment of Section 115.

4. The net effect of the proposals in a year is as shown below:-

(i) Gain in revenue due to increase in import duties	(+) 51575
(ii) Loss in revenue due to reduction in import duties	(-) 20944
Net gain	**(+) 30631**

(Clauses 76,77,78,79 and 80 of the Finance Bill).

UNION EXCISE DUTIES

1. ABBREVIATIONS

B	:	Basic duty	SED	:	Special excise duty
A	:	Additional duty in lieu of sales tax	Adv.	:	Ad valorem
AT	:	Additional duty on textile and textile articles	MODVAT	:	Modified Value Added Tax
CET	:	Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act,1985(5 of 1986)	CE	:	Central Excises

2. All changes are effective from 1.3.1988 unless otherwise stated

The proposals include the following:-

		estimated net revenue effect in one full year (Rs. in lakhs)	
A. General			
1. The schedules to the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 and the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957 are being amended vide clauses.81 and 83 read with Third and Fourth schedules of the Bill to give effect to the Budget proposals relating to the Union Excise Duties and to rationalise some of the entries of the schedules. In some cases tariff rates are being raised without changing the effective rates of duty.			
2. Clause 82 provides for levy of Special Excise Duty at the rate of 1/20 th of the basic duty chargeable upto 31.3.1989. All goods are subjected to this duty excepting sugar, matches, kerosene, cotton fabrics, vanaspati, vegetable non-essential oils, tea and coffee. In order to give immediate effect to the new levy, declaration under the provisional collection of Taxes Act, 1931 is made in the Finance Bill, 1988.			
The provisions of the Central Excises and Salt Act and the Central Excise Rules are made applicable for the levy and collection of SED.			
MODVAT and proforma credit schemes would apply in respect of SED.			
Imported goods are exempted from the SED component for the purpose of additional (countervailing) duty of customs.	(+)	65000	(SED)
3. Clause 84 seeks to make the withdrawal of exemption from additional duties of excise for certain varieties of sugar retrospectively applicable from 10.9.1986.			
B. Proposals involving changes in rates of duty, whether by amendment of tariff rates or by notifications.			
1. The following modifications are made in respect of Tea:			
(i) exemption from excise duty on Green tea	(-)	50	(B)
(ii) full rebate of excise duty on tea on all direct exports of tea from factories or warehouses.	(-)	400	(B)
(iii) tariff rates of excise duty on packet tea are being modified as under:			

	tariff rate
1. Packed in unit containers of content	
a) not exceeding 25 gms.	Rs.2.50 per Kg.
b) exceeding 25 gms, but not exceeding 20 Kg.	Rs.3.25 per Kg.
2. Tea bags	15%
3. Essence of tea	15%

The effective rates will continue as at present.

(iv) procedure for claiming excise duty rebate by merchant exporters in respect of unblended tea, is being simplified and new conditions have been prescribed.

2. The tariff rate in respect of instant coffee etc. covered by sub-heading No. 2101.10 is being fixed at 30% .

3. The basic excise duty rate on specified vegetable oils and the rebate scheme for use of specified minor oils in manufacture of vanaspati and soap are modified as shown below: (-) 1847 (B)

		estimated net revenue effect in one full year (Rs. in lakhs)		
(i)	exemption from excise duty on refined safflower oil.			
(ii)	increase in the rate of rebate for use of solvent extracted cotton seed oil in the manufacture of vanaspati from Rs.3250 per tonne to Rs.4000 per tonne.			
(iii)	provision of rebate for use of solvent extracted sunflower oil and solvent extracted safflower oil in the manufacture of vanaspati at the rate of Rs.3250 per tonne.			
(iv)	provision of rebate for use of indigenous palm oil in the manufacture of vanaspati at the rate of Rs.3250 per tonne.			
(v)	increase in the rate of rebate for use of rice bran oil in the manufacture of soap from Rs.320 per tonne to Rs.640 per tonne.			
(vi)	fixation of excise duty on margarine etc. falling under sub-heading No.1508.90 of Central excise tariff at Rs.1900 per tonne.			
4.	increase in the tariff rates by 25 paise for sub-heading Nos. 2201.11 2201.12, 2202.11, 2202.12, 2202.13 and 2202.14. However, the effective rates are kept at the existing levels.			
5.	reduction in excise duty on preparations of vegetables, fruits, nuts or other parts of plants (like Jams, fruit juice etc.) from 10% to 5% ad valorem.	(-)	300	(B)
6.	increase in the tariff rate on "Pan Masala" from 25% plus Rs.20 per Kg. to 25% plus Rs.40 per Kg. However, the effective rate is not being raised.			
6.	exemption from excise duty on Lympo, a cement substitute.	(-)	75	(B)
7.	reduction in excise duty on cement falling under sub-heading No.2502.20 produced by various categories of units including mini-cement plants by Rs. 20 per tonne. The certification procedure for mini-cement plants who have commenced production after 1.1.1982 is changed to include certification from DGTD or Directorate of Industry of the State Governments as the case may be.	(-)	6660	(B)
8.	The duty structure on Petroleum products is restructured as shown below:			
(i)	excise duty rates of furnace oil and Low Sulphur Heavy stock are re-adjusted to bear approximately the same incidence of duty.	(+)	100	(B)
(ii)	increase in excise duty on intermediate products manufactured in refineries (other than refineries refining crude) when used as fuel by other industries from Rs.103.45 per KL at 15°C to Rs.145 per KL at 15°C.			
(iii)	increase in the rate of excise duty on diesel oil produced in the States of Assam and Bihar from Rs.127.10 to Rs.145 per Kl. at 15°C. The sub-heading No.2710.41 is being deleted from the tariff.	(+)	900	(B)
(iv)	exemption from excise duty on lean gas.	(-)	400	(B)
(v)	rounding off of the excise duty rates on certain petroleum products to the next higher multiple of Rs.5 excepting kerosene and LPG, in respect of which, the rounding off is to the lower multiple of Rs.5.	(+)	480	(B)
(vi)	increase in the excise duty rate on benzene, ethyl benzene, benzol, toluene, toluol, solvent naphtha and mixed xylenes for specified end uses from Rs.472.50 per KL to Rs.1000 per KL	(+)	150	(B)
(vii)	exemption from excise duty on SBP spirits for extraction of concentrates of flowers, roots and seeds.	(-)	50	(B)
(viii)	reduction in excise duty on iomex or aromex to Rs.450 per KL.	(-)	280	(B)

		estimated net revenue effect in one full year (Rs. in lakhs)		
(ix)	the existing sub-headings 2713.31, 2713.32 and 2713.39 for residues of of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals are combined into one heading 2713.30 with the tariff rate as Rs.155 per tonne. However, the effective rate is being fixed at Rs.140 per tonne for steel plants and Nil for electricity generation by electricity undertakings and Nil for feed stock in fertilizer plants and Rs. 20 per tonne for use otherwise than feed stock in fertilizer plants.			
(x)	fixation of excise duty rate on spindle HVI oil at Rs.1210 per tonne from the existing levels of Rs.1207 and Rs.1512 per tonne for use in the manufacture of petroleum sulphonates or agricultural spray oils or pharmaceutical oils or plaster oils or white oils or liquid paraffin.	(-)	54	(B)
(xi)	increase in excise duty rate to 15% adv. in respect of the sub-headings under chapter 27 of Central Excise Tariff, which are presently attracting 12% adv.	(+)	97	(B)
(xii)	exemption from excise duty on all petroleum products and benzene and toluene falling under Chapter 29 of the CET, when used for flushing of pipe line provided that the flushed oil is returned to the refinery for further processing.			
(xiii)	make a minor correction by replacing the sub-heading Nos. "2707.91, 2707.92, 2707.93, 2707.94 and 2707.95" in Chapter note 3 of Chapter 27 of CET by "2707.10, 2707.20, 2707.30, 2707.40 and 2707.50".			
(xiv)	creating a new sub-heading 2710.14 in the CET for raw naphtha with the tariff rate of Rs.2750 per KL at 15°C.			
9.	exemption from excise duty on 23 specified pesticide intermediates used in the factory of production for manufacture of pesticides, falling under Chapter 38 of CET.	(-)	500	(B)
10.	exemption form excise duty on heavy water.	(-)	50	(B)
11.	The duty structure on drugs is restructured as follows:			
	I. Formulations.			
(i)	exemption from duty on (a) formulations containing drugs specified under category I of Drug Price Control Order, (DPCO) 1987 (b) formulations containing specified life saving drugs not falling under category I of DPCO, 1987.			
(ii)	fixation of an excise duty rate of 10% ad valorem on single ingredient formulations containing drugs specified under category-II of the DPCO, 1987 and 15% on other formulations including combination formulations.	(+)	1500	(B)
	II. Drug intermediates and bulk drugs:			
(i)	exemption from excise duty on bulk drugs specified under Category-I of DPCO, 1987 and on drug intermediates required for the manufacture of drugs covered under Category-I of DPCO, 1987.			
(ii)	fixation of an excise duty rate of 5% ad valorem on other bulk drugs.	(+)	1000	(B)
	III. The tariff description of sub-headings under heading No.30.03 of CET is being amended in order to implement the proposed changes.			
12.	reduction in excise duty on soaps of assessable value between Rs.25,000 to Rs.30,000 per tonne from 25% to 15% adv.	(-)	2850	(B)
13.	exemption from excise duty on all children 's films, irrespective of width, certified as such by Central Board of Film Certification.	(-)	20	(B)
14.	exemption from excise duty on films selected for the Indian Panorama Section of the International Film Festival of India.	(-)	40	(B)

		estimated net revenue effect in one full year (Rs. in lakhs)		
15.	(i) increase in the statutory excise duty rate on unexposed cinematograph films from Rs.0.30 to Rs.1.50 per metre. However, the effective rate is increased only to Rs.0.80 per metre. (ii) increase in the statutory excise duty rate on Jumbo rolls for cine films from 20% to 20% plus Rs.24 per Sq. metre. The effective rate is, however, fixed at Rs.24 per Sq metre. The above changes are made to overcome the problems due to accumulation of MODVAT credit.	(-)	540	(B)
16.	reduction in excise duty on medical X-Ray films from 15% to 5% ad valorem			
17.	The duty structure on plastics is revised as under:			
(i)	increase in the excise duty on PVC (Paste grade) from 40% to 60% ad valorem and revision in the excise duty rates on leather-cloth from Rs.9 per Sq.metre (cotton-based) and Rs.11 per Sq.metre (Synthetic based) to Rs.8.50 per Sq.metre and Rs.10.50 per Sq.metre respectively, in respect of units having annual clearances exceeding 3 lakh Sq.metres and from Rs.4.50 per Sq.metre (cotton-based) and Rs.5.50 per Sq.metre (Synthetic based) to Rs.5.50 per Sq.metre and Rs.6.50 per Sq.metre respectively for other units.	(+)	300	(B)
(ii)	reduction in excise duty on tapes and sheets of PTFE from 35% to 20% adv.			
(iii)	fixation of a uniform rate of 35% adv. on plastic laminates, irrespective of their classification under Chapters 39, 48 and 70 of CET.			
iv)	withdrawal of exemption on selected items of plastics, such as, shower baths, venetian blinds etc. and prescribing a duty of 20% adv.	(+)	150	(B)
(v)	fixation of a uniform specific rate of excise duty of Rs.40 per Kg. on flexible PU foam and articles. The statutory rate is, however, revised to 60% adv. plus Rs.40 per Kg. instead of the present rate of 75% adv.			
(vi)	extension of the present concessional rate of 15% adv. available on rigid PU foam to articles of rigid PU foam.			
(vii)	extension of MODVAT facility to PVC compounds of specific gravity lower than 1.28.			
(viii)	alignment of Chapter 39 of CET with Chapter 39 of Customs Tariff			
18.	restructuring the duty rates to small scale tread rubber units whose quantity of clearances of tread rubber did not exceed 250 tonnes in the previous financial year and whose value of clearances of all excisable goods in the previous financial year did not exceed Rs.1.5 Crores.			

Qty. of Clearances.	Rate of duty *(Rs. per Kg.)*
1. first 75 tonnes.	5
2. next 75 tonnes.	7
3. next 100 tonnes.	11
4. beyond 250 tonnes.	12

19.	fixation of a tariff rate of 60% adv. on Animal driven vehicle tyres falling under sub-heading No.4011.10 of CET. However, all tyres other than those of specifications 3.50 x 8; 3.50 x 10; 4.00 x 8; 4.50 x 8 and 4.50 x 10 are exempted from duty.	(+)	80	(B)
20.	exemption from excise duty on samples of tubes and flaps and on micro- cellular rubber sheets, plates, etc. (other than latex foam sponge) when used in the manufacture of soles of footwear (including chappals)			
21.	concessions given to paper industry:			
(i)	reduction in the rate of excise duty on paper and paperboard manufactured by small paper mills			

		estimated net revenue effect in one full year (Rs. in lakhs)		
	having a production upto 24000 tonnes per annum by Rs.100 per tonne from the existing rates for each of the existing slabs.	(-)	800	(B)
(ii)	reduction in excise duty on paper and paperboard manufactured by mills using agricultural residues from 10% adv. plus Rs.800 per MT to 10% adv. plus Rs.500 per MT.	(-)	150	(B)
(iii)	extension of the benefit of 50% excise duty concession available to new paper mills for a further period upto 31.3.1990.			
(iv)	the existing headings from heading No.48.17 onwards are being aligned with the corresponding heading of Customs Tariff at the four digit level and necessary consequential changes are made in the notifications.			
(v)	changing the definition of newsprint as "Newsprint means paper intended for printing of newspapers" and a condition of allocation by RNI is prescribed for availing NIL duty.			
(vi)	restoring the benefit of full MODVAT credit to paper, falling under sub-heading No.4802.91 of CET.			
22.	exemption from duty on woollen fabrics woven on handlooms when processed by an independent processor or the processing house of composite mills, approved by the Government of India on the recommendation of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms.	(-) (-) (-)	18 3 9	(B) (AT) (A)
23.	reduction in excise duties on cotton yarn of counts exceeding 35 supplied in cross reel hanks to the handloom sector and other sectors, so as to encourage use of long staple cotton and also on cotton yarn of counts below 35	(-) (-)	2200 300	(B) (AT)
24.	reduction in excise duties on viscose staple fibre from Rs.7 per Kg. to Rs.5 per Kg. when used for blending with cotton for the manufacture of cotton yarn so as to meet cotton shortage.	(-) (-)	704 96	(B) (AT)
25.	increase in the excise duty on viscose staple fibre from Rs.7 per Kg. to Rs.8 per Kg. used for blending with polyester or for spinning as such.	(+) (+)	572 78	(B) (AT)
26.	the excise duty exemption scheme on controlled fabrics is aligned with the Textiles (Control) Order, 1986.			
27.	Concessions given for Man-made fibres and yarns:	(-) (-)	20841 2843	(B) (AT)
(i)	reduction in excise duty on polyester staple fibre fromRs. 25 to Rs. 15 per Kg. and on acrylic fibre from Rs. 10 to Rs. 8 per Kg.			
(ii)	reduction in excise duty on polyester filament yarn from Rs. 83.75 to Rs. 53.75 per Kg.			
(iii)	reduction in excise duty on Nylon Filament Yarn from Rs. 70 to Rs. 40 per Kg.			
(iv)	reduction in excise duty on polyester filament yarn to be supplied to the handloom sector for the manufacture of fabrics under a programme to be formulated by the Development Commissioner for Handlooms to Rs. 10 per Kg.			
(v)	provision of a scheme of excise duty rebate of Rs. 43.75 per Kg. on polyester filament yarn supplied to NTC mills for the manufacture of fabrics under a programme to be formulated by Ministry of Textiles.			
(vi)	reduction in excise duty on viscose filament yarn to be supplied to registered handloom cooperative societies and other agencies approved by the Government by 50% of the existing level.			
	The net revenue effect has been calculated taking into account the increase in production of fibres, yarns and man-made fabrics consequent to the concessions granted and the resultant additional revenue.			

		estimated net revenue effect in one full year (Rs. in lakhs)		
28.	extension of the concessional excise duty rates of Rs.4 per Kg. available on nylon yarn of 210 deniers used in the manufacture of repair of fishing nets to nylon monofilament yarn of denierage 210, 420, 630 and 840 when used in the manufacture of fishing nets.			
29.	reduction in excise duty on nylon filament yarn of 400 deniers and above used for industrial purposes from Rs.70 per Kg. to Rs.8.13 per Kg. subject to certain limitations and conditions.	(-) (-)	352 48	(B) (AT)
30.	reduction in excise duty on polyester mono-filament yarn of 2000 deniers and above used in the manufacture of Zip fasteners from the existing Rs.83.75 per Kg. to Rs.18.75 per Kg. subject to certain conditions.	(-) (-)	37 5	(B) (AT)
31.	exemption from excise duty on polyester tow and mother yarn (falling under heading Nos. 54.02 and 54.04 of CET) when captively consumed in the manufacture of polyester staple fibre and split yarn along with consequential amendments.			
32.	exemption from excise duty on wastes of LDPE laminated fabrics, subject to a quantity limit of 5% of the total clearances of such fabrics.			
33.	reduction in excise duty on all LDPE laminated /coated fabrics from 30% to 15% adv.	(-)	50	(B)
34.	withdrawal of exemption on HDPE/PP Woven sacks produced without the aid of power.			
35.	exemption from excise duty on blankets and terry towels falling under heading No.63.01 of CET in excess of the duty payable on the base fabrics, even when they are subjected to cutting and stitching of sides with or without lining.			
36.	fixation of excise duty rate at 30% adv. on chindies of leather cloth subject to a quantitative limit of 5% of the total clearances of the leather cloth from a factory in a year.			
37.	reduction in excise duty on blocks, slabs, lintels, concrete columns, beams and stairs falling under heading No.68.07, constituting structural intermediates/ components of prefabricated buildings falling under heading No.94.06 to 5% adv. and on fly ash bricks containing more than 50% fly ash to 5%.	(-)	250	(B)
38.	reduction in excise duty on glass and glassware manufactured in semi- automatic sector from 40% to 30% adv.	(-)	200	(B)
39.	reduction in excise duty on drinking glass, jugs, cups, plates and bowls of glass, other than those made of lead crystal to 25% adv. in respect of those manufactured by automatic process and to 20% adv. in respect of those manufactured by semi-automatic and mouthblown process.	(-)	200	(B)
40.	exemption from excise duty on stainless steel utensils	(-)	80	(B)
41.	reduction in excise duty on steel doors, windows and their frames and thresholds for doors from 15% to 5% adv.	(-)	20	(B)
42.	aligning Chapters 26 and 72 to 83 of the CET with the corresponding chapters of the customs tariff and restructuring the tariff rates. Effective rates are being maintained at the existing levels as far as possible.			
43.	concessions given to Aluminium :			
(i)	reduction in excise duty on aluminium foil from 25% to 15% adv.	(-)	500	(B)
(ii)	reduction in excise duty on doors, windows and their frames, thresholds for doors, made up of aluminium to 15% adv.	(-)	120	(B)

		estimated net revenue effect in one full year (Rs. in lakhs)		
(iii)	exemption from excise duty on aluminium extrusions, square tubes and round tubes of aluminium to be used in the manufacture of artificial limbs.	(-)	2	(B)
(iv)	reduction in excise duty on corrugated sheets of aluminium from 25% to 15% adv.	(-)	80	(B)
44.	exemption from excise duty on pencil sharpeners and blades of pencil sharpeners of value not exceeding Rs.10 and Rs.5 per piece respectively.			
45.	reduction in excise duty on specified hand tools falling under heading Nos.82.02 to 82.06 of CET from 20% to 10% adv.	(-)	500	(B)
46.	withdrawal of exemption on Internal Combustion engines upto 50cc of the non-vehicular type and imposition of an excise duty of 10% adv. to facilitate MODVAT benefit.	(-)	25	(B)
47.	exemption from excise duty on agricultural, horticultural, poultry keeping and bee-keeping machinery falling under sub-heading Nos. 8201.00, 8208.00 8424.00, 8432.00, 8433.00, 8436.00 and 8437.00.	(-)	200	(B)
48.	exemption from excise duty on electric motors used in the manufacture of mono-bloc pump sets and submersible pump sets.	(-)	600	(B)
49.	exemption from excise duty on specified O.E. component parts of stationery type of diesel oil operated I.C. engines.	(-)	150	(B)
50.	reduction in excise duty on (i) open-end rotor spinning machines; (ii) shuttle-less looms for all types including Air and Water Jet looms; and (iii) Two-for-one twister from 15% to 5% adv.	(-)	500	(B)
51.	exemption from excise duty on fire extinguishers.	(-)	25	(B)
52.	exemption from excise duty on Sindur, Kajal, Alta and Mahabar	(-)	25	(B)
53.	the duty structure of Air-conditioners is revised as under:	(+)	435	(B)

Air-conditioners of capacity	Existing	Proposed
	(Rs. per unit)	
(i) not exceeding 1.5 tonnes	8,000	9,000
(ii) exceeding 1.5 tonnes but not exceeding 3 tonnes.	10,000	12,000
(iii)exceeding 3 tonnes, but not exceeding 7.5 tonnes.	15,000	20,000
(iv) exceeding 7.5 tonnes, but not exceeding 10 tonnes.	110 %	40,000
(v) exceeding 10 tonnes, but not exceeding 15 tonnes.	110 %	42,000

54.	reduction in excise duty on component parts required for the installation of air-conditioning /refrigeration plants in such cold storages which are duly licenced under the cold storage order, from 40% to 15% adv.	(-)	100	(B)
55.	revision of the existing concessional scheme for small scale sector, in respect of air-cooditioning and refrigerating appliances and parts thereof as under:	(-)	50	(B)

Units whose aggregate value of clearances of air-conditioning and refrigerating appliances and parts thereof	**Rate of Duty.**
(i) does not exceed Rs.5 lakhs	Nil
(ii) exceeds Rs.5 lakhs, but does not exceed Rs.20 lakhs.	60% of normal duty.

56. reduction in excise duty on cash registers having assessable value not exceeding Rs.10,000 per cash register and parts thereof from 20% to 10% adv.

			estimated net revenue effect in one full year (Rs. in lakhs)	
57.	provision of a uniform rate of excise duty of 10% adv. on all goods covered by heading No.84.71 of CET.			
58.	reduction in excise duty on CNC systems to 5% adv.	(-)	200	(B)
59.	reduction in excise duty on specified sophisticated medical equipments from 15% to 5% adv.	(-)	500	(B)
60.	reduction in excise duty on computer software (both application and systems) from 25% to 10% adv.	(-)	450	(B)
61.	reduction in excise duty on electric bulbs exceeding 60 Watts from Rs.1.50 to Re.1.00 per bulb.	(-)	300	(B)
62.	exemption from excise duty of 20% adv. on Automatic smoothing iron; water boilers, kettles, sauce pans, frying pans and Toasters.	(-)	40	(B)
63.	withdrawal of exemption from excise duty on switches, plugs and sockets falling under heading No.85.36 of CET manufactured with the aid of hand-operated machines.			
64.	increase in the excise duty on colour television sets of screen size exceeding 36 cms. and of assessable value exceeding Rs.5,000 from Rs.1,750 to Rs.2,000 per set.	(+)	2500	(B)
65.	increase in the excise duty on audio magnetic tapes from the present rate of Re.1 per Sq. metre to Rs.4 per Sq.metre. Blank audio cassettes would be exempt from excise duty.	(+)	1000	(B)
66.	creation of new sub-headings under heading Nos. 85.23 and 85.24 of CET.			
67.	withdrawal of excise duty exemtion on 25 specified electronic component and imposing a duty of 10% to complete the MODVAT chain.			
68.	prescribing an excise duty rate of 10% adv. on DC micromotors of voltage rating upto 13.5 Volts and output not exceeding 20 Watts.			
69.	withdrawal of small scale concessions to manufacture of VCR/VCP.	(+)	200	(B)
70.	exclusion of value of motor vehicle chassis and compressor from the value of drilling rigs mounted on motor vehicle chassis for the purpose of levy of excise duty, subject to the condition that no MODVAT credit or proforma credit of the duty paid on such chassis and compressor has been taken.			
71.	reduction in excise duty on drilling rigs mounted on motor vehicle chassis from 20% to 15% adv.	(-)	200	(B)
72.	increase in the excise duty rate on fuel-efficient motor cars of engine capacity exceeding 1000cc manufactured under appproved PMP from 25% to 30% adv.	(+)	375	(B)
73.	reduction in excise duty on bodies of three-wheeled auto-rickshaws from Rs.1,000 to Rs.500 per body.	(-)	200	(B)
74.	provision of an entry in Chapter 89 of CET to cover vessels and other floating structures for breaking up with a tariff rate of Rs.400 per LDT. The expression LDT is being defined in the CET.			
75.	reduction in excise duty on specified scientific instruments and apparatus from 15% to 5% adv.	(-)	300	(B)
76.	reduction in excise duty on wall clocks, quartz clocks and parts thereof, from 15% to 5% adv.	(-)	50	(B)

		estimated net revenue effect in one full year (Rs. in lakhs)		
77.	increase in excise duty on wooden furniture and parts falling under heading Nos. 94.01 and 94.03 of CET from 15% to 25% adv.			
78.	exemption from excise duty on Toys falling under heading Nos.95.01, 95.02 and 95.03 of CET.	(-)	40	(B)
79.	MODVAT: Increase in excise duty on selected items, as part of exercise on MODVAT correction of duty rates: (i) all other articles of cement from 12% to 15% adv. (ii) paints based on synthetic polymers by 5% adv. (iii) trailers from 15% to 20% adv. (iv) furnitures from 25% to 30% adv. (v) explosives from 15% to 20% adv. (vi) Phthalic Anhydride from 6% to 15% adv. (vii) Coated textiles (annual turn-over upto 3 lakh Sq. metres) by Re.1 per Sq. metre. The tariff rates are raised suitably in respect of Trailers, Furniture and Explosives.			
80.	amendment in notification No.175/86-CE, dated 1.3.1986 providing duty exemption benefits to small scale sector:			
(i)	to ensure duty exemption for any unit which is otherwise eligible for SSI exemption and belonging to or maintained by State Industries Corporation or State Small Industries Corporation.			
(ii)	to provide for duty exemption in respect of parts and accessories of refrigerating and airconditioning appliances falling under chapters other than 84, 85 and 90 of CET.			
81.	exemption from excise duty on specified products produced in rural area by registered co-operative societies and KVIC/ State KVI Boards, subject to certain conditions.	(-)	2500	(B)

ABSTRACT

Chapter No.	Brief description	Revenue effect (Rs. in lakhs)		
		(+)	(-)	(Net)
	Special excise duty	65000		650(
9	Tea and Coffee		450	-4
15	Vegetable oils		1847	-184
20	Preparations of fruits, vegetables etc.		300	-300
25	Cement		6735	-6735
27	Petroleum products	1727	784	943
28,29&38	Inorganic, Organic and misc. chemical products		550	-550
30	Pharmaceutical products	2500		2500
33	Essential oils etc.		25	-25
34	Soap		2850	-2850
37	Photographic and cinematographic goods		600	-600
39	Plastics	450		450
40	Rubber and artivles	80		80
48	Paper and Paperboard		950	-950
51	Wool		30	-30
52	Cotton		2500	-2500
54&55	Man-made fibres and yarns	650	24926	-24276
59	Coated textiles		50	-50
68	Articles of stone etc		250	-250
70	Glass and glassware		400	-400
72&73	Iron and Steel		100	-100
76	Aluminium		702	-702
82	Tools, implements etc.		500	-500
84&85	Machinery	4135	3140	995
87	Motor vehicles	375	400	-25
90	Instruments		300	-300
91	Watches, clocks etc		50	-50
95	Toys		40	-40
	concessions for cooperative sector		2500	-2500
		74917	**50979**	**23938**

SUMMARY

		CENTRE	STATE	TOTAL
1	Basic excise duty	-20810	-17026	-37836
2	Special excise duty	35750	29250	65000
3	Additional excise duty(TTA)	-3217		-3217
4	Additional excise duty (ST)		-9	-9
	TOTAL	**11723**	**12215**	**23938**

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 14 OF THE CENTRAL SALES TAX ACT, 1956

Clause 85 seeks to amend section 14 of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 , so as to change the description of certain items with reference to the corresponding chapters of the Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985.

The Finance Act, 1988

THE FINANCE ACT, 1988

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

SECTIONS

1. Short title and commencement.

CHAPTER II

RATES OF INCOME-TAX

2. Income-tax.

CHAPTER III

DIRECT TAXES

Income-tax

3. Amendment of section 2.
4. Amendment of section 10.
5. Amendment of section 10A.
6. Insertion of new section 10B.
7. Amendment of section 13A.
8. Amendment of section 14.
9. Amendment of section 16.
10. Omission of sections 18 to 21.
11. Amendment of section 40.
12. Amendment of section 43B.
13. Insertion of new section 43C.
14. Amendment of section 44AB.
15. Insertion of new section 44AC.
16. Amendment of section 44BB.
17. Amendment of section 47.
18. Amendment of section 56.
19. Amendment of section 57.

SECTIONS

20. Amendment of section 58.
21. Amendment of section 79.
22. Amendment of section 80CC.
23. Substitution of new section for section 80CCA.
24. Amendment of section 80HHC.
25. Amendment of section 80L.
26. Amendment of section 80-O.
27. Amendment of section 80P.
28. Omission of section 85A.
29. Amendment of section 89.
30. Omission of section 112A.
31. Amendment of section 115B.
32. Amendment of section 115F.
33. Amendment of section 131.
34. Amendment of section 132.
35. Amendment of section 139.
36. Omission of section 161.
37. Amendment of section 193.
38. Amendment of section 194C.
39. Amendment of section 195.
40. Insertion of new section 206C.
41. Amendment of section 230A.
42. Insertion of new section 245DD.
43. Amendment of section 246.
44. Amendment of section 263.
45. Amendment of section 271B.
46. Insertion of new section 276BB.
47. Amendment of section 279.
48. Omission of Chapter XXIIA.
49. Amendment of section 281B.
50. Omission of section 285A.
51. Amendment of section 293.
52. Amendment of First Schedule.
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55. Amendment of section 5.
56. Insertion of new section 22DD.
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60. Amendment of section 34AD.
61. Insertion of new section 34AE.
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CHAPTER IV

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85. Amendment of Act 74 of 1956.

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88. Amendment of Act 4 of 1988.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.

THE FINANCE ACT, 1988

No. 26 OF 1988

[13th May, 1988.]

An Act to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1988-89.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Thirty-ninth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Finance Act, 1988.

(*2*) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, sections 2 to 75 and sections 86 to 88 shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of April, 1988.

CHAPTER II

RATES OF INCOME-TAX

Income-tax.

2. (*1*) Subject to the provisions of sub-sections (*2*) and (*3*), for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1988, income-tax shall be charged at the rates specified in Part I of the First Schedule and shall be increased,—

(*a*) in the cases to which Paragraphs A, B, C and D of that Part apply, by a surcharge for purposes of the Union; and

(*b*) in the cases to which Paragraph E of that Part applies, by a surcharge,

calculated in each case in the manner provided therein.

(*2*) In the cases to which Sub-Paragraph I or Sub-Paragraph II of Paragraph A of Part I of the First Schedule applies, where the assessee has, in the previous year, any net agricultural income exceeding six hundred rupees, in addition to total income, and the total income exceeds,—

(*i*) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, eighteen thousand rupees, and

(ii) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, twelve thousand rupees,

then,—

(a) the net agricultural income shall be taken into account, in the manner provided in clause (b) [that is to say, as if the net agricultural income were comprised in the total income after,—

(i) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, the first eighteen thousand rupees, and

(ii) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, the first twelve thousand rupees,

of the total income but without being liable to tax], only for the purpose of charging income-tax in respect of the total income; and

(b) the income-tax chargeable shall be calculated as follows:—

(i) the total income and the net agricultural income shall be aggregated and the amount of income-tax shall be determined in respect of the aggregate income at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if such aggregate income were the total income;

(ii) the net agricultural income shall be increased,—

(A) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, by a sum of eighteen thousand rupees; and

(B) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, by a sum of twelve thousand rupees,

and the amount of income-tax shall be determined in respect of the net agricultural income as so increased at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if the net agricultural income as so increased were the total income;

(iii) the amount of income-tax determined in accordance with sub-clause (i) shall be reduced by the amount of income-tax determined in accordance with sub-clause (ii) and the sum so arrived at shall be the income-tax in respect of the total income:

Provided that the amount of income-tax so arrived at shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding fifty thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax and the sum so arrived at shall be the income-tax in respect of the total income.

(3) In cases to which the provisions of Chapter XII or Chapter XII-A or sub-section (*1A*) of section 161 or section 164 or section 164A or section 167A of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (hereinafter referred to as the Income-tax Act) apply, the tax chargeable shall be determined as provided in that Chapter or that section, and with reference to the rates imposed by sub-section (*1*) or the rates as specified in that Chapter or section, as the case may be: 43 of 1961.

Provided that in respect of any income chargeable to tax under section 115B or section 115BB of the Income-tax Act, the income-tax computed under section 115B or section 115BB shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax.

(4) In cases in which tax has to be deducted under sections 193, 194, 194A, 194B, 194BB, 194D and 195 of the Income-tax Act at the rates in force, the deduction shall be made at the rates specified in Part II of the First Schedule and shall be increased,—

(a) in the cases to which the provisions of sub-item (a) of item 1 of that Part apply, by a surcharge for purposes of the Union; and

(b) in the cases to which the provisions of sub-item (a) of item 2 of that Part apply, by a surcharge,

calculated in each case in the manner provided therein.

(5) In cases in which tax has to be deducted under section 194C of the Income-tax Act, the deduction shall be made at the rates specified in that section and shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such deduction.

(6) In cases in which tax has to be collected under section 206C of the Income-tax Act, the collection shall be made at the rate specified in that section and shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such collection.

(7) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (8), in cases in which income-tax has to be calculated under the first proviso to sub-section (5) of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or charged under sub-section (4) of section 172 or sub-section (2) of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section (2) of section 176 of the said Act or deducted under section 192 of the said Act from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or in which the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act has to be computed, at the rate or rates in force, such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" shall be so calculated, charged, deducted or computed at the rate or rates specified in Part III of the First Schedule and shall be increased,—

(a) in the cases to which Paragraphs A, B, C and D of that Part apply, by a surcharge for purposes of the Union; and

(b) in the cases to which Paragraph E of that Part applies, by a surcharge,

calculated in each case in the manner provided therein:

Provided that in cases to which the provisions of Chapter XII or Chapter XII-A or sub-section (1A) of section 161 or section 164 or section 164A or section 167B of the Income-tax Act apply, "advance tax" shall be computed with reference to the rates imposed by this sub-section or the rates as specified in that Chapter or section, as the case may be:

Provided further that in respect of any income chargeable to tax under section 115B of the Income-tax Act, the "advance tax" computed under the first proviso shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such "advance tax".

(*β*) In the cases to which Sub-Paragraph I or Sub-Paragraph II of Paragraph A of Part III of the First Schedule applies, where the assessee has, in the previous year or, if by virtue of any provision of the Income-tax Act, income-tax is to be charged in respect of the income of a period other than the previous year, in such other period, any net agricultural income exceeding six hundred rupees, in addition to total income and the total income exceeds,—

(i) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, eighteen thousand rupees, and

(ii) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, twelve thousand rupees,

then, in calculating income-tax under the first proviso to sub-section (5) of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or in charging income-tax under sub-section (2) of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section (2) of section 176 of the said Act or in computing the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act, at the rate or rates in force,—

(*a*) the net agricultural income shall be taken into account, in the manner provided in clause (*b*) [that is to say, as if the net agricultural income were comprised in the total income after,—

(i) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, the first eighteen thousand rupees, and

(ii) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, the first twelve thousand rupees,

of the total income but without being liable to tax], only for the purpose of calculating, charging or computing such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" in respect of the total income; and

(*b*) such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" shall be so calculated, charged or computed as follows:—

(i) the total income and the net agricultural income shall be aggregated and the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" shall be determined in respect of the aggregate income at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if such aggregate income were the total income;

(ii) the net agricultural income shall be increased,—

(A) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, by a sum of eighteen thousand rupees; and

(B) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, by a sum of twelve thousand rupees,

and the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" shall be determined in respect of the net agricultural income as so increased at the rates specified in the said Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, the said Sub-Paragraph II as if the net agricultural income as so increased were the total income;

(iii) the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" determined in accordance with sub-clause (i) shall be reduced by the amount of income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" determined in accordance with sub-clause (ii) and the sum so arrived at shall be the income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" in respect of the total income:

Provided that the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" so arrived at shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding fifty thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" and the sum so arrived at shall be the income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" in respect of the total income.

(9) For the purposes of this section and the First Schedule,—

(a) "company in which the public are substantially interested" means a company within the meaning of clause (18) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, and includes a subsidiary of such company if the whole of the share capital of such subsidiary company has been held by the parent company or by its nominees throughout the previous year;

(b) "domestic company" means an Indian company, or any other company which, in respect of its income liable to income-tax under the Income-tax Act for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1988, has made the prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment within India of the dividends (including dividends on preference shares) payable out of such income in accordance with the provisions of section 194 of the Act;

(c) "insurance commission" means any remuneration or reward, whether by way of commission or otherwise, for soliciting or procuring insurance business (including business relating to the continuance, renewal or revival of policies of insurance);

(d) "investment company" means a company whose gross total income (as defined in section 80B of the Income-tax Act) consists

mainly of income which is chargeable under the heads "Interest on securities", "Income from house property", "Capital gains" and "Income from other sources";

(*e*) "net agricultural income", in relation to a person, means the total amount of agricultural income, from whatever source derived, of that person computed in accordance with the rules contained in Part IV of the First Schedule;

(*f*) "tax-free security" means any security of the Central Government issued or declared to be income-tax free, or any security of a State Government issued income-tax free, the income-tax whereon is payable by the State Government;

(*g*) "trading company" means a company whose business consists mainly in dealing in goods or merchandise manufactured, produced or processed by a person other than that company and whose income attributable to such business included in its gross total income (as defined in section 80B of the Income-tax Act) is not less than fifty-one per cent. of the amount of such gross total income;

(*h*) all other words and expressions used in this section or in the First Schedule but not defined in this sub-section and defined in the Income-tax Act shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in that Act.

CHAPTER III

DIRECT TAXES

Income-tax

Amendment of section 2.

3. In section 2 of the Income-tax Act, after clause (28*A*), the following clause shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989, namely:—

'(28*B*) "interest on securities" means—

(*i*) interest on any security of the Central Government or a State Government;

(*ii*) interest on debentures or other securities for money issued by or on behalf of a local authority or a company or a corporation established by a Central, State or Provincial Act;'.

Amendment of section 10.

4. In section 10 of the Income-tax Act,—

(*a*) in clause (*6*),—

(i) for sub-clauses (ii) to (*v*), the following sub-clause shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989, namely:—

"(ii) the remuneration received by him as an official, by whatever name called, of an embassy, high commission, legation, commission, consulate or the trade representation of a foreign State, or as a member of the staff of any of these officials, for service in such capacity:

Provided that the remuneration received by him as a trade commissioner or other official representative in India of the Government of a foreign State (not holding office as such in an honorary capacity), or as a member of the staff of any of those officials, shall be exempt only if the remuneration of the corresponding officials or, as the case may be, members of the staff, if any, of the Government resident for similar purposes in the country concerned enjoys a similar exemption in that country:

Provided further that such members of the staff are subjects of the country represented and are not engaged in any business or profession or employment in India otherwise than as members of such staff;";

(ii) in sub-clause (*viia*),—

(*1*) in the opening paragraph, the brackets, words, figures and letters "(commencing from a date after the 31st day of March, 1971)" shall be omitted;

(*2*) in item (*A*), for the brackets, letter and words "(*A*) such remuneration due to or received by him", the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*I*) where such services commence from a date after the 31st day of March, 1971, but before the 1st day of April, 1988,—

(*A*) such remuneration due to or received by him";

(*3*) in the proviso, for the words "Provided that", the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*II*) where such services commence from a date after the 31st day of March, 1988, and the tax on his income chargeable under the head "Salaries" is paid to the Central Government by the employer (which tax, in the case of an employer, being a company, may be paid notwithstanding anything contained in section 200 of the Companies Act, 1956), the tax so paid by the employer for a period not exceeding forty-eight months commencing from the date of his arrival in India:

1 of 1956.

Provided that nothing in this item shall relate to a period exceeding twenty-four months commencing from the date of his arrival in India if the approval of the Central Government for his employment in India for such period is not obtained before the 1st day of October of the relevant assessment year:

Provided further that";

(b) in clause (*6A*), in the *Explanation*, for the words "For the purposes of this clause", the words, brackets, figure and letter "For the purposes of this clause and clause (6B)" shall be substituted;

(c) after clause (*6A*), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*6B*) where in the case of a non-resident (not being a company) or of a foreign company deriving income (not being

salary, royalty or fees for technical services) from Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement entered into by the Central Government with the Government of a foreign State or an international organisation, the tax on such income is payable by Government or the Indian concern to the Central Government under the terms of that agreement or any other related agreement approved by the Central Government, the tax so paid;";

(*d*) in clause (*15*), after sub-clause (*iib*), the following sub-clause shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1969, namely:—

"(*iic*) in the case of an individual or a Hindu undivided family, interest on such Relief Bonds as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf;";

(*e*) in clause (*20*), the words '"Interest on securities",' shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1969;

(*f*) in clause (*23A*), the words '" Interest on securities" or' shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1969;

(*g*) in clause (*23D*) [as inserted by clause (*m*) of section 6 of the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987],— 4 of 1988.

(*i*) for the words "any income from", the words "any income of" shall be substituted;

(*ii*) for the words "the income from the Mutual Fund shall be distributed to the unit holders", the words "such income shall be distributed to the holders of its units" shall be substituted;

(*h*) in clause (*24*), the words '"Interest on securities",' shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1969;

(*i*) after clause (*39*), the following clause shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1969, namely:—

'(*31*) in the case of an assessee who carries on the business of growing and manufacturing rubber, coffee, cardamom or such other commodity in India, as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf, the amount of any subsidy received from or through the concerned Board under any such scheme for replantation or replacement of rubber plants, coffee plants, cardamom plants or plants for the growing of such other commodity or for rejuvenation or consolidation of areas used for cultivation of rubber, coffee, cardamom or such other commodity as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify:

Provided that the assessee furnishes to the Assessing Officer, along with his return of income for the assessment year concerned or within such further time as the Assessing Officer may allow, a certificate from the concerned Board, as to the amount of such subsidy paid to the assessee during the previous year.

Explanation.—In this clause, "concerned Board" means—

(i) in relation to rubber, the Rubber Board constituted under section 4 of the Rubber Act, 1947, 24 of 1947.

(ii) in relation to coffee, the Coffee Board constituted under section 4 of the Coffee Act, 1942, 8 of 1942.

(iii) in relation to cardamom, the Spices Board constituted under section 3 of the Spices Board Act, 1986, 10 of 1986.

(iv) in relation to any other commodity specified under this clause, any Board or other authority established under any law for the time being in force which the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf.'

Amendment of section 10A.

5. In section 10A of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989,—

(a) in sub-section (7), for the words, brackets and figures "before the expiry of the time allowed under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) of section 139, whether fixed originally or on extension, for furnishing the return of income", the words, brackets and figures "before the due date for furnishing the return of income under sub-section (1) of section 139" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-section (8) [as inserted by section 12C of the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987], 4 of 1988.—

(i) for the words "in this section", the words, brackets and figure "in sub-section (5)" shall be substituted;

(ii) for the words "purposes of this section", the words "purposes of that sub-section" shall be substituted.

Insertion of new section 10B.

6. After section 10A of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989, namely:—

Special provisions in respect of newly established hundred per cent. export-oriented undertakings.

'10B. (1) Subject to the provisions of this section, any profits and gains derived by an assessee from a hundred per cent. export-oriented undertaking (hereafter in this section referred to as the undertaking) to which this section applies shall not be included in the total income of the assessee.

(2) This section applies to any undertaking which fulfils all the following conditions, namely:—

(i) it manufactures or produces any article or thing;

(ii) it is not formed by the splitting up, or the reconstruction, of a business already in existence:

Provided that this condition shall not apply in respect of any undertaking which is formed as a result of the re-establishment, reconstruction or revival by the assessee of the business of any such industrial undertaking as is referred to in section 33B, in the circumstances and within the period specified in that section;

(iii) it is not formed by the transfer to a new business of machinery or plant previously used for any purpose.

Explanation.—The provisions of *Explanation 1 and Explanation 2* to sub-section (2) of section 80-I shall apply for the purposes of clause (iii) of this sub-section as they apply for the purpcses of clause (i) of that sub-section.

(3) The profits and gains referred to in sub-section (1) shall not be included in the total income of the assessee in respect of any five consecutive assessment years, falling within a period of eight years beginning with the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which the undertaking begins to manufacture or produce articles or things, specified by the assessee at his option:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall be construed to extend the aforesaid five assessment years to cover any period after the expiry of the said period of eight years.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other provision of this Act, in computing the total income of the assessee of the previous year relevant to the assessment year immediately succeeding the last of the relevant assessment years, or of any previous year relevant to any subsequent assessment year,—

(i) section 32, section 32A, section 33 and clause (ix) of sub-section (1) of section 36 shall apply as if every allowance or deduction referred to therein and relating to or allowable for any of the relevant assessment years, in relation to any building, machinery, plant or furniture used for the purposes of the business of the undertaking in the previous year relevant to such assessment year or any expenditure incurred for the purposes of such business in such previous year had been given full effect to for that assessment year itself and accordingly sub-section (2) of section 32, clause (ii) of sub-section (3) of section 32A, clause (ii) of sub-section (2) of section 33 or the second proviso to clause (ix) of sub-section (1) of section 36, as the case may be, shall not apply in relation to any such allowance or deduction;

(ii) no loss referred to in sub-section (1) of section 72 or sub-section (1) or sub-section (3) of section 74, in so far as such loss relates to the business of the undertaking, shall be carried forward or set off where such loss relates to any of the relevant assessment years;

(iii) no deduction shall be allowed under section 80HH or section 80HHA or section 80-I in relation to the profits and gains of the undertaking; and

(iv) in computing the depreciation allowance under section 32, the written down value of any asset used for the purposes of the business of the undertaking shall be computed as if the assessee had claimed and been actually allowed the deduction in respect of depreciation for each of the relevant assessment years.

(5) Where the undertaking has begun to manufacture or produce articles or things in any previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing before the 1st day of April, 1989, the assessee may, at his option, before the due date for furnishing the return of his income under sub-section (1) of section 139 for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1989, furnish to the Assessing Officer a declaration in writing that the provisions of sub-section (1) may be made applicable to him for any five consecutive assessment years falling within a period of eight years beginning with the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1989 and if he does so, then, the provisions of sub-section (1) shall apply to him for each of such assessment years and the provisions of sub-section (4) shall also apply in computing the total income of the assessee for the assessment year immediately succeeding the last of such assessment years and any subsequent assessment year.

(6) The provisions of sub-section (3) and sub-section (9) of section 80-I shall, so far as may be, apply in relation to the undertaking referred to in this section as they apply for the purposes of the industrial undertaking referred to in section 80-I.

(7) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions of this section, where the assessee, before the due date for furnishing the return of his income under sub-section (1) of section 139, furnishes to the Assessing Officer a declaration in writing that the provisions of this section may not be made applicable to him, the provisions of this section shall not apply to him for any of the relevant assessment years.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section,—

(i) "hundred per cent. export-oriented undertaking" means an undertaking which has been approved as a hundred per cent. export-oriented undertaking by the Board appointed in this behalf by the Central Government in exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, and the rules made under that Act; 65 of 1951.

(ii) "relevant assessment years" means the five consecutive assessment years specified by the assessee at his option under sub-section (3) or sub-section (5), as the case may be;

(iii) "manufacture" includes any—

(a) process, or

(b) assembling, or

(c) recording of programmes on any disc, tape, perforated media or other information storage device.'.

7. In section 13A of the Income-tax Act, the words ' "Interest on securities",' shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989. Amendment of section 13A.

8. In section 14 of the Income-tax Act, the letter and words "B.—Interest on securities." shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989. Amendment of section 14.

Amendment of section 16.

9. In section 16 of the Income-tax Act, in clause (i), for the portion beginning with the words "a sum equal to" and ending with the words "whichever is less", the following shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989, namely:—

"a sum equal to thirty-three and one-third per cent. of the salary or twelve thousand rupees, whichever is less".

Omission of sections 18 to 21.

10. Sections 18 to 21 of the Income-tax Act and the sub-heading '"B.—*Interest on securities*"' above section 18 shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989.

Amendment of section 40.

11. In section 40 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989,—

(i) in clause (*a*), for sub-clause (*i*), the following sub-clause shall be substituted, namely:—

'(i) any interest (not being interest on a loan issued for public subscription before the 1st day of April, 1938), royalty, fees for technical services or other sum chargeable under this Act, which is payable outside India, on which tax has not been paid or deducted under Chapter XVII-B:

Provided that where in respect of any such sum, tax has been paid or deducted under Chapter XVII-B in any subsequent year, such sum shall be allowed as a deduction in computing the income of the previous year in which such tax has been paid or deducted.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-clause,—

(*A*) "royalty" shall have the same meaning as in *Explanation* 2 to clause (*vi*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 9;

(*B*) "fees for technical services" shall have the same meaning as in *Explanation 2* to clause (*vii*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 9;';

(ii) clause (*d*) shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 43B.

12. In section 43B of the Income-tax Act [as amended by section 15 of the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987], with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989,— 4 of 1938.

(i) for clause (*a*), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(a) any sum payable by the assessee by way of tax, duty, cess or fee, by whatever name called, under any law for the time being in force, or";

(ii) in clause (c), the word "or" shall be inserted at the end;

(iii) after clause (c), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(d) any sum payable by the assessee as interest on any loan or borrowing from any public financial institution, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the agreement governing such loan or borrowing.";

(iv) in the first proviso, after the word, brackets and letter "clause (c)", the words, brackets and letter "or clause (d)" shall be inserted;

(v) in *Explanation 2*, after the word, brackets and letter "clause (c)", the words, brackets and letter "or clause (d)" shall be inserted;

(vi) after *Explanation 2*, the following *Explanation* shall be inserted, namely:—

'*Explanation 3*.—For the purposes of this section, the expression "public financial institution" shall have the meaning assigned to it in section 4A of the Companies Act, 1956.'.

1 of 1956.

Insertion of new section 43C.

12. After section 43B of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Special provision for computation of cost of acquisition of certain assets.

"43C. (1) Where an asset [not being an asset referred to in sub-section (2) of section 45] which becomes the property of an amalgamated company under a scheme of amalgamation, is sold after the 29th day of February, 1988, by the amalgamated company as stock-in-trade of the business carried on by it, the cost of acquisition of the said asset to the amalgamated company in computing the profits and gains from the sale of such asset shall be the cost of acquisition of the said asset to the amalgamating company, as increased by the cost, if any, of any improvement made thereto, and the expenditure, if any, incurred, wholly and exclusively in connection with such transfer by the amalgamating company.

(2) Where an asset [not being an asset referred to in sub-section (2) of section 45] which becomes the property of the assessee on the total or partial partition of a Hindu undivided family or under a gift or will or an irrevocable trust, is sold after the 29th day of February, 1988, by the assessee as stock-in-trade of the business carried on by him, the cost of acquisition of the said asset to the assessee in computing the profits and gains from the sale of such asset shall be the cost of acquisition of the said asset to the transferor or the donor, as the case may be, as increased by the cost, if any, of any improvement made thereto, and the expenditure, if any, incurred, wholly and exclusively in connection with such transfer (by way of effecting the partition, acceptance of the gift, obtaining probate in respect of the will or the creation of the trust), including the payment of gift-tax, if any, incurred by the transferor or the donor, as the case may be.".

Amendment of section 44AB.

14. In section 44AB of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989,—

(a) in clauses (a) and (b), the words, figures and letters "or years relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1985, or any subsequent assessment year" shall be omitted;

(b) for the words "such previous year or years", the words "such previous year" shall be substituted;

(c) in the *Explanation*, for clause (ii), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

'(ii) "specified date", in relation to the accounts of the previous year relevant to an assessment year means,—

(a) where the assessee is a company, the 31st day of December of the assessment year;

(b) in any other case, the 31st day of October of the assessment year.'.

Insertion of new section 44AC.

13. After section 44AB of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989, namely:—

Special provision for computing profits and gains from the business of trading in certain goods.

'44AC. (1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in sections 28 to 43C, in the case of an assessee, being a person other than a public sector company (hereinafter in this section referred to as the buyer), obtaining in any sale by way of auction, tender or any other mode, conducted by any other person or his agent (hereafter in this section referred to as the seller),—

(a) any goods in the nature of alcoholic liquor for human consumption (other than Indian-made foreign liquor), a sum equal to forty per cent. of the amount paid or payable by the buyer as the purchase price in respect of such goods shall be deemed to be the profits and gains of the buyer from the business of trading in such goods chargeable to tax under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession";

(b) the right to receive any goods of the nature specified in column (2) of the Table below, or such goods, as the case may be, a sum equal to the percentage, specified in the corresponding entry in column (3) of the said Table, of the amount paid or payable by the buyer in respect of the sale of such right or as the purchase price in respect of such goods shall be deemed to be the profits and gains of the buyer from the business of trading in such goods chargeable to tax under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession".

TABLE

Sl. No.	Nature of goods	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)
(i)	Timber obtained under a forest lease	Thirty-five per cent.
(ii)	Timber obtained by any mode other than under a forest lease	Fifteen per cent.
(iii)	Any other forest produce not being timber	Thirty-five per cent.

(2) For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that the provisions of sub-section (1) shall not apply to a buyer (other than a buyer who obtains any goods from any seller which is a public sector company) in the further sale of any goods obtained under or in pursuance of the sale under sub-section (1).

(3) In a case where the business carried on by the assessee does not consist exclusively of trading in goods to which this section applies and where separate accounts are not maintained or are not available, the amount of expenses attributable to such other business shall be an amount which bears to the total expenses of the business carried on by the assessee the same proportion as the turnover of such other business bears to the total turnover of the business carried on by the assessee.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, "seller" means the Central Government, a State Government or any local authority or corporation or authority established by or under a Central, State or Provincial Act, or any company or firm.'.

Amendment of section 44BB.

16. In section 44BB of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*1*), in the opening paragraph, for the words "in the case of an assessee", the words "in the case of an assessee, being a non-resident," shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1983.

Amendment of section 47.

17. In section 47 of the Income-tax Act, after clause (*v*), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided that nothing contained in clause (*iv*) or clause (*v*) shall apply to the transfer of a capital asset made after the 29th day of February, 1988, as stock-in-trade.".

Amendment of section 56.

18. In section 56 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (2), after clause (*ic*) (as inserted by section 26 of the Finance Act, 1987), the following clause shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989, namely:— 11 of 1987.

'(*id*) income by way of interest on securities, if the income is not chargeable to income-tax under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession";'.

19. In section 57 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989,—

(*a*) in clause (*i*),—

(*1*) after the word "dividends", the words "or interest on securities" shall be inserted;

(*2*) after the words "such dividend", the words "or interest" shall be inserted;

(*b*) the *Explanation* shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 58.

20. In section 58 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*1*), with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989,—

(*a*) in clause (*a*), in sub-clause (*ii*), the words and figures "and in respect of which there is no person in India who may be treated as an agent under section 163" shall be omitted;

(*b*) clause (*b*) shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 79.

21. In section 79 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989,—

(*a*) in clause (*a*),—

(*i*) the word "or" occurring at the end shall be omitted;

(*ii*) the following proviso shall be added at the end, namely:—

"Provided that nothing contained in this section shall apply to a case where a change in the said voting power takes place in a previous year consequent upon the death of a shareholder or on account of transfer of shares by way of gift to any relative of the shareholder making such gift.";

(*b*) clause (*b*) shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 80CC.

22. In section 80CC of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*1*), after the words "eligible issue of capital,", the words, brackets, figures and letter "or units of any Mutual Fund specified under clause (*23D*) of section 10 if such Fund subscribes only to eligible issue of capital," shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989.

Substitution of new section for section 80CCA.

23. For the section 80CCA of the Income-tax Act (as inserted by section 34 of the Finance Act, 1987), the following section shall be substituted, namely:— 11 of 1987.

Deduction in respect of deposits under National Savings Scheme or payment to an annuity plan.

'80CCA. (*1*) Where an assessee, being—

(*a*) an individual, or

(*b*) a Hindu undivided family, or

(*c*) an association of persons or a body of individuals consisting, in either case, only of husband and wife governed by the system of community of property in force in the State of Goa and the Union territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu,

has in the previous year—

(*i*) deposited any amount in accordance with such scheme as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf (hereafter in this section referred to as the National Savings Scheme); or

(*ii*) paid any amount to effect or to keep in force a contract for such annuity plan of the Life Insurance Corporation as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify,

out of his income chargeable to tax, he shall, in accordance with, and subject to, the provisions of this section, be allowed a deduction in the computation of his total income of the whole of the amount deposited or paid (excluding interest or bonus accrued or credited to the assessee's account, if any) as does not exceed the amount of twenty thousand rupees in the previous year:

Provided that in relation to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1989 and subsequent assessment years, this sub-section shall have effect as if for the words "twenty thousand rupees", the words "thirty thousand rupees" had been substituted.

(2) Where any amount—

(*a*) standing to the credit of the assessee under the National Savings Scheme in respect of which a deduction has been allowed under sub-section (*1*) together with the interest accrued on such amount is withdrawn in whole or part in any previous year, or

(*b*) is received on account of the surrender of the policy or as annuity or bonus in accordance with the annuity plan of the Life Insurance Corporation in any previous year,

an amount equal to the whole of the amount referred to in clause (a) or clause (b) shall be deemed to be the income of the assessee of that previous year in which such withdrawal is made or, as the case may be, amount is received, and shall, accordingly, be chargeable to tax as the income of that previous year.

Explanation I.—For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that interest on the deposits made under the National Savings Scheme shall not be chargeable to tax except in the manner and to the extent specified in sub-section (2).

Explanation II.—For the purposes of this section, "Life Insurance Corporation" shall have the same meaning as in clause (*a*) of sub-section (8) of section 80C.'.

Amendment of section 80 HHC.

24. In section 80HHC of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989,—

(a) for sub-section (*1*), the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*1*) Where an assessee, being an Indian company or a person (other than a company) resident in India, is engaged in the business of export out of India of any goods or merchandise to which this section applies, there shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, be allowed, in computing the total income of the assessee, a deduction of the whole of the income derived by the assessee from the export of such goods or merchandise:

Provided that if the assessee, being a holder of an Export House Certificate or a Trading House Certificate, (hereafter in this section referred to as an Export House or a Trading House, as the case may be,) issues a certificate referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (*1A*), that in respect of the amount of the export turnover specified therein, the deduction under this sub-section is to be allowed to a supporting manufacturer, then the amount of deduction in the case of the assessee shall be reduced by such amount which bears to the total profits of the export business of the assessee the same proportion as the amount of export turnover specified in the said certificate bears to the total export turnover of the assessee.

(*1A*) Where the assessee, being a supporting manufacturer, has, during the previous year, sold goods or merchandise to any Export House or Trading House in respect of which the Export House or Trading House has issued a certificate under the proviso to sub-section (*1*), there shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, be allowed in computing the total income of the assessee, a deduction of the whole of the income derived by the assessee from the sale of goods or merchandise to the Export House or Trading House in respect of which the certificate has been issued by the Export House or Trading House.";

(*b*) after sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

'(*3A*) For the purposes of sub-section (*1A*), profits derived by a supporting manufacturer from the sale of goods or merchandise shall be,—

(*a*) in a case where the business carried on by the supporting manufacturer consists exclusively of sale of goods or merchandise to one or more Export Houses or Trading Houses, the profits of the business as computed under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession";

(*b*) in a case where the business carried on by the supporting manufacturer does not consist exclusively of sale of goods or merchandise to one or more Export Houses or Trading Houses, the amount which bears to the profits of the business (as computed under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession") the same proportion as the turnover in respect of sale to the respective Export House or Trading House bears to the total turnover of the business carried on by the assessee.";

(*c*) after sub-section (*4*), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*4A*) The deduction under sub-section (*1A*) shall not be admissible unless the supporting manufacturer furnishes in the prescribed form along with his return of income,—

(*a*) the report of an accountant, as defined in the *Explanation* below sub-section (*2*) of section 288, certifying that the deduction has been correctly claimed on the basis of the income of the supporting manufacturer in respect of his sale of goods or merchandise to the Export House or Trading House; and

(*b*) a certificate from the Export House or Trading House containing such particulars as may be prescribed and verified in the manner prescribed that in respect of the export turnover mentioned in the certificate, the Export House or Trading House has not claimed the deduction under this section:

Provided that the certificate specified in clause (*b*) shall be duly certified by the auditor auditing the accounts of the Export House or Trading House under the provisions of this Act or under any other law.";

(*d*) in the *Explanation*, after clause (*c*), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

'(*d*) "Export House Certificate" or "Trading House Certificate" means a valid Export House Certificate or Trading House Certificate, as the case may be, issued by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Government of India;

(*e*) "supporting manufacturer" means a person being an Indian company or a person (other than a company) resident in India, manufacturing goods or merchandise and selling such goods

or merchandise to an Export House or a Trading House for the purposes of export.'.

Amendment of section 80L.

35. In section 80L of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (1), with effect from the 1st day of April, 1969,—

(a) after clause (iii), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(iiia) interest on deposits under the Post Office (Monthly Income Account) Rules, 1987;";

(b) in clause (vii),—

(i) in the opening paragraph, the words "or with a public company formed and registered in India with the main object of carrying on the business of providing long-term finance for construction or purchase of houses in India for residential purposes" shall be omitted;

(ii) in the proviso, the words "or, as the case may be, the company" shall be omitted;

(c) after clause (ix), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(x) interest on deposits with, or dividend received from, any public company formed and registered in India with the main object of carrying on the business of providing long-term finance for construction or purchase of houses in India for residential purposes:

Provided that the company is for the time being approved by the Central Government for the purpose of clause (viii) of sub-section (1) of section 36,";

(d) for the first and second provisos, the following provisos shall be substituted, namely:—

"Provided that where the gross total income of the assessee includes any income by way of interest on any deposits referred to in clause (iia), or income in respect of units referred to in clause (v) or clause (va), or income by way of interest or dividend referred to in clause (x), there shall be allowed in computing the total income of the assessee, a further deduction of an amount equal to so much of such income as has not been allowed by way of deduction under the foregoing provisions of this sub-section; so, however, that the amount of such further deduction shall not exceed three thousand rupees:

Provided further that where any income by way of interest on any deposits referred to in clause (iia) or any dividends referred to in clause (iv) remains unallowed after the deduction under the foregoing provisions of this section, there shall be allowed in computing the total income of the assessee, an additional deduction of an amount equal to so much of such income as has remained unallowed; so, however, that the amount of such additional deduction shall not exceed three thousand rupees.".

Amendment of section 80 O.

26. In section 80-O of the Income-tax Act (as amended by section 36 of the Finance Act, 1987),— 11 of 1987.

(a) in the opening paragraph,—

(i) for the words "under an agreement approved by the Board in this behalf", the words "under an agreement approved in this behalf by the Chief Commissioner or the Director General" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989;

(ii) for the portion beginning with the words "and such income is received in convertible foreign exchange" and ending with the words "in computing the total income of the assessee", the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"and such income is received in convertible foreign exchange in India, or having been received in convertible foreign exchange outside India, or having been converted into convertible foreign exchange outside India, is brought into India, by or on behalf of the assessee in accordance with any law for the time being in force for regulating payments and dealings in foreign exchange, there shall be allowed, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, a deduction of an amount equal to fifty per cent. of the income so received in, or brought into, India, in computing the total income of the assessee";

(b) for the first and second provisos, the following provisos shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989, namely:—

"Provided that the application for the approval of the agreement referred to in this section is made to the Chief Commissioner or, as the case may be, the Director General in the prescribed form and verified in the prescribed manner before the 1st day of October of the assessment year in relation to which the approval is first sought:

Provided further that the approval of the Chief Commissioner or, as the case may be, the Director General shall not be necessary in the case of any such agreement which has been approved for the purposes of the deduction under this section by the Central Government before the 1st day of April, 1972, or by the Board before the 1st day of April, 1989, and every application for such approval of any such agreement pending with the Board immediately before the 1st day of April, 1989 shall stand transferred to the Chief Commissioner or the Director General for disposal.".

Amendment of section 80P.

27. In section 80P of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (2), in clause (f), the words and figures "chargeable under section 18" shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989.

Omission of section 86A.

28. Section 86A of the Income-tax Act shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989.

Amendment of section 89.

29. In section 89 of the Income-tax Act, sub-section (2) shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989.

Omission of section 112A.

30. Section 112A of the Income-tax Act shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989.

Amendment of section 115B.

31. Section 115B of the Income-tax Act shall be renumbered as sub-section (1) thereof, and after sub-section (1) as so renumbered, the following sub-section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989, namely:—

"(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) or in any other law for the time being in force or any instrument having the force of law, the assessee shall, in addition to the payment of income-tax computed under sub-section (1), deposit, during the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1989, an amount equal to thirty-three and one-third per cent. of the amount of income-tax computed under clause (i) of sub-section (1), in such social security fund (hereafter in this sub-section referred to as the security fund), as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf:

Provided that where the assessee makes during the said previous year any deposit of an amount of not less than two and one-half per cent. of the profits and gains of the life insurance business in the security fund, the amount of income-tax payable by the assessee under the said clause (i) shall be reduced by an amount equal to two and one-half per cent. of such profits and gains and, accordingly, the deposit of thirty-three and one-third per cent. required to be made under this sub-section shall be calculated on the income-tax as so reduced.".

Amendment of section 115F.

32. In section 115F of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (1), with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989,—

(a) in the opening portion,—

(i) the words "or deposited" shall be omitted;

(ii) the words, brackets, figure and letter "or in an account referred to in clause (4A)," shall be omitted;

(iii) the words "or such deposit in the account aforesaid" shall be omitted;

(b) in the *Explanation*, in clause (i), the words, brackets, figures and letter "referred to in clause (4A) of section 10 or" shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 131.

33. In section 131 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1988,—

(a) in sub-section (1A), for the words "If the Assistant Director of Inspection", the words, brackets and figures "If the Director

General or Director or Deputy Director or Assistant Director, or the authorised officer referred to in sub-section (*1*) of section 132 before he takes action under clauses (*i*) to (*v*) of that sub-section," shall be substituted;

(*b*) in sub-section (*3*), in the proviso, in clause (*b*) [as amended by section 2 of the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987], for the words "the Chief Commissioner or Commissioner therefor", the words "the Chief Commissioner or Director General or Commissioner or Director therefor, as the case may be" shall be substituted. 4 of 1988.

Amendment of section 132.

34. In section 132 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989,—

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*), after the proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided further that where it is not possible or practicable to take physical possession of any valuable article or thing and remove it to a safe place due to its volume, weight or other physical characteristics or due to its being of a dangerous nature, the authorised officer may serve an order on the owner or the person who is in immediate possession or control thereof that he shall not remove, part with or otherwise deal with it, except with the previous permission of such authorised officer and such action of the authorised officer shall be deemed to be seizure of such valuable article or thing under clause (*iii*).";

(*b*) in sub-section (*3*), after the words "other valuable article or thing,", the words, brackets and figure "for reasons other than those mentioned in the second proviso to sub-section (*1*)," shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 139.

35. In section 139 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989,—

(*a*) in sub-section (*6A*), after the words "require him to furnish", the words, figures and letters "the report of any audit obtained under section 44AB, the" shall be inserted;

(*b*) in the *Explanation* below sub-section (*8*), after clause (*b*), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*bb*) the return is accompanied by the report of the audit obtained under section 44AB;".

Omission of section 181.

36. Section 181 of the Income-tax Act and the sub-heading "*O.—Liability of State Governments*" above that section shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989.

Amendment of section 193.

37. In section 193 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989,—

(*a*) in the opening paragraph, for the words 'chargeable under the head "Interest on securities"', the words "by way of interest on securities" shall be substituted;

(b) in the proviso, clause (ii) shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 194C.

38. In section 194C of the Income-tax Act, after sub-section (2), the following *Explanation* shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1988, namely:—

'*Explanation*.—For the purposes of this section, where any sum referred to in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) is credited to any account, whether called "Suspense account" or by any other name, in the books of account of the person liable to pay such income, such crediting shall be deemed to be credit of such income to the account of the payee and the provisions of this section shall apply accordingly.'.

Amendment of section 195.

39. In section 195 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (2), for the words "in the prescribed manner", the words "by general or special order" shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of March, 1988.

Insertion of new section 206C.

40. After section 206B of the Income-tax Act, the following sub-heading and section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1988, namely:—

"*BB.—Collection at source*

Profits and gains from the business of trading in alcoholic liquor, forest produce, etc.

206C. (1) Every person, being a seller referred to in section 44AC, shall, at the time of debiting of the amount payable by the buyer referred to in that section to the account of the buyer or at the time of receipt of such amount from the said buyer in cash or by the issue of a cheque or draft or by any other mode, whichever is earlier, collect from the buyer of any goods of the nature specified in column (2) of the Table below, a sum equal to the percentage, specified in the corresponding entry in column (3) of the said Table, of such amount as income-tax on income comprised therein.

TABLE

Sl. No.	Nature of goods	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)
(i)	Alcoholic liquor for human consumption (other than Indian made foreign liquor)	Fifteen per cent.
(ii)	Timber obtained under a forest lease	Fifteen per cent.
(iii)	Timber obtained by any mode other than under a forest lease	Ten per cent.
(iv)	Any other forest produce not being timber	Fifteen per cent.

Provided that where the Assessing Officer, on an application made by the buyer, gives a certificate in the prescribed form that to the best of his belief any of the goods referred to in the aforesaid Table are to be utilised for the purposes of manufacturing, processing or producing articles or things and not for trading purposes, the provisions of this sub-section shall not apply so long as the certificate is in force.

(2) The power to recover tax by collection under sub-section (1) shall be without prejudice to any other mode of recovery.

(3) Any person collecting any amount under sub-section (1) shall pay within seven days the amount so collected to the credit of the Central Government or as the Board directs.

(4) Any amount collected in accordance with the provisions of this section and paid under sub-section (3) shall be deemed as payment of tax on behalf of the person from whom the amount has been collected and credit shall be given to him for the amount so collected on the production of the certificate furnished under sub-section (5) in the assessment made under this Act for the assessment year for which such income is assessable.

(5) Every person collecting tax in accordance with the provisions of this section shall within ten days from the date of debit or receipt of the amount furnish to the buyer to whose account such amount is debited or from whom such payment is received, a certificate to the effect that tax has been collected, and specifying the sum so collected, the rate at which the tax has been collected and such other particulars as may be prescribed.

(6) Any person responsible for collecting the tax who fails to collect the tax in accordance with the provisions of this section, shall, notwithstanding such failure, be liable to pay the tax to the credit of the Central Government in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (3).

(7) Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (6), if the seller does not collect the tax or after collecting the tax fails to pay it as required under this section, he shall be liable to pay simple interest at the rate of two per cent. per month or part thereof on the amount of such tax from the date on which such tax was collectable to the date on which the tax was actually paid.

(8) Where the tax has not been paid as aforesaid, after it is collected, the amount of the tax together with the amount of simple interest thereon referred to in sub-section (7) shall be a charge upon all the assets of the seller.".

Amendments of section 230A.

41. In section 230A of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (1), for the words "fifty thousand rupees", the words "two lakh rupees" shall be substituted.

Insertion of new section 245DD.

42. After section 245D of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Power of Settlement Commission to order provisional attachment to protect revenue.

"245DD. (1) Where, during the pendency of any proceeding before it, the Settlement Commission is of the opinion that for the purpose of protecting the interests of the revenue it is necessary so to do, it may, by order, attach provisionally any property belonging to the applicant in the manner provided in the Second Schedule:

Provided that where a provisional attachment made under section 281B is pending immediately before an application is made under section 245C, an order under this sub-section shall continue

such provisional attachment up to the period up to which an order made under section 281B would have continued if such application had not been made:

Provided further that where the Settlement Commission passes an order under this sub-section after the expiry of the period referred to in the preceding proviso, the provisions of sub-section (2) shall apply to such order as if the said order had originally been passed by the Settlement Commission.

(2) Every provisional attachment made by the Settlement Commission under sub-section (1) shall cease to have effect after the expiry of a period of six months from the date of the order made under sub-section (1):

Provided that the Settlement Commission may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, extend the aforesaid period by such further period or periods as it thinks fit, so, however, that the total period of extension shall not in any case exceed two years.".

Amendment of section 246.

43. In section 246 of the Income-tax Act,—

(a) in sub-section (1), in clause (o), in sub-clause (*iva*), after the word, figures and letter "section 272B", the words, figures and letters "or section 272BB" shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987;

(b) in sub-section (2), in clause (a), the words, figures and letters "or an order under section 104, as it stood immediately before the 1st day of April, 1988, in respect of any assessment for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1987 or any earlier assessment years, made against the assessee, being a company" shall be inserted at the end.

Amendment of section 263.

44. In section 263 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (1), for the *Explanation*, the following *Explanation* shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1988, namely:—

'*Explanation*.—For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that, for the purposes of this sub-section,—

(a) an order passed by the Assessing Officer shall include—

(i) an order of assessment made by the Assistant Commissioner or the Income-tax Officer on the basis of the directions issued by the Deputy Commissioner under section 144A;

(ii) an order made by the Deputy Commissioner in exercise of the powers or in the performance of the functions of an Assessing Officer conferred on, or assigned to, him under the orders or directions issued by the Board or

by the Chief Commissioner or Director General or Commissioner authorised by the Board in this behalf under section 120;

(b) "record" includes all records relating to any proceeding under this Act available at the time of examination by the Commissioner;

(c) where any order referred to in this sub-section and passed by the Assessing Officer had been the subject-matter of any appeal, the powers of the Commissioner under this sub-section shall extend to such matters as had not been considered and decided in such appeal.'.

Amendment of section 271B.

45. In section 271B of the Income-tax Act, after the words, figures and letters "or obtain a report of such audit as required under section 44AB", the words, brackets and figures "or furnish the said report along with the return of his income filed under sub-section (*1*) of section 139, or along with the return of income furnished in response to a notice under clause (*i*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 142" shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989.

Insertion of new section 276BB.

46. After section 276B of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1988, namely:—

Failure to pay the tax collected at source.

"276BB. If a person fails to pay to the credit of the Central Government, the tax collected by him as required under the provisions of section 206C, he shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three months but which may extend to seven years and with fine.".

Amendment of section 278.

47. In section 278 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989,—

(*a*) for sub-section (*1*), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

'(*1*) A person shall not be proceeded against for an offence under section 275A, section 276, section 276A, section 276B, section 276BB, section 276C, section 276CC, section 276D, section 277 or section 278 except with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner or Director General or Commissioner:

Provided that no such sanction shall be required if the prosecution is at the instance of the Commissioner (Appeals) or the appropriate authority.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, "appropriate authority" shall have the same meaning as in clause (*c*) of section 269UA.';

(b) for sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(2) Any offence under this Chapter may, either before or after the institution of proceedings, be compounded by—

(a) the Board or a Chief Commissioner or a Director General authorised by the Board in this behalf, in a case where the prosecution would lie at the instance of the Commissioner (Appeals) or the appropriate authority;

(b) the Chief Commissioner or Director General or Commissioner, in any other case.".

Omission of Chapter XXIIA.

48. Chapter XXIIA of the Income-tax Act shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 261B.

49. In section 261B of the Income-tax Act,—

(a) in sub-section (1), the following Explanation shall be inserted at the end, namely:—

"*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this sub-section, proceedings under sub-section (5) of section 132 shall be deemed to be proceedings for the assessment of any income or for the assessment or reassessment of any income which has escaped assessment.";

(b) in sub-section (2), after the first proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided further that where an application for settlement under section 245C is made, the period commencing from the date on which such application is made and ending with the date on which an order under sub-section (1) of section 245D is made shall be excluded from the period specified in the preceding proviso.".

Omission of section 285A.

50. Section 285A of the Income-tax Act shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 293.

51. In section 293 of the Income-tax Act, for the words "any order made", the words "any proceeding taken or order made" shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of March, 1988.

Amendment of First Schedule.

52. In the First Schedule to the Income-tax Act, in rule 5, clause (b) shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989.

Amendment of Eleventh Schedule.

53. In the Eleventh Schedule to the Income-tax Act, for item 9, the following item shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989, namely:—

"9. Projectors.".

Consequential amendments.

54. The following amendments (being amendments of a consequential nature) shall be made in the Income-tax Act, namely:—

(*i*) in section 2, in clause (*24*), sub-clause (*viii*) shall be omitted;

(*ii*) in section 18, in sub-section (*1*), in clause (i), the words, figures and letters "not being interest payable under section 280D in respect of any annuity deposit made under Chapter XXIIA" shall be omitted;

(*iii*) in section 29 [as amended by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987], for the words, figures and letter "sections 30 to 43B", the words, figures and letter "sections 30 to 43C" shall be substituted; 4 of 1988.

(*iv*) in section 33, in sub-section (2) and the *Explanation* thereunder, the words, figures and letter "or section 280-O" shall be omitted;

(*v*) in section 33A, in sub-section (2), and the *Explanation* thereunder, the words, figures and letter "or section 280-O" shall be omitted;

(*vi*) in section 80B, in clause (5), the words, figures and letter "or under section 280-O" shall be omitted;

(*vii*) in section 80J, in sub-section (*3*), the words, figures and letter "or section 280-O" shall be omitted;

(*viii*) in section 80L, in sub-section (*1*), in clause (i), the brackets, words, figures and letters "(not being interest payable under section 280D in respect of any annuity deposit made under Chapter XXIIA)" shall be omitted;

(*ix*) in section 194A, in sub-section (*1*), for the words 'chargeable under the head "Interest on securities" ', the words "by way of interest on securities" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989;

(*x*) in section 253, in sub-section (*1*), in clause (*c*), the words, figures and letter "or under section 256A" shall be omitted.

Wealth-tax

Amendment of section 5.

55. In section 5 of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 (hereinafter referred to as the Wealth-tax Act),— 27 of 1957.

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*),—

(i) after clause (*xvie*) and the *Explanation* thereto, the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*xvif*) in the case of an individual or a Hindu undivided family, such Relief Bonds as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf;";

(ii) for clause (*xxxa*), the following clause shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989, namely:—

"(*xxxa*) the value of one or more dwelling units (each having a plinth area of eighty square metres or less) belonging to the assessee and used solely for the purpose of residence of

persons employed by the assessee in any plantation or industrial undertaking belonging to the assessee;";

(*b*) in sub-section (*1A*), with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989,—

(i) in the opening paragraph, after the brackets and figures "(*xvi*),", the brackets, figures and letter "(*xvie*)," shall be inserted;

(ii) after the first proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided further that nothing contained in this sub-section shall apply to any assets referred to in clause (*xvie*) which are sold by a public sector company before the 1st day of June, 1988.";

(iii) in the second proviso, for the words "Provided further that", the words "Provided also that" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-section (3),—

(i) in the opening portion, after the brackets, figures and letter "(*xvie*),", the brackets, figures and letter "(*xvif*)," shall be inserted;

(ii) in clause (*aa*),—

(1) after the word, brackets, figures and letter "clause (*xvie*),", the words, brackets, figures and letter "or Relief Bonds referred to in clause (*xvif*)," shall be inserted;

(2) after the words "Bonds or debentures", the words "or Relief Bonds" shall be inserted.

Insertion of new section 22DD. Power of Settlement Commission to order provisional attachment to protect revenue.

56. After section 22D of the Wealth-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"22DD. (*1*) Where, during the pendency of any proceeding before it, the Settlement Commission is of the opinion that for the purpose of protecting the interests of the revenue it is necessary so to do, it may, by order, attach provisionally any property belonging to the applicant in the manner provided in the Second Schedule to the Income-tax Act as made applicable to this Act by section 32:

Provided that where a provisional attachment made under section 34C is pending immediately before an application is made under section 22C, an order under this sub-section shall continue such provisional attachment up to the period up to which an order made under section 34C would have continued if such application had not been made:

Provided further that where the Settlement Commission passes an order under this sub-section after the expiry of the period referred to in the preceding proviso, the provisions of sub-section (2) shall apply to such order as if the said order had originally been passed by the Settlement Commission.

(*2*) Every provisional attachment made by the Settlement Commission under sub-section (*1*) shall cease to have effect after the expiry of a period of six months from the date of the order made under sub-section (*1*):

Provided that the Settlement Commission may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, extend the aforesaid period by such further period or periods as it thinks fit, so, however, that the total period of extension shall not in any case exceed two years.".

Amendment of Section 25.

57. In section 25 of the Wealth-tax Act, in sub-section (2), for the *Explanation*, the following *Explanation* shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1988, namely:—

'*Explanation*.—For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that, for the purposes of this sub-section,—

(*a*) an order passed by the Assessing Officer shall include an order made by the Deputy Commissioner in exercise of the powers or in the performance of the functions of an Assessing Officer conferred on or assigned to him under orders or directions issued by the Board or by the Chief Commissioner or Director General or Commissioner authorised by the Board in this behalf under section 120 of the Income-tax Act read with section 8 of this Act;

(*b*) "record" includes all records relating to any proceeding under this Act available at the time of examination by the Commissioner;

(*c*) where any order referred to in this sub-section and passed by the Assessing Officer had been the subject-matter of any appeal, the powers of the Commissioner under this sub-section shall extend to such matters as had not been considered and decided in such appeal.'.

Amendment of section 34AB.

58. In section 34AB of the Wealth-tax Act, in sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*), for the word "Board", the words "Chief Commissioner or Director General" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1988.

Amendment of section 34ACC.

59. In section 34ACC of the Wealth-tax Act, for the words "to the Board", occurring at the end, the words "to the Chief Commissioner or Director General" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1988.

Amendment of Section 34AD.

60. In section 34AD of the Wealth-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1988,—

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*),—

(*i*) for the word "Board", at both the places where it occurs, the words "Chief Commissioner or Director General" shall be substituted;

(*ii*) for the words "it is satisfied", the words "he is satisfied" shall be substituted;

(*iii*) for the words "it thinks fit", the words "he thinks fit" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in sub-section (*2*), for the word "Board", the words "Chief Commissioner or Director General" shall be substituted;

(c) after sub-section (2), the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely:—

"(3) Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-sections (1) and (2), the Chief Commissioner or Director General shall, once in three years, review the performance of all the registered valuers and may remove the name of any person from the Register of Valuers where he is satisfied, after giving that person a reasonable opportunity of being heard and after such further inquiry, if any, as he thinks fit to make, that his performance is such that his name should not remain on the Register of Valuers.

(4) The Chief Commissioner or Director General may himself conduct the inquiry referred to in sub-section (1) or sub-section (3) or appoint an Inquiry Officer not below the rank of a Commissioner to conduct such inquiry, and for the purposes of such inquiry, the Chief Commissioner or Director General and the Inquiry Officer so appointed shall have the same powers as are vested in a court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 when trying a suit in respect of the following matters, namely:— 5 of 1908.

(a) discovery and inspection;

(b) enforcing the attendance of any person including any officer of a banking company and examining him on oath;

(c) compelling the production of books of account and other documents;

(d) issuing commission.".

Insertion of new section 34AE.

61. In Chapter VIIB of the Wealth-tax Act, after section 34AD, the following section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1988, namely:—

Existing registered valuers to apply afresh.

"34AE. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Chapter, every person whose name is included in the Register of Valuers immediately before the 1st day of June, 1988, shall, if he intends to continue to be registered under this Act, make an application under sub-section (2) of section 34AE within a period of three months from that date, for being registered afresh as a valuer under this Chapter and the provisions of sub-section (3) of that section and the rules made thereunder shall be applicable in respect of the verification of the application, the fees that shall accompany such application and the declaration to be made by the applicant.

(2) The provisions of this Chapter regarding the registration of a person as a valuer and other matters shall, so far as may be, apply to every application made under sub-section (1).

(3) Every application pending before the Board immediately before the 1st day of June, 1988, shall be deemed to be an application received by the Chief Commissioner or Director General under sub-section (1).".

Amendment of section 34C.

62. In section 34C of the Wealth-tax Act,—

(a) in sub-section (1), the following *Explanation* shall be inserted at the end, namely:—

"*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this sub-section, the proceedings under sub-section (5) of section 37A shall be deemed

to be proceedings for the assessment of any net wealth or for the assessment or reassessment of any net wealth which has escaped assessment.";

(*b*) in sub-section (*2*), after the first proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided further that where an application for settlement under section 22C is made, the period commencing from the date on which such application is made and ending with the date on which an order under sub-section (*1*) of section 22D is made shall be excluded from the period specified in the preceding proviso.".

Substitution of new section for section 35-I.

63. For section 35-I of the Wealth-tax Act, the following section shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989, namely:—

Prosecutions to be with the previous sanction of certain wealth-tax authorities and their power to compound offences.

"35-I. (*1*) A person shall not be proceeded against for an offence under this Act except with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner or Director General or Commissioner:

Provided that no such sanction shall be required if the prosecution is at the instance of the Commissioner (Appeals).

(*2*) Any such offence may, either before or after the institution of proceedings, be compounded by—

(*a*) the Board or a Chief Commissioner or a Director General authorised by the Board in this behalf, in a case where the prosecution would lie at the instance of the Commissioner (Appeals);

(*b*) the Chief Commissioner or Director General or Commissioner, in any other case.".

Amendment of section 37.

64. In section 37 of the Wealth-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1988,—

(*a*) after sub-section (*1*), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*1A*) If the Director General or Director or Deputy Director or Assistant Director, or the authorised officer referred to in sub-section (*1*) of section 37A before he takes action under clauses (*i*) to (*v*) of that sub-section, has reason to suspect that any net wealth has been concealed, or is likely to be concealed, by any person or class of persons within his jurisdiction, then, for the purposes of making any inquiry or investigation relating thereto, it shall be competent for him to exercise the powers conferred under sub-section (*1*) on the wealth-tax authorities referred to in that sub-section, notwithstanding that no proceedings with respect to such person or class of persons are pending before him or any other wealth-tax authority.";

(*b*) in sub-section (*3*), in the proviso, in clause (*b*) [as amended by section 127 of the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987], for the words "the Chief Commissioner or Commissioner therefor", the words "the Chief Commissioner or Director General or Commissioner or Director therefor, as the case may be" shall be substituted. 4 of 1988.

65. In section 43 of the Wealth-tax Act, for the words "any order made", the words "any proceeding taken or order made" shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of March, 1988. Amendment of section 43.

66. In Schedule I to the Wealth-tax Act, in Part I, the following shall be added at the end, namely:— Amendment of Schedule I.

"Surcharge on wealth-tax

The amount of wealth-tax computed in accordance with the provisions of this Part shall, in relation to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1988, be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such wealth-tax.".

Gift-tax

18 of 1958. 67. In section 5 of the Gift-tax Act, 1958 (hereinafter referred to as the Gift-tax Act), in sub-section (*1*), after clause (iiic), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:— Amendment of section 5.

"(iiid) being an individual or a Hindu undivided family, of property in the form of such Relief Bonds, as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf subject to a maximum of rupees five lakhs in value in the aggregate in one or more previous years:

Provided that the exemption conferred by this clause shall be available only to a person who has initially subscribed to the said Bonds;".

68. In section 24 of the Gift-tax Act, in sub-section (*2*), for the *Explanation*, the following *Explanation* shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1988, namely:— Amendment of section 24.

'*Explanation*.—For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that, for the purposes of this sub-section,—

(*a*) an order passed by the Assessing Officer shall include an order passed by the Deputy Commissioner in exercise of the powers or in performance of the functions of an Assessing Officer conferred on or assigned to him under orders or directions issued by the Board or by the Chief Commissioner or Director General or Commissioner authorised by the Board in this behalf under section 120 of the Income-tax Act read with section 7 of this Act;

(*b*) "record" includes all records relating to any proceeding under this Act available at the time of examination by the Commissioner;

(*c*) where any order referred to in this sub-section and passed by the Assessing Officer had been the subject-matter of any appeal, the powers of the Commissioner under this sub-section shall extend to such matters as had not been considered and decided in such appeal.'.

Amendment of section 35.

69. In section 35 of the Gift-tax Act, for sub-sections (3) and (4), the following sub-sections shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989, namely:—

"(3) A person shall not be proceeded against for an offence under this Act except with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner or Director General or Commissioner:

Provided that no such sanction shall be required if the prosecution is at the instance of the Commissioner (Appeals).

(4) Any such offence may, either before or after the institution of proceedings, be compounded by—

(a) the Board or a Chief Commissioner or a Director General authorised by the Board in this behalf, in a case where the prosecution would lie at the instance of the Commissioner (Appeals);

(b) the Chief Commissioner or Director General or Commissioner, in any other case.".

Amendment of section 36.

70. In section 36 of the Gift-tax Act, after sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1989, namely:—

"(1A) If the Director General or Director or Deputy Director or Assistant Director has reason to suspect that any gifts chargeable to tax under this Act have been concealed, or are likely to be concealed, by any person or class of persons within his jurisdiction, then, for the purposes of making any inquiry or investigation relating thereto, it shall be competent for him to exercise the powers conferred under sub-section (1) on the gift-tax authorities referred to in that sub-section, notwithstanding that no proceedings with respect to such person or class of persons are pending before him or any other gift-tax authority.".

Amendment of section 42.

71. In section 42 of the Gift-tax Act, for the words "any order made", the words "any proceeding taken or order made" shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of March, 1988.

Expenditure-tax

Substitution of new authorities.

72. In the Expenditure-tax Act, 1987 (hereinafter referred to as the Expenditure-tax Act), save as otherwise expressly provided herein, the references to any authorities specified in column (1) of the Table below shall be substituted by references to the authority or authorities specified in the corresponding entries in column (2) of the said Table and such consequential changes, as the rules of grammar may require, shall also be made. 65 of 1987

TABLE

(1)	(2)
Commissioner	Chief Commissioner or Commissioner
Inspecting Assistant Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner
Income-tax Officer	Assessing Officer:

Provided that nothing contained in this section shall apply to the reference to "Commissioner" occurring in sections 21 and 23.

Amendment of section 6.

73. In section 6 of the Expenditure-tax Act,—

(a) for sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(1) Every Director General of Income-tax, Chief Commissioner of Income-tax, Director of Income-tax, Commissioner of Income-tax, Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals), Deputy Director of Income-tax, Deputy Commissioner of Income-tax, Assistant Director of Income-tax, Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Income-tax Officer, Tax Recovery Officer and Inspector of Income-tax shall have the like powers and perform the like functions under this Act as he has and performs under the Income-tax Act, and for the exercise of his powers and the performance of his functions, his jurisdiction under this Act shall be the same as he has under the Income-tax Act.";

(b) in sub-section (3), for the words "Director of Inspection or by the Commissioner", the words "Director General or Director or by the Chief Commissioner or Commissioner" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 13.

74. In section 13 of the Expenditure-tax Act, in sub-section (3), for the words and figures "the Commissioner, or, as the case may be, the order under section 22 or section 23 is received by the Commissioner", the words and figures "the Commissioner, or the order is received by the Chief Commissioner or Commissioner, as the case may be, under section 22 or section 23" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 24.

75. In section 24 of the Expenditure-tax Act,—

(a) for the figures, brackets, letters and words "2(43B) and (44), 118, 125, 125A, 128 to 136 (both inclusive)", the figures, brackets and words "2(44), 118, 120, 129, 131 to 136 (both inclusive)" shall be substituted;

(b) the figures "231," shall be omitted.

CHAPTER IV

INDIRECT TAXES

Customs

Amendment of Act 51 of 1975.

76. The Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (hereinafter referred to as the Customs Tariff Act), shall be amended in the manner specified in the Second Schedule.

Auxiliary duties of customs.

77. (1) In the case of goods mentioned in the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, or in that Schedule, as amended from time to time, there shall be levied and collected as an auxiliary duty of customs an amount equal to fifty per cent. of the value of the goods as determined in accordance with the provisions of section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962 (hereinafter referred to as the Customs Act).

52 of 1962.

(2) Sub-section (*1*) shall cease to have effect after the 31st day of March, 1989, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such cesser and section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, shall apply upon such cesser as if the said sub-section had then been repealed by a Central Act. 10 of 1897.

(3) The auxiliary duties of customs referred to in sub-section (*1*) shall be in addition to any duties of customs chargeable on such goods under the Customs Act, or any other law for the time being in force.

(4) The provisions of the Customs Act and the rules and regulations made thereunder, including those relating to refunds and exemptions from duties, shall, as far as may be, apply in relation to the levy and collection of the auxiliary duties of customs leviable under this section in respect of any goods as they apply in relation to the levy and collection of the duties of customs on such goods under that Act or those rules and regulations, as the case may be.

Amendment of section 27.

78. In section 27 of the Customs Act, after sub-section (4), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law, the provisions of this section shall also apply to a claim for refund of any amount collected as duty of customs made on the ground that the goods in respect of which such amount was collected were not leviable to such duty or were entitled to exemption from duty and no court shall have any jurisdiction in respect of such claim.".

Amendment of section 115.

79. In section 115 of the Customs Act, in sub-section (2), in the opening paragraph, the words "and that each of them had taken all such precautions against such use as are for the time being specified in the rules" shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 156.

80. In section 156 of the Customs Act, in sub-section (2), clause (c) shall be omitted.

Excise

Amendment of Act 5 of 1986.

81. The Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 (hereinafter referred to as the Central Excise Tariff Act), shall be amended in the manner specified in the Third Schedule.

Special duties of excise.

82. (*1*) In the case of goods chargeable with a duty of excise under the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (hereinafter referred to as the Central Excises Act), as amended from time to time, read with any notification for the time being in force issued by the Central Government in relation to the duty so chargeable (not being a notification providing for any exemption for giving credit with respect to, or reduction of duty of excise under the said Act on such goods equal to, any duty of excise under the said Act, or the additional duty under section 3 of the Customs Tariff Act, already paid on the raw material or component parts used in the production or manufacture of such goods), there shall be levied and collected a special duty of excise equal to five per cent. of the amount so chargeable on such goods. 1 of 1944.

(2) Sub-section (1) shall cease to have effect after the 31st day of March, 1989, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such cesser; and section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, shall apply upon such cesser as if the said sub-section had then been repealed by a Central Act. 10 of 1897.

(3) The special duties of excise referred to in sub-section (1) shall be in addition to any duties of excise chargeable on such goods under the Central Excises Act, or any other law for the time being in force.

(4) The provisions of the Central Excises Act, and the rules made thereunder, including those relating to refunds and exemptions from duties, shall, as far as may be, apply in relation to the levy and collection of the special duties of excise leviable under this section in respect of any goods as they apply in relation to the levy and collection of the duties of excise on such goods under that Act or those rules, as the case may be.

Amendment of Act 58 of 1957.

83. The Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957 (hereinafter referred to as the Additional Duties of Excise Act), shall be amended in the manner specified in the Fourth Schedule.

Provision as to additional duties of excise on certain varieties of sugar in relation to certain period and validation

84. (1) The notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No. G.S.R. 97(E), dated the 23rd day of February, 1988, which was issued in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) of rule 8 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, read with sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Additional Duties of Excise Act, providing for withdrawal of exemptions from additional Duty of excise in relation to certain varieties of sugar (hereafter in this section referred to as sugar), shall be deemed to have, and to have always had, effect on and from the 10th day of September, 1986.

(2) Any action or thing taken or done or purported to have been taken or done on or after the 10th day of September, 1986 and before the 23rd day of February, 1988, in relation to sugar under the Additional Duties of Excise Act, shall be deemed to be, and to have always been, for all purposes as validly and effectively taken or done as if the provisions of sub-section (1) had been in force at all material times and such action or thing had been taken or done under the Additional Duties of Excise Act read with the notification dated the 23rd day of February, 1988, referred to in sub-section (1), and, accordingly, notwithstanding anything contained in any judgment, decree or order of any court, tribunal or other authority,—

(a) all additional duties of excise levied, assessed or collected or purporting to have been levied, assessed or collected on or after the 10th day of September, 1986 and before the 23rd day of February, 1988, on sugar, shall be deemed to be, and shall be deemed to have always been, as validly levied, assessed or collected as if the provisions of this section had been in force at all material times;

(b) no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained or continued in any court, tribunal or other authority, for the refund of, and no enforcement shall be made by any court, tribunal or other authority,

of any decree or order directing the refund of any such additional duties of excise which have been collected and which would have been validly collected if the provisions of this section had been in force at all material times;

(c) recovery shall be made of all such additional duties of excise which have not been collected or, as the case may be, which have been refunded but which would have been collected or, as the case may be, would not have been refunded, if the provisions of this section had been in force at all material times.

Explanation.—For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that no act or omission on the part of any person shall be punishable as an offence which would not have been so punishable if this section had not come into force.

CHAPTER V

MISCELLANEOUS

83. In section 14 of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956,—

Amendment of Act 74 of 1956.

(a) for item (iia), the following item shall be substituted, namely:—

"(iia) cotton fabrics covered under heading Nos. 52.05, 52.06, 52.07, 52.08, 52.09, 52.10, 52.11, 52.12, 58.01, 58.02, 58.03, 58.04, 58.05, 59.01, 59.03, 59.05, 59.06 and 60.01 of the Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985;"; 5 of 1986.

(b) for items (vii), (viii), (ix) and (x), the following items shall be substituted, namely:—

"(vii) man-made fabrics covered under heading Nos. 54.08, 54.09, 54.10, 54.11, 54.12, 55.07, 55.08, 55.09, 55.10, 55.11, 55.12, 58.01, 58.02, 58.03, 58.04, 58.05, 59.01, 59.02, 59.03, 59.05, 59.06 and 60.01 of the Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985; 5 of 1986.

(viii) sugar covered under sub-heading Nos. 1701.20, 1701.31, 1701.39 and 1702.11 of the Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985; 5 of 1986.

(ix) unmanufactured tobacco and tobacco refuse covered under sub-heading No. 2401.00, cigars and cheroots of tobacco covered under heading No. 24.02, cigarettes and cigarillos of tobacco covered under sub-heading Nos. 2403.11 and 2403.21, and other manufactured tobacco covered under sub-heading Nos. 2404.11, 2404.12, 2404.13, 2404.19, 2404.21, 2404.29, 2404.31, 2404.39, 2404.41 and 2404.50, of the Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985; 5 of 1986.

(x) woven fabrics of wool covered under heading Nos. 51.06, 51.07, 58.01, 58.02, 58.03 and 58.05 of the Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985.". 5 of 1986.

Amendment of Act 57 of 1972.

86. After section 35 of the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972, the following section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1988, namely:—

Deduction of income-tax not to be made on interest or dividend payable to the Corporation, etc.

"35A. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 193 or section 194 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, no deduction of income-tax shall be made on any interest or dividend payable to the Corporation or to any of the four new companies formed by virtue of the schemes framed under sub-section (*1*) of section 16, in respect of any securities or shares owned by the Corporation or such company or in which the Corporation or such company has full beneficial interest.". 43 of 1961.

Amendment of Act 11 of 1983.

87. In section 40 of the Finance Act, 1987,—

(i) in sub-section (*1*), before the *Explanation*, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided that the amount of wealth-tax computed in accordance with the provisions of this sub-section shall, in relation to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1988, be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such wealth-tax.";

(ii) in sub-section (*3*), with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989,—

(*a*) in clause (i), the words ", not being any such precious metal or alloy held for use as raw material in industrial production" shall be inserted at the end;

(*b*) to clause (*v*), the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to any unused land held by the assessee for industrial purposes for a period of two years from the date of its acquisition by him;";

(*c*) for clause (*vi*), the following clauses shall be substituted, namely:—

'(*vi*) building or land appurtenant thereto, other than building or part thereof used by the assessee as factory, godown, warehouse, cinema house, hotel or office for the purposes of its business or as a hospital, creche, school, canteen, library, recreational centre, shelter, rest-room or lunch room mainly used for the welfare of its employees or used as residential accommodation, except as provided in clauses (*via*) and (*vib*), and the land appurtenant to such building or part;

(*via*) any building used as residential accommodation in the nature of a guest house and land appurtenant thereto;

(*vib*) any building and the land appurtenant to such building used as residential accommodation by any director, manager, secretary or any other employee of the assessee, such employee holding not less than one per cent. of the equity share of the assessee or by any relative of any per-

son who holds not less than one per cent. of the equity share of the assessee.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause, "relative" shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (*b*) of *Explanation* 1 to section 80F of the Income-tax Act.';

(*d*) after clause (*viii*), the following proviso and *Explanation* shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided that this section shall not apply to any asset referred to in clause (*i*), (*ii*), (*iii*), (*iv*), (*v*) or (*vi*), which is held by the assessee as stock-in-trade in a business carried on by it or, in the case of motor-cars referred to in clause (*vii*), they are held as stock-in-trade in such business or registered as taxies and used as such in a business of running motor-cars on hire carried on by the assessee.

Explanation.—Where any question arises as to whether all or any of the assets referred to in clause (*i*), (*ii*), (*iii*) or (*iv*) are held by the assessee as stock-in-trade in a business carried on by it, the question shall be decided in accordance with such directions as the Board may, by general or special order, issue for the guidance of the Assessing Officer, having regard to the ratio which the yearly turnover of a business of trading in such assets bears to the average of the stocks of such assets held from time to time during the year in such business ordinarily and other relevant factors.".

Amendment of Act 4 of 1988.

88. In the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987,—

(*a*) in section 36, clause (*a*) shall be omitted;

(*b*) in section 37,—

(*i*) in clause (*a*), after the words, brackets and figure "in sub-section (*1*),", the words, figures and letters "with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988," shall be inserted;

(*ii*) in clause (*b*), the words, figures and letters "with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988" shall be inserted at the end;

(*c*) in section 38, the words, figures and letters "with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988" shall be inserted at the end;

(*d*) section 92 shall be omitted;

(*e*) in section 128,—

(*i*) in clause (*i*), the words, figures and letters "with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988" shall be inserted at the end;

(*ii*) in clause (*ii*), after the words "shall be inserted", the words, figures and letters "with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988" shall be inserted;

(*iii*) in clause (*iii*), the words, figures and letters "with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988" shall be inserted at the end;

(*iv*) in clause (*vii*), after the words "shall be substituted", the words, figures and letters "with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988" shall be inserted;

(f) in section 153, clause (a) shall be omitted;

(g) in section 154,—

(i) in clause (1),—

(A) in sub-clause (b), the words, figures and letters "with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988" shall be inserted at the end;

(B) in sub-clause (f), the words, figures and letters "with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988" shall be inserted at the end;

(ii) in clause (2), in sub-clause (b), the words, figures and letters "with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988" shall be inserted at the end;

(h) in section 155, in clause (a), in sub-clause (ii), the words, figures and letters "with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988" shall be inserted at the end;

(i) in section 158, after the words "shall be inserted", the words, figures and letters "with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988" shall be inserted;

(j) in section 162,—

(i) in clause (a), the words, figures and letters "with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988" shall be inserted at the end;

(ii) in clause (b), after the words "shall be inserted", the words, figures and letters "with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988" shall be inserted;

(iii) for clause (c), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(c) (i) clauses (vi), (via), (viia), (xiii), (xv), (xvi) and (xvia) shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988;

(ii) clause (xvii) shall be omitted;";

(iv) in clause (g), after the words "shall be inserted", the words, figures and letters "with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988" shall be inserted;

(k) in section 182, clause (a) shall be omitted.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

(See section 2)

PART I

INCOME-TAX

Paragraph A

Sub-Paragraph I

In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family or unregistered firm or other association of persons or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or every artificial juridical person referred to in sub-clause (*vii*) of clause (*31*) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph or any other Paragraph of this Part applies,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 18,000	*Nil*;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 18,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 18,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 1,750 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 9,250 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 29,250 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding fifty thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax:

Provided that no such surcharge shall be payable by a non-resident.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every Hindu undivided family which at any time during the previous year has at least one member whose total income of the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1988 exceeds Rs. 18,000,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 12,000	*Nil*;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 12,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 12,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 40,000	Rs. 2,000 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000 but does not exceed Rs. 60,000	Rs. 8,000 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000.
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 16,000 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000;
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 36,000 *plus* 55 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding fifty thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax:

Provided that no such surcharge shall be payable by a non-resident.

Paragraph B

In the case of every co-operative society,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	15 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,500 *plus* 25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000	Rs. 4,000 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding fifty thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph C

Sub-Paragraph I

In the case of every registered firm, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph applies,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	*Nil*;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	5 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 750 *plus* 7 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000;	Rs. 2,500 *plus* 15 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 10,000 *plus* 24 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding fifty thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every registered firm whose total income includes

income derived from a profession carried on by it and the income so included is not less than fifty-one per cent. of such total income,—

Rates of income-tax

(1)	where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	*Nil*;
(2)	where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	4 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3)	where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 600 *plus* 7 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(4)	where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 2,350 *plus* 13 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5)	where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 8,850 *plus* 22 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding fifty thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Paragraph, "registered firm" includes an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause (b) of section 183 of the Income-tax Act.

Paragraph D

In the case of every local authority,—

Rate of income-tax

On the whole of the total income 50 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding fifty thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph E

In the case of a company,—

Rates of income-tax

I. In the case of a domestic company,—

(1)	where the company is a company in which the public are substantially interested	50 per cent. of the total income;
(2)	where the company is not a company in which the public are substantially interested—	
	(*i*) in the case of a trading company or an investment company	60 per cent. of the total income
	(*ii*) in any other case	55 per cent. of the total income

II. In the case of a company other than a domestic company,—

(*i*) on so much of the total income as consists of—

(*a*) royalties received from Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961 but before the 1st day of April, 1976, or

(*b*) fees for rendering technical services received from Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964 but before the 1st day of April, 1976,

and where such agreement has, in either case, been approved by the Central Government 50 per cent.;

(*ii*) on the balance, if any, of the total income 65 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the provisions of item I of this Paragraph shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding fifty thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax.

PART II

RATES FOR DEDUCTION OF TAX AT SOURCE IN CERTAIN CASES

In every case in which under the provisions of sections 193, 194, 194A, 194B, 194BB, 194D and 195 of the Income-tax Act, tax is to be deducted at the rates in force, deduction shall be made from the income subject to deduction at the following rates:—

	Rate of income-tax
1. In the case of a person other than a company—	
(*a*) where the person is resident in India—	
(i) on income by way of interest other than "Interest on securities"	10 per cent.;
(ii) on income by way of winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles	40 per cent.;
(iii) on income by way of winnings from horse races	40 per cent.;
(iv) on income by way of insurance commission	10 per cent.;
(v) on income by way of interest payable on—	10 per cent.;
(*A*) any security, other than a tax-free security, of the Central or a State Government;	
(*B*) any debentures or other securities for money issued by or on behalf of any local authority or a corporation established by a Central, State or Provincial Act;	
(*C*) any debentures issued by a company where such debentures are listed on a recognised stock exchange in India in accordance with the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 and any rules made thereunder;	
(vi) on any other income (excluding interest payable on a tax-free security)	20 per cent.;
(*b*) where the person is not resident in India—	
(i) in the case of a non-resident Indian—	
(*A*) on investment income and long-term capital gains	20 per cent.;
(*B*) on income by way of interest payable on a tax-free security	15 per cent.;
(*C*) on income by way of winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles	40 per cent.;
(*D*) on income by way of winnings from horse races	40 per cent.;
(*E*) on the whole of other income	Income-tax at 30 per cent. of the amount of income or Income-tax in respect of the income at the rates prescribed in Sub-Paragraph I of Paragraph A of Part III of this Schedule, if such income had been the total income, whichever is higher;

(ii) in the case of any other person—

(A) on income by way of interest payable on a tax-free security	15 per cent.;
(B) on income by way of winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles	40 per cent.;
(C) on income by way of winnings from horse races	40 per cent.;
(D) on the whole of the other income	income-tax at 30 per cent. of the amount of income or income-tax in respect of the income at the rates prescribed in Sub-Paragraph I of Paragraph A of Part III of this Schedule, if such income had been the total income, whichever is higher;

2. In the case of a company—

(a) where the company is a domestic company—

(i) on income by way of interest other than "Interest on securities"	20 per cent.;
(ii) on income by way of winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles	40 per cent.;
(iii) on income by way of winnings from horse races	40 per cent.;
(iv) on any other income (excluding interest payable on tax-free security)	21·5 per cent.;

(b) where the company is not a domestic company—

(i) on income by way of dividends payable by any domestic company	25 per cent.;
(ii) on income by way of winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles	40 per cent.;
(iii) on income by way of winnings from horse races	40 per cent.;
(iv) on income by way of interest payable by Government or an Indian concern on moneys borrowed or debt incurred by Government or the Indian concern in foreign currency	25 per cent.;
(v) on income by way of royalty payable by Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1976, where such royalty is in consideration for the transfer of all or any rights (including the granting of a licence) in respect of copyright in any book on a subject referred to in the proviso to sub-section (1A) of section 115A of the Income-tax Act, to the Indian concern	30 per cent.;
(vi) on income by way of royalty [not being royalty of the nature referred to in sub-item (b) (v)] payable by Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern and which has been approved by the Central Government,—	
(A) where the agreement is made after the 31st day of March, 1961 but before the 1st day of April, 1976	50 per cent.;
(B) where the agreement is made after the 31st day of March, 1976	30 per cent.;
(vii) on income by way of fees for technical services payable by Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern and which has been approved by the Central Government—	
(A) where the agreement is made after the 29th day of February, 1964 but before the 1st day of April, 1976	50 per cent.;

(*B*) where the agreement is made after the 31st day of March, 1976	30 per cent.;
(*viii*) on income by way of interest payable on a tax-free security	44 per cent.;
(*ix*) on any other income	65 per cent.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Part, "investment income", "long-term capital gains" and "non-resident Indian" shall have the meanings assigned to them in Chapter XII-A of the Income-tax Act.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax deducted in accordance with the provisions of—

(*a*) sub-item (*a*) of item 1 of this Part shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union, and

(*b*) sub-item (*a*) of item 2 of this Part shall be increased by a surcharge,

calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax.

PART III

RATES FOR CALCULATING OR CHARGING INCOME-TAX IN CERTAIN CASES, DEDUCTING INCOME-TAX FROM INCOME CHARGEABLE UNDER THE HEAD "SALARIES" AND COMPUTING "ADVANCE TAX"

In cases in which income-tax has to be calculated under the first proviso to sub-section (5) of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or charged under sub-section (4) of section 172 or sub-section (2) of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section (2) of section 176 of the said Act or deducted under section 192 of the said Act from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or in which the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act has to be computed at the rate or rates in force, such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" [not being "advance tax" in respect of any income chargeable to tax under Chapter XII or Chapter XII-A or sub-section (*1A*) of section 161 or section 164 or section 164A or section 167B of the Income-tax Act at the rates as specified in that Chapter or section or surcharge on such "advance tax" in respect of any income chargeable to tax under section 115B], shall be calculated, charged, deducted or computed at the following rate or rates:—

Paragraph A

Sub-Paragraph 1

In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family or unregistered firm or other association of persons or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or every artificial juridicial person referred to in sub-clause (*vii*) of clause (*31*) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, not being a case to which Sub-

Paragraph II of this Paragraph or any other Paragraph of this Part applies,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 18,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 18,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 18,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 1,750 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 9,250 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceed Rs. 50,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 29,250 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding fifty thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax:

Provided that no such surcharge shall be payable by a non-resident.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every Hindu undivided family which at any time during the previous year has at least one member whose total income of the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1989 exceeds Rs. 18,000,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 12,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 12,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 12,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 40,000	Rs. 2,000 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000 but does not exceed Rs. 60,000	Rs. 8,000 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 16,000 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000;
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 36,000 *plus* 53 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding fifty thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax:

Provided that no such surcharge shall be payable by a non-resident.

Paragraph B

In the case of every co-operative society,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	15 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,500 *plus* 25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000	Rs. 4,000 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding fifty thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph C

Sub-Paragraph I

In the case of every registered firm, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph applies,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	*Nil*;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	5 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs.50,000	Rs. 750 *plus* 7 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs.25,000
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 2,500 *plus* 15 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 10,000 *plus* 24 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding fifty thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of five per cent., of such income-tax.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every registered firm whose total income includes income derived from a profession carried on by it and the income so included is not less than fifty-one per cent. of such total income,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	*Nil*;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	4 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 600 *plus* 7 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 2,350 *plus* 13 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 8,850 *plus* 22 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding fifty thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Paragraph, "registered firm" includes an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause (*b*) of section 188 of the Income-tax Act.

Paragraph D

In the case of every local authority,—

Rate of income-tax

On the whole of the total income	50 per cent

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding fifty thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph E

In the case of a company,—

Rates of income-tax

I. In the case of a domestic company,—

(1) where the company is a company in which the public are substantially interested	30 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the company is not a company in which the public are substantially interested—	
(*i*) in the case of a trading company or an investment company	60 per cent. of the total income;
(*ii*) in any other case	55 per cent. of the total income.

II. In the case of a company other than a domestic company,—

(*i*) on so much of the total income as consists of—

(*a*) royalties received from Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961 but before the 1st day of April, 1976, or

(b) fees for rendering technical services received from Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964 but before the 1st day of April, 1976,	
and where such agreement has, in either case, been approved by the Central Government	50 per cent.;
(ii) on the balance, if any, of the total income	65 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the provisions of item I of this Paragraph shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding fifty thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax.

PART IV

[*See* section 2(9) (e)]

RULES FOR COMPUTATION OF NET AGRICULTURAL INCOME

Rule 1.—Agricultural income of the nature referred to in sub-clause (*a*) of clause (*1*) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act shall be computed as if it were income chargeable to income-tax under that Act under the head "Income from other sources" and the provisions of sections 57 to 59 of that Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly:

Provided that sub-section (2) of section 58 shall apply subject to the modification that the reference to section 40A therein shall be construed as not including a reference to sub-sections (*3*) and (*4*) of section 40A.

Rule 2.—Agricultural income of the nature referred to in sub-clause (*b*) or sub-clause (c) of clause (*1*) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act [other than income derived from any building required as a dwelling house by the receiver of the rent or revenue or the cultivator or the receiver of rent-in-kind referred to in the said sub-clause (c)] shall be computed as if it were income chargeable to income-tax under that Act under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession" and the provisions of sections 30, 31, 32, 36, 37, 38, 40, 40A [other than sub-sections (*3*) and (*4*) thereof], 41, 43, 43A and 43B of the Income-tax Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly.

Rule 3.—Agricultural income of the nature referred to in sub-clause (*c*) of clause (*1*) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, being income derived from any building required as a dwelling house by the receiver of the rent or revenue or the cultivator or the receiver of rent-in-kind referred to in the said sub-clause (c) shall be computed as if it were income chargeable to income-tax under that Act under the head "Income from house property" and the provisions of sections 23 to 27 of that Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly.

Rule 4.—Notwithstanding anything contained in any other provisions of these rules, in a case where the assessee derives income from sale of tea grown and manufactured by him in India, such income shall be computed in accordance with rule 8 of the Income-tax Rules, 1962, and sixty per cent. of such income shall be regarded as the agricultural income of the assessee.

Rule 5.—Where the assessee is a partner of a registered firm or an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause (b) of section 183 of the Income-tax Act, which in the previous year has any agricultural income, or is a partner of an unregistered firm which has not been assessed as a registered firm under clause (b) of the said section 183 and which in the previous year has either no income chargeable to tax under the Income-tax Act or has total income not exceeding the maximum amount not chargeable to tax in the case of an unregistered firm but has any agricultural income, then, the agricultural income or loss of the firm shall be computed in accordance with these rules and his share in the agricultural income or loss of the firm shall be computed in the manner laid down in sub-section (*1*), sub-section (*2*) and sub-section (*3*) of section 67 of the Income-tax Act and the share so computed shall be regarded as the agricultural income or loss of the assessee.

Rule 6.—Where the assessee is a member of an association of persons or a body of individuals (other than a Hindu undivided family, a company or a firm) which in the previous year has either no income chargeable to tax under the Income-tax Act or has total income not exceeding the maximum amount not chargeable to tax in the case of an association of persons or a body of individuals (other than a Hindu undivided family, a company or a firm) but has any agricultural income, then, the agricultural income or loss of the association or body shall be computed in accordance with these rules and the share of the assessee in the agricultural income or loss so computed shall be regarded as the agricultural income or loss of the assessee.

Rule 7.—Where the result of the computation for the previous year in respect of any source of agricultural income is a loss, such loss shall be set off against the income of the assessee, if any, for that previous year from any other source of agricultural income:

Provided that where the assessee is a partner of an unregistered firm which has not been assessed as a registered firm under clause (b) of section 183 of the Income-tax Act or is a member of an association of persons or a body of individuals and the share of the assessee in the agricultural income of the firm, association or body, as the case may be, is a loss, such loss shall not be set off against any income of the assessee from any other source of agricultural income.

Rule 8.—Any sum payable by the assessee on account of any tax levied by the State Government on the agricultural income shall be deducted in computing the agricultural income.

Rule 9.—(*1*) Where the assessee has, in the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1988, any agricultural income and the net result of the computation of the agricultural income of the assessee for any one or more of the previous years relevant to the assessment years commencing on the 1st day of April, 1980 or the 1st day of April, 1981 or the 1st day of April, 1982 or the 1st day of April, 1983 or the 1st day of April, 1984 or the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st

day of April, 1987, is a loss, then, for the purposes of sub-section (2) of section 2 of this Act,—

(i) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1980 to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1981 or the 1st day of April, 1982 or the 1st day of April, 1983 or the 1st day of April, 1984 or the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987,

(ii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1981, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1982 or the 1st day of April, 1983 or the 1st day of April, 1984 or the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987,

(iii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1982, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1983 or the 1st day of April, 1984 or the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987,

(iv) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1983, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1984 or the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987,

(v) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1984, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987,

(vi) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1985, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987,

(vii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1986, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1987, and

(viii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1987, shall be set off against the agricultural income of the assessee for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1988.

(2) Where the assessee has, in the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1989 or, if by virtue of any provision of the Income-tax Act, income-tax is to be charged in respect of the income of a period other than that previous year, in such other period, any agricultural income and the net result of the computation of the agricultural income of the assessee for any one or more of the previous years relevant to the assessment years commencing on the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987 or the 1st day of April, 1988 or the 1st day of April, 1984, or the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1981 or the 1st day of April, 1982 or the 1st day of April, 1988, is a loss, then, for the purposes of sub-section (8) of section 2 of this Act,—

(i) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1981, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1982 or the 1st day of April, 1983 or the 1st day of April, 1984 or the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987 or the 1st day of April, 1988,

(ii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1982, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1983 or the 1st day of April, 1984 or the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987 or the 1st day of April, 1988,

(iii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1983, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1984 or the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987 or the 1st day of April, 1988,

(iv) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1984, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987 or the 1st day of April, 1988,

(v) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1985, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987 or the 1st day of April, 1988,

(vi) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1986, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1987 or the 1st day of April, 1988,

(*vii*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1987, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1988, and

(*viii*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1988,

shall be set off against the agricultural income of the assessee for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1989.

(3) Where a change has occurred in the constitution of a firm, nothing in sub-rule (1) or sub-rule (2) shall entitle the firm to set off so much of the loss proportionate to the share of a retired or deceased partner computed in the manner laid down in sub-section (1), sub-section (2) and sub-section (3) of section 67 of the Income-tax Act as exceeds his share of profits, if any, of the previous year in the firm, or entitle any partner to the benefit of any portion of the said loss (computed in the manner aforesaid) which is not apportionable to him.

(4) Where any person deriving any agricultural income from any source has been succeeded in such capacity by another person, otherwise than by inheritance, nothing in sub-rule (1) or sub-rule (2) shall entitle any person, other than the person incurring the loss, to have it set off under sub-rule (1) or, as the case may be, sub-rule (2).

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in this rule, no loss which has not been determined by the Assessing Officer under the provisions of these rules or the rules contained in Part IV of the First Schedule to the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1980, or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1981, or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1982, or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1983, or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1984, or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1985, or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1986, or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1987, shall be set off under sub-rule (1) or, as the case may be, sub-rule (2).

44 of 1980.
16 of 1981.
14 of 1982.
11 of 1983.
21 of 1984.
32 of 1985.
23 of 1986.
11 of 1987.

Rule 10.—Where the net result of the computation made in accordance with these rules is a loss, the loss so computed shall be ignored and the net agricultural income shall be deemed to be *nil*.

Rule 11.—The provisions of the Income-tax Act relating to procedure for assessment (including the provisions of section 288A relating to rounding off of income) shall, with the necessary modifications, apply in relation to the computation of the net agricultural income of the assessee as they apply in relation to the assessment of the total income.

Rule 12.—For the purposes of computing the net agricultural income of the assessee, the Assessing Officer shall have the same powers as he has under the Income-tax Act for the purposes of assessment of the total income.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

(*See* section 76)

In the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act,—

(*i*) in Chapter 8,—

(*1*) in sub-heading Nos. 0802.11 and 0802.12 for the entries in columns (4) and (5), the entries "100 *plus* Rs. 50 per Kg." and "90% *plus* Rs. 50 per Kg." shall, respectively, be substituted;

(*2*) in sub-heading No. 0802.50, for the entries in columns (4) and (5), the entries "200% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." and "190% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall, respectively, be substituted;

(*3*) in sub-heading No. 0806·20, for the entries in columns (4) and (5), the entries "100% *dlus* Rs. 50 per Kg." and "90% *plus* Rs. 50 per Kg." shall, respectively, be substituted;

(4) in sub-heading No. 0813·50, for the entries in columns (4) and (5), the entries "200% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." and "190% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall, respectively, be substituted;

(*ii*) in Chapter 12, in sub-heading No. 1207·10, for the entries in columns (4) and (5), the entries "200%" and "190%" shall, respectively, be substituted;

(*iii*) in Chapter 22, in sub-heading No. 2208·10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 80 per litre or 270%, whichever is higher" shall be substituted;

(*iv*) in Chapter 26, in sub-heading Nos. 2620.11 and 2620.19, for the entry in column (4), the entry "150%" shall be substituted;

(*v*) in Chapter 28, in sub-heading Nos. 2801·10, 2801·20, 2801·30, 2802·00, 2803·00, 2804·10, 2804·21, 2804·29, 2804·30, 2804·40, 2804·50, 2804·61, 2804·69, 2804·70, 2804·80, 2804·90, 2805·11, 2805·19, 2805·21, 2805·22, 2805·30, 2805·40, 2806·10, 2806·20, 2807·00, 2808·00, 2809·10, 2809·20, 2810·00, 2811·11, 2811·19, 2811·21, 2811·22, 2811·23, 2811·29, 2812·10, 2812·90, 2813·10, 2813·90, 2814·10, 2814·20, 2815·11, 2815·12, 2815·20, 2815·30, 2816·10, 2816·20, 2816·30, 2817·00, 2818·10, 2818·20, 2818·30, 2819·10, 2819·90, 2820·10, 2820·90, 2821·10, 2821·20, 2822·00, 2823·00, 2824·10, 2824·20, 2824·90, 2825·10, 2825·20, 2825·30, 2825·40, 2825·50, 2825·60, 2825·70, 2825·80, 2825·90, 2826·11, 2826·12, 2826·19 2826·20, 2826·30, 2826·90, 2827·10, 2827·20, 2827·31, 2827·32, 2827·33, 2827·34, 2827·35, 2827·36, 2827·37, 2827·38, 2827·39, 2827·41, 2827·49, 2827·51, 2827·59, 2827·60, 2828·10, 2828·90, 2829·11, 2829·19, 2829·90, 2830·10, 2830·20, 2830.30, 2830·90, 2831·10, 2831·90, 2832·10, 2832·20, 2832·30, 2833·11, 2833·19, 2833·21, 2833·22, 2833·23, 2833·24, 2833·25, 2833·26, 2833·27, 2833·29, 2833·30, 2833·40 2834·10, 2834·21, 2834·22, 2834·29, 2835·10, 2835·21 2835·22, 2835·23 2835·24, 2835·25, 2835·26, 2835·29, 2835·31, 2835·39, 2836·10, 2836·20, 2836·30, 2836·40, 2836·50, 2836·60, 2836·70, 2836·91, 2836·92, 2836·93, 2836·99, 2837·11, 2837·19 2837·20, 2838·00, 2839·11, 2839·19, 2839·20, 2839·90, 2840·11, 2840·19, 2840 0, 2840·30, 2841·10, 2841·20, 2841·30, 2841·40, 2841·50, 2841·60, 2841·70, 2841·80, 2841·90, 2842·10, 2842·90, 2843·10, 2843·21, 2843·29, 2843·30, 2843·90, 2844·10, 2844·20, 2844·30, 2844·40, 2844·50, 2845·10, 2845·90, 2846·10, 2846·90, 2847·00 2848·10, 2848·90, 2849·10, 2849·20, 2849·90, 2850·00 and 2851·00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "100% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(xi) in Chapter 29, —

(1) in sub-heading Nos. 2901·10, 2901·21, 2901·22, 2901·23, 2901·24, 2901·29 2902·11, 2902·19, 2902·41, 2902·42, 2902·43, 2902·50, 2902·70, 2902·90, 2903·11, 2903·12, 2903·13, 2903·14, 2903·15, 2903·16, 2903·19, 2903·21, 2903·22, 2903·23, 2903·29, 2903·30, 2903·40, 2903·51, 2903·59, 2903·61, 2903·62, 2903·69 2904·10, 2904·20, 2904·90, 2905·11, 2905·12, 2905·13, 2905·14, 2905·15, 2905·16, 2905·17, 2905·19, 2905·21, 2905·22, 2905·29, 2905·31, 2905·32, 2905·39, 2905·41, 2905·42, 2905·43, 2905·44, 2905·49, 2905·50, 2906·11, 2906·12, 2906·13, 2906·14, 2906·19, 2906·21, 2906·29, 2907·11, 2907·12, 2907·13, 2907·14, 2907·15, 2907·19, 2907·21, 2907·22, 2907·23, 2907·29, 2907·30, 2908·10, 2908·20, 2908·90, 2909·11, 2909·19, 2909·20, 2909·30, 2909·41, 2909·42, 2909·43, 2909·44, 2909·49, 2909·50, 2909·60, 2910·10, 2910·20, 2910·30, 2910·90, 2911·00, 2912·11, 2912·12, 2912·13, 2912·19, 2912·21, 2912·29, 2912·30, 2912·41, 2912·42, 2912·49, 2912·50, 2912·60, 2913·00, 2914·11, 2914·12, 2914·13, 2914·19, 2914·22, 2914·23, 2914·29, 2914·30, 2914·41, 2914·49, 2914·50, 2914·61, 2914·70, 2915·11, 2915·12, 2915·13, 2915·21, 2915·22, 2915·23, 2915·24, 2915·29, 2915·31, 2915·32, 2915·33, 2915·34, 2915·35, 2915·39, 2915·40, 2915·50, 2915·60, 2915·70, 2915·90, 2916·11, 2916·12, 2916·13, 2916·14, 2916·15, 2916·19, 2916·20, 2916·31, 2916·32, 2916·33, 2916·39, 2917·11, 2917·12, 2917·13, 2917·14, 2917·19, 2917·20, 2917·31, 2917·32, 2917·33, 2917·34, 2917·35, 2917·39, 2918·11, 2918·12, 2918·13, 2918·14, 2918·15, 2918·16, 2918·17, 2918·19, 2918·21, 2918·22, 2918·23, 2918·29, 2918·30, 2918·90, 2919·00, 2920·10, 2920·90, 2921·11, 2921·12, 2921·19, 2921·21, 2921·22, 2921·29, 2921·30, 2921·44 2921·49, 2921·51, 2922·11, 2922·12, 2922·13, 2922·19, 2922·21, 2922·22, 2922·29 2922·30, 2922·41, 2922·42, 2922·49, 2923·10, 2923·20, 2923·90, 2924·10, 2924·21, 2924·29, 2925·19, 2925·20, 2926·10, 2926·20, 2926·90, 2927·00, 2928·00, 2929·10, 2929·90, 2930·10, 2930·20, 2930·30, 2930·40, 2930·90, 2931·00, 2932·11, 2932·12 2932·13, 2932·19, 2932·21, 2932·29, 2932·90, 2933·11, 2933·19, 2933·21, 2933·29, 2933·31, 2933·39, 2933·40, 2933·51, 2933·59, 2933·61, 2933·69, 2933·79, 2933·90, 2934·10, 2934·20, 2934·30, 2934·90 and 2935·00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "100% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(2) in sub-heading Nos. 2936·10, 2936·21, 2936·22, 2936·23, 2936·24, 2936·25, 2936·26, 2936·27, 2936·28, 2936·29 and 2936·90, for the entries in columns (4) and (5), the entries "100% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." and "94% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall, respectively, be substituted;

(3) in sub-heading Nos. 2937·10, 2937·21, 2937·22, 2937·29, 2937·91, 2937·92 and 2937·99, for the entries in columns (4) and (5), the entries "100% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." and "90% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall, respectively, be substituted;

(4) in sub-heading Nos. 2938·10, 2938·90, 2939·10, 2939·21, 2939·29 and 2939·30, for the entry in column (4), the entry "100% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(5) in sub-heading Nos. 2939·40 and 2939·50, for the entries in columns (4) and (5), the entries "100% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." and "90% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall, respectively, be substituted;

(6) in sub-heading Nos. 2939·60, 2939·70, 2939·90 and 2940·00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "100% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(7) in sub-heading Nos. 2941·10, 2941·20, 2941·30, 2941·40, 2941·50 and 2941·90, for the entries in columns (4) and (5), the entries "100% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." and "94% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall, respectively, be substituted;

(8) in sub-heading No. 2942·00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "100% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(*vii*) in Chapter 38,—

(*1*) in sub-heading No. 3801·10, for the entries in columns (4) and (5), the entries "100% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." and "90% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall, respectively, be substituted;

(*2*) in sub-heading Nos. 3801·20, 3801·30 and 3801·90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "100% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(*3*) in sub-heading No. 3802·10 for the entries in columns (4) and (5) the entries "100% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." and "90% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall respectively, be substituted.

(*4*) in sub-heading Nos. 3802·90, 3803.00, 3804·00, 3805·10, 3805·20, 3805·90, 3806·10, 3806·20, 3806·30, 3806·90, 3807·00, 3808·10, 3808·20, 3808·30, 3808·40, 3808·90, 3809·10, 3809·91, 3809·92, 3809·99, 3810·10, 3810·90, 3811·11, 3811.19, 3811·21, 3811·29 and 3811·90 for the entry in column (4), the entry "100% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(*5*) in sub-heading No. 3812·10, for the entries in columns (4) and (5), the entries "100% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." and "90% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall, respectively, be substituted;

(*6*) in sub-heading Nos. 3812·20, 3812·30, 3813·00 and 3814·00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "100% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(*7*) in sub-heading Nos. 3815·11 and 3815·12, for the entries in columns (4) and (5), the entries "100% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." and "90% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall, respectively, be substituted;

(*8*) in sub-heading Nos. 3815·19, 3815·90, 3816·00, 3817·10, 3817·20, 3818.00, 3819·00, 3820·00, 3821·00, 3822·00, 3823·10, 3823·20, 3823·30, 3823·40, 3823·50, 3823·60 and 3823·90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "100% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(*viii*) in Chapter 39, in sub-heading Nos. 3919·10 and 3919·90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "100% *plus* Rs. 100 per Kg." shall be substituted:

(*ix*) in Chapter 89,—

(*1*) for the word "NOTE", occurring below the title of the Chapter, the word "NOTES" shall be substituted.

(*2*) the existing NOTE shall be numbered as NOTE 1, and after NOTE 1 as so numbered, the following NOTE shall be inserted, namely:—

"2. In heading No. 89·08 "Light Displacement Tonnage (LDT)" means LDT in metric tonnes as per Builder's Registered LDT referred to in the Stability Book or the builder's certificate at the time of initial commissioning of the vessel or the floating structure :

Provided that in case of any change in the LDT, the highest of the LDT indicated in any of the documents referred to above shall be taken for the purpose of levy of duty.';

(*x*) In Chapter 99, in heading No. 99·12, in column (3), for the words "TRADE CATALOGUES AND ADVERTISEMENTS CIRCULARS", the words, "COMMERCIAL CATALOGUES IN BOOK FORM" shall be substituted

THE THIRD SCHEDULE

(See section 81)

PART I

In the case of every local authority,—

(1) in Chapter 9,—

(a) in sub-heading No. 0902.11, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 2.50 per kilogram" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 0902.12, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 3.25 per kilogram" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading No. 0902.13, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(2) in Chapter 15, in sub-heading No. 1508.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 1,900 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(3) in Chapter 21,—

(a) in sub-heading No. 2101.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "30%" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 2101.20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading No. 2106.11, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25% *plus* Rs. 40 per kilogram" shall be substituted;

(4) in Chapter 22,—

(a) in sub-heading Nos. 2201.11 and 2201.12, in column (4), for the figures and word "25 paise", the figures and word "50 paise" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 2202.11, for the entry in column (4), the entry "75 paise" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading No. 2202.12, for the entry in column (4), the entry "90 paise" shall be substituted;

(d) in sub-heading No. 2202.13, for the entry in column (4), the entry "90 paise" shall be substituted;

(e) in sub-heading No. 2202.14, in column (4), for the figures and word "65 paise", the figures and word "90 paise" shall be substituted;

(5) in Chapter 26, for NOTES 2 and 3, the following NOTES shall be substituted, namely:—

"2. For the purposes of heading Nos. 26.01 to 26.17, the term "Ores" means minerals of mineralogical species actually used in the metallurgical industry for the extraction of mercury, of the metals of heading No. 28.44 or of the metals of Section XIV

or XV, even if they are intended for non-metallurgical purposes. Heading Nos. 26.01 to 26.17 do not, however, include minerals which have been submitted to processes not normal to the metallurgical industry.

3. Heading No. 26.20 applies only to ash and residues of a kind used in industry either for the extraction of metals or as a basis for the manufacture of chemical compounds of metals.";

(6) in Chapter 27,—

(a) in NOTES 3, for the figures and word "2707.91, 2707.92, 2707.93, 2707.94 and 2707.95", the figures and word "2707.10, 2707.20, 2707.30, 2707.40 and 2707.50" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading Nos. 2701.00, 2702.00, 2703.00, 2704.00, 2705.00, 2707.40, 2708.19 and 2709.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading No. 2710.50, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 145 per kilolitre at 15°C" shall be substituted;

(d) in sub-heading No. 2710.94, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 620 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(e) in sub-heading Nos. 2711.11 and 2711.21, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(f) in sub-heading No. 2713.21, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 160 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(g) in sub-heading No. 2713.22, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 110 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(h) in sub-heading No. 2714.11, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 160 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(i) in sub-heading No. 2714.12, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 110 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(j) in sub-heading No. 2714.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(k) in sub-heading No. 2715.11, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 160 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(l) in sub-heading No. 2715.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(7) in Chapter 29, in sub-heading Nos. 2941.10, 2941.20, 2941.30, 2941.40, 2941.50 and 2941.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(8) in Chapter 30, NOTE 6 shall be omitted;

(9) in Chapter 36, in sub-heading No. 3602.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(10) in Chapter 37,—

(a) in sub-heading Nos. 3701.20 and 3702.20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 1.50 per metre" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 3702.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20% *plus* Rs. 24 per square metre" shall be substituted;

(11) in Chapter 39,—

(a) for NOTE 6, the following NOTE shall be substituted, namely:—

'6. (a) In heading Nos. 39.01 to 39.14, the expression "primary forms" applies only to the following forms:—

(i) Liquids and pastes, including dispersions (emulsions and suspensions) and solutions;

(ii) Blocks of irregular shape, lumps, powders (including moulding powders), granules, flakes and similar bulk forms.

(b) Notwithstanding anything contained in NOTE 3 to this Chapter, heading Nos. 39.01 to 39.14 shall also include primary forms obtained from conversion of another primary form, falling under the same heading, and such conversion shall amount to "manufacture".';

(b) for NOTE 13, the following NOTE shall be substituted, namely:—

'13. Notwithstanding anything contained in NOTE 12 to this Chapter, in heading Nos. 39.09, 39.21, 39.23, 39.24, 39.25 and 39.26, "rigid polyurethane foam" means cellular polyurethane with compressive strength of 0.418 to 28.14 Kg./Cm^2 and flexural strength of 1.05 to 28.14 Kg./Cm^2 when tested in accordance with American Standard (Designation ASTM-D-2341).';

(c) after NOTE 14, the following NOTE shall be inserted, namely:—

'15. For the purposes of heading Nos. 39.19, 39.20 and 39.21, the expression "film" means sheetings of thickness not exceeding 0.25 millimetres.';

(d) in sub-heading Nos. 3909.60 and 3926.10, in column (4), for the figures and abbreviation "75%", the figures, abbreviations and words "60% *plus* Rs. 40 per kilogram" shall be substituted;

(12) in Chapter 40, in sub-heading No. 4011.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "60%" shall be substituted;

(13) in Chapter 48,—

(a) for NOTE 3, the following NOTE shall be substituted, namely:—

'3. In this Chapter "newsprint" means paper intended for the printing of newspapers.';

(*b*) for NOTE 8, the following NOTES shall be substituted, namely:—

"8. Heading No. 48.20 does not cover loose sheets or cards, cut to size, whether or not printed, embossed or perforated.

9. Heading No. 48.23 applies, *inter alia*, to perforated paper or paperboard cards for jacquard or similar machines and paper lace.

10. Except for the goods of heading No. 48.14 or 48.21, paper, paperboard, cellulose wadding and articles thereof, printed with motifs, characters or pictorial representations, which are not merely incidental to the primary use of the goods, fall in Chapter 49.";

(c) in sub-heading No. 4811.90, in column (4), for the figures, abbreviations and word "10% *plus* Rs. 2,000", the figures, abbreviations and word "35% *plus* Rs. 2,000" shall be substituted;

(14) in Chapter 52,—

(*a*) NOTES 3 and 4 shall be omitted;

(*b*) NOTES 5 and 6 shall be renumbered as NOTES 3 and 4, respectively;

(c) in sub-heading No. 5203.33, for the entry in column (4), the entry "26.40 paise *plus* 3.52 paise per count per kilogram exceeding 35" shall be substituted;

(*d*) in sub-heading No. 5203.34, for the entry in column (4), the entry "61.60 paise *plus* 5.28 paise per count per kilogram exceeding 45" shall be substituted;

(*e*) in sub-heading No. 5203.35, for the entry in column (4), the entry "114.40 paise *plus* 2.64 paise per count per kilogram exceeding 55" shall be substituted;

(*f*) in sub-heading No. 5203.43, for the entry in column (4), the entry "114.40 paise *plus* 5.28 paise per count per kilogram exceeding 35" shall be substituted;

(*g*) sub-heading Nos. 5206.10 and 5206.20 and the entries relating thereto shall be omitted;

(*h*) sub-heading Nos. 5206.31, 5206.32, 5206.33, 5206.34, 5206.35 and 5206.36 shall be renumbered as sub-heading Nos. 5206.11, 5206.12, 5206.13, 5206.14, 5206.15 and 5206.16, respectively;

(15) in Chapter 70,—

(*a*) in NOTE 1, in item (c), for the words "fittings or insulating material", the words "fittings of insulating material" shall be substituted;

(b) in heading No. 70.14, in column (4), for the figures and abbreviation "30%", the figures and abbreviation "35%" shall be substituted;

(16) in Section XV, for the NOTE, the following NOTES shall be substituted, namely:—

'NOTES

1. This Section does not cover:

(a) Prepared paints, inks or other products with a basis of metallic flakes or powder (heading Nos. 32.07 to 32.10, 32.12, 32.13 or 32.15);

(b) Ferro-cerium or other pyrophoric alloys (heading No. 36.06);

(c) Headgear or parts thereof of Chapter 65;

(d) Umbrella frames or other articles of Chapter 66;

(e) Goods of Chapter 71 (for example, precious metal alloys, base metal clad with precious metal, imitation jewellery);

(f) Articles of Section XVI (machinery, mechanical appliances and electrical goods);

(g) Assembled railway or tramway track (heading No. 86.08) or other articles of Section XVII (vehicles, ships and boats, aircraft);

(h) Instruments or apparatus of Section XVIII, including clock or watch springs;

(ij) Lead shot prepared for ammunition (heading No. 93.06) or other articles of Section XIX (arms and ammunition);

(k) Articles of Chapter 94 (for example, furniture, mattress supports, lamps and lighting fittings, illuminated signs, prefabricated buildings);

(l) Articles of Chapter 95 (for example, toys, games, sports requisites); or

(m) Hand sieves, buttons, pens, pencil-holders, pen nibs or other articles of Chapter 96 (miscellaneous manufactured articles).

2. Throughout this Schedule, the expression "parts of general use" means:

(a) Articles of heading No. 73.07, 73.12, 73.15, 73.17 or 73.18 and similar articles of other base metal;

(b) Springs and leaves for springs, of base metal, other than clock or watch springs (heading No. 91.14); and

(c) Articles of heading Nos. 83.01, 83.02, 83.08, 83.10 and frames and mirrors, of base metal, of heading No. 83.06.

In Chapters 73 to 76 and 78 to 82 (but not in heading No. 73.15) references to parts of goods do not include references to parts of general use as defined above.

Subject to the preceeding paragraph and to NOTE 1 to Chapter 83, the articles of Chapter 82 or 83 are excluded from Chapters 72 to 76 and 78 to 81.

3. Classification of alloys (other than ferro-alloys and master alloys as defined in Chapters 72 and 74):

(a) An alloy of base metals is to be classified as an alloy of the metal which predominates by weight over each of the other metals;

(b) An alloy composed of base metals of this Section and of elements not falling within this Section is to be treated as an alloy of base metals of this Section if the total weight of such metals equals or exceeds the total weight of the other elements present;

(c) In this Section the term "alloys" includes sintered mixtures of metal powders, heterogenous intimate mixtures obtained by melting (other than cermets) and intermetallic compounds.

4. Unless the context otherwise requires, any reference in this Schedule to a base metal includes a reference to alloys which, by virtue of NOTE 3 above, are to be classified as alloys of that metal.

5. Classification of composite articles:

Except where the headings otherwise require, articles of base metal (including articles of mixed materials treated as articles of base metal under the Interpretative Rules) containing two or more base metals are to be treated as articles of the base metal predominating by weight over each of the other metals. For this purpose:

(a) Iron and steel, or different kinds of iron or steel, are regarded as one and the same metal;

(b) An alloy is regarded as being entirely composed of that metal as an alloy of which, by virtue of NOTE 3, it is classified; and

(c) A cermet of heading No. 81.13 is regarded as a single base metal.

6. In this Section, the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them:

(a) WASTE AND SCRAP:

Metal waste and scrap from the manufacture or mechanical working of metals, and metal goods definitely not usable as such because of breakage, cutting-up, wear or other reasons.

(b) POWDERS:

Products of which 90% or more by weight passes through a sieve having a mesh aperture of 1 mm.";

(17) in Chapter 72, for the NOTES, the following NOTES shall be substituted, namely:—

Notes

1. In this Chapter and, in the case of Notes (d), (e) and (f) throughout this Schedule, the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them:

(a) PIG IRON:

Iron-carbon alloys not usefully malleable, containing more than 2% by weight of carbon and which may contain by weight one or more other elements within the following limits:

-not more than 10% of chromium

-not more than 6% of manganese

-not more than 3% of phosphorus

-not more than 8% of silicon

-a total of not more than 10% of other elements.

(b) SPIEGELEISEN:

Iron-carbon alloys containing by weight more than 6% but not more than 30% of manganese and otherwise conforming to the specification at (a) above.

(c) FERRO-ALLOYS:

Alloys in pigs, blocks, lumps or similar primary forms, in forms obtained by continuous casting and also in granular or powder forms, whether or not agglomerated, commonly used as an additive in the manufacture of other alloys or as de-oxidants, desulphurising agents or for similar uses in ferrous metallurgy and generally not usefully malleable, containing by weight 4% or more of the element iron and one or more of the following:

-more than 10% of chromium

-more than 30% of manganese

-more than 3% of phosphorus

-more than 8% of silicon

-a total of more than 10% of other elements, excluding carbon, subject to a maximum content of 10% in the case of copper.

(d) STEEL:

Ferrous materials other than those of heading No. 72.03 which (with the exception of certain types produced in the form of castings) are usefully malleable and which contain by weight 2% or less of carbon. However, chromium steels may contain higher proportions of carbon.

(e) STAINLESS STEEL:

Alloy steels containing, by weight, 1.2% or less of carbon and 10.5% or more of chromium, with or without other elements.

(f) OTHER ALLOY STEEL:

Steels not complying with the definition of stainless steel and containing by weight one or more of the following elements in the proportion shown:

-0.3% or more of aluminium
-0.0008% or more of boron
-0.3% or more of chromium
-0.3% or more of cobalt
-0.4% or more of copper
-0.4% or more of lead
-1.65% or more of manganese
-0.08% or more of molybdenum
-0.3% or more of nickel
-0.06% or more of niobium
-0.6% or more of silicon
-0.05% or more of titanium
-0.3% or more of tungsten (wolfram)
-0.1% or more of vanadium
-0.05% or more of zirconium

-0.1% or more of other elements (except sulphur, phosphorus, carbon and nitrogen), taken separately.

(g) REMELTING SCRAP INGOTS OF IRON OR STEEL:

Products roughly cast in the form of ingots without feeder-heads or hot tops, or of pigs, having obvious surface faults and not complying with the chemical composition of pig iron, spiegeleisen or ferro-alloys.

(h) GRANULES:

Products of which less than 90% by weight passes through a sieve with a mesh aperture of 1 mm and of which 90% or more by weight passes through a sieve with a mesh aperture of 5 mm.

(ij) SEMI-FINISHED PRODUCTS:

Continuous cast products of solid section, whether or not subjected to primary hot-rolling; and

Other products of solid section, which have not been further worked than subjected to primary hot-rolling or roughly shaped by forging, including blanks for angles, shapes or sections.

These products are not presented in coils.

(k) FLAT-ROLLED PRODUCTS:

Rolled products of solid rectangular (other than

square) cross-section, which do not conform to the definition at (ij) above in the form of:

-coils of successively superimposed layers, or
-straight lengths, which if of a thickness less than 4.75 mm are of a width measuring at least ten times the thickness or if of a thickness of 4.75 mm or more are of a width which exceeds 150 mm and measures at least twice the thickness.

Flat-rolled products include those with patterns in relief derived directly from rolling (for example, grooves, ribs, chequers, tears, buttons, lozenges) and those which have been perforated, corrugated or polished, provided that they do not thereby assume the character of articles or products of other headings.

Flat-rolled products of a shape other than rectangular or square, of any size are to be classified as products of a width of 600 mm or more, provided that they do not assume the character of articles or products of other headings.

(l) BARS AND RODS, HOT-ROLLED, IN IRREGULARLY WOUND COILS:

Hot-rolled products in irregularly wound coils, which have a solid cross-section in the shape of circles, segments of circles, ovals, rectangles (including squares), triangles or other convex polygons. These products may have indentations, ribs, grooves or other deformations produced during the rolling process (reinforcing bars and rods).

(m) OTHER BARS AND RODS:

Products which do not conform to any of the definitions at (ij), (k) or (l) above or to the definition of wire, which have a uniform solid cross-section along their whole length in the shape of circles, segments of circles, ovals, rectangles (including squares), triangles or other convex polygons. These products may:

- have indentations, ribs, grooves or other deformations produced during the rolling process (reinforcing bars and rods);

- be twisted after rolling.

(n) ANGLES, SHAPES AND SECTIONS:

Products having a uniform solid cross-section along their whole length which do not conform to any of the definitions at (ij), (k), (l) or (m) above or to the definition of wire.

Chapter 72 does not include products of heading No. 73.01 or 73.02.

(o) WIRE:

Cold-formed products in coils, of any uniform solid cross-section along their whole length, which do not conform to the definition of flat-rolled products.

(p) HOLLOW DRILL BARS AND RODS:

Hollow bars and rods of any cross-section, suitable for drills, of which the greatest external dimension of the cross-section exceeds 15 mm but does not exceed 52 mm, and of which the greatest internal dimension does not exceed one half of the greatest external dimension. Hollow bars and rods of iron or steel not conforming to this definition are to be classified in heading No. 73.04.

(q) SKELP:

Hot-rolled narrow strip of width not exceeding 600 mm with rolled (square, slightly round or bevelled) edge.

2. Ferrous metals clad with another ferrous metals are to be classified as products of the ferrous metal predominating by weight.

3. Iron or steel products obtained by electrolytic deposition, by pressure casting or by sintering are to be classified, according to their form, their composition and their appearance, in the headings of this Chapter appropriate to similar hot-rolled products.

SUB-HEADING NOTE

In this Chapter the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them:

(a) Non-alloy free-cutting steel

Non-alloy steel containing, by weight, one or more of the following elements in the specified proportions:

-0.08% or more of sulphur

-0.1% or more of lead

-more than 0.05% of selenium

-more than 0.01% of tellurium

-more than 0.05% of bismuth.

(b) Silicon-electrical steel

Alloy steels containing by weight at least 0.6% but not more than 6% of silicon and not more than 0.08% of carbon. They may also contain by weight

not more than 1% of aluminium but no other element in a proportion that would give the steel the characteristics of another alloy steel.

(c) High speed steel

Alloy steels containing, with or without other elements, at least two of the three elements molybdenum, tungsten and vanadium with a combined content by weight of 7% or more, 0.6% or more of carbon and 3 to 6% of chromium.

(d) Silicon-manganese steel

Alloy steels containing by weight:

-0.35% or more but not more than 0.7% of carbon,

-0.5% or more but not more than 1.2% of manganese, and

-0.6% or more but not more than 2.3% of silicon, but not containing any other element in a proportion that would give the steel the characteristics of another alloy steel.';

(*18*) in Chapter 73, for the NOTES, the following NOTES shall be substituted, namely:—

'NOTES

1. In this Chapter the expression "cast iron" applies to products obtained by casting in which iron predominates by weight over each of the other elements and which do not comply with the chemical composition of steel as defined in Note 1(d) to Chapter 72.

2. In this Chapter the word "wire" means hot or cold-formed products of any cross-sectional shape, of which no cross-sectional dimension exceeds 16 mm.';

(*19*) in Chapter 74, for the NOTES, the following NOTE shall be substituted, namely:—

'NOTE

In this Chapter the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them:

(a) REFINED COPPER:

Metal containing at least 99.85% by weight of copper; or Metal containing at least 97.5% by weight of copper provided that the content by weight of any

other element does not exceed the limit specified in the following table:

TABLE—OTHER ELEMENTS

Element		Limiting content % by weight
Ag	Silver	0.25
As	Arsenic	0.5
Cd	Cadmium	1.3
Cr	Chromium	1.4
Mg	Magnesium	0.8
Pb	Lead	1.5
S	Sulphur	0.7
Sn	Tin	0.8
Te	Tellurium	0.8
Zn	Zinc	1
Zr	Zirconium	0.3
	Other elements*, each	0.3

*Other elements are, for example, Al, Be, Co, Fe, Mn, Ni, Si.

(*b*) COPPER ALLOYS:

Metallic substances other than unrefined copper in which copper predominates by weight over each of the other elements, provided that:

(i) the content by weight of at least one of the other elements shall be greater than the limit specified in the foregoing table; or

(ii) the total content by weight of such other elements exceeds 2.5%.

(c) MASTER ALLOYS:

Alloys containing with other elements more than 10% by weight of copper, not usefully malleable and commonly used as an additive in the manufacture of other alloys or as de-oxidants, de-sulphurising agents or for similar uses in the metallurgy of non-ferrous metals. However, copper phosphide (phosphor copper) containing more than 15% by weight of phosphorus falls in heading No. 28.48.

(*d*) BARS AND RODS:

Rolled, extruded, drawn or forged products, not in coils, which have a uniform solid cross-section along their whole length in the shape of circles, ovals, rectangles (including squares), equilateral triangles or regular convex polygons (including "flattened circles", and "modified rectangles", of which two opposite sides are convex arcs, the other two sides being straight, of equal length and parallel). Products, with a rectangular (including square), triangular or polygonal cross-section may have corners rounded along their whole length. The thickness of such

products which have a rectangular (including "modified rectangular") cross-section exceeds one-tenth of the width. The expression also covers cast or sintered products, of the same forms and dimensions, which have been subsequently worked after production (otherwise than by simple trimming or descaling), provided that they have not thereby assumed the character of articles or products of other headings.

Wire-bars and billets with their ends tapered or otherwise worked simply to facilitate their entry into machines for converting them into, for example, drawing stock (wire-rod) or tubes, are however to be taken to be unwrought copper of heading No. 74.03.

(*e*) PROFILES:

Rolled, extruded, drawn, forged or formed products, coiled or not, of a uniform cross-section along their whole length, which do not conform to any of the definitions, of bars, rods, wire, plates, sheets, strip, foil, tubes or pipes. The expression also covers cast or sintered products, of the same forms, which have been subsequently worked after production (otherwise than by simple trimming or de-scaling), provided that they have not thereby assumed the character of articles or products of other headings.

(*f*) WIRE:

Rolled, extruded or drawn products, in coils, which have a uniform solid cross-section along their whole length in the shape of circles, ovals, rectangles (including squares), equilateral triangles or regular convex polygons (including "flattened circles" and "modified rectangles", of which two opposite sides are convex arcs, the other two sides being straight, of equal length and parallel). Products with a rectangular (including square), triangular or polygonal cross-section may have corners rounded along their whole length. The thickness of such products which have a rectangular (including "modified rectangular") cross-section exceeds one-tenth of the width.

In the case of heading No. 74.14, however, the term "wire" applies only to products, whether or not in coils, of any cross-sectional shape, of which no cross-sectional dimension exceeds 6 mm.

(*g*) PLATES, SHEETS, STRIP AND FOIL:

Flat-surfaced products (other than the unwrought products of heading No. 74.03), coiled or not, of solid rectangular (other than square) cross-section with or

without rounded corners (including "modified rectangles" of which two opposite sides are convex arcs, the other two sides being straight, of equal length and parallel) of a uniform thickness, which are:

-of rectangular (including square) shape with a thickness not exceeding one-tenth of the width.

-of a shape other than rectangular or square, of any size provided that they do not assume the character of articles or products of other headings.

Heading Nos. 74.09 and 74.10 apply, *inter alia*, to plates, sheets, strips and foil with patterns (for example, grooves, ribs, chequers, tears, buttons, lozenges) and to such products which have been perforated, corrugated, polished or coated, provided that they do not thereby assume the character of articles or products of other headings.

(*h*) TUBES AND PIPES:

Hollow products, coiled or not, which have a uniform cross-section with only one enclosed void along their whole length in the shape of circles, ovals, rectangles (including squares), equilateral triangles or regular convex polygons, and which have a uniform wall thickness. Products with a rectangular (including square), equilateral triangular or regular convex polygonal cross-section, which may have corners rounded along their whole length, are also to be taken to be tubes and pipes provided the inner and outer cross-sections are concentric and have the same form and orientation. Tubes and pipes of the foregoing cross-sections may be polished, coated, bent, threaded, drilled, waisted, expanded, cone-shaped or fitted with flanges, collars or rings.

SUB-HEADING NOTE

In this Chapter the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them:

(*a*) Copper-zinc base alloys (brasses):

Alloys of copper and zinc, with or without other elements. When other elements are present:

-zinc predominates by weight over each of such other elements;

-any nickel content by weight is less than 5% [*see* copper-nickel-zinc alloys (nickel silvers)]; and

-any tin content by weight is less than 3% [*See* copper-tin alloys (bronzes).]

(*b*) Copper-tin base alloys (bronzes):

Alloys of copper and tin, with or without other elements. When other elements are present, tin predominates by weight over each of such other elements, except that when the tin content is 3% or more the zinc content by weight may exceed that of tin but must be less than 10%.

(*c*) Copper-nickel-zinc based alloys (nickel silvers):

Alloys of copper, nickel and zinc, with or without other elements. The nickel content is 5% or more by weight [*see* copper-zinc alloys (brasses)].

(*d*) Copper-nickel base alloys:

Alloys of copper and nickel, with or without other elements but in any case containing by weight not more than 1% of zinc. When other elements are present, nickel predominates by weight over each of such other elements.';

(*20*) in Chapter 75, below the title of the Chapter, the following NOTE shall be inserted, namely:—

'NOTE

In this Chapter the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them:

(*a*) BARS AND RODS:

Rolled, extruded, drawn or forged products, not in coils, which have a uniform solid cross-section along their whole length in the shape of circles, ovals, rectangles (including squares), equilateral triangles or regular convex polygons (including "flattened circles" and "modified rectangles", of which two opposite sides are convex arcs, the other two sides being straight, of equal length and parallel). Products with a rectangular (including square), triangular or polygonal cross-section may have corners rounded along their whole length. The thickness of such products which have a rectangular (including "modified rectangular") cross-section exceeds one-tenth of the width. The expression also covers cast or sintered products, of the same forms and dimensions, which have been subsequently worked after production (otherwise than by simple trimming or de-scaling), provided that they have not thereby assumed the character of articles or products of other headings.

(*b*) PROFILES:

Rolled, extruded, drawn, forged or formed products, coiled or not, of a uniform cross-section along their whole length, which do not conform to any of the definitions of bars, rods, wire, plates, sheets, strip, foil, tubes or pipes. The expression also covers cast or sintered products, of the same forms, which have been subsequently worked after production (otherwise than by simple trimming or de-scaling), provided that they have not thereby assumed the character of articles or products of other headings.

(*c*) WIRE:

Rolled, extruded or drawn products, in coils, which have a uniform solid cross-section along their whole length in the shape of circles, ovals, rectangles (including squares), equilateral triangles or regular convex polygons (including "flattened circles" and "modified rectangles", of which two opposite sides are convex arcs, the other two sides being straight, of equal length and parallel). Products with a rectangular (including square), triangular or polygonal cross-section may have corners rounded along their whole length. The thickness of such products which have a rectangular (including "modified rectangular") cross-section exceeds one-tenth of the width.

(*d*) PLATES, SHEETS, STRIP AND FOIL:

Flat-surfaced products (other than the unwrought products of heading No. 75.02), coiled or not, of solid rectangular (other than square) cross-section with or without rounded corners (including "modified rectangles" of which two opposite sides are convex arcs, the other two sides being straight, of equal length and parallel) of a uniform thickness, which are:

- of rectangular (including square) shape with a thickness not exceeding one-tenth of the width,

- of a shape other than rectangular or square, of any size provided that they do not assume the character of articles or products of other headings.

Heading No. 75.06 applies, *inter alia*, to plates, sheets, strip and foil with patterns (for example, grooves, ribs, chequers, tears, buttons, lozenges) and to such products which have been perforated, corrugated, polished or coated, provided that they do not thereby assume the character of articles or products of other headings.

(e) TUBES AND PIPES:

Hollow products, coiled or not, which have a uniform cross-section with only one enclosed void along their whole length in the shape of circles, ovals, rectangles (including squares), equilateral triangles or regular convex polygons, and which have a uniform wall thickness. Products with a rectangular (including square), equilateral triangular or regular convex polygonal cross-section, which may have corners rounded along their whole length, are also to be considered as tubes and pipes provided the inner and outer cross-sections are concentric and have the same form and orientation. Tubes and pipes of the foregoing cross-sections may be polished, coated, bent, threaded, drilled, waisted, expanded, cone-shaped or fitted with flanges, collars or rings.

SUB-HEADING NOTE

In this Chapter the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them:

(a) Nickel, not alloyed:

Metal containing by weight at least 99% of nickel *plus* cobalt, provided that:

(i) the cobalt content by weight does not exceed 1.5%, and

(ii) the content by weight of any other element does not exceed the limit specified in the following table:

TABLE—OTHER ELEMENTS

Element		Limiting content % by weight
Fe	Iron	0.5
O	Oxygen	0.4
Other elements, each		0.3

(b) Nickel alloys:

Metallic substances in which nickel predominates by weight over each of the other elements provided that:

(i) the content by weight of cobalt exceeds 1.5%;

(ii) the content by weight of at least one of the other elements is greater than the limit specified in the foregoing table, or

(iii) the total content by weight of elements other than nickel *plus* cobalt exceeds 1%.;

(*21*) in Chapter 76, for the NOTES, the following NOTE shall be substituted, namely:—

'NOTE

In this Chapter the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them:

(*a*) BARS AND RODS:

Rolled, extruded, drawn or forged products, not in coils, which have a uniform solid cross-section along their whole length in the shape of circles, ovals, rectangles (including squares), equilateral triangles or regular convex polygons (including "flattened circles" and "modified rectangles", of which two opposite sides are convex arcs, the other two sides being straight, of equal length and parallel). Products with a rectangular (including square), triangular or polygonal cross-section may have corners rounded along their whole length. The thickness of such products which have a rectangular (including "modified rectangular") cross-section exceeds one-tenth of the width. The expression also covers cast or sintered products, of the same form and dimensions, which have been subsequently worked after production (otherwise than by simple trimming or de-scaling), provided that they have not thereby assumed the character of articles or products of other headings.

(*b*) PROFILES:

Rolled, extruded, drawn, forged or formed products, coiled or not, of a uniform cross-section along their whole length, which do not conform to any of the definitions of bars, rods, wire, plates, sheets, strip, foil, tubes or pipes. The expression also covers cast or sintered products, of the same forms, which have been subsequently worked after production (otherwise than by simple trimming or de-scaling), provided that they have not thereby assumed the character of articles or products of other headings.

(c) WIRE:

Rolled, extruded or drawn products, in coils, which have a uniform solid cross-section along their whole length in the shape of circles, ovals, rectangles (including squares), equilateral triangles or regular convex polygons (including "flattened circles" and "modified rectangles", of which two opposite sides are convex arcs, the other two sides being straight, of equal length and parallel). Products with a rectangular (including square), triangular or polygonal cross-section may have corners rounded along their

whole length. The thickness of such products which have a rectangular (including "modified rectangular") cross-section exceeds one-tenth of the width.

(*d*) PLATES, SHEETS, STRIP AND FOIL:

Flat-surfaced products (other than the unwrought products of heading No. 76.01), coiled or not, of solid rectangular (other than square) cross-section with or without rounded corners (including "modified rectangles" of which two opposite sides are convex arcs, the other two sides being straight, of equal length and parallel) of a uniform thickness, which are:

- of rectangular (including square) shape with a thickness not exceeding one-tenth of the width,
- of a shape other than rectangular or square, of any size provided that they do not assume the character of articles or products of other headings.

Heading Nos. 76.06 and 76.07 apply, *inter alia*, to plates, sheets, strip and foil with patterns (for example, grooves, ribs, chequers, tears, buttons, lozenges) and to such products which have been perforated, corrugated, polished or coated, provided that they do not thereby assume the character of articles or products of other headings.

(*e*) TUBES AND PIPES:

Hollow products, coiled or not, which have a uniform cross-section with only one enclosed void along their whole length in the shape of circles, ovals, rectangles (including squares), equilateral triangles or regular convex polygons, and which have a uniform wall thickness. Products with a rectangular (including square), equilateral triangular or regular convex polygonal cross-section, which may have corners rounded along their whole length, are also to be considered as tubes and pipes provided the inner and outer cross-sections are concentric and have the same form and orientation. Tubes and pipes of the foregoing cross-sections may be polished, coated, bent, threaded, drilled, waisted, expanded, cone-shaped or fitted with flanges, collars or rings.

SUB-HEADING NOTE

In this Chapter the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them:

(*a*) Aluminium, not alloyed:

Metal containing by weight at least 99% of aluminium, provided that the content by weight of any other element does not exceed the limit specified in the following table:

TABLE—OTHER ELEMENTS

Element	Limiting content % by weight
Fe+Si (iron *plus* silicon)	1
Other elements (1), each	0.1 (2)

(*1*) Other elements are, for example, Cr, Cu, Mg, Mn, Ni, Zn.

(*2*) Copper is permitted in a proportion greater than 0.1% but not more than 0.2%, provided that neither the chromium nor manganese content exceeds 0.05%.

(b) Aluminium alloys:

Metallic substances in which aluminium predominates by weight over each of the other elements, provided that:

(*i*) the content by weight of at least one of the other elements or of iron *plus* silicon taken together is greater than the limit specified in the foregoing table;

(*ii*) the total content by weight of such other elements exceeds 1%.';

(*22*) in Chapter 78, for the NOTE, the following NOTE shall be substituted, namely:—

'NOTE

In this Chapter the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them:

(*a*) BARS AND RODS:

Rolled, extruded, drawn or forged products, not in coils, which have a uniform solid cross-section along their whole length in the shape of circles, ovals, rectangles (including squares), equilateral triangles or regular convex polygons (including "flattened circles" and "modified rectangles", of which two opposite sides are convex arcs, the other two sides being straight, of equal length and parallel). Products with a rectangular (including square), triangular or polygonal cross-section may have corners rounded along their whole length. The thickness of such products

which have a rectangular (including "modified rectangular") cross-section exceeds one-tenth of the width. The expression also covers cast or sintered products, of the same forms and dimensions, which have been subsequently worked after production (otherwise than by simple trimming or de-scaling), provided that they have not thereby assumed the character of articles or products of other headings.

(b) PROFILES:

Rolled, extruded, drawn, forged or formed products, coiled or not, of a uniform cross-section along their whole length, which do not conform to any of the definitions of bars, rods, wire, plates, sheets, strip, foil, tubes or pipes. The expression also covers cast or sintered products, of the same forms, which have been subsequently worked after production (otherwise than by simple trimming or de-scaling), provided that they have not thereby assumed the character of articles or products of other headings.

(c) WIRE:

Rolled, extruded or drawn products, in coils, which have a uniform solid cross-section along their whole length in the shape of circles, ovals, rectangles (including squares), equilateral triangles or regular convex polygons (including "flattened circles" and "modified rectangles", of which two opposite sides are convex arcs, the other two sides being straight, of equal length and parallel). Products with a rectangular (including square), triangular or polygonal cross-section may have corners rounded along their whole length. The thickness of such products which have a rectangular (including "modified rectangular") cross-section exceeds one-tenth of the width.

(d) PLATES, SHEETS, STRIP AND FOIL:

Flat-surfaced products (other than the unwrought products of heading No. 78.01), coiled or not, of solid rectangular (other than square) cross-section with or without rounded corners (including "modified rectangles" of which two opposite sides are convex arcs, the other two sides being straight, of equal length and parallel) of a uniform thickness, which are:

- of rectangular (including square) shape with a thickness not exceeding one-tenth of the width,
- of a shape other than rectangular or square, of any size provided that they do not assume the character of articles or products of other headings.

Heading No. 78.04 applies, *inter alia*, to plates, sheets, strip and foil with patterns (for example,

grooves, ribs, chequers, tears, buttons, lozenges) and to such products which have been perforated, corrugated, polished or coated, provided that they do not thereby assume the character of articles or products of other headings.

(*e*) TUBES AND PIPES:

Hollow products, coiled or not, which have uniform cross-section with only one enclosed void along their whole length in the shape of circles, ovals, rectangles (including squares), equilateral triangles or regular convex polygons, and which have a uniform wall thickness. Products with a rectangular (including square), equilateral triangular or regular convex polygonal cross-section, which may have corners rounded along their whole length, are also to be considered as tubes and pipes provided the inner and outer cross-sections are concentric and have the same form and orientation. Tubes and pipes of the foregoing cross-sections may be polished, coated, bent, threaded, drilled, waisted, expanded, cone-shaped or fitted with flanges, collars or rings.

SUB-HEADING NOTE

In this Chapter the expression "refined lead" means:

Metal containing by weight at least 99.9% of lead, provided that the content by weight of any other element does not exceed the limit specified in the following table:

TABLE—OTHER ELEMENTS

	Element	Limiting content % by weight
Ag	Silver	0.02
As	Arsenic	0.005
Bi	Bismuth	0.05
Ca	Calcium	0.002
Cd	Cadmium	0.002
Cu	Copper	0.08
Fe	Iron	0.002
S	Sulphur	0.002
Sb	Antimony	0.005
Sn	Tin	0.005
Zn	Zinc	0.002
Other (for example Te), each		0.001";

(23) in Chapter 79, for the NOTES, the following NOTE shall be substituted, namely:—

'NOTE

In this Chapter the following expressions have the meanings.

hereby assigned to them:

(*a*) BARS AND RODS:

Rolled, extruded, drawn or forged products, not in coils, which have a uniform solid cross-section along their whole length in the shape of circles, ovals, rectangles (including squares), equilateral triangles or regular convex polygons (including "flattened circles" and "modified rectangles", of which two opposite sides are convex arcs, the other two sides being straight, of equal length and parallel). Products with a rectangular (including square), triangular or polygonal cross-section may have corners rounded along their whole length. The thickness of such products which have a rectangular (including "modified rectangular") cross-section exceeds one-tenth of the width. The expression also covers cast or sintered products, of the same forms and dimensions, which have been subsequently worked after production (otherwise than by simple trimming or de-scaling), provided that they have not thereby assumed the character of articles or products of other headings.

(*b*) PROFILES:

Rolled, extruded, drawn, forged or formed products, coiled or not, of a uniform cross-section along their whole length, which do not conform to any of the definitions of bars, rods, wire, plates, sheets, strip, foil, tubes or pipes. The expression also covers cast or sintered products, of the same forms, which have been subsequently worked after production (otherwise than by simple trimming or de-scaling), provided that they have not thereby assumed the character of articles or products of other headings.

(*c*) WIRE:

Rolled, extruded or drawn products, in coils, which have a uniform solid cross-section along their whole length in the shape of circles, ovals, rectangles (including squares), equilateral triangles or regular convex polygons (including "flattened circles" and "modified rectangles", of which two opposite sides are convex arcs, the other two sides being straight, of equal length and parallel). Products with a rectangular (including square), triangular or polygonal cross-section may have corners rounded along their whole length. The thickness of such products which have a rectangular (including "modified rectangular") cross-section exceeds one-tenth of the width.

(*d*) PLATES, SHEETS, STRIP AND FOIL:

Flat-surfaced products (other than the unwrought products of heading No. 79.01), coiled or not, of solid

rectangular (other than square) cross-section with or without rounded corners (including "modified rectangles" of which two opposite sides are convex arcs, the other two sides being straight, of equal length and parallel) of a uniform thickness, which are:

-of rectangular (including square) shape with a thickness not exceeding one-tenth of the width,

-of a shape other than rectangular or square, of any size provided that they do not assume the character of articles or products of other headings.

Heading No. 79.05 applies, *inter alia*, to plates, sheets, strip and foil with patterns (for example, grooves, ribs, chequers, tears, buttons, lozenges) and to such products which have been perforated, corrugated, polished or coated, provided that they do not thereby assume the character of articles or products of other headings.

(e) TUBES AND PIPES:

Hollow products, coiled or not, which have a uniform cross-section with only one enclosed void along their whole length in the shape of circles, ovals, rectangles (including squares), equilateral triangles or regular convex polygons, and which have a uniform wall thickness. Products with a rectangular (including square), equilateral triangular or regular convex polygonal cross-section, which may have corners rounded along their whole length, are also to be considered as tubes and pipes provided the inner and outer cross-sections are concentric and have the same form and orientation. Tubes and pipes of the foregoing cross-sections may be polished, coated, bent, threaded, drilled, waisted, expanded, cone-shaped or fitted with flanges, collars or rings.

SUB-HEADING NOTE

In this Chapter the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them:

(a) Zinc, not alloyed:

Metal containing by weight at least 97.5% of zinc.

(b) Zinc alloys:

Metallic substances in which zinc predominates by weight over each of the other elements, provided that the total content by weight of such other elements exceeds 2.5%.

(c) Zinc dust:

Dust obtained by condensation of zinc vapour, consisting of spherical particles which are finer than zinc powders. At least 80% by weight of the particles pass through a sieve with 63 micrometres (microns) mesh. It must contain at least 85% by weight of metallic zinc.';

(24) in Chapter 80, below the title of the Chapter, the following NOTE shall be inserted, namely:—

'NOTE

In this Chapter the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them:

(a) BARS AND RODS:

Rolled, extruded, drawn or forged products, not in coils, which have a uniform solid cross-section along their whole length in the shape of circles, ovals, rectangles (including squares), equilateral triangles or regular convex polygons (including "flattened circles" and "modified rectangles", of which two opposite sides are convex arcs, the other two sides being straight, of equal length and parallel). Products with a rectangular (including square), triangular or polygonal cross-section may have corners rounded along their whole length. The thickness of such products which have a rectangular (including "modified rectangular") cross-section exceeds one-tenth of the width. The expression also covers cast or sintered products, of the same forms and dimensions, which have been subsequently worked after production (otherwise than by simple trimming or de-scaling), provided that they have not thereby assumed the character of articles or products of other headings.

(b) PROFILES:

Rolled, extruded, drawn, forged or formed products, coiled or not, of a uniform cross-section along their whole length, which do not conform to any of the definitions of bars, rods, wire, plates, sheets, strip, foil, tubes or pipes. The expression also covers cast or sintered products of the same forms, which have been subsequently worked after production (otherwise than by simple trimming or de-scaling), provided that they have not thereby assumed the character of articles or products of other headings.

(c) WIRE:

Rolled, extruded or drawn products, in coils, which have uniform solid cross-section along their whole length in the shape of circles, ovals, rectangles (including squares), equilateral triangles or regular

convex polygons (including "flattened circles" and "modified rectangles", of which two opposite sides are convex arcs, the other two sides being straight, of equal length and parallel). Products with a rectangular (including square), triangular or polygonal cross-section may have corners rounded along their whole length. The thickness of such products which have a rectangular (including "modified rectangular") cross-section exceeds one-tenth of the width.

(d) PLATES, SHEETS, STRIP AND FOIL:

Flat-surfaced products (other than the unwrought products of heading No. 80.01), coiled or not, of solid rectangular (other than square) cross-section with or without rounded corners (including "modified rectangles" of which two opposite sides are convex arcs, the other two sides being straight, of equal length and parallel) of a uniform thickness, which are:

-of rectangular (including square) shape with a thickness not exceeding one-tenth of the width,

-of a shape other than rectangular or square, of any size provided that they do not assume the character of articles or products of other headings.

Headings Nos. 80.04 and 80.05 apply, inter alia, to plates, sheets, strip and foil with patterns (for example, grooves, ribs, chequers, tears, buttons, lozenges) and to such products which have been perforated, corrugated, polished or coated, provided that they do not thereby assume the character of articles or products of other headings.

(e) TUBES AND PIPES:

Hollow products, coiled or not, which have a uniform cross-section with only one enclosed void along their whole length in the shape of circles, ovals, rectangles (including squares), equilateral triangles or regular convex polygons, and which have uniform wall thickness. Products with a rectangular (including square), equilateral triangular or regular convex polygonal cross-section, which may have corners rounded along their whole length, are also to be considered as tubes and pipes provided the inner and outer cross-sections are concentric and have the same form and orientation. Tubes and pipes of the foregoing cross-sections may be polished, coated, bent, threaded, drilled, waisted, expanded, cone-shaped or fitted with flanges, collars or rings.

SUB-HEADING NOTE

In this Chapter the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them:

(*a*) Tin, not alloyed:

Metal containing by weight at least 99% of tin, provided that the content by weight of any bismuth or copper is less than the limit specified in the following table:

TABLE—OTHER ELEMENTS

	Element	Limiting content % by weight
Bi	Bismuth	0.1
Cu	Copper	0.4

(*b*) Tin alloys:

Metallic substances in which tin predominates by weight over each of the other elements, provided that:

(i) the total content by weight of such other elements exceeds 1%; or

(ii) the content by weight of either bismuth or copper is equal to or greater than the limit specified in the foregoing table.';

(25) in Chapter 81, below the title of the Chapter, the following NOTE shall be inserted, namely:—

'NOTE

NOTE 1 to Chapter 74, defining "bars and rods", "profiles", "wire" and "plates, sheets, strip and foil" applies, *mutatis mutandis*, to this Chapter.';

(26) in Chapter 82, after NOTE 2, the following NOTE shall be inserted, namely:—

"3. Sets consisting of one or more knives of heading No. 82.11 and at least an equal number of articles of heading No. 82.15 are to be classified in heading No. 82.15.";

(27) in Chapter 83, for the NOTES, the following NOTES shall be substituted, namely:—

'NOTES

1. For the purposes of this Chapter, parts of base metal are to be classified with their parent articles. However, articles of iron and steel of heading No. 73.12, 73.15, 73.17, 73.18 or 73.20; or similar articles of other base metal (Chapters 74 to 76 and 78 to 81) are not to be taken as parts of articles of this Chapter.

2. For the purposes of heading No. 83.02, the word "castors" means those having a diameter (including, where

appropriate, tyres) not exceeding 75 mm, or those having a diameter (including, where appropriate, tyres) exceeding 75 mm provided that the width of the wheel or tyre fitted thereto is less than 30 mm.';

(28) in Section XVI,—

(a) in NOTE 1,—

(i) for item (h), the following item shall be substituted, namely:—

"(h) Drill Pipe (Heading No. 73.04)";

(ii) in item (n), for the figures "82.08", the figures "82.07" shall be substituted;

(b) after NOTE 5, the following NOTE shall be inserted, namely:—

"6. In respect of goods covered by this Section, conversion of an article which is incomplete or unfinished but having the essential character of the complete or finished article (including 'blank', that is, an article, not ready for direct use, having the approximate shape or outline of the finished article or part, and which can only be used, other than in exceptional cases, for completion into the finished article or part), into complete or finished article shall amount to 'manufacture'.";

(29) in Chapter 84,—

(a) for NOTE 1, for item (d), the following item shall be substituted, namely:—

"(d) Articles of heading No. 73.21 or 73.23 or similar articles of other base metals (Chapters 74 to 76 or 78 to 81);";

(b) for NOTE 6, the following NOTE shall be substituted, namely:—

"6. Heading No. 84.82 applies, *inter alia*, to polished steel balls, the maximum and minimum diameters of which do not differ from the nominal diameter by more than 1% or by more than 0.05 mm, whichever is less. Other steel balls are to be classified in heading No. 73.26.";

(30) in Section XVII,—

(a) in NOTE 2 in item (d), for the figures "83.15", the figures "83.08" shall be substituted;

(b) after NOTE 5, the following NOTE shall be inserted, namely:—

"6. In respect of goods covered by this Section, conversion of an article which is incomplete or unfinished but having the essential character of the complete or finished article (including 'blank', that is, an article, not ready for direct use, having the approximate shape or outline of the finished article or part, and which can only be used, other than in exceptional cases, for completion into the finished article or part), into complete or finished article shall amount to 'manufacture';";

(31) in Chapter 87, in heading No. 87.16, in column (4), for the figures and abbreviation "15%", the figures and abbreviation "20%" shall be substituted;

(32) in Chapter 89,—

(a) for the word "NOTE", occurring below the title of the Chapter, the word "NOTES" shall be substituted;

(b) the existing NOTE shall be numbered as NOTE 1, and after NOTE 1, as so numbered, the following NOTE shall be inserted, namely:—

'2. In heading No. 89.08, "Light Displacement Tonnage (LDT)" means LDT in metric tonnes as per Builder's Registered LDT referred to in the Stability Book or the builder's certificate at the time of initial commissioning of the vessel or the floating structure:

Provided that in case of any change in the LDT, the highest of the LDT indicated in any of the documents referred to above shall be taken for the purpose of levy of duty.';

(33) in Chapter 90, in NOTE 1, in item (c), for the figures "83.15", the figures "83.06" shall be substituted;

(34) in Chapter 94, in heading No. 94.03, in column (4), for the figures and abbreviation "25%", the figures and abbreviation "30%" shall be substituted.

PART II

Heading No.	Sub-heading No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
In the Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act,—			
(a) in Chapter 26, for heading Nos. 26.01 to 26.02, the following headings shall be substituted, namely:—			
"26.01	2601.00	IRON ORES AND CONCENTRATES, INCLUDING ROASTED IRON PYRITES	12%
26.02	2602.00	MANGANESE ORES AND CONCENTRATES, INCLUDING MANGANI-FERROUS IRON ORES AND CONCENTRATES WITH A MANGANESE CONTENT OF 20% OR MORE, CALCULATED ON THE DRY WEIGHT	12%
26.03	2603.00	COPPER ORES AND CONCENTRATES	12%
26.04	2604.00	NICKEL ORES AND CONCENTRATES	12%
26.05	2605.00	COBALT ORES AND CONCENTRATES	12%
26.06	2606.00	ALUMINIUM ORES AND CONCENTRATES	12%
26.07	2607.00	LEAD ORES AND CONCENTRATES	12%
26.08	2608.00	ZINC ORES AND CONCENTRATES	12%
26.09	2609.00	TIN ORES AND CONCENTRATES	12%
26.10	2610.00	CHROMIUM ORES AND CONCENTRATES	12%

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
26.11	2611.00	TUNGSTEN ORES AND CONCENTRATES	12%
26.12	2612.00	URANIUM OR THORIUM ORES AND CONCENTRATES	12%
26.13	2613.00	MOLYBDENUM ORES AND CONCENTRATES	12%
26.14	2614.00	TITANIUM ORES AND CONCENTRATES	12%
26.15	2615.00	NIOBIUM, TANTALUM, VANADIUM OR ZIRCONIUM ORES AND CONCENTRATES	12%
26.16	2616.00	PRECIOUS METAL ORES AND CONCENTRATES	12%
26.17	2617.00	OTHER ORES AND CONCENTRATES	12%
26.18	2618.00	GRANULATED SLAG (SLAG SAND) FROM THE MANUFACTURE OF IRON OR STEEL	12%
26.19	2619.00	SLAG, DROSS (OTHER THAN GRANULATED SLAG), SCALLINGS AND OTHER WASTE FROM THE MANUFACTURE OF IRON OR STEEL	12%
26.20	2620.00	ASH AND RESIDUES (OTHER THAN FROM THE MANUFACTURE OF IRON OR STEEL), CONTAINING METALS OR METALLIC COMPOUNDS	12%
26.21	2621.00	OTHER SLAG AND ASH, INCLUDING SEAWEED ASH (KELP)	12%";

(2) in Chapter 27,—

(a) after sub-heading No. 2710.13, the following sub-heading shall be inserted, namely :—

"2710.14	--Raw Naphtha	Rs. 2,750 per kilo litre at 15° C";

(b) for sub-heading Nos. 2710.41 and 2710.49, the following sub-heading shall be substituted, namely:—

"2710.40	-Diesel oil, not elsewhere specified, that is to say, any hydrocarbon oil, which satisfies the following requirements :—	Rs. 155 per kilo litre at 15° C";
	(i) has a smoke point of less than 10 millimetres;	
	(ii) leaves carbon residue of not less than 1/4 per cent. by weight when tested by Ramsbottom Carbon Residue Apparatus;	
	(iii) is as dark as, or darker than, 0.04 Normal Iodine solution when tested by colour comparison test; and	
	(iv) possesses a viscosity of less than 100 seconds by Redwood I Viscometer at 37.8°C	

(c) for sub-heading Nos. 2713.31, 2713.32 and 2713.39, the following sub-heading shall be substituted, namely :—

"2713.30	- Other residues of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals, including Heavy Petroleum Stock, Low Sulphur Heavy Stock and other residual fuel oils	Rs. 155 per tonne";

(3) in Chapter 30, for heading No. 30.03, the following heading shall be substituted, namely :—

"30.03	MEDICAMENTS (INCLUDING VETERINARY MEDICAMENTS)]	
3003.10	-Patent or proprietary medicaments, other than those medicaments which are exclusively Ayurvedic, Unani, Siddha, Homoeopathic or Biochemic	15%

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	3003.20	-Medicaments (other than patent or proprietary) other than those which are exclusively used in Ayurvedic, Unani, Siddha, Homoeopathic or Bio-chemic systems	Nil
	3003.30	-Medicaments, including those used in Ayurvedic, Unani, Siddha, Homoeopathic or Bio-chemic systems	Nil";

(*g*) in Chapter 39,—

(a) for heading Nos. 39.01 and 39.02, the following headings shall be substituted, namely :—

"39.01		POLYMERS OF ETHYLENE IN PRIMARY FORMS	
	3901.10	-Polyethylene having a specific gravity of less than 0.94	60%
	3901.20	-Polyethylene having a specific gravity of 0.94 or more	60%
	3901.30	-Ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymers	60%
	3901.90	-Other	60%
39.02		POLYMERS OF PROPYLENE OR OF OTHER OLEFINS, IN PRIMARY FORMS	
	3902.10	-Polypropylene	60%
	3902.20	-Polyisobutylene	60%
	3902.30	-Propylene copolymers	60%
	3902.90	-Other	60%";

(b) for heading No. 39.04, the following heading shall be substituted, namely :—

"39.04		POLYMERS OF VINYL CHLORIDE OR OF OTHER HALOGENATED OLEFINS, IN PRIMARY FORMS	
	3904.10	- Polyvinyl chloride, not mixed with any other substances	60%
		-Other polyvinyl chloride :	
	3904.21	- -Non-plasticised	60%
	3904.22	- -Plasticised	60%
	3904.30	-Vinyl chloride-vinyl acetate copolymers	60%
	3904.40	-Other vinyl chloride copolymers	60%
	3904.50	-Vinylidene chloride polymers	60%
		-Fluoro-polymers:	
	3904.61	- -Polytetrafluoroethylene	60%
	3904.69	- -Other	60%
	3904.90	-Other	60%";

(c) for heading Nos. 39.07 and 39.08, the following headings shall be substituted, namely :—

"39.07		POLYACETALS, OTHER POLYETHERS AND EPOXIDE RESINS, IN PRIMARY FORMS, POLYCARBONATES, ALKYD RESINS, POLYALLYL ESTERS AND OTHER POLYESTERS, IN PRIMARY FORMS	
	3907.10	-Polyacetals	60%
	3907.20	-Other polyethers	60%
	3907.30	-Epoxide resins	60%
	3907.40	-Polycarbonates	60%
	3907.50	-Alkyd resins including maleic resins and fumeric resins	60%

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	3907.60	-Polyethylene terephthalate	60%
	3907.70	-Diallylphthalate resins	60%
	3907.80	-Polybutylene terephthalate	60%
		-Other polyesters :	
	3907.91	- -Unsaturated	60%
	3907.99	- -Other	60%
39.08		POLYAMIDES IN PRIMARY FORMS	
	3908.10	-Polyamide-6, -11, -12, -6, 6, -6, 9, -6, 10 or -6, 12	60%
	3908.90	-Other	60%";

(*d*) for heading Nos. 39.11, 39.12 and 39.13, the following headings shall be substituted, namely:—

"39.11		PETROLEUM RESINS, COUMARONE-INDENE RESINS, POLYTERPENES, POLYSULPHIDES, POLYSULPHONES AND OTHER PRODUCTS SPECIFIED IN NOTE 3 TO THIS CHAPTER, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED, IN PRIMARY FORMS	
	3911.10	-Petroleum resins, coumarone, indene or coumarone-indene resins and polyterpenes	60%
	3911.20	-Polysulphones	60%
	3911.90	-Other	60%
39.12		CELLULOSE AND ITS CHEMICAL DERIVATIVES, AND CELLULOSE ETHERS, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED IN PRIMARY FORMS	
		-Cellulose acetates :	
	3912.11	- -Non-plasticised	60%
	3912.12	- -Plasticised	60%
	3912.20	-Cellulose nitrates (including collodions)	60%
		-Cellulose ethers :	
	3912.31	- -Carboxymethyl cellulose and its salts	60%
	3912.39	- -Other	60%
	3912.90	-Other	60%
39.13		NATURAL POLYMERS (FOR EXAMPLE, ALGINIC ACID) AND MODIFIED NATURAL POLYMERS (FOR EXAMPLE, HARDENED PROTEINS, CHEMICAL DERIVATIVES OF NATURAL RUBBER), NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED, IN PRIMARY FORMS	
	3913.10	-Alginic acid, its salts and esters	60%
	3913.20	-Dextran	60%
	3913.30	-Chlorinated rubber	60%
	3913.90	-Other	60%";

(*e*) for heading No. 39.15, the following heading shall be substituted, namely :—

"39.15		WASTE, PARINGS AND SCRAP, OF PLASTICS	
	3915.10	-Of polymers of ethylene	60%
	3915.20	-Of polymers of styrene	60%
	3915.30	-Of polymers of vinyl chloride	60%
	3915.90	-Of other plastics	60% *plus* Rs. 40 per kilogram";

(*f*) for heading No. 39.18, the following heading shall be substituted, namely :—

"39.18		FLOOR COVERINGS OF PLASTICS, WHETHER OR NOT SELF ADHESIVE, IN ROLLS OR IN THE FORM OF TILES; WALL OR CEILING COVERINGS OF PLASTICS, AS DEFINED IN NOTE 9 TO THIS CHAPTER	
	3918.10	-Of polymers of vinyl chloride	60%
	3918.90	-Of other plastics	60%";

(*g*) for heading Nos. 39.20, 39.21, 39.22, 39.23, 39.24 and 39.25, the following headings shall be substituted, namely :—

"39.20		OTHER PLATES, SHEETS, FILM, FOIL AND STRIP, OF PLASTICS, NON-CELLULAR, WHETHER LACQUERED OR METALLISED OR LAMINATED, SUPPORTED OR SIMILARLY	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		COMBINED WITH OTHER MATERIALS OR NOT	
		-Of polymers of vinyl chloride :	
	3920.11	- -Rigid, plain	60%
	3920.12	- -Flexible, plain	60%
	3920.13	- -Rigid, lacquered	60%
	3920.14	- -Flexible, lacquered	60%
	3920.15	- -Rigid, metallised	60%
	3920.16	- -Flexible, metallised	60%
	3920.17	- -Rigid, laminated	60%
	3920.18	- -Flexible, laminated	60%
	3920.19	- -Other	60%
		-Of regenerated cellulose :	
	3920.21	- -Film, plain	60%
	3920.22	- -Film, lacquered	60%
	3920.23	- -Film, metallised	60%
	3920.24	- -Film, laminated	60%
	3920.25	- -Sheet, plain	60%
	3920.26	- -Sheet, lacquered	60%
	3920.27	- -Sheet, metallised	60%
	3920.28	- -Sheet, laminated	60%
	3920.29	- -Other	60%
		-Of other plastics :	
	3920.31	- -Rigid, plain	60%
	3920.32	- -Flexible, plain	60%
	3920.33	- -Rigid, lacquered	60%
	3920.34	- -Flexible, lacquered	60%
	3920.35	- -Rigid, metallised	60%
	3920.36	- -Flexible, metallised	60%
	3920.37	- -Rigid, laminated	60%
	3920.38	- -Flexible, laminated	60%
	3920.39	- -Other	60%
39.21		OTHER PLATES, SHEETS, FILM, FOIL AND STRIP, OF PLASTICS	
		-Cellular :	
	3921.11	- -Of polyurethanes	60% *plus* Rs. 40 per kilogram
	3921.19	- -Of other plastics	60%
	3921.90	-Other	60%
39.22		BATHS, SHOWER-BATHS, WASH-BASINS, BIDETS, LAVATORY PANS, SEATS AND COVERS, FLUSHING CISTERNS AND SIMILAR SANITARY WARE, OF PLASTICS	
	3922.10	-Baths, shower-baths and wash-basins	30%
	3922.20	-Lavatory seats and covers	30%
	3922.90	-Other	30%
39.23		ARTICLES FOR THE CONVEYANCE OR PACKING OF GOODS, OF PLASTICS; STOPPERS, LIDS, CAPS AND OTHER CLOSURES, OF PLASTICS	
		-Cellular :	
	3923.11	- -Of polyurethanes	60% *plus* Rs. 40 per kilogram
	3923.19	- -Of other plastics	30%
	3923.90	-Other	30%
39.24		TABLEWARE, KITCHENWARE, OTHER HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES AND TOILET ARTICLES, OF PLASTICS	
		-Cellular :	
	3924.11	- -Of polyurethanes	60% *plus* Rs. 40 per kilogram

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	3924.19	--Of other plastics	30%
	3924.90	-Other	30%
39.25		BUILDERS' WARE OF PLASTICS, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED :	
	3925.10	-Reservoirs, tanks, vats and similar containers, of a capacity exceeding 300 litres	30%
	3925.20	-Doors, windows and their frames and thresholds for doors	30%
	3925.30	-Shutters, blinds (including venetian blinds) and similar articles and parts thereof	30%
		-Other:	
	3925.91	--Of polyurethanes	60% *plus* Rs. 40 per kilogram
	3925.99	--Other	30%";

(5) In Chapter 48,—

(a) for sub-heading Nos. 4811.31 and 4811.39, the following sub-headings shall be substituted, namely:—

"4811.30		-Paper and paperboard coated, impregnated or covered with plastic (excluding adhesives)	35% *plus* Rs. 1,600 per tonne";

(b) for heading Nos. 48.17 and 48.18, the following headings shall be substituted namely:—

"48.17	4817.00	ENVELOPES, LETTER CARDS, PLAIN POSTCARDS AND CORRESPONDENCE CARDS, OF PAPER OR PAPERBOARD; BOXES, POUCHES, WALLETS AND WRITING COMPENDIUMS, OF PAPER OR PAPER-BOARD, CONTAINING AN ASSORTMENT OF PAPER STATIONERY	12%
48.18	4818.00	TOILET PAPER, HANDKERCHIEFS, CLEANSING TISSUES, TOWELS, TABLECLOTHES, SERVIETTES, NAPKINS FOR BABIES, TAMPOONS, BEDSHEETS AND SIMILAR HOUSEHOLD, SANITARY OR HOSPITAL ARTICLES, ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND CLOTHING ACCESSORIES, OF PAPER PULP, PAPER CELLULOSE WADDING OR WEBS OF CELLULOSE FIBRES,	12%
48.19		CARTONS, BOXES, CASES, BAGS AND OTHER PACKING CONTAINERS OF PAPER, PAPERBOARD, CELLULOSE WADDING OR WEBS OF CELLULOSE FIBRES; BOX FILES, LETTER TRAYS, AND SIMILAR ARTICLES, OF PAPER OR PAPERBOARD OF A KIND USED IN OFFICES, SHOPS OR THE LIKE	
		-Cartons, boxes, containers and cases (including flattened or folded boxes and flattened or folded cartons), whether in assembled or unassembled condition :	
	4819.11	--Intended for packing of match sticks	*Nil*
	4819.12	--Printed cartons, boxes, containers and cases	35%
	4819.19	--Other	*Nil*
	4819.90	-Other	12%
48.20	4820.00	REGISTERS, ACCOUNT BOOKS, NOTE BOOKS, ORDER BOOKS, RECEIPT BOOKS, LETTER PADS, MEMORANDUM PADS, DIARIES AND SIMILAR ARTICLES, EXERCISE BOOKS, BLOTTING-PADS, BINDERS (LOOSE-LEAF OR OTHER), FOLDERS, FILE COVERS, MANIFOLD BUSINESS FORMS, INTERLEAVED CARBON SETS AND OTHER ARTICLES	12%

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		OF STATIONERY, OF PAPER OR PAPERBOARD; ALBUMS FOR SAMPLES OR FOR COLLECTIONS AND BOOK COVERS, OF PAPER OR PAPERBOARD	
48.21	4821.00	PAPER OR PAPERBOARD LABELS OF ALL KINDS, WHETHER OR NOT PRINTED	12%
48.22	4822.00	BOBBINS, SPOOLS, COPS AND SIMILAR SUPPORTS OF PAPER PULP, PAPER OR PAPERBOARD (WHETHER OR NOT PERFORATED OR HARDENED)	12%
48.23		OTHER PAPER, PAPERBOARD, CELLULOSE WADDING AND WEBS OF CELLULOSE FIBRES, CUT TO SIZE OR SHAPE; OTHER ARTICLES OF PAPER PULP, PAPER, PAPERBOARD, CELLULOSE WADDING OR WEBS OF CELLULOSE FIBRES	
		-Other paper, paperboard, cellulose wadding and webs of cellulose fibres, cut to size or shape :	
	4823.11	- -Gummed or adhesive paper in strips or rolls	10% *plus* Rs. 1,600 per tonne
	4823.12	- -Cards, not punched, for punchcard machines, whether or not in strips	10% *plus* Rs. 1,600 per tonne
	4823.13	- -Braille paper	*Nil*
	4823.14	- -Blotting paper	10% *plus* Rs. 1,200 per tonne
	4823.19	- -Other	10% *plus* Rs. 1,600 per tonne
	4823.90	-Other	12½%;

(6) In Chapter 52, for headings Nos. 52.07 and 52.08, the following headings shall be substituted, namely :—

"52.07	5207.00	COTTON FABRICS (EXCLUDING FABRICS COVERED UNDER HEADING NOS. 52.09, 52.10 AND 52.11),—	Fifty per cent. of the duty leviable under sub-heading Nos. 5206.11 to 5206.16 and 5206.91 to 5206.94, as the case may be, depending upon the average count of yarn in the fabric and the value per square metre of the fabric
		(a) WOVEN ON LOOMS OTHER THAN HANDLOOMS, AND	
		(b) SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, MERCERISING, DYEING, PRINTING, WATER-PROOFING, SHRINK-PROOFING, ORGANDIE PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES, WITHOUT THE AID OF POWER OR STEAM	
52.08		COTTON FABRICS (EXCLUDING FABRICS COVERED UNDER HEADING NOS. 52.09, 52.10, 52.11 AND 52.12),—	
		(a) WOVEN ON HANDLOOMS, AND	
		(b) SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, MERCERISING, DYEING, PRINTING, WATER-PROOFING, SHRINK-PROOFING, ORGANDIE PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES	
	5208.10	-Processed without the aid of power or steam	Fifty per cent. of the duty leviable under sub-heading Nos. 5206.11 to 5206.16 and 5206.91 to 5206.94, as the case may be, depending upon the average count of the yarn in the fabric and the value per square metre of the fabric

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		- Processed with the aid of power or steam :	
	5208.21	- - Processed by an independent processor approved in this behalf by the Government of India on the recommendation of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms	Forty per cent. of the duty leviable under sub-heading Nos. 5206.11 to 5206.16 and 5206.91 to 5206.94, as the case may be, depending upon the average count of the yarn in the fabric and the value per square metre of the fabric
	5208.22	- - Processed by a factory owned by a registered handloom co-operative society or any organisation set up or approved by the Government for the purpose of development of handlooms	Nil
	5208.29	- -Other-	Duty leviable under sub-heading Nos. 5206.11 to 5206.16 and 5206.91 to 5206.94, as the case may be, depending upon the average count of the yarn in the fabric and the value per square metre of the fabric";

(7) In Chapter 72, for heading Nos. 72.01 to 72.15, the following headings shall be substituted, namely:—

		"I—PRIMARY MATERIALS, PRODUCTS IN GRANULAR OR POWDER FORM	
72.01	7201.00	PIG IRON AND SPIEGELEISEN IN PIGS, BLOCKS OR OTHER PRIMARY FORMS	Rs. 160 per tonne
72.02	7202.00	FERRO-ALLOYS	12%
72.03	7203.00	FERROUS PRODUCTS OBTAINED BY DIRECT REDUCTION OF IRON ORE AND OTHER SPONGY FERROUS PRODUCTS, IN LUMPS, PELLETS OR SIMILAR FORMS; IRON HAVING A MINIMUM PURITY BY WEIGHT OF 99.94% IN LUMPS, PELLETS OR SIMILAR FORMS	Rs. 100 per tonne
72.04		FERROUS WASTE AND SCRAP; REMELTING SCRAP INGOTS OF IRON OR STEEL	
	7204.10	- Of iron	Rs. 100 per tonne
	7204.20	- Of stainless steel	Rs. 1,500 per tonne
	7204.30	- Of other alloy steel	Rs. 1,500 per tonne
	7204.90	- Other	Rs. 400 per tonne
72.05		GRANULES AND POWDERS, OF PIG IRON, SPIEGELEISEN, IRON OR STEEL	
	7205.10	- Of iron	Rs. 100 per tonne
	7205.20	- Of alloy steel	Rs. 1,500 per tonne
	7205.90	- Other	Rs. 400 per tonne
		II—IRON AND NON-ALLOY STEEL	
72.06		IRON AND NON-ALLOY STEEL IN INGOTS OR OTHER PRIMARY FORMS (EXCLUDING IRON OF HEADING NO. 72.03)	
	7206.10	- Of iron	Rs. 100 per tonne
	7206.90	- Other	Rs. 400 per tonne

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
72.17		WIRE OF IRON OR NON-ALLOY STEEL	
	7217.10	-Electric resistance wire (including electric resistance heating wire)	10%
	7217.90	-Other	Rs. 400 per tonne
		III—STAINLESS STEEL	
72.18	7218.00	STAINLESS STEEL IN INGOTS OR OTHER PRIMARY FORMS; SEMI-FINISHED PRODUCTS OF STAINLESS STEEL	Rs. 1,500 per tonne
72.19		FLAT-ROLLED PRODUCTS OF STAINLESS STEEL, OF A WIDTH OF 600 MM OR MORE	
	7219.10	-Not further worked than hot-rolled, whether or not in coils	Rs. 1,500 per tonne
	7219.20	-Not further worked than cold-rolled (cold-reduced)	Rs. 1,500 per tonne
	7219.90	-Other	Rs. 1,500 per tonne
72.20		FLAT-ROLLED PRODUCTS OF STAINLESS STEEL, OF A WIDTH OF LESS THAN 600 MM	
	7220.10	-Not further worked than hot-rolled, whether or not in coils	Rs. 1,500 per tonne
	7220.20	-Not further worked than cold-rolled (cold-reduced)	Rs. 1,500 per tonne
	7220.90	-Other	Rs. 1,500 per tonne
72.21	7221.00	BARS AND RODS, HOT-ROLLED, IN IRREGULARLY WOUND COILS, OF STAINLESS STEEL	Rs. 1,500 per tonne
72.22		OTHER BARS AND RODS OF STAINLESS STEEL; ANGLES, SHAPES AND SECTIONS OF STAINLESS STEEL	
	7222.10	-Bars and rods, not further worked than hot-rolled, hot-drawn or extruded	Rs. 1,500 per tonne
	7222.20	-Bars and rods, not further worked than cold-formed or cold-finished	Rs. 1,500 per tonne
	7222.30	-Other bars and rods	Rs. 1,500 per tonne
	7222.40	-Angles, shapes and sections	Rs. 1,500 per tonne
72.23	7223.00	WIRE OF STAINLESS STEEL	Rs. 1,500 per tonne
		IV—OTHER ALLOY STEEL; HOLLOW DRILL BARS AND RODS, OF ALLOY OR NON-ALLOY STEEL	
72.24	7224.00	OTHER ALLOY STEEL IN INGOTS OR OTHER PRIMARY FORMS; SEMI-FINISHED PRODUCTS OF OTHER ALLOY STEEL	Rs. 1,500 per tonne
72.25		FLAT-ROLLED PRODUCTS OF OTHER ALLOY STEEL, OF A WIDTH OF 600 MM OR MORE	
	7225.10	-Of silicon-electrical steel	Rs. 1,500 per tonne
	7225.20	-Of high speed steel	Rs. 1,500 per tonne
	7225.30	-Other, not further worked than hot-rolled, whether or not in coils	Rs. 1,500 per tonne
	7225.40	-Other, not further worked than cold-rolled (cold-reduced)	Rs. 1,500 per tonne
	7225.90	-Other	Rs. 1,500 per tonne
72.26		FLAT-ROLLED PRODUCTS OF OTHER ALLOY STEEL, OF A WIDTH OF LESS THAN 600 MM	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	7226.10	-Of silicon-electrical steel	Rs. 1,500 per tonne
	7226.20	-Of high speed steel	Rs. 1,500 per tonne
		-Other :	
	7226.91	- -Not further worked than hot-rolled	Rs. 1,500 per tonne
	7226.92	- -Not further worked than cold-rolled (cold-reduced)	Rs. 1,500 per tonne
	7226.99	- -Other	Rs. 1,500 per tonne
72.27		BARS AND RODS, HOT-ROLLED, IN IRREGULARLY WOUND COILS, OF OTHER ALLOY STEEL	
	7227.10	-Of high speed steel	Rs. 1,500 per tonne
	7227.20	-Of silico-manganese steel	Rs. 1,500 per tonne
	7227.90	-Other	Rs. 1,500 per tonne
72.28		OTHER BARS AND RODS OF OTHER ALLOY STEEL; ANGLES, SHAPES AND SECTIONS, OF OTHER ALLOY STEEL; HOLLOW DRILL BARS AND RODS OF ALLOY OR NON-ALLOY STEEL	
	7228.10	-Bars and rods of high speed steel	Rs. 1,500 per tonne
	7228.20	-Bars and rods of silico-manganese steel	Rs. 1,500 per tonne
	7228.30	-Other bars and rods not further worked than hot-rolled, hot-drawn or extruded	Rs. 1,500 per tonne
	7228.40	-Other bars and rods, not further worked than forged	Rs. 1,500 per tonne
	7228.50	-Other bars and rods, not further worked than cold-formed or cold-finished	Rs. 1,500 per tonne
	7228.60	-Other bars and rods	Rs. 1,500 per tonne
		-Angles, shapes and sections :	
	7228.71	- -Not further worked than hot-rolled, hot-drawn or extruded	Rs. 1,500 per tonne
	7228.72	- -Not further worked than cold-formed or cold-finished	Rs. 1,500 per tonne
	7228.79	- -Other	Rs. 1,500 per tonne
		-Hollow drill bars and rods :	
	7228.81	- -Of alloy steel	Rs. 1,500 per tonne
	7228.82	- -Of non-alloy steel forged	Rs. 550 per tonne
	7228.89	- -Other	Rs. 400 per tonne
72.29		WIRE OF OTHER ALLOY STEEL	
	7229.10	-Of high speed steel	Rs. 1,500 per tonne
	7229.20	-Of silico-manganese steel	Rs. 1,500 per tonne
	7229.30	-Electric resistance wire (including electric resistance heating wire)	10%
	7229.90	-Other	Rs. 1,500 per tonne
72.30	7230.00	GOODS AND MATERIALS OF CHAPTER 72 OBTAINED BY BREAKING UP OF SHIPS, BOATS AND OTHER FLOATING STRUCTURES	Rs. 1,800 per tonne";

(*8*) in Chapter 73, for heading Nos. 73.01 to 73.09, the following headings shall be substituted, namely:—

"73.01		SHEET PILING OF IRON OR STEEL, WHETHER OR NOT DRILLED, PUNCHED OR MADE FROM ASSEMBLED ELEMENTS; WELDED ANGLES, SHAPES AND SECTIONS, OF IRON OR STEEL	
	7301.10	-Sheet piling	Rs. 400 per tonne
	7301.20	-Angles, shapes and sections	Rs. 400 per tonne

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
72.07		SEMI-FINISHED PRODUCTS OF IRON OR NON-ALLOY STEEL	
	7207.10	- Of iron	Rs. 400 per tonne
	7207.90	- Other	Rs. 550 per tonne
72.08		FLAT-ROLLED PRODUCTS OF IRON OR NON-ALLOY STEEL, OF A WIDTH OF 600 MM OR MORE, HOT-ROLLED, NOT CLAD, PLATED OR COATED	
		- Plates and universal plates :	
	7208.11	- - Exceeding 5 mm in thickness	Rs. 400 per tonne
	7208.19	- - Other	Rs. 550 per tonne
		-Sheets :	
	7208.21	- - Exceeding 5 mm in thickness	Rs. 400 per tonne
	7208.29	- - Other	Rs. 550 per tonne
		- Strips :	
	7208.31	- - Exceeding 5 mm in thickness	Rs. 400 per tonne
	7208.39	- - Other	Rs. 550 per tonne
	7208.40	- Skelp	Rs. 550 per tonne
		- Other flat products :	
	7208.91	- - Exceeding 5 mm in thickness	Rs. 400 per tonne
	7208.99	- - Other	Rs. 550 per tonne
72.09		FLAT-ROLLED PRODUCTS OF IRON OR NON-ALLOY STEEL, OF A WIDTH OF 600 MM OR MORE, COLD-ROLLED (COLD-REDUCED), NOT CLAD, PLATED OR COATED	
	7209.10	- Plates	Rs. 800 per tonne
	7209.20	-Sheets	Rs. 800 per tonne
	7209.30	- Strips	Rs. 800 per tonne
	7209.90	- Other	Rs. 800 per tonne
72.10		FLAT-ROLLED PRODUCTS OF IRON OR NON-ALLOY STEEL, OF A WIDTH OF 600 MM OR MORE, CLAD, PLATED OR COATED	
		- Plated or coated with zinc :	
	7210.11	- - Corrugated	Rs. 1,200 per tonne
	7210.19	- - Other	Rs. 1,200 per tonne
	7210.20	-Plated or coated with tin	Rs. 1,200 per tonne
	7210.30	- Painted, lacquered, varnished or plastic coated	Rs. 1,500 per tonne
	7210.90	- Other	15%
72.11		FLAT-ROLLED PRODUCTS OF IRON OR NON-ALLOY STEEL, OF A WIDTH OF LESS THAN 600 MM, NOT CLAD, PLATED OR COATED	
		- Flats :	
	7211.11	- - Exceeding 5 mm in thickness	Rs. 400 per tonne
	7211.19	- - Other	Rs. 550 per tonne
		- Universal plates :	
	7211.21	- -Exceeding 5 mm in thickness	Rs. 400 per tonne
	7211.29	- - Other	Rs. 550 per tonne
	7211.30	- Hoops	Rs. 550 per tonne

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		- Sheets :	
	7211.41	- - Cold-rolled (cold-reduced)	Rs. 800 per tonne
	7211.42	- - Hot-rolled, exceeding 5 mm in thickness	Rs. 400 per tonne
	7211.49	- - Other	Rs. 550 per tonne
		- Strips :	
	7211.51	- - Cold-rolled (cold-reduced)	Rs. 800 per tonne
	7211.52	- - Hot-rolled, exceeding 5 mm in thickness	Rs. 400 per tonne
	7211.59	- -Other	Rs. 550 per tonne
	7211.60	- Skelp	Rs. 550 per tonne
		- Other flat products :	
	7211.91	- - Cold-rolled (cold-reduced)	Rs. 800 per tonne
	7211.92	- - Hot-rolled, exceeding 5 mm in thickness	Rs. 400 per tonne
	7211.99	- - Other	Rs. 550 per tonne
72.12		FLAT-ROLLED PRODUCTS OF IRON OR NON-ALLOY STEEL, OF WIDTH OF LESS THAN 600 MM, CLAD, PLATED OR COATED	
		-Plated or coated with zinc :	
	7212.11	- -Corrugated	Rs. 1,200 per tonne
	7212.19	- -Other	Rs. 1,200 per tonne
	7212.20	-Plated or coated with tin	Rs. 1,200 per tonne
	7212.30	-Painted, lacquered, varnished or plastic coated	Rs. 1,500 per tonne
	7212.90	-Other	15%
72.13		BARS AND RODS, HOT-ROLLED, IN IRREGULARLY WOUND COILS, OF IRON OR NON-ALLOY STEEL	
	7213.10	-Of free-cutting steel	Rs. 400 per tonne
	7213.90	-Other	Rs. 400 per tonne
72.14		OTHER BARS AND RODS OF IRON OR NON-ALLOY STEEL, NOT FURTHER WORKED THAN FORGED, HOT-ROLLED, HOT-DRAWN OR HOT-EXTRUDED BUT INCLUDING THOSE TWISTED AFTER ROLLING	
	7214.10	-Forged	Rs. 550 per tonne
	7214.20	-Of free-cutting steel	Rs. 400 per tonne
	7214.90	-Other	Rs. 400 per tonne
72.15		OTHER BARS AND RODS OF IRON OR NON-ALLOY STEEL	
	7215.10	-Of free-cutting steel not further worked than cold-formed or cold-finished	Rs. 800 per tonne
	7215.20	-Other, not further worked than cold-formed or cold-finished	Rs. 800 per tonne
	7215.30	-Plated or coated with zinc	Rs. 1,200 per tonne
	7215.40	-Plated or coated with other base metals	Rs. 1,200 per tonne
	7215.90	-Other	Rs. 400 per tonne
72.16		ANGLES, SHAPES AND SECTIONS OF IRON OR NON-ALLOY STEEL	
	7216.10	-Not further worked than hot-rolled, hot-drawn or extruded	Rs. 400 per tonne
	7216.20	-Not further worked than cold-formed or cold-finished	Rs. 800 per tonne
	7216.30	-Plated or coated with zinc	Rs. 1,200 per tonne
	7216.40	-Plated or coated with other base metals	Rs. 1,200 per tonne
	7216.50	-Slotted angles and slotted channels	15%
	7216.60	-Forged	Rs. 550 per tonne
	7216.90	-Other	Rs. 400 per tonne

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
73.21		STOVES, RANGES, GRATES, COOKERS (INCLUDING THOSE WITH SUBSIDIARY BOILERS FOR CENTRAL HEATING), BARBECUES, BRAZIERS, GAS-RINGS, PLATE WARMERS AND SIMILAR NON-ELECTRIC DOMESTIC APPLIANCES, AND PARTS THEREOF, OF IRON OR STEEL	
	7321.10	-Cooking appliances and plate warmers	15%
	7321.20	-Other appliances	15%
	7321.90	-Parts	20%
73.22	7322.00	RADIATORS FOR CENTRAL HEATING, NOT ELECTRICALLY HEATED, AND PARTS THEREOF, OF IRON OR STEEL; AIR HEATERS AND HOT AIR DISTRIBUTORS WHICH CAN ALSO DISTRIBUTE FRESH OR CONDITIONED AIR, NOT ELECTRICALLY HEATED, INCORPORATING A MOTOR-DRIVEN FAN OR BLOWER, AND PARTS THEREOF OF IRON OR STEEL	15%
73.23	7323.00	TABLE, KITCHEN OR OTHER HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES AND PARTS THEREOF, OF IRON OR STEEL; IRON OR STEEL WOOL; POT SCOURERS AND SCOURING OR POLISHING PADS, GLOVES AND THE LIKE OF IRON OR STEEL	15%
73.24	7324.00	SANITARY WARE AND PARTS THEREOF, OF IRON OR STEEL	15%
73.25		OTHER CAST ARTICLES OF IRON OR STEEL	
	7325.10	-Of iron	Rs. 100 per tonne
	7325.20	-Of alloy steel	Rs. 1,500 per tonne
	7325.30	-Of stainless steel	Rs. 1,500 per tonne
	7325.90	-Other	Rs. 400 per tonne
73.26		OTHER ARTICLES OF IRON OR STEEL	
		-Forged or stamped, but not further worked:	
	7326.11	- -Grinding balls and similar articles for mills	15%
	7326.19	- -Other	15%
	7326.20	-Articles of iron or steel wire	15%
	7326.90	-Other	15%
73.27	7327.00	GOODS AND MATERIALS OF CHAPTER 73 OBTAINED BY THE BREAKING UP OF SHIPS, BOATS AND OTHER FLOATING STRUCTURES	Rs. 1,800 per tonne";

(9) in Chapter 74, for heading Nos. 74.01 to 74.13, the following headings shall be substituted, namely:—

"74.01		COPPER MATTES; CEMENT COPPER (PRECIPITATED COPPER)	
	7401.10	- Copper mattes	Rs. 6,200 per tonne
	7401.20	- Cement copper (precipitated copper)	Rs. 6,200 per tonne
74.02	7402.00	UNREFINED COPPER; COPPER ANODES FOR ELECTROLYTIC REFINING	Rs. 6,200 per tonne
74.03		REFINED COPPER AND COPPER ALLOYS, UNWROUGHT	
		- Refined Copper:	
	7403.11	- -Cathodes and sections of cathodes	Rs. 6,200 per tonne
	7403.12	- - Wire-bars	Rs. 6,200 per tonne
	7403.13	- - Billets	Rs. 6,200 per tonne
	7403.19	- - Other	Rs. 6,200 per tonne

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		- Copper alloys :	
	7403.21	- - Copper-zinc base alloys (brass)	Rs. 6,200 per tonne
	7403.22	- - Copper-tin base alloys (bronze)	Rs. 6,200 per tonne
	7403.23	- - Copper-nickel base alloys (cupro-nickel) or copper-nickel-zinc base alloys (nickel silver)	Rs. 6,200 per tonne
	7403.29	- - Other copper alloys (other than master alloys of heading No. 74.05)	Rs. 6,200 per tonne
74.04	7404.00	COPPER WASTE AND SCRAP	Rs. 6,200 per tonne
74.05	7405.00	MASTER ALLOYS OF COPPER	Rs. 6,200 per tonne
74.06	7406.00	COPPER POWDERS AND FLAKES	15%
74.07		COPPER BARS, RODS AND PROFILES	
		- Bars and rods :	
	7407.11	- - Of refined copper	Rs. 6,200 per tonne
	7407.12	- - Of copper alloys	Rs. 6,200 per tonne
		- Profiles :	
	7407.21	- - Hollow profiles	15%
	7407.29	- - Other	Rs. 7,400 per tonne
74.08		COPPER WIRE	Rs. 7,400 per tonne
		- Of refined copper:	
	7408.11	- - Of which the maximum cross-sectional dimension exceeds 6 mm	Rs. 6,200 per tonne
	7408.19	- - Other	20%
		- Of copper alloys :	
	7408.21	- - Of which the maximum cross-sectional dimension exceeds 6 mm	Rs. 6,200 per tonne
	7408.29	- - Other	20%
74.09		COPPER PLATES, SHEETS (INCLUDING CIRCLES) AND STRIP, OF A THICKNESS EXCEEDING 0.15 MM	
	7409.10	- Of refined copper	Rs. 7,400 per tonne
	7409.20	- Of copper-zinc base alloys (brass)	Rs. 7,400 per tonne
	7409.30	- Of copper-tin base alloys (bronze)	Rs. 7,400 per tonne
	7409.40	- Of copper-nickel base alloys (cupro-nickel) or copper-nickel-zinc base alloys (nickel silver)	Rs. 7,400 per tonne
	7409.90	- Of other copper alloys	Rs. 7,400 per tonne
74.10		COPPER FOIL (WHETHER OR NOT PRINTED OR BACKED WITH PAPER, PAPERBOARD, PLASTICS OR SIMILAR BACKING MATERIALS) OF A THICKNESS (EXCLUDING ANY BACKING) NOT EXCEEDING 0.15 MM	
		- Not backed :	
	7410.11	- - Of refined copper	Rs. 7,400 per tonne
	7410.12	- - Of copper alloys	Rs. 7,400 per tonne
		- Backed :	
	7410.21	- - Of refined copper	Rs. 7,400 per tonne
	7410.22	- - Of copper alloys	Rs. 7,400 per tonne
74.11		COPPER TUBES AND PIPES	
	7411.10	- Of refined copper	15%

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
73.02		RAILWAY OR TRAMWAY TRACK CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL OF IRON OR STEEL, THE FOLLOWING: RAILS, CHECK-RAILS AND RACK RAILS, SWITCH BLADES, CROSSING FROGS, POINT RODS AND OTHER CROSSING PIECES, SLEEPERS (CROSS-TIES), FISH-PLATES, CHAIRS, CHAIR WEDGES, SOLE PLATES (BASE PLATES), RAIL CLIPS, BEDPLATES, TIES AND OTHER MATERIAL SPECIALIZED FOR JOINTING OR FIXING RAILS	
	7302.10	-Rails	Rs. 400 per tonne
	7302.20	-Sleepers (cross-ties)	Rs. 400 per tonne
	7302.90	-Other	15%
73.03	7303.00	TUBES, PIPES AND HOLLOW PROFILES, OF CAST IRON	Rs. 100 per tonne
73.04		TUBES, PIPES AND HOLLOW PROFILES, SEAMLESS, OF IRON (OTHER THAN CAST IRON) OR STEEL	
	7304.10	-Of iron	Rs. 100 per tonne
	7304.90	-Other	Rs. 1,500 per tonne
73.05		OTHER TUBES AND PIPES (FOR EXAMPLE, WELDED, RIVETED OR SIMILARLY CLOSED), HAVING INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL CIRCULAR CROSS-SECTIONS, THE EXTERNAL DIAMETER OF WHICH EXCEEDS 406.4 MM, OF IRON OR STEEL	
	7305.10	-Of iron	Rs. 100 per tonne
	7305.90	-Other	Rs. 1,500 per tonne
73.06		OTHER TUBES, PIPES AND HOLLOW PROFILES (FOR EXAMPLE, OPEN SEAM OR WELDED, RIVETED OR SIMILARLY CLOSED), OF IRON OR STEEL	
	7306.10	-Of iron	Rs. 100 per tonne
	7306.90	-Other	Rs. 1,500 per tonne
73.07	7307.00	TUBE OR PIPE FITTINGS (FOR EXAMPLE, COUPLINGS, ELBOWS, SLEEVES), OF IRON OR STEEL	15%
73.08		STRUCTURES (EXCLUDING PREFABRICATED BUILDINGS OF HEADING NO. 94.06) AND PARTS OF STRUCTURES (FOR EXAMPLE, BRIDGES AND BRIDGE-SECTIONS, LOCK-GATES, TOWERS, LATTICE MASTS, ROOFS, ROOFING FRAMEWORKS, DOORS AND WINDOWS AND THEIR FRAMES AND THRESHOLDS FOR DOORS, SHUTTERS, BALUSTRADES, PILLARS AND COLUMNS), OF IRON OR STEEL; PLATES, RODS, ANGLES, SHAPES, SECTIONS, TUBES AND THE LIKE, PREPARED FOR USE IN STRUCTURES, OF IRON OR STEEL	
	7308.10	-Bridges and bridge-sections	15%
	7308.20	-Towers and lattice masts	15%
	7308.30	-Doors, windows and their frames and thresholds for doors	15%
	7308.40	-Props and similar equipment for scaffolding, shuttering or pit-propping	15%
	7308.90	-Other	15%

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
73.09	7309.00	RESERVOIRS, TANKS, VATS AND SIMILAR CONTAINERS FOR ANY MATERIAL (OTHER THAN COMPRESSED OR LIQUEFIED GAS), OF IRON OR STEEL, OF A CAPACITY EXCEEDING 300 L, WHETHER OR NOT LINED OR HEAT-INSULATED, BUT NOT FITTED WITH MECHANICAL OR THERMAL EQUIPMENT	15%
73.10	7310.00	TANKS, CASKS, DRUMS, CANS, BOXES, AND SIMILAR CONTAINERS, FOR ANY MATERIAL (OTHER THAN COMPRESSED OR LIQUEFIED GAS), OF IRON OR STEEL, OF A CAPACITY NOT EXCEEDING 300 L, WHETHER OR NOT LINED OR HEAT-INSULATED, BUT NOT FITTED WITH MECHANICAL OR THERMAL EQUIPMENT	20% *plus* Rs. 100 per container
73.11	7311.00	CONTAINERS FOR COMPRESSED OR LIQUEFIED GAS, OF IRON OR STEEL	20% *plus* Rs. 100 per container
73.12		STRANDED WIRE, ROPES, CABLES, PLAITED BANDS, SLINGS AND THE LIKE, OF IRON OR STEEL, NOT ELECTRICALLY INSULATED	
	7312.10	-Stranded wire, ropes and cables	15%
	7312.90	-Other	15%
73.13	7313.00	BARBED WIRE OF IRON OR STEEL; TWISTED HOOP OR SINGLE FLAT WIRE, BARBED OR NOT, AND LOOSELY TWISTED DOUBLE WIRE, OF A KIND USED FOR FENCING, OF IRON OR STEEL	15%
73.14	7314.00	CLOTH (INCLUDING ENDLESS BANDS), GRILL, NETTING AND FENCING, OF IRON OR STEEL WIRE; EXPANDED METAL OF IRON OR STEEL	15%
73.15	7315.00	CHAIN AND PARTS THEREOF, OF IRON OR STEEL	15%
73.16	7316.00	ANCHORS, GRAPNELS AND PARTS THEREOF, OF IRON OR STEEL	15%
73.17	7317.00	NAILS, TACKS, DRAWING PINS, CORRUGATED NAILS, STAPLES (OTHER THAN THOSE OF HEADING NO. 83.05) AND SIMILAR ARTICLES, OF IRON OR STEEL, WHETHER OR NOT WITH HEADS OF OTHER MATERIAL, BUT EXCLUDING SUCH ARTICLES WITH HEADS OF COPPER	15%
73.18		SCREWS, BOLTS, NUTS, COACH-SCREWS, SCREW HOOKS, RIVETS, COTTERS, COTTER-PINS, WASHERS (INCLUDING SPRING WASHERS) AND SIMILAR ARTICLES, OF IRON OR STEEL	
	7318.10	-Threaded articles	20%
		-Non-threaded articles :	
	7318.21	- -Circlips	20%
	7318.29	- -Other	15%
	7318.90	-Other	15%
73.19	7319.00	SEWING NEEDLES, KNITTING NEEDLES, BODKINS, CROCHET HOOKS, EMBROIDERY STILETTOS AND SIMILAR ARTICLES, FOR USE IN THE HAND, OF IRON OR STEEL; SAFETY PINS AND OTHER PINS OF IRON OR STEEL, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED	15%
73.20	7320.00	SPRINGS AND LEAVES FOR SPRINGS, OF IRON OR STEEL	15%

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		- Of copper alloys :	
	7411.21	- - Of copper-zinc base alloys (brass)	15%
	7411.22	- - Of copper-nickel base alloys (cupro-nickel) or copper-nickel-zinc base alloys (nickel silver)	15%
	7411.29	- - Other	15%
74.12		COPPER TUBE OR PIPE FITTINGS (FOR EXAMPLE, COUPLINGS, ELBOWS, SLEEVES)	
	7412.10	- Of refined copper	15%
	7412.20	- Of copper alloys	15%
74.13	7413.00	STRANDED WIRE, CABLES, PLAITED BANDS AND THE LIKE, OF COPPER, NOT ELECTRICALLY INSULATED	20%
74.14		CLOTH (INCLUDING ENDLESS BANDS), GRILL AND NETTING, OF COPPER WIRE; EXPANDED METAL OF COPPER	
	7414.10	- Endless bands, for machinery	15%
	7414.90	- Other	15%
74.15		NAILS, TACKS, DRAWING PINS, STAPLES (OTHER THAN THOSE OF HEADING NO. 83.05), AND SIMILAR ARTICLES, OF COPPER OR OF IRON OR STEEL WITH HEADS OF COPPER; SCREWS, BOLTS, NUTS, SCREW HOOKS, RIVETS, COTTERS, COTTER-PINS, WASHERS (INCLUDING SPRING WASHERS) AND SIMILAR ARTICLES, OF COPPER	
	7415.10	- Nails and tacks, drawing pins, staples and similar articles	15%
		- Other articles, not threaded :	
	7415.21	- - Washers (including spring washers)	15%
	7415.29	- - Other	15%
		- Other threaded articles :	
	7415.31	- - Screws for wood	20%
	7415.32	- - Other screws, bolts and nuts	20%
	7415.39	- - Other	20%
74.16	7416.00	COPPER SPRINGS	15%
74.17	7417.00	COOKING OR HEATING APPARATUS OF A KIND USED FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES, NON-ELECTRIC, AND PARTS THEREOF, OF COPPER	15%
74.18		TABLE, KITCHEN OR OTHER HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES AND PARTS THEREOF, OF COPPER; POT SCOURERS AND SCOURING OR POLISHING PADS, GLOVES AND THE LIKE, OF COPPER; SANITARY WARE AND PARTS THEREOF, OF COPPER	
	7418.10	- Table, kitchen or other household articles and parts thereof; pot scourers and scouring or polishing pads, gloves and the like	15%
	7418.20	- Sanitary ware and parts thereof	15%
74.19		OTHER ARTICLES OF COPPER	
	7419.10	- Chain and parts thereof	15%
		- Other :	
	7419.91	- - Cast, moulded, stamped or forged, but not further worked	15%
	7419.99	- - Other	15%";

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(*10*) In Chapter 75, for heading No. 75.01, the following headings shall be substituted, namely :—			
"75.01		NICKEL MATTES, NICKEL OXIDE SINTERS AND OTHER INTERMEDIATE PRODUCTS OF NICKEL METALLURGY	
	7501.10	- Nickel mattes	15%
	7501.20	- Nickel oxide sinters and other intermediate products of nickel metallurgy	15%
75.02		UNWROUGHT NICKEL	
	7502.10	- Nickel, not alloyed	15%
	7502.20	- Nickel alloys	15%
75.03	7503.00	NICKEL WASTE AND SCRAP	15%
75.04	7504.00	NICKEL POWDERS AND FLAKES	15%
75.05		NICKEL BARS, RODS, PROFILES AND WIRE	
		- Bars, rods and profiles :	
	7505.11	- - Of nickel, not alloyed	15%
	7505.12	- - Of nickel alloys	15%
		- Wire :	
	7505.21	- - Of nickel, not alloyed	15%
	7505.22	- - Of nickel alloys	15%
75.06		NICKEL PLATES, SHEETS, STRIP AND FOIL	
	7506.10	- Of nickel, not alloyed	15%
	7506.20	- Of nickel alloys	15%
75.07		NICKEL TUBES, PIPES AND TUBE OR PIPE FITTINGS (FOR EXAMPLE, COUPLINGS, ELBOWS, SLEEVES)	
		-Tubes and pipes:	
	7507.11	- -Of nickel, not alloyed	15%
	7507.12	- -Of nickel alloys	15%
	7507.20	-Tube or pipe fittings	15%
75.08	7508.00	OTHER ARTICLES OF NICKEL	15%";
(*11*) In Chapter 76, for heading Nos. 76.01 to 76.13, the following headings shall be substituted, namely:—			
"76.01		UNWROUGHT ALUMINIUM, WHETHER OR NOT ALLOYED	
	7601.10	-Ingots, billets	50% *plus* Rs. 4,000 per tonne
	7601.20	-Wire-bars	50% *plus* Rs. 4,000 per tonne
	7601.30	-Wire-rods	50% *plus* Rs. 4,000 per tonne
	7601.90	-Other	50% *plus* Rs. 4,000 per tonne
76.02	7602.00	ALUMINIUM WASTE AND SCRAP	50% *plus* Rs. 4,000 per tonne
76.03	7603.00	ALUMINIUM POWDERS AND FLAKES	50% *plus* Rs. 4,000 per tonne

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
76.04		ALUMINIUM BARS, RODS AND PROFILES, WHETHER OR NOT ALLOYED	
	7604.10	-Wire-rods	50% *plus* Rs. 4,000 per tonne
		-Profiles :	
	7604.21	- -Hollow	50% *plus* Rs. 4,000 per tonne
	7604.29	- -Other	50% *plus* Rs. 4,000 per tonne
	7604.30	-Bars and other rods	50% *plus* Rs. 4,000 per tonne
76.05		ALUMINIUM WIRE	
		-Of aluminium, not alloyed :	
	7605.11	- -Of which the maximum cross-sectional dimension exceeds 6 mm	50% *plus* Rs. 4,000 per tonne
	7605.19	- -Other	50% *plus* Rs. 4,000 per tonne
		-Of aluminium alloys :	
	7605.21	- -Of which the maximum cross-sectional dimension exceeds 6 mm	50% *plus* Rs. 4,00 per tonne
	7605.29	- -Other	50% *plus* Rs. 4,000 per tonne
76.06		ALUMINIUM PLATES, SHEETS (INCLUDING CIRCLES) AND STRIP OF A THICKNESS EXCEEDING 0.2 MM	
	7606.10	-Of aluminium, not alloyed	50% *plus* Rs. 4,000 per tonne
	7606.20	-Of aluminium alloys	50% *plus* Rs. 4,000 per tonne
76.07		ALUMINIUM FOIL (WHETHER OR NOT PRINTED OR BACKED WITH PAPER, PAPERBOARD, PLASTICS OR SIMILAR BACKING MATERIALS) OF A THICKNESS (EXCLUDING ANY BACKING) NOT EXCEEDING 0.2 MM	
	7607.10	-Plain	50% *plus* Rs. 4,000 per tonne
	7607.20	-Embossed	50% *plus* Rs. 4,000 per tonne
	7607.30	-Perforated or cut-to-shape	50% *plus* Rs. 4,000 per tonne
	7607.40	-Coated	50% *plus* Rs. 4,000 per tonne
	7607.50	-Printed	50% *plus* Rs. 4,000 per tonne
	7607.60	-Backed	50% *plus* Rs. 4,000 per tonne
	7607.90	-Other	50% *plus* Rs. 4,000 per tonne
76.08		ALUMINIUM TUBES AND PIPES	
	7608.10	-Of aluminium, not alloyed	50% *plus* Rs. 4,000 per tonne
	7608.20	-Of aluminium alloys	50% *plus* Rs. 4,000 per tonne
76.09	7609.00	ALUMINIUM TUBE OR PIPE FITTINGS (FOR EXAMPLE, COUPLINGS, ELBOWS, SLEEVES)	20%

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
76.10		ALUMINIUM STRUCTURES (EXCLUDING PREFABRICATED BUILDINGS OF HEADING NO. 94.06) AND PARTS OF STRUCTURES (FOR EXAMPLE, BRIDGES AND BRIDGE-SECTIONS, TOWERS, LATTICE MASTS, ROOFS, ROOFING FRAMEWORKS, DOORS AND WINDOWS AND THEIR FRAMES AND THRESHOLDS FOR DOORS, BALUSTRADES, PILLARS AND COLUMNS); ALUMINIUM PLATES, RODS, PROFILES, TUBES AND THE LIKE, PREPARED FOR USE IN STRUCTURES	
	7610.10	-Doors, windows and their frames and thresholds for doors	20%
	7610.90	-Other	20%
76.11	7611.00	ALUMINIUM RESERVOIRS, TANKS, VATS AND SIMILAR CONTAINERS, FOR ANY MATERIAL (OTHER THAN COMPRESSED OR LIQUEFIED GAS), OF A CAPACITY EXCEEDING 300 L, WHETHER OR NOT LINED OR HEAT-INSULATED, BUT NOT FITTED WITH MECHANICAL OR THERMAL EQUIPMENT	20%
76.12		ALUMINIUM CASKS, DRUMS, CANS, BOXES AND SIMILAR CONTAINERS (INCLUDING RIGID OR COLLAPSIBLE TUBULAR CONTAINERS), FOR ANY MATERIAL (OTHER THAN COMPRESSED OR LIQUEFIED GAS), OF A CAPACITY NOT EXCEEDING 300 L, WHETHER OR NOT LINED OR HEAT-INSULATED, BUT NOT FITTED WITH MECHANICAL OR THERMAL EQUIPMENT	
		-Collapsible tubular containers:	
	7612.11	- -Plain	20%
	7612.12	- -Lacquered	20%
	7612.13	- -Printed	20%
	7612.19	- -Other	20%
		-Other :	
	7612.91	- -Plain	20%
	7612.92	- -Lacquered	20%
	7612.93	- -Printed	20%
	7612.99	- -Other	20%
76.13		ALUMINIUM CONTAINERS FOR COMPRESSED OR LIQUEFIED GAS	
	7613.10	-Plain	20%
	7613.20	-Lacquered	20%
	7613.30	-Printed	20%
	7613.90	-Other	20%
76.14		STRANDED WIRE, CABLES, PLATED BANDS AND THE LIKE, OF ALUMINIUM, NOT ELECTRICALLY INSULATED	
	7614.10	-With steel core	20%
	7614.90	-Other	20%
76.15		TABLE, KITCHEN OR OTHER HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES AND PARTS THEREOF, OF ALUMINIUM; POT SCOURERS AND SCOURING OR POLISHING PADS, GLOVES AND THE LIKE, OF ALUMINIUM; SANITARY WARE AND PARTS THEREOF, OF ALUMINIUM	
	7615.10	-Table, kitchen or other household articles and parts thereof; pot scourers and scouring or polishing pads, gloves and the like	20%
	7615.20	-Sanitary ware and parts thereof	20%

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
76.16		OTHER ARTICLES OF ALUMINIUM	
	7616.10	-Nails, tacks, staples (other than those of heading No. 83.05), screws, bolts, nuts, screw hooks, rivets, cotters, cotter-pins, washers and similar articles	20%
	7616.90	-Other	25%";

(12) in Chapter 78, for heading Nos. 78.01 to 78.08, the following headings shall be substituted, namely :—

78.01		UNWROUGHT LEAD	
	7801.10	-Refined lead	Rs. 930 per tonne
	7801.90	-Other	Rs. 930 per tonne
78.02	7802.00	LEAD WASTE AND SCRAP	Rs. 930 per tonne
78.03		LEAD BARS, RODS, PROFILES AND WIRE	
	7803.10	-Lead bars and rods	Rs. 1,100 per tonne
		-Profiles :	
	7803.21	- -Hollow	17%
	7803.29	- -Other	Rs. 1,100 per tonne
	7803.30	-Lead wire	Rs. 930 per tonne
78.04		LEAD PLATES, SHEETS (INCLUDING CIRCLES), STRIP AND FOIL; LEAD POWDERS AND FLAKES	
	7804.10	-Plates, sheets (including circles), strip and foil	Rs. 1,100 per tonne
	7804.20	-Powders and flakes	15%
78.05		LEAD TUBES, PIPES AND TUBE OR PIPE FITTINGS (FOR EXAMPLE, COUPLINGS, ELBOWS, SLEEVES)	
	7805.10	-Lead tubes and pipes	17%
	7805.20	-Lead tube or pipe fittings (for example, couplings, elbows, sleeves)	15%
78.06	7806.00	OTHER ARTICLES OF LEAD	15%";

(13) in Chapter 79, for heading Nos. 79.01 to 79.10, the following headings shall be substituted, namely:—

"79.01		UNWROUGHT ZINC	
	7901.10	-Zinc, not alloyed	Rs. 3,600 per tonne
	7901.20	-Zinc alloys	Rs. 3,600 per tonne
79.02	7902.00	ZINC WASTE AND SCRAP	Rs. 3,600 per tonne
79.03		ZINC DUST, POWDERS AND FLAKES	
	7903.10	-Zinc dust	17%
	7903.90	-Other	17%

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
79.04		ZINC BARS, RODS (INCLUDING WIRE-RODS), PROFILES AND WIRE	
	7904.10	-Zinc bars and rods (including wire-rods)	Rs. 3,600 per tonne
		-Profiles :	
	7904.21	- -Hollow	28%
	7904.29	- -Other	Rs. 4,200 per tonne
	7904.30	-Zinc wire	Rs. 3,600 per tonne
79.05		ZINC PLATES, SHEETS (INCLUDING CIRCLES AND CALOTS), STRIP AND FOIL	
	7905.10	-Zinc Caiots	Rs. 5,225 per tonne
	7905.90	-Other	Rs. 4,200 per tonne
79.06		ZINC TUBES, PIPES AND TUBE OR PIPE FITTINGS (FOR EXAMPLE, COUPLINGS, ELBOWS, SLEEVES)	
	7906.10	-Zinc tubes and pipes	28%
	7906.20	-Zinc tube or pipe fittings (for example, couplings, elbows, sleeves)	15%
79.07		OTHER ARTICLES OF ZINC	
	7907.10	-Gutters, roof capping, skylight frames and other fabricated building components	15%
	7907.90	-Other	15%";

(*14*) in Chapter 80, for heading No. 80.01, the following headings shall be substituted, namely:—

"80.01		UNWROUGHT TIN	
	8001.10	-Tin, not alloyed	15%
	8001.20	-Tin alloys	15%
80.02	8002.00	TIN WASTE AND SCRAP	15%
80.03	8003.00	TIN BARS, RODS, PROFILES AND WIRE	15%
80.04	8004.00	TIN PLATES, SHEETS AND STRIP, OF A THICKNESS EXCEEDING 0.2 MM	15%
80.05		TIN FOIL (WHETHER OR NOT PRINTED OR BACKED WITH PAPER, PAPERBOARD, PLASTICS OR SIMILAR BACKING MATERIALS), OF A THICKNESS (EXCLUDING ANY BACKING) NOT EXCEEDING 0.2 MM; TIN POWDERS AND FLAKES	
	8005.10	-Foil	15%
	8005.20	-Powders and flakes	15%
80.06	8006.00	TIN TUBES, PIPES AND TUBE OR PIPE FITTINGS (FOR EXAMPLE, COUPLINGS, ELBOWS, SLEEVES)	15%
80.07	8007.00	OTHER ARTICLES OF TIN	15%";

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(*15*) in Chapter 81, for heading No. 81.01, the following headings shall be substituted, namely:—			
"81.01	8101.00	TUNGSTEN (WOLFRAM) AND ARTICLES THEREOF, INCLUDING WASTE AND SCRAP	15%
81.02	8102.00	MOLYBDENUM AND ARTICLES THEREOF, INCLUDING WASTE AND SCRAP	15%
81.03	8103.00	TANTALUM AND ARTICLES THEREOF, INCLUDING WASTE AND SCRAP	15%
81.04	8104.00	MAGNESIUM AND ARTICLES THEREOF, INCLUDING WASTE AND SCRAP	15%
81.05	8105.00	COBALT MATTES AND OTHER INTERMEDIATE PRODUCTS OF COBALT METALLURGY; COBALT AND ARTICLES THEREOF, INCLUDING WASTE AND SCRAP	15%
81.06	8106.00	BISMUTH AND ARTICLES THEREOF, INCLUDING WASTE AND SCRAP	15%
81.07	8107.00	CADMIUM AND ARTICLES THEREOF, INCLUDING WASTE AND SCRAP	15%
81.08	8108.00	TITANIUM AND ARTICLES THEREOF, INCLUDING WASTE AND SCRAP	15%
81.09	8109.00	ZIRCONIUM AND ARTICLES THEREOF, INCLUDING WASTE AND SCRAP	15%
81.10	8110.00	ANTIMONY AND ARTICLES THEREOF, INCLUDING WASTE AND SCRAP	15%
81.11	8111.00	MANGANESE AND ARTICLES THEREOF, INCLUDING WASTE AND SCRAP	15%
81.12	8112.00	BERYLLIUM, CHROMIUM, GERMANIUM, VANADIUM, GALLIUM, HAFNIUM, INDIUM, NIOBIUM (COLUMBIUM), RHENIUM AND THALLIUM, AND ARTICLES OF THESE METALS, INCLUDING WASTE AND SCRAP	15%
81.13	8113.00	CERMETS AND ARTICLES THEREOF, INCLUDING WASTE AND SCRAP	15%";
(*16*) in Chapter 82, for heading Nos. 82.01 to 82.08, the following headings shall be substituted, namely:—			
"82.01	8201.00	HAND TOOLS, THE FOLLOWING: SPADES, SHOVELS, MATTOCKS, PICKS, HOES, FORKS AND RAKES; AXES, BILL HOOKS AND SIMILAR HEWING TOOLS; SECATEURS OF ANY KIND; SCYTHES, SICKLES, HAY KNIVES, HEDGE SHEARS, TIMBER WEDGES AND OTHER TOOLS OF A KIND USED IN AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE OR FORESTRY	20%
82.02	8202.00	HAND SAWS: BLADES FOR SAWS OF ALL KINDS (INCLUDING SLITTING, SLOTTING OR TOOTHLESS SAW BLADES)	20%
82.03	8203.00	FILES, RASPS, PLIERS (INCLUDING CUTTING PLIERS), PINCERS, TWEEZERS, METAL CUTTING SHEARS, PIPE-CUTTERS, BOLT CROPPERS, PERFORATING PUNCHES AND SIMILAR HAND TOOLS	20%
82.04	8204.00	HAND-OPERATED SPANNERS AND WRENCHES (INCLUDING TORQUE METER WRENCHES BUT NOT INCLUDING TAP WRENCHES); INTERCHANGEABLE SPANNER SOCKETS, WITH OR WITHOUT HANDLES	20%

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
82.05	8205.00	HAND TOOLS (INCLUDING GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS), NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED; BLOW LAMPS; VICES, CLAMPS AND THE LIKE, OTHER THAN ACCESSORIES FOR AND PARTS OF, MACHINE TOOLS; ANVILS; PORTABLE FORGES; HAND OR PEDAL-OPERATED GRINDING WHEELS WITH FRAMEWORKS	20%
82.06	8206.00	TOOLS OF TWO OR MORE OF THE HEADING NOS. 82.02 TO 82.05, PUT UP IN SETS	20%
82.07	8207.00	INTERCHANGEABLE TOOLS FOR HAND TOOLS, WHETHER OR NOT POWER-OPERATED, OR FOR MACHINE-TOOLS (FOR EXAMPLE, FOR PRESSING, STAMPING, PUNCHING, TAPPING, THREADING, DRILLING, BORING, BROACHING, MILLING, TURNING, OR SCREWDRIVING), INCLUDING DIES FOR DRAWING OR EXTRUDING METAL, AND ROCK DRILLING OR EARTH BORING TOOLS	20%
82.08	8208.00	KNIVES AND CUTTING BLADES, FOR MACHINES OR FOR MECHANICAL APPLIANCES	20%
82.09	8209.00	PLATES, STICKS, TIPS AND THE LIKE FOR TOOLS, UNMOUNTED, OF SINTERED METAL CARBIDES OR CERMETS	20%
82.10	8210.00	HAND-OPERATED MECHANICAL APPLIANCES, WEIGHING 10 KG OR LESS, USED IN THE PREPARATION, CONDITIONING OR SERVING OF FOOD OR DRINK	20%
82.11	8211.00	KNIVES WITH CUTTING BLADES, SERRATED OR NOT (INCLUDING PRUNING KNIVES), OTHER THAN KNIVES OF HEADING NO. 82.08, AND BLADES THEREFOR	20%
82.12	8212.00	RAZORS AND RAZOR BLADES (INCLUDING RAZOR BLADE BLANKS IN STRIPS)	20%
82.13	8213.00	SCISSORS, TAILORS' SHEARS AND SIMILAR SHEARS, AND BLADES THEREFOR	20%
82.14	8214.00	OTHER ARTICLES OF CUTLERY (FOR EXAMPLE, HAIR CLIPPERS, BUTCHERS' OR KITCHEN CLEAVERS, CHOPPERS AND MINCING KNIVES, PAPER KNIVES); MANICURE OR PEDICURE SETS AND INSTRUMENTS (INCLUDING NAIL FILES)	20%
82.15	8215.00	SPOONS, FORKS, LADLES, SKIMMERS, CAKE-SERVERS, FISH-KNIVES, BUTTER-KNIVES, SUGAR TONGS AND SIMILAR KITCHEN OR TABLEWARE	20%";

(17) In Chapter 83, for heading Nos. 83.01 to 83.15, the following headings shall be substituted, namely:—

"83.01	8301.00	PADLOCKS AND LOCKS (KEY, COMBINATION OR ELECTRICALLY OPERATED), OF BASE METAL; CLASPS AND FRAMES WITH CLASPS, INCORPORATING LOCKS, OF BASE METAL; KEYS FOR ANY OF THE FOREGOING ARTICLES, OF BASE METAL	15%
83.02	8302.00	BASE METAL MOUNTINGS, FITTINGS AND SIMILAR ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR FURNITURE, DOORS, STAIR CASES, WINDOWS, BLINDS, COACHWORK, SADDLERY, TRUNKS, CHESTS, CASKETS OR THE LIKE; BASE METAL HAT-RACKS, HAT-PEGS, BRACKETS AND SIMILAR FIXTURES; CASTORS WITH MOUNTINGS OF BASE METAL; AUTOMATIC DOOR CLOSERS OF BASE METAL	25%

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
83.03	8303.00	ARMOURED OR REINFORCED SAFES, STRONG-BOXES AND DOORS AND SAFE DEPOSIT LOCKERS FOR STRONG-ROOMS, CASH OR DEED BOXES AND THE LIKE, OF BASE METAL	35%
83.04	8304.00	FILING CABINETS, CARD-INDEX CABINETS, PAPER TRAYS, PAPER RESTS, PEN TRAYS, OFFICE-STAMP STANDS AND SIMILAR OFFICE OR DESK EQUIPMENT, OF BASE METAL, OTHER THAN OFFICE FURNITURE OF HEADING NO. 94.03	25%
83.05	8305.00	FITTINGS FOR LOOSE-LEAF BINDERS OR FILES, LETTER CLIPS, LETTER CORNERS, PAPER CLIPS, INDEXING TAGS AND SIMILAR OFFICE ARTICLES, OF BASE METAL; STAPLES IN STRIPS (FOR EXAMPLE, FOR OFFICES, UPHOLSTERY, PACKAGING), OF BASE METAL	15%
83.06	8306.00	BELLS, GONGS AND THE LIKE, NON-ELECTRIC, OF BASE METAL; STATUETTES AND OTHER ORNAMENTS, OF BASE METAL; PHOTOGRAPH, PICTURE OR SIMILAR FRAMES, OF BASE METAL; MIRRORS OF BASE METAL	20%
83.07	8307.00	FLEXIBLE TUBING OF BASE METAL, WITH OR WITHOUT FITTINGS	15%
83.08	8308.00	CLASPS, FRAMES WITH CLASPS, BUCKLES, BUCKLE-CLASPS, HOOKS, EYES, EYELETS AND THE LIKE, OF BASE METAL, OF A KIND USED FOR CLOTHING, FOOTWEAR, AWNINGS, HANDBAGS, TRAVEL GOODS OR OTHER MADE UP ARTICLES; TUBULAR OR BIFURCATED RIVETS, OF BASE METAL; BEADS AND SPANGLES, OF BASE METAL	15%
83.09		STOPPERS, CAPS AND LIDS (INCLUDING CROWN CORKS, SCREW CAPS AND POURING STOPPERS), CAPSULES FOR BOTTLES, THREADED BUNGS, BUNG COVERS, SEALS AND OTHER PACKING ACCESSORIES, OF BASE METAL	
	8309.10	- Crown corks with or without washers or other fittings of cork, rubber, polyethylene or any other material	5 paise ea
	8309.20	- Pilfer proof caps for packaging, all sorts, with or without washers or other fittings of cork, rubber, polyethylene or any other material	5 paise each
	8309.90	- Other	15%
83.10	8310.00	SIGN-PLATES, NAME-PLATES, ADDRESS-PLATES AND SIMILAR PLATES, NUMBERS, LETTERS AND OTHER SYMBOLS, OF BASE METAL, EXCLUDING THOSE OF HEADING NO. 94.05	15%
83.11	8311.00	WIRE, RODS, TUBES, PLATES, ELECTRODES AND SIMILAR PRODUCTS OF BASE METAL OR OF METAL CARBIDES, COATED OR CORED WITH FLUX MATERIAL, OF A KIND USED FOR SOLDERING, BRAZING, WELDING OR DEPOSITION OF METAL OR OF METAL CARBIDES; WIRE AND RODS, OF AGGLOMERATED BASE METAL POWDER, USED FOR METAL SPRAYING	20%
83.12	8312.00	ELECTRICAL STAMPINGS AND LAMINATIONS, OF BASE METAL, ALL SORTS	20%";

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(*xi*) In Chapter 85, for heading Nos. 85.23 and 85.24, the following headings shall be substituted, namely:—			
"85.23		PREPARED UNRECORDED MEDIA FOR SOUND RECORDING OF SIMILAR RECORDING OF OTHER PHENOMENA, OTHER THAN PRODUCTS OF CHAPTER 37	
		-Magnetic tapes :	
	8523.11	--Audio tapes in the form of jumbo rolls, pancakes, mini-pancakes, hubs or reels	25% *plus* Rs. 4 per square metre
	8523.12	--Audio cassettes	25% *plus* Rs. 2 per cassette
	8523.13	--Video tapes in the form of jumbo rolls, pancakes, mini-pancakes, hubs or reels	25% *plus* Rs. 8 per square metre
	8523.14	--Video cassettes	25% *plus* Rs. 30 per cassette
	8523.19	--Other	25%
	8523.20	-Magnetic discs	25%
	8523.90	-Other	25%
85.24		RECORDS, TAPES AND OTHER RECORDED MEDIA FOR SOUND OR OTHER SIMILARLY RECORDED PHENOMENA, INCLUDING MATRICES AND MASTERS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF RECORDS, BUT EXCLUDING PRODUCTS OF CHAPTER 37	
	8524.10	-Gramophone records	30%
		-Magnetic tapes :	
	8524.21	--Audio tapes in any form	30% *plus* Rs. 4 per square metre
	8524.22	--Audio cassettes	30% *plus* Rs. 2 per cassette
	8524.23	--Video tapes in any form	30% *plus* Rs. 8 per square metre
	8524.24	--Video cassettes	30% *plus* Rs. 30 per cassette
	8524.29	--Other	30%
	8524.30	-Magnetic discs	30%
	8524.90	-Other	30%";
(*xi*) In Chapter 89, after heading No. 89.07, the following heading shall be inserted, namely :—			
"89.08	8908.00	VESSELS AND OTHER FLOATING STRUCTURES FOR BREAKING UP	Rs. 400 per Light Displacement Tonnage".

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE

(*See* section 83)

PART I

In the First Schedule to the Additional Duties of Excise Act,—

(1) sub-heading Nos. 5206. 10 and 5206.20 and the entries relating thereto shall be omitted;

(2) sub-heading Nos. 5206.31, 5206.32, 5206.33, 5206.34, 5206.35 and 5206.36 shall be, renumbered as sub-heading Nos. 5206.11, 5206.12, 5206.13, 5206.14, 5206.15 and 5206.16, respectively.

PART II

Heading No.	Sub-heading No.	Description of goods	Rate of additional duty
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
In the First Schedule to the Additional Duties of Excise Act,—			
(*a*) for heading No. 52.07, the following heading shall be substituted, namely:—			
"52.07	5207.00	COTTON FABRICS (EXCLUDING FABRICS COVERED UNDER HEADING NOS. 52.09, 52.10 AND 52.11),— (*a*) WOVEN ON LOOMS OTHER THAN HANDLOOMS, AND (*b*) SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, MERCERISING, DYEING, PRINTING, WATER-PROOFING, SHRINK-PROOFING, ORGANDIE PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES, WITHOUT THE AID OF POWER OR STEAM	Fifty per cent. of the duty leviable under sub-heading Nos. 5206.11 to 5206.16 and 5206.91 to 5206.94, as the case may be, depending upon the average count of the yarn in the fabric and the value per square metre of the fabric";
(*b*) for heading No. 52.08, the following heading shall be substituted, namely:—			
"52.08		COTTON FABRICS (EXCLUDING FABRICS COVERED UNDER HEADING NOS. 52.09, 52.10, 52.11 AND 52.12),— (*a*) WOVEN ON HANDLOOMS, AND (*b*) SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, MERCERISING, DYEING, PRINTING, WATER-PROOFING, SHRINK-PROOFING, ORGANDIE PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES	
	5208.10	- Processed without the aid of power or steam	Fifty per cent. of the duty leviable under sub-heading Nos. 5206.11 to 5206.16 and 5206.91 to 5206.94, as the case may be, depending upon the average count of the yarn in the fabric and the value per square metre of the fabric.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		-Processed with the aid of power or steam:	
	5208.21	--Processed by an independent processor approved in this behalf by the Government of India on the recommendation of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms.	Forty per cent. of the duty leviable under sub-heading Nos. 5206.11 to 5206.16 and 5206.91 to 5206.94, as the case may be, depending upon the average count of the yarn in the fabric and the value per square metre of the fabric.
	5208.22	--Processed by a factory owned by a registered handloom co-operative society or any organisation set up or approved by the Government for the purpose of development of handlooms	Nil
	5208.29	--Other	Duty leviable under sub-heading Nos. 5206.11 to 5206.16 and 5206.91 to 5206.94, as the case may be, depending upon the average count of the yarn in the fabric and the value per square metre of the fabric".

MGIPMRND—M—30 LAW—23-9-68

Resolution on Final Budget Statements

रजिस्ट्री सं. डी. (डी एन)-127

REGISTERED NO. D. (D.N.) 127

भारत का राजपत्र
The Gazette of India

असाधारण
EXTRAORDINARY,

भाग I—खण्ड 1
PART I—Section 1

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं. 219] नई दिल्ली, शुक्रवार, अक्टूबर 14, 1988/आश्विन 22, 1910
No. 219] NEW DELHI, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1988/ASVINA 22, 1910

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके
Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

वित्त मंत्रालय

(वार्षिक कार्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली 12 अक्तूबर, 1988

अधिसूचना

संख्या एफ० 2(85) :—हौ० (डब्ल्यू० एण्ड० एम०)/88—29 फरवरी, 1988 को संसद में यथा-प्रस्तुत किया गया वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण सामान्य सूचना के लिए अब अपने अंतिम रूप में प्रकाशित किया जाता है।

2. 1988-89 के जिन बजट प्रस्तावों में 1988-89 में 663.86 करोड़ रुपए प्राप्त होने का अनुमान लगाया गया था, उसका विवरण इस प्रकार है:—

(करोड़ रुपए)

सीमा शुल्क	306.31
संघ उत्पाद शुल्क	239.38
निगम कर	49.00
आयकर	10.00
धन कर	10.00
डाक टैरिफ	49.17
	663.86

3. संघ उत्पाद शुल्क और आय कर के संबंध में बजट प्रस्तावों में से राज्यों के हिस्से का अनुमान 28.15 करोड़ रुपए लगाया गया था, जो इस प्रकार है :—

	(करोड़ रुपए)
संघ उत्पाद शुल्क	122.15
आय कर	—94.00
	28.15

तदनुरूप उपरोक्त राशि में से केन्द्र के राजस्व में 635.71 करोड़ रुपए की निवल वृद्धि होने का अनुमान लगाया था। राजस्व खाते में 9841.78 करोड़ रुपए का घाटा होने का अनुमान था। कुल घाटे का अनुमान 7484.44 करोड़ रुपए लगाया गया था।

4. वित्त विधेयक, 1988 में किए गए संशोधनों से उपरोक्त प्राप्ति अनुमानों के आधार पर निवल प्रभाव "शून्य" है।

5. 1988-89 के लिए अनुदानों की मांगें बिना किसी संशोधन के स्वीकृत कर दी गई थीं। परिणामतः राजस्व खाते में अनुमानित घाटे और कुल घाटे में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है।

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Economic Affairs)

New Delhi, the 12th October, 1988

NOTIFICATION

No. F.2(85)-B(W&M)/88—The Annual Financial Statement as presented to Parliament on the 29th February, 1988 is now published in its final form for general information.

2. The proposals in the Budget for 1988-89 were estimated to yield Rs. 663.86 crores in 1988-89 as follows :—

	(In crores of Rupees)
Customs	306.31
Union Excise duties	239.38
Corporation tax	49.00
Income-tax	10.00
Wealth—tax	10.00
Postal tariff	49.17
	663.86

3. The States' share out of the proposals in the Budget relating to Union Excise duties and Income-tax was estimated at Rs. 28.15 crores as follows :—

	(In crores of Rupees)
Union Excise duties	122.15
Income-tax	—94.00
	28.15

The net accretion to the Centre's Revenue out of the above was accordingly estimated at Rs. 635.71 crores. The deficit on Revenue Account was estimated at Rs. 9841.78 crores. The overall deficit was estimated at Rs. 7484.44 crores.

4. The net effect on the above receipt estimates from modifications made in the Finance Bill, 1988 is 'nil'.

5. The Demands for Grants for 1988-89 were voted without modification. Consequently, there is no change in the estimated deficit on Revenue Account and in the overall deficit.

केन्द्रीय सरकार

का

1988-89

का

वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

OF THE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

FOR

1988-89

(जैसा अंतिम रूप में स्वीकार किया गया)

(As finally adopted)

एस० वेंकिटरमणन
वित्त सचिव
भारत सरकार

S. VENKITARAMANAN
Finance Secretary
Government of India

नई दिल्ली 12 अक्तूबर, 1988

New Delhi, the 12th October, 1988

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		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88	(करोड़ रुपए) संशोधित (In Crores of Rupees) संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
क. कर-राजस्व	A. TAX REVENUE					
(अ) आय और व्यय पर कर	(a) Taxes on Income and Expenditure:		3877.72	4157.08	4430.76	5035.94
निगम-कर	Corporation Tax	0020	3159.96	3537.00	3650.00	4099.00
निगम-कर से भिन्न आय पर कर	Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	0021	717.04	620.08	760.76	886.94
ब्याज कर	Interest Tax	0023	0.72	..	..	..
आय और व्यय पर अन्य कर	Other Taxes on Income and Expenditure	0028	..	0.00	20.00	50.00
(ब) सम्पत्ति और पूंजी लेन-देनों पर कर	(b) Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions:		186.48	133.63	132.80	143.07
सम्पदा शुल्क	Estate Duty	0031	3.07	2.63	2.80	3.07
धन पर कर	Taxes on Wealth	0032	174.15	120.00	120.00	130.00
दान-कर	Gift Tax	0033	9.26	11.00	10.00	10.00
(स) वस्तुओं और सेवाओं पर कर	(c) Taxes on Commodities and Services:		25981.08	29592.63	30138.56	33775.97
सीमा शुल्क	Customs	0037	11475.03	12866.92	13500.00	15626.31
संघ उत्पाद शुल्क*	Union Excise Duties*	0038	14470.18	16633.47	16580.12	18050.22
वस्तुओं और सेवाओं पर अन्य कर और शुल्क	Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	0045	35.87	92.24	58.44	99.44
(द) संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का कर	(d) Taxes of Union territories		623.02	652.49	690.89	750.16
जोड़-कर राजस्व	TOTAL-TAX REVENUE		**30668.30**	**34535.83**	**35393.01**	**39705.14**
ख. कर-भिन्न राजस्व	B. NON-TAX REVENUE					
(क) राजकोषीय सेवाएं	(a) Fiscal Services		739.98	781.06	1270.47	1068.76
करेंसी सिक्का-निर्माण और टकसाल	Currency, Coinage and Mint	0046	261.73	338.32	374.67	386.30
अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	Other Fiscal Services	0047	478.25	442.74	895.80	682.46
(ख) ब्याज प्राप्तियां लाभांश और लाभ	(b) Interest Receipts, Dividends and Profits:					
ब्याज प्राप्तियां	Interest Receipts		5845.62	6782.46	6637.81	7759.39
राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों से ब्याज	Interest from State and Union Territory Governments	0049	5338.77	6262.10	6083.85	7187.41
रेलवे से ब्याज	Interest from Railways		2754.08	3238.00	3212.00	3867.00
दूरसंचार से ब्याज	Interest from Telecommunications		553.37	652.00	640.00	736.00
अन्य ब्याज प्राप्तियां	Other Interest Receipts		212.65	237.00	243.00	267.00
लाभांश और लाभ	Dividends and Profits	0050	1818.67	2135.10	1988.85	2317.41
			506.85	520.36	553.96	571.98

* 1987-88 के बजट अनुमानों में 192.32 करोड़ रुपए और 1988-89 के बजट अनुमानों में 122.15 करोड़ रुपए की राशि शामिल नहीं है, जो बजट प्रस्तावों में राज्यों का हिस्सा है।

* Excludes Rs. 192.32 crores in Budget Estimate 1987-88 and Rs. 122.15 crores in Budget Estimate 1988-89 being the share of States out of the Budget proposals.

टिप्पणी : 1986-87 के वास्तविक अनुमानों के कालम में दिखाए गए आंकड़े अनंतिम हैं।

Note : The figures shown under the column 'Accounts 1986-87' are provisional.

विवरण 1—भारत की समेकित निधि—राजस्व खाता—प्राप्तियां

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—REVENUE ACCOUNT- RECEIPTS

(करोड़ रुपए)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head		वास्तविक Accounts 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	(In crores of Rupees) बजट Budget 1988-89
(ङ)	अन्य कर-भिन्न राजस्व	(e) Other Non-Tax Revenue:					
(i)	अन्य सामान्य सेवाएं	(i) Other General Services:		1039.67	1061.04	1161.30	1233.87
	लोक सेवा आयोग	Public Service Commission	0051	1.86	2.30	2.87	3.00
	पुलिस	Police	0055	96.11	84.07	102.08	102.09
	जेलें	Jails	0056	..	..	..	..
	पूर्ति और निपटान	Supplies and Disposals	0057	32.68	30.39	31.39	30.70
	लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	Stationary and Printing	0058	17.78	20.30	20.30	20.30
	लोक निर्माण	Public Works	0059	28.41	24.93	35.03	46.17
	अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	Other Administrative Services	0070	42.48	33.90	45.51	45.73
	पेंशनों और अन्य सेवा निवृत्ति लाभों के संबन्ध में अंशदान और वसूलियां	Contributions and Recoveries towards Pension & Other Retirement benefits	0071	24.04	14.64	12.01	12.74
	विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	Miscellaneous General Services	0075	494.08	501.97	560.62	584.54
	रक्षा सेवाएं	Defence Services		302.23	348.54	351.49	388.60
	थल-सेना	Army	0076	160.16	193.54	193.54	212.60
	नौ-सेना	Navy	0077	14.42	20.000	25.00	26.00
	वायु-सेना	Air Force	0078	67.30	70.00	67.95	70.00
	आयुध कारखाने	Ordnance Factories	0079	60.35	65.00	65.00	80.00
(ii)	सामाजिक सेवाएं	(ii) Social Services		184.99	227.28	231.28	237.93
	शिक्षा	Education	0202	3.74	4.85	4.88	4.76
	चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	Medical & Public Health	0210	7.94	7.65	10.95	11.36
	परिवार कल्याण	Family Welfare	0211	4.53	8.35	7.50	7.75
	आवास	Housing	0216	22.63	21.81	22.28	24.11
	शहरी विकास	Urban Development	0217	..	0.03	..	..
	सूचना और प्रचार	Information and Publicity	0220	11.31	13.36	13.87	14.44
	प्रसारण	Broadcasting	0221	123.47	161.26	167.85	170.64
	श्रम और रोजगार	Labour and Employment	0230	1.10	1.10	0.81	0.92
	सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	Social Security and Welfare	0235	10.26	8.81	3.14	3.95
	अन्य सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं	Other Social and Community Services	0250	0.01	0.06	..	..
(iii)	आर्थिक सेवाएं	(iii) Economic Services:		11340.02	12285.40	12731.72	14467.37
	कृषि कार्य	Crop Husbandry	0401	2.94	1.09	1.84	1.84
	पशु पालन	Animal Husbandry	0403	2.49	2.33	2.53	2.53
	डेरी विकास	Dairy Development	0404	47.96	57.49	50.42	65.03
	मीन उद्योग	Fisheries	0405	1.79	0.96	1.39	1.39
	वानिकी और वन्य जीवन	Forestry & Wild Life	0406	1.19	0.70	0.54	0.50
	खाद्य भंडारण और भांडागारण	Food Storage and Warehousing	0408	4.93	2.46	4.32	4.32

विवरण 1 - भारत की संचित निधि - राजस्व खाता-प्राप्तियां

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—REVENUE ACCOUNT-RECEIPTS

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
अन्य कृषि कार्यक्रम	Other Agricultural Programmes	0435	2.84	2.81	3.02	3.22
वृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई	Major & Medium Irrigation	0701	3.85	2.94	2.21	2.58
लघु सिंचाई	Minor Irrigation	0702	0.38	0.35	0.30	0.32
विद्युत	Power	0801	262.76	415.19	280.97	198.68
पेट्रोलियम	Petroleum	0802	943.04	428.34	437.51	477.90
कोयला और लिग्नाइट	Coal and Lignite	0803	..	0.01	0.01	0.01
ऊर्जा के गैर-पारम्परिक स्रोत	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	0810	..	0.11	0.06	0.06
ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	Village and Small Industries	0851	26.16	2.60	3.90	3.95
उद्योग	Industries	0852	53.85	95.91	95.59	106.81
अलौह धातु खनन तथा धातुकर्म उद्योग	Non-Ferrous Mining & Metallurgical Industries	0853	0.75	1.00	1.00	1.00
अन्य उद्योग	Other Industries	0875	28.04	41.00	34.29	35.90
पत्तन और दीपस्तम्भ	Ports and Lighthouses	1051	20.03	23.14	23.46	23.59
नौवहन	Shipping	1052	0.66	0.71	0.85	0.88
सागर विमानन	Civil Aviation	1053	10.85	0.15	0.17	0.20
सड़कें और पुल	Roads and Bridges	1054	22.31	19.46	19.47	19.50
अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन	Inland Water Transport	1056	0.15	..	..	..
अन्य संचार सेवाएं	Other Communication Services	1275	0.67	0.55	1.16	2.51
परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान	Atomic Energy Research	1401	18.53	4.58	3.73	4.09
अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	Other Scientific Research	1425	6.29	11.26	10.70	12.40
विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन	Foeign Trade and Export Promotion	1453	18.05	14.50	22.99	18.01
सामरिक पूर्ति	Civil Supplies	1456	359.65	251.42	585.00	700.00
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	Other General Economic Services	1475	29.59	33.74	35.29	36.63
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार रेलवे का राजस्व	Railway Revenue as per Railway Budget		7683.08	8417.61	8709.00	9663.35
डाक प्राप्तियां	Postal Receipts	1201	557.50	744.00	655.00	774.17
दूरसंचार प्राप्तियां	Telecommunication Receipts	1225	1229.69	1709.00	1745.00	2306.00
ग. सहायता अनुदान और अंशदान	C. GRANTS-IN-AID AND CONTRIBUTIONS		**436.18**	**511.96**	**554.87**	**591.75**
विदेशी अनुदान सहायता	External Grant Assistance	1605	395.99	462.18	485.33	518.48
सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर	Aid Materials and Equipment	1606	40.19	49.78	69.54	73.27
संघराज्य क्षेत्रों का कर-भिन्न राजस्व	Non-Tax Revenue of Union territories		77.55	61.81	89.06	103.12
कोड-कर-भिन्न राजस्व	TOTAL—NON-TAX REVENUE		**19664.01**	**21711.01**	**22676.51**	**25462.19**
कोड–राजस्व प्राप्तियां	TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS		50332.31	56246.84	58069.52	65167.33
अग्रनीत (देखिए पृष्ठ 7)	Carried over (see page 7)					
प्राप्तियों से अधिक भुगतान (राजस्व खाता)	Excess of Disbursements over Receipts (Revenue Deficit)		7776.04	6742.40	8496.56	9841.78
जोड़	TOTAL:		**58108.35**	**62989.24**	**66566.08**	**75009.11**

विवरण I—भारत की समेकित निधि—राजस्व खाता—भुगतान

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—REVENUE ACCOUNT- DISBURSEMENTS

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
क. सामान्य सेवाएं	A. GENERAL SERVICES		22939.72	24439.01	25883.49	29728.59
(क) राज्य के अंग	(a) Organs of State		208.76	217.47	240.42	247.75
संसद	Parliament	2011	14.28	17.81	18.24	20.60
राष्ट्रपति, उप-राष्ट्रपति आदि	President, Vice President etc.	2012	1.87	1.99	2.26	2.38
मंत्रि परिषद	Council of Ministers	2013	9.85	10.27	14.75	16.30
न्याय प्रशासन	Administration of Justice	2014	4.54	4.01	7.08	5.12
निर्वाचन	Elections	2015	22.63	18.73	18.09	21.35
लेखा परीक्षा	Audit	2016	155.59	164.66	180.00	182.00
(ख) राजकोषीय सेवाएं	(b) Fiscal Services:		1217.16	1122.79	1160.30	1103.79
(i) कर संग्रह	(i) Tax Collection		359.51	412.02	453.61	461.89
आय और व्यय पर करों का संग्रह	Collection of Taxes on Income and Expenditure	2020	120.36	126.61	152.05	146.93
संपदा शुल्क, धन कर और दान कर का संग्रह	Collection of Estate Duty, Taxes on Wealth and Gift Tax	2031	13.36	13.80	16.60	15.95
सीमा-शुल्क	Customs	2037	120.30	138.43	147.89	162.69
संघ उत्पाद-शुल्क	Union Excise Duties	2038	105.32	132.92	136.81	136.06
वस्तुओं और सेवाओं पर अन्य कर और शुल्क	Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	2045	0.17	0.26	0.26	0.26
(ii) अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	(ii) Other Fiscal Services		857.65	710.77	706.69	641.90
करेंसी, सिक्का निर्माण और टकसाल	Currency, Coinage and Mint	2046	226.00	232.19	173.43	217.35
अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	Other Fiscal Services	2047	631.65	478.58	533.26	424.55
(ग) ब्याज संदाय और ऋण शोधन	(c) Interest Payment and Servicing of Debt		9236.69	10650.00	11450.00	14100.00
ब्याज संदाय	Interest Payments	2049	9236.69	10650.00	11450.00	14100.00
(घ) प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	(d) Administrative Services		1328.40	1806.70	1560.92	2549.92
लोक सेवा आयोग	Public Service Commission	2051	10.00	11.58	12.82	14.57
सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं	Secretariat-General Services	2052	134.21	144.90	153.44	176.68
पुलिस	Police	2055	821.33	978.53	996.84	1120.22
पूर्ति और निपटान	Supplies and Disposals	2057	16.21	13.59	15.12	15.27
लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	Stationery and Printing	2058	59.01	40.67	43.23	42.64
लोक निर्माण	Public Works	2059	53.18	51.96	54.73	69.36
वैदेशिक कार्य	External Affairs	2061	165.47	173.00	192.14	201.06
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	Other Administrative Services	2070	68.99	392.47	92.60	910.12
(ङ) पेंशनें और विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	(e) Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services		1467.50	1759.48	2227.02	2210.65
पेंशनें और अन्य सेवानिवृत्ति लाभ	Pensions and other Retirement Benefits	2071	870.44	1181.65	1555.82	1593.23

विवरण 1—भारत की समेकित निधि—राजस्व खाता—भुगतान

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—REVENUE ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	Miscellaneous General Services	2075	597.06	577.83	671.20	617.42
(च) रक्षा सेवाएं	(f) Defence Services		9481.21	8882.57	9244.83	9516.48
रक्षा सेवाएं—थल सेना	Defence Services-Army	2076	6490.89	6553.01	6681.41	6819.20
रक्षा सेवाएं—नौ सेना	Defence Services-Navy	2077	742.86	615.50	708.80	780.83
रक्षा सेवाएं—वायु सेना	Defence Services-Air Force	2078	2208.51	1648.06	1723.62	1792.45
आयुध कारखाने	Defence Ordinance Factories	2079	39.95	66.00	131.00	124.00
ख. सामाजिक सेवाएं	B. SOCIAL SERVICES		1771.44	2068.99	2167.10	2381.90
सामान्य शिक्षा	General Education	2202	418.82	564.18	619.90	660.61
तकनीकी शिक्षा	Technical Education	2203	152.20	262.94	268.99	244.59
खेल और युवा सेवाएं	Sports and Youth Services	2204	38.48	54.35	50.75	65.68
कला और संस्कृति	Art and Culture	2205	98.90	102.98	111.54	104.25
चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	Medical and Public Health	2210	178.23	217.45	219.33	251.66
परिवार कल्याण	Family Welfare	2211	43.99	58.28	56.96	66.28
जल पूर्ति और सफाई	Water Supply and Sanitation	2215	80.21	44.24	42.83	33.10
आवास	Housing	2216	38.72	41.29	44.63	51.00
शहरी विकास	Urban Development	2217	2.39	2.83	3.57	4.11
सूचना और प्रचार	Information and Publicity	2220	45.20	53.29	47.71	60.77
प्रसारण	Broadcasting	2221	223.85	289.81	312.01	334.48
अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जन जातियों और अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण	Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other Backward classes	2225	4.22	6.97	9.07	13.43
श्रम तथा रोजगार	Labour & Employment	2230	233.94	161.35	167.11	242.63
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	Social Security and Welfare	2235	185.73	189.35	192.13	225.28
पोषाहार	Nutrition	2236	0.89	0.97	0.96	1.58
सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं	Secretariat-Social Services	2251	25.66	17.63	18.61	21.38
अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं	Other Social Services	2252	0.01	1.08	0.95	1.07
ग. आर्थिक सेवाएं	C. ECONOMIC SERVICES		18482.32	20057.07	21320.03	24115.47
(क) कृषि तथा संबद्ध क्रियाकलाप	(a) Agriculture and Allied Activities		3029.77	2710.14	2974.03	3164.79
कृषि कार्य	Crop Husbandry	2401	596.19	214.02	262.83	305.38
भूमि तथा जल संरक्षण	Soil and Water Conservation	2402	3.73	3.49	3.41	4.60
पशु पालन	Animal Husbandry	2403	8.01	8.45	7.74	9.45
डेरी विकास	Dairy Development	2404	71.45	94.25	117.26	82.03
मीन उद्योग	Fisheries	2405	12.77	16.11	13.93	15.72
वानिकी तथा अन्य जीवन	Forestry and Wild Life	2406	22.34	35.28	30.85	35.95
बागान	Plantations	2407	46.75	48.24	45.38	46.56
खाद्य भंडारण तथा भाण्डागारण	Food, Storage and Warehousing	2408	2095.37	2099.80	2299.42	2421.96

विवरण 1—भारत की समेकित निधि—राजस्व लेखा—भुगतान

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—REVENUE ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(करोड़ रुपये) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
कृषि अनुसंधान तथा शिक्षा	Agricultural Research and Education	2415	165.73	172.76	172.66	200.87
कृषि वित्तीय संस्थाएं	Agricultural Financial Institutions	2416	4.53	5.74	10.13	27.00
सहकारिता	Co-operation	2425	—1.14	6.15	4.99	8.81
अन्य कृषि कार्यक्रम	Other Agricultural Programmes	2435	4.04	5.85	5.43	6.46
(ब) ग्रामीण विकास	(b) Rural Development		11.14	337.56	324.17	376.35
ग्रामीण विकास के विशेष कार्यक्रम	Special Programmes for Rural Development	2501	0.12	310.52	297.50	346.66
ग्रामीण रोजगार	Rural Employment	2505	4.70	9.18	9.18	8.78
भूमि सुधार	Land Reforms	2506	0.24	0.10	0.25	0.25
अन्य ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	Other Rural Development Programmes	2515	6.08	17.76	17.24	20.66
(ग) विशेष क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम	(c) Special Areas Programmes		11.62	11.34	6.36	10.59
उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र	North Eastern Areas	2552	11.62	11.34	6.36	10.59
(घ) सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण	(d) Irrigation and Flood Control		84.36	74.06	83.10	89.34
वृहत और मध्यम सिंचाई	Major and Medium Irrigation	2701	24.46	27.86	26.38	29.18
लघु सिंचाई	Minor Irrigation	2702	36.20	25.59	38.65	40.20
कमान क्षेत्र विकास	Command Areas Development	2705	0.02	0.53	0.10	0.20
बाढ़ नियंत्रण	Flood Control	2711	23.68	20.11	17.97	19.76
(ङ) ऊर्जा	(e) Energy		593.72	637.91	675.28	792.43
विद्युत	Power	2801	452.47	519.43	458.43	499.69
पेट्रोलियम	Petroleum	2802	..	4.50	56.03	124.00
कोयला और लिग्नाइट	Coal and Lignite	2803	84.97	105.49	102.43	113.25
ऊर्जा के वैकल्पिक स्रोत	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	2810	56.28	57.53	57.53	54.52
ऊर्जा समन्वय और विकास	Energy Coordination and Development	2820		0.96	0.89	0.97
(च) उद्योग और खनिज	(f) Industry and Minerals		2879.64	2742.91	3512.84	3876.72
ग्राम और लघु उद्योग	Village and Small Industries	2851	296.65	277.07	280.11	320.22
उद्योग	Industries	2852	2427.03	2226.73	2927.47	3328.79
अलौह धातु खनन तथा धातुकर्म उद्योग	Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries	2853	123.83	99.62	115.99	114.98
अन्य उद्योग	Other Industries	2875	32.13	42.94	38.71	46.71
उद्योग और खनिज पर अन्य परिव्यय	Other outlays on Industries and Minerals	2885	..	96.55	150.56	66.02

विवरण I—भारत की निधि—राजस्व खाता—भुगतान

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA-REVENUE ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(करोड़ रु.) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	Accounts 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
(छ) परिवहन	(g) Transport		8086.79	8872.74	9128.81	10167.84
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार व्यय	Expenditure as per Railway Budget		7683.08	8417.61	8709.00	9663.35
पत्तन तथा दीपस्तंभ	Ports & Light Houses	3051	47.60	46.55	52.28	57.04
नौवहन	Shipping	3052	46.68	60.18	25.84	33.86
नागर विमानन	Civil Aviation	3053	25.77	17.91	15.55	20.71
सड़कें और पुल	Roads and Bridges	3054	124.37	130.83	134.69	158.00
सड़क परिवहन	Road Transport	3055	0.25	0.97	0.18	5.46
अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन	Inland Water Transport	3056	5.14	10.05	10.67	15.00
अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	Other Transport Services	3075	143.90	188.64	180.60	214.42
(ज) संचार	(h) Communications		2016.48	2602.15	2550.80	3184.33
डाक सेवाएं	Postal Services	3201	773.93	877.00	789.62	863.01
दूरसंचार	Telecommunications		1229.69	1709.00	1745.00	2306.00
दूरसंचार सेवाएं	Telecommunication Services	3225	1005.32	1165.00	1317.00	1565.00
सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश	Dividends to General revenues	3230	212.65	237.00	243.00	267.00
दूरसंचार अधिशेष से विनियोग	Appropriations from Telecommunication Surplus	3231	11.72	307.00	185.00	474.00
विदेश संचार सेवाएं	Overseas Communication Services	3251	0.46	..	..	..
उपग्रह प्रणाली	Satellite Systems	3252	1.79	2.40	2.48	2.72
अन्य संचार सेवाएं	Other Communication Services	3275	10.61	13.75	13.70	12.60
(झ) विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण	(i) Science Technology and Environment		609.85	782.32	764.69	951.17
परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान	Atomic Energy Research	3401	128.84	154.81	155.28	178.78
अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान	Space Research	3402	151.86	193.35	199.73	273.85
समुद्र विज्ञान अनुसंधान	Oceanographic Research	3403	16.00	24.04	18.35	26.13
अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	Other Scientific Research	3425	292.82	334.74	321.08	385.84
पारिस्थितिकी तथा पर्यावरण	Ecology and Environment	3435	20.33	75.38	70.25	86.57
(ञ) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	(j) General Economic Services		1158.95	1235.94	1299.95	1501.91
सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	47.44	66.41	69.82	77.74
पर्यटन	Tourism	3452	18.11	25.73	25.83	35.05
विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन	Foreign Trade and Export Promotion	3453	839.35	959.78	1016.88	1161.11
जनगणना, सर्वेक्षण तथा सांख्यिकी	Census, Surveys and Statistics	3454	16.04	49.11	51.87	61.51
मौसम विज्ञान	Meteorology	3455	26.99	32.08	32.59	36.15
नागरिक पूर्ति	Civil Supplies	3456	112.46	33.12	33.07	68.25

विवरण—1 भारत की समेकित निधि राजस्व खाता भुगतान

STATEMENT 1—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—REVENUE ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थाएं	International Financial Institutions	3466	—0.49	0.17	0.22	0.20
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	Other General Economic Services	3475	99.05	69.54	69.67	61.90
ब. सहायता अनुदान और अंशदान	D—GRANTS-IN-AID AND CONTRIBUTIONS		14165.20	15644.15	16304.25	17861.02
राज्य सरकारों को सहायता अनुदान	Grants-in-aid to State Governments	3601	7352.51	8574.27	9035.54	9818.51
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को सहायता अनुदान	Grants-in-aid to Union Territory Governments	3602	391.68	139.28	94.43	91.63
संघ उत्पाद शुल्कों के राज्यों के हिस्से की अदायगी	Payment of States' share of Union Excise Duties	3603	6305.74	6781.76	7002.37	7766.76
अन्य देशों के साथ तकनीकी व आर्थिक सहयोग	Technical and Economic Cooperation with other countries	3605	113.82	145.73	168.25	180.46
सहायता सामग्री तथा उपस्कर	Aid Materials and Equipment	3606	1.45	3.11	3.66	3.66
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का भुगतान	Disbursements of Union terriories		749.67	780.02	891.21	922.13
जोड़—राजस्व भुगतान	TOTAL : REVENUE DISBURSEMENTS		58108.35	62989.24	66566.08	75009.11
भुगतान से अधिक राजस्व (अधिशेष)	Excess of Revenue over Disbursements (Surplus)		..	..	..	..
जोड़	TOTAL :		58108.35	62989.24	66566.08	75009.11

विवरण—1 भारत की समेकित निधि—राजस्व खाता—प्राप्तियां

STATEMENT 1—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—CAPITAL ACCOUNT-RECEIPTS

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
क. लोक ऋण	A. PUBLIC DEBT					
केन्द्रीय सरकार का आन्तरिक ऋण	Internal Debt of Central Government	6001				
91 दिवसीय राजकोष बिल	91 Days Treasury Bills		157408.67	155688.30	135425.00	137484.00
बाजार उधार	Market Loans		6569.33	7121.00	7821.00	7475.00
अन्य	Others		1283.72	890.42	1053.33	186.14
जोड़—केन्द्रीय सरकार का आन्तरिक ऋण	Total-Internal Debt of Central Government		165261.72	163699.72	144299.33	145145.14
विदेशी ऋण	External Debt	6002	3040.27	3822.71	3386.56	4357.17
जोड़—लोक ऋण	TOTAL-PUBLIC DEBT		168301.99	167522.43	147685.89	149502.31
ख. उधारों और अग्रिमों की वसूलियां	B. RECOVERIES OF LOANS AND ADVANCES					
राज्य सरकारें	State Governments		2863.09	3713.00	3772.22	4178.95

विवरण -1 भारत की समेकित निधि—पूंजी खाता—भुगतान

STATEMENT 1—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—CAPITAL ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारें	Union Territory Governments		45.49	52.49	9.00	9.00
विदेशी सरकारें	Foreign Governments		37.12	347.00	33.51	199.09
अन्य उधार और अग्रिम	Other Loans and Advances		1179.49	1100.00	1444.03	1093.33
जोड़—उधारों और अग्रिमों की वसूलियां	TOTAL—RECOVERIES OF LOANS AND ADVANCES		4125.19	5212.49	5558.76	5480.37
ग. अन्य प्राप्तियां	C. OTHER RECEIPTS		1.00	..	..	..
राजस्व प्राप्तियां (पृष्ठ 3 से आगे लाया गया)	REVENUE RECEIPTS (brought forward from page 3)		50332.31	56246.84	58069.52	65167.33
जोड़—भारत की समेकित निधि प्राप्तियां	TOTAL-CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA RECEIPTS		222760.49	228981.76	211314.17	220150.01
क. सामान्य सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	A. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF GENERAL SERVICES		1457.52	4252.71	3319.61	4239.90
करेंसी, सिक्का निर्माण और टकसाल	Currency, Coinage and Mint	4046	24.53	58.76	50.46	101.50
अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	Other Fiscal Services	4047	52.63	65.64	57.14	92.67
लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	Stationery and Printing	4058	..	3.48	8.24	6.00
लोक निर्माण	Public Works	4059	80.89	115.66	80.91	134.49
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	Other Administrative Services	4070	..	..	..	1.82
विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	Miscellaneous General Services	4075	0.99	31.20	16.20	31.30
रक्षा सेवाएं	Defence Services	4076	1298.48	3977.97	3106.66	3872.12
ख. सामाजिक सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	B. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF SOCIAL SERVICES		389.90	283.72	250.06	387.84
शिक्षा, खेल, कला और संस्कृति	Education, Sports, Art and Culture	4202	68.00	32.54	6.19	32.48
चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	Medical and Public Health	4210	—4.02	—1.04	—5.21	—1.44
परिवार कल्याण	family Welfare	4211	4.76	0.71	0.60	0.13
जल पूर्ति तथा सफाई	Water Supply and Sanitation	4215	—0.95	0.50	..	0.50
आवास	Housing	4216	102.78	96.15	81.15	105.88
शहरी विकास	Urban Development	4217	4.24	6.50	6.00	8.42
सूचना और प्रचार	Information and Publicity	4220	11.31	2.91	2.30	3.43
प्रसारण	Broadcasting	4221	201.62	142.07	156.17	185.15
अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों और अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण	Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes	4225	—0.94	..	..	50.00
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	Social Security and Welfare	4235	1.76	1.66	1.16	1.01
अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं	Other Social Services	4250	1.34	1.72	1.70	2.28
ग. आर्थिक सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	C. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF ECONOMIC SERVICES		8706.49	6763.16	6825.16	6064.27
(क) कृषि और सम्बद्ध क्रियाकलापों का पूंजी खाता	(a) Capital Account of Agriculture and allied activities		232.00	79.69	58.45	54.53
कृषि कार्य	Crop Husbandry	4401	4.30	15.94	4.61	11.71
भूमि तथा जल संरक्षण	Soil and Water Conservation	4402	..	0.30	0.26	0.56
पशुपालन	Animal Husbandry	4403	1.07	1.99	1.16	2.10
डेरी विकास	Dairy Development	4404	0.28	1.71	1.78	1.87

विवरण 1 भारत की समेकित निधि—पूंजी खाता—भुगतान

STATEMENT 1—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—CAPITAL ACCOUNT-DISBURSEMENTS

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1986-87	करोड़ रुपए (In crores of Rupees) बजट Budget संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
मीन उद्योग	Fisheries	4405	1.93	3.12	1.13	1.80
वानिकी और वन्य जीवन	Forestry and Wild Life	4406	2.18	3.09	2.22	2.73
बागान	Plantations	4407	0.99	1.68	1.68	..
खाद्य, भण्डारण और भांडागारण	Food, Storage and Warehousing	4408	68.78	46.49	40.34	28.70
कृषि वित्तीय संस्थाओं में निवेश	Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	4416	..	5.00	5.00	5.00
सहकारिता	Co-operation	4425	152.44	0.01	0.01	0.06
अन्य कृषि कार्यक्रम	Other Agricultural Programmes	4435	0.03	0.36	0.26	..
(ब) ग्रामीण विकास का पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account of Rural Development		..	..	..	0.30
अन्य ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	Other Rural Development Programmes	4515	..	..	..	0.30
(ग) विशेष क्षेत्र कार्यक्रमों का पूंजी खाता	(c) Capital Account of Special Areas Programmes		62.86	64.20	53.10	69.31
उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र	North Eastern Areas	4552	62.86	64.20	53.10	69.31
(घ) सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण का पूंजी खाता	(d) Capital account of Irrigation and Flood Control		41.20	4.30	2.38	7.52
वृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई	Major and Medium Irrigation	4701	40.41	4.00	1.73	7.32
लघु सिंचाई	Minor Irrigation	4702	0.20	0.30	0.65	0.20
बाढ़ नियंत्रण	Flood Control	4711	0.59	..	..	..
(ङ) ऊर्जा का पूंजी खाता	(e) Capital Account of Energy		2125.11	2046.44	1938.96	2038.98
विद्युत परियोजनाएं	Power Projects	4801	1021.38	1212.96	1104.39	1276.28
पेट्रोलियम	Petroleum	4802	437.02	229.73	230.82	6.20
कोयला और लिग्नाइट	Coal and Lignite	4803	661.21	600.10	600.10	754.00
ऊर्जा के गैर-पारम्परिक स्रोत	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	4810	5.50	3.65	3.65	2.50
(च) उद्योग और खनिज का पूंजी खाता	(f) Capital Account of Industry and Minerals		2081.83	1428.36	1515.01	1016.54
ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	Village and Small Industries	4851	4.79	8.73	8.25	9.50
लोहा और इस्पात उद्योग	Iron & Steel Industries	4852	705.28	332.61	380.65	20.60
अलौह धातु खनन और धातुकर्म उद्योग	Non-ferrous Mining & Metallurgical Industries	4853	584.63	165.38	164.24	68.53
सीमेंट और धातु-भिन्न खनिज उद्योग	Cement and Non-metallic Mineral Industries	4854	25.00	32.50	32.50	32.00
उर्वरक उद्योग	Fertilizer Industries	4855	206.10	190.24	208.41	115.51
रसायन उद्योग	Chemical Industries	4857	2.75	11.20	13.00	12.75
इंजीनियरी उद्योग	Engineering Industries	4858	19.47	83.12	80.69	104.63
दूरसंचार और इलैक्ट्रानिकी उद्योग	Telecommunication and Electronic Industries	4859	23.15	56.48	48.47	51.86
उपभोक्ता उद्योग	Consumer Industries	4860	126.70	84.81	79.86	106.49
परमाणु ऊर्जा उद्योग	Atomic Energy Industries	4861	353.56	396.39	433.01	406.98
अन्य उद्योग	Other Industries	4875	0.40	2.98	2.13	2.44
उद्योग और खनिज	Industries and Minerals	4885	30.00	63.92	63.80	85.25
(छ) परिवहन का पूंजी खाता	(g) Capital Account of Transport		1765.52	1678.89	1652.95	1926.48
रेलवे	Railways	5002	1379.40	1231.00	1219.19	1390.00
पत्तन और दीपस्तम्भ	Ports & Light Houses	5051	9.64	7.50	7.50	8.71
नौवहन	Shipping	5052	—3.50	4.00	1.77	7.04

विवरण 1—भारत की संचित निधि—पूंजी खाता—भुगतान

STATEMENT 1—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—CAPITAL ACCOUNT— DISBURSEMENTS

(करोड़ रुपये में) (In crores of Rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
नागर विमानन	Civil Aviation	5053	53.84	6.17	4.61	8.18
सड़कें और पुल	Roads and Bridges	5054	320.18	407.49	408.98	487.30
अंतर्देशीय जल परिवहन	Inland Water Transport	5056	5.96	11.00	10.00	12.50
अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	Other Transport Services	5075	..	11.73	0.90	12.75
(ब) संचार का पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account of Communications		613.56	181.35	175.31	347.26
डाक सेवाएं	Postal Services	5201	27.43	32.84	27.75	41.98
दूरसंचार सेवाएं	Telecommunication Services	5225	516.87	92.80	92.80	239.65
उपग्रह प्रणाली	Satellite system	5252	69.26	55.71	54.76	65.63
(स) विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी तथा पर्यावरण का पूंजी खाता	(c) Capital Account of Science, Technology and Environment		141.07	145.80	132.65	149.81
परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान	Atomic Energy Research	5401	27.69	42.17	36.25	48.33
अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान	Space Research	5402	84.71	95.77	90.08	88.25
समुद्र वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	Oceanographic Research	5403	..	2.31	0.25	2.85
अन्य वैज्ञानिक और पर्यावरणीय अनुसंधान	Other Scientific and Environmental Research	5425	28.67	5.55	6.07	10.38
(द) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	(d) Capital Account of General Economic Services		1643.34	1134.13	1296.35	453.54
पर्यटन	Tourism	5452	9.36	10.67	8.69	12.00
विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन	Foreign Trade and Export Promotion	5453	21.24	15.37	9.66	11.76
मौसम विज्ञान	Meteorology	5455	9.28	10.19	8.00	18.77
वित्तीय और व्यापारिक संस्थाओं में निवेश]	Investment in General Financial and Trading Institutions	5465	447.50	203.27	222.27	226.02
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थाओं में निवेश	Investments in International Financial Institutions	5466	1155.86	893.95	1047.06	183.20
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	Other General Economic Services	5475	0.10	0.68	0.67	1.79
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के भुगतान	Disbursements of Union Territories		240.29	99.67	138.35	196.85
जोड़-राजस्व खाते के बाहर का पूंजी व्यय	TOTAL-CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT		10794.20	11399.26	10533.18	10888.86
लोक ऋण	PUBLIC DEBT					
केन्द्रीय सरकार का आंतरिक ऋण	Internal Debt of Central Government	6001				
(i) दिवसीय राजकोष हुंडियां	91 Days Treasury Bills		148546.82	150000.00	130000.00	130000.00
बाजार उधार]	Market Loans		1037.72	820.91	820.91	474.75
अन्य	Others		401.35	263.37	270.64	421.49
जोड़—केन्द्रीय सरकार का आंतरिक ऋण	Total—Internal Debt of Central Government		149985.89	151084.28	131091.55	130896.24
विदेशी ऋण	External Debt	6002	894.88	1036.52	1167.76	1335.52
जोड़—लोक ऋण	TOTAL—PUBLIC DEBT		150880.77	152120.80	132259.31	132231.76
उधार और अग्रिम	LOANS AND ADVANCES					
क. सामाजिक सेवाओं के लिए ऋण और अग्रिम	A. LOANS FOR SOCIAL SERVICES		20.08	15.83	6.77	29.18
शिक्षा, खेल, कला और संस्कृति	Education, Sports, Art and Culture	6202	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.74
परिवार कल्याण]	Family Welfare	6211	5.02	0.50	0.50	0.01
आवास	Housing	6216	8.41	13.90	5.00	26.75
सूचना और प्रचार	Information and Publicity	6220	..	..	..	0.90

विवरण 1—भारत की समेकित निधि—पूंजी खाता—भुगतान

STATEMENT 1—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—CAPITAL ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(करोड़ रुपये) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	Social Security and Welfare	6235	6.16	0.47	0.31	0.27
अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं	Other Social Services	6250	0.24	0.46	0.46	0.51
ख. आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिए ऋण	B. LOANS FOR ECONOMIC SERVICES		4686.38	3758.03	4079.04	4330.10
(क) कृषि और संबद्ध क्रियाकलापों के लिए उधार	(a) Loans for Agriculture and allied activities		1508.38	278.03	495.99	255.97
कृषि कार्य	Crop Husbandry	6401	0.11	..	14.26	..
डेरी विकास	Dairy Development	6404	42.67	36.14	20.14	50.00
मीन उद्योग	Fisheries	6405	39.40	11.65	24.60	23.30
बागान	Plantations	6407	..	4.19	5.87	7.51
खाद्य भंडारण और भांडागारण	Food, Storage and Warehousing	6408	1204.66	..	..	..
कृषि वित्तीय संस्थाएं	Agricultural Financial Institutions	6416	139.12	150.00	338.00	78.00
सहकारिता	Co-operation	6425	82.42	76.05	93.12	97.16
(ख) विशेष क्षेत्र कार्यक्रमों के लिए उधार	(b) Loans for Special Area Programme		2.00	7.84	2.35	1.23
उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र	North Eastern Areas	6552	2.00	3.84	2.25	1.13
कमान क्षेत्र विकास	Command Area Development	6705	..	4.00	0.10	0.10
(ग) ऊर्जा के लिए उधार	(c) Loans for Energy		1228.52	1354.27	1127.74	1421.73
विद्युत परियोजनाएं	Power Projects	6801	665.82	673.17	426.64	557.06
पेट्रोलियम	Petroleum	6802	..	206.10	206.10	134.67
कोयला और लिग्नाइट	Coal and Lignite	6803	562.70	475.00	495.00	730.00
(घ) उद्योग और खनिजों के लिए उधार	(d) Loans for Industry & Minerals		1561.11	1679.80	1820.17	2079.14
ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	Village and Small Industries	6851	135.61	83.78	90.33	177.17
लोहा और इस्पात उद्योग	Iron and Steel Industries	6852	72.18	501.71	451.75	628.86
अलौह धातु खनन और धातुकर्म उद्योग	Non-ferrous Mining & Metallurgical Industries	6853	114.90	104.57	103.71	158.08
सीमेंट और धातु-भिन्न खनिज उद्योग	Cement and Non-metallic Mineral Industries	6854	24.57	22.50	22.50	32.00
उर्वरक उद्योग	Fertilizer Industries	6855	263.20	239.40	380.23	304.50
पेट्रो-रसायन उद्योग	Petro-Chemical Industries	6856	299.24	152.00	130.00	88.56
रसायन उद्योग	Chemicals Industries	6857	47.94	11.80	16.30	14.69
इंजीनियरी उद्योग	Engineering Industries	6858	255.44	181.14	197.07	285.29
दूरसंचार और इलेक्ट्रानिकी उद्योग	Telecommunication and Electronic Industries	6859	34.33	45.05	41.44	36.21
उपभोक्ता उद्योग	Consumer Industries	6860	263.78	257.97	305.96	291.02
परमाणु ऊर्जा उद्योग	Atomic Energy Industries	6861	..	17.75	17.75	10.18
अन्य उद्योग	Other Industries	6875	1.45	1.70	1.70	1.85
अन्य उद्योग और खनिज	Other Industries and Minerals	6885	48.47	60.43	60.43	50.73
(ङ) परिवहन के लिए उधार	(e) Loans for Transport		375.10	432.29	627.47	565.47
रेलवे	Railways	7002	11.80	50.26	75.10	124.94
पत्तन और दीप स्तम्भ	Ports and Light Houses	7051	66.07	168.73	190.10	186.27
नौवहन	Shipping	7052	145.00	103.65	222.00	125.56
नागर विमानन	Civil Aviation	7053	28.00	2.50	2.50	4.85
सड़क परिवहन	Road Transport	7055	98.46	91.05	114.00	101.25
अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन	Inland Water Transport	7056	7.77	10.10	11.50	12.60
अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	Other Transport Services	7075	18.00	1.00	12.27	10.00

विवरण I भारत की समेकित निधि—पूंजी खाता—भुगतान

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA CAPITAL ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(करोड़ रुपये) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
(च) संचार के लिए उधार	(f) Loans for Communications		..	..	..	..
अन्य संचार सेवाएं	Other Communication services	7275	..	..	..	..
(छ) विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी तथा पर्यावरण के लिए उधार	(g) Loans for Science, Technology and Environment		6.72	0.20	0.20	0.25
अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	Other Scientific Research	7425	6.72	0.20	0.20	0.25
(ज) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिए उधार	(h) Loans for General Economic Services		4.55	5.60	5.12	6.31
पर्यटन	Tourism	7452	2.55	3.35	2.85	3.96
		7465	2.00	..	..	..
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	Other General Economic Services	7475	..	2.25	2.27	2.35
(ग) अन्य उधार	C. OTHER LOANS		8457.25	9498.93	10254.50	10382.57
राज्य सरकारों को उधार और अग्रिम	Loans and Advances to State Governments	7601	7685.35	9045.20	9896.13	9934.07
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को उधार और अग्रिम	Loans and Advances to Union Territory Governments	7602	209.92	27.61	27.02	29·49
विदेशी सरकारों को अग्रिम	Advances to Foreign Governments	7605	373.93	300.05	200.29	252.80
सरकारी कर्मचारियों आदि को] उधार	Loans to Government Servants etc.	7610	186.28	124.70	129.00	164.00
विविध उधार	Miscellaneous Loans	7615	1.77	1.42	2.06	2.21
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को उधार	Loans of Union territories		266.90	276.13	272.72	286.66
जोड़-उधार और अग्रिम	TOTAL-LOANS AND ADVANCES		13430.61	13548.97	14613.03	15028.51
जोड़-पूंजीगत व्यय	TOTAL-CAPITAL EXPENDITURE		175105.58	177069.03	157405.52	158149.13
जोड़-भारत की समेकित निधि-भुगतान	TOTAL-CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA-DISBURSEMENTS		233213.93	240058.27	223971.60	233158.24

विवरण 1क—भारत की समेकित निधि पर "भारित" भुगतान

STATEMENT 1A—DISBURSEMENT "CHARGED" ON THE CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA

संसद	Parliament	2011	0.09	0.09	0.09
राष्ट्रपति, उपराष्ट्रपति आदि	President, Vice President, etc.	2012	1.83	2.10	2.20
न्याय प्रशासन	Administration of Justice	2014	7.87	12.72	9.99
लेखा - परीक्षा	Audit	2016	3.23	3.50	4.22
आय और व्यय पर करों का संग्रह	Collection of Taxes on Income and Expenditure	2020	0.02	4.48	0.02
सीमा शुल्क	Customs	2037	0.01	0.01	0.01
केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क	Union Excise Duties	2038	0.03	13.77	0.03
करेंसी, सिक्का निर्माण और टकसाल	Currency, Coinage and Mint	2046	0.00	0.05	0.01
अन्य वित्तीय सेवाएं	Other Fiscal Services	2047	0.00	0.07	0.07
ब्याज संदाय	Interest Payments	2049	10650.00	11450.00	14100.00
लोक सेवा आयोग	Public Service Commission	2051	8.11	9.15	10.90
सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं	Secretariat-General Services	2052	0.03	0.02	0.03
जिला प्रशासन	District Administration	2053	0.00	0.11	0.00

विवरण I-क—भारत की संचित निधि पर "भारित" भुगतान

STATEMENT IA—DISBURSEMENTS "CHARGED" ON THE CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees) बजट Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
पुलिस	Police	2055	0.04	0.36	0.15
पूर्ति और निपटान	Supplies and Disposals	2057	0.15	0.27	0.30
लेखन-सामग्री और मुद्रण	Stationery and Printing	2058	0.01	0.01	0.01
लोक निर्माण	Public Works	2059	0.00	0.01	0.00
विदेश कार्य	External Affairs	2061	0.01	0.01	0.01
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	Other Administrative Services	2070	0.01	0.01	0.01
पेंशन और अन्य सेवानिवृत्ति लाभ	Pensions and other Retirement Benefits	2071	9.47	5.65	5.10
विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	Miscellaneous General Services	2075	0.01	0.01	0.01
रक्षा सेवाएं—थल सेना	Defence Services—Army	2076	0.75	1.31	1.28
रक्षा सेवाएं—नौ सेना	Defence Services—Navy	2077	0.02	0.10	0.10
रक्षा सेवाएं—वायु सेना	Defence Services—Air Force	2078	0.12	0.12	0.12
आयुध कारखाने	Ordnance Factories	2079	0.02	0.20	0.10
सामान्य शिक्षा	General Education	2202	0.01	0.03	0.01
तकनीकी शिक्षा	Technical Education	2203	0.00	0.03	0.00
चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	Medical and Public Health	2210	0.02	0.02	0.00
आवास	Housing	2216	2.29	2.66	2.59
सूचना और प्रचार	Information and Publicity	2220	0.00	0.02	0.02
प्रसारण	Broadcasting	2221	0.01	0.01	0.01
श्रम और नियोजन	Labour and Employment	2230	0.01	0.02	0.01
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	Social Security and Welfare	2235	0.02	0.07	0.07
कृषि कार्य	Crop Husbandry	2401	0.01	0.01	0.04
पशु पालन	Animal Husbandry	2403	0.00	0.01	0.00
खाद्य, भंडारण और भांडागारण	Food, Storage and Warehousing	2408	0.01	0.01	0.01
वृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई	Major and Medium Irrigation	2701	0.01	0.01	0.01
लघु सिंचाई	Minor Irrigation	2702	0.01	0.01	0.01
ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	Village and Small Industries	2851	9.00	9.00	4.00
उद्योग	Industries	2852	0.00	0.00	1.42
अलौह खनन और धातुकर्म उद्योग	Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries	2853	0.05	0.03	0.05
सड़कें और पुल	Road Transport	3055	0.20	0.20	0.25
डाक सेवाएं	Postal Services	3201	0.11	0.10	0.03
दूरसंचार सेवाएं	Telecommunication Services	3225	0.50	50.50	0.50
परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान	Atomic Energy Research	3401	0.00	0.03	0.01
अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान	Space Research	3402	0.01	0.01	0.01
सचिवालय—आर्थिक सेवाएं	Secretariat—Economic Services	3451	0.13	0.96	0.00
जनगणना, सर्वेक्षण तथा सांख्यिकी	Census Surveys and Statistics	3454	0.00	0.05	0.22
नागरिक पूर्ति	Civil Supplies	3456	0.01	0.01	0.01
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	Other General Economic Services	3475	0.09	0.55	0.00
राज्य सरकारों को सहायता	Grants in aid to State Governments	3601	1411.41	1409.59	1480.39
संघ उत्पाद शुल्क में राज्यों के हिस्से की अदायगी	Payment of States' Share of Union Excise Duties	3603	6781.76	7002.37	7766.76
जोड़—राजस्व खाते में पूरे किए जाने वाले भुगतान	Total—Disbursements met from Revenue		18887.50	19980.44	23391.19
करेंसी, सिक्का निर्माण और टकसाल	Currency, Coinage and Mint	4046	0.02	0.02	0.02
लोक निर्माण	Public Works	4059	0.12	0.22	0.25
रक्षा सेवाएं	Defence Services	4076	7.45	7.45	12.70
चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	Medical and Public Health	4210	0.00	0.07	0.00
आवास	Housing	4216	2.35	1.87	1.75
शहरी विकास	Urban Development	4217	31.00	16.00	26.00
प्रसारण	Broadcasting	4221	0.10	0.08	0.10

विवरण I-क—भारत की संचित निधि पर "भारित" भुगतान

STATEMENT IA— DISBURSEMENTS "CHARGED" ON THE CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	Social Security and Welfare	4235	0.01	0.00	0.00
कृषि कार्य	Crop Husbandry	4401	0.10	0.02	0.10
पशुपालन	Animal Husbandry	4403	0.00	0.01	0.00
बाढ़ नियंत्रण परियोजनाएं	Flood Control Projects	4711	0.10	0.10	0.10
लोहा और इस्पात उद्योग	Iron & Steel Industries	4852	0.01	0.01	0.05
सड़कें और पुल	Roads and Bridges	5054	0.02	0.04	0.00
दूरसंचार सेवाएं	Telecommunication Services	5225	0.01	0.01	0.01
अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान	Space Research	5402	0.02	0.01	0.02
केन्द्रीय सरकार का आंतरिक ऋण	Internal Debt of Central Government	6001	151084.28	131091.55	130896.24
विदेशी ऋण	External Debt	6002	1026.52	1167.76	1335.52
राज्य सरकारों को उधार और अग्रिम	Loans and Advances to State Governments	7601	9045.20	9896.13	9934.07
जोड़—राजस्व खाते से बाहर के पूंजीगत भुगतान	TOTAL—CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT		**161207.31**	**142181.35**	**142106.93**
जोड़—भारत की संचित निधि पर 'भारित' भुगतान	Total—Disbursements "Charged" on The Consolidated Fund of India		*180094.81*	*162161.79*	*165598.12*

विवरण II—भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि लेखा

STATEMENT II—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA—NET

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
आकस्मिकता निधि	CONTINGENCY FUND	8000	..	..	..	..

विवरण III—भारत का लोक खाता प्राप्तियां

STATEMENT III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA—RECEIPT

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Repees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
क. लघु बचतें, भविष्य निधियां, आदि	A. SMALL SAVINGS, PROVIDENT FUNDS ETC.		15686.95	16450.18	16923.75	18392.56
(क) लघु बचतें (5-वर्षीय आवधिक जमा को छोड़कर)	(a) Small Savings (excl. 5 year Time Dep.)		7599.35	8670.00	8577.00	9164.00
(ख) 5 वर्षीय आवधिक जमा योजना	(b) 5 year Time Deposits		530.36	200.00	300.00	400.00
(ग) भविष्य निधियां	(c) Provident Funds:		1833.11	1596.59	2062.81	2249.42
(i) सरकारी भविष्य निधियां	(i) State Provident Funds		1578.30	1321.59	1662.81	1799.42
(ii) लोक भविष्य निधियां	(ii) Public Provident Funds		254.81	275.00	400.00	450.00
(घ) अन्य खाते	(d) Other Accounts:		5724.13	5983.59	5983.94	6579.14
(i) डाक बीमा और जीवन वार्षिकी निधि	(i) Postal Insurance and Life Annuity Fund		89.56	102.72	100.56	119.80
(ii) अन्य मदें	(ii) Other Items		5634.57	5880.87	5883.38	6459.34
ख. प्रारक्षित निधियां	B. RESERVE FUNDS		2212.75	2637.17	2754.55	3171.75
(क) ब्याज वाली प्रारक्षित निधियां	(a) Reserve Funds bearing Interest		1874.13	2433.74	2402.47	2859.70
(i) रेलवे निधियां	(i) Railway Funds		1809.48	2054.50	2080.20	2346.00
(ii) दूर संचार निधियां	(ii) Telecommunication Funds		22.48	319.33	287.69	487.00
(iii) अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	(iii) Other Reserve Funds		42.17	59.91	34.58	26.70
(ख) निर्ब्याज प्रारक्षित निधियां	(b) Reserve Funds not bearing interest		338.62	203.43	352.08	312.05
(i) केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि	(i) Central Road Fund		6.89	8.35	5.26	7.31
(ii) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग स्थायी पुल शुल्क निधि	(ii) National Highways Permanent Bridges Fee Fund		11.68	10.97	10.97	12.00
(iii) खान कल्याण निधियां	(iii) Mines Welfare Funds		17.52	4.37	5.23	7.40
(iv) चीनी विकास निधि	(iv) Sugar Development Fund		80.01	90.00	90.00	110.00
(v) रेलवे सुरक्षा निर्माण कार्य निधि	(v) Railway Safety Works Fund		2.61	1.55	2.36	2.36
(vi) अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	(vi) Other Reserve Funds		219.91	88.19	238.26	172.98

विवरण III—भारत का लोक खाता—प्राप्तियां

STATEMENT III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA—RECEIPTS

		वास्तविक Accounts 1986-87	(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees) बजट Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
ग. जमा रकमें और अग्रिम	C. DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES	14110.39	10942.21	13126.49	12113.25
(क) ब्याज जमा रकमें	(a) Deposits bearing interest:	1971.26	1687.14	1922.20	1491.22
(i) राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष	(i) National Defence Fund	4.81	3.50	5.12	5.06
(ii) परिवार पेंशन जीवन बीमा निधि, आदि	(ii) Family Pension -cum-Life Assurance Fund, etc.	427.03	616.35	612.17	646.17
(iii) अन्य जमा रकमें	(iii) Other Deposits	1539.42	1067.29	1304.91	839.99
(ख) निब्याज जमा रकमें	(b) Deposit not bearing Interest:	8833.83	6497.22	8371.77	7704.76
(i) सिविल जमा रकमें	(i) Civil Deposits	5399.97	5613.91	5657.37	5522.01
(ii) स्थानीय निधियों की जमा रकमें	(ii) Deposits of Local Funds	6.47	22.20	37.00	40.00
(iii) भारत-अमरीका करार, 1974 के अंतर्गत खाते	(iii) Accounts under Indo-US Agreement 1974	5.88	4.20	4.20	..
(iv) अन्य जमा रकमें	(iv) Other Deposits	3421.51	856.91	2673.20	2142.75
(ग) अग्रिम	(c) Advances	3305.30	2757.85	2832.52	2917.27
(घ) उचंत और विविध	D. SUSPENSE AND MISCELLANEOUS:	646.15	0.71	..	..
उचंत खाते (निवल)	Suspense Accounts (Net)	..	..	..	..
चैक और बिल (निवल)	Cheques and Bills (Net)	380.30	..	..	..
विभागीय शेष (निवल)	Departmental Balances (Net)	..	..	..	..
रोकड़ बाकी निवेश खाता	Cash Balance Investment	..	..	..	..
अन्य	Others	265.85	0.71	..	..
ङ. प्रेषित रकमें	E. REMITTANCES:	473.37	6158.13	6357.27	6725.33
(i) मनीआर्डर	(i) Money Orders	..	2196.00	3400.00	3400.00
(ii) अन्य प्रेषित रकमें	(ii) Other Remittances	473.37	3962.13	2957.27	3325.33
जोड़—लोक खाता प्राप्तियां	TOTAL—PUBLIC ACCOUNT RECEIPTS	33129.61	36188.40	39162.06	40402.89
कुल जोड़—(i), (ii), (iii)	GRAND TOTAL (I+II+III)	255890.10	265170.16	250476.23	260552.90
रोकड़ बाकी	CASH BALANCE	106.01	50.50	706.75	51.61
जोड़—	TOTAL	255996.11	265220.66	251182.98	260604.51

विवरण III—भारत का लोक खाता—संवितरण

STATEMENT III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA—DISBURSEMENTS

		वास्तविक Accounts 1986-87	(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees) बजट Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
क. लघु बचतें, भविष्य निधियां, आदि	A. SMALL SAVINGS, PROVIDENT FUNDS ETC.	7591.80	7270.25	8544.01	9013.27
(क) लघु बचतें (5-वर्षीय समय जमा को छोड़ कर)	(a) Small Savings (excl. 5 year Time Dep.)	3652.81	4470.00	4377.00	4564.00
(ख) 5-वर्षीय समय जमा योजना	(b) 5 year Time Deposits	1201.13	1200.00	1200.00	1300.00
(ग) भविष्य निधियां	(c) Provident Funds	931.08	961.12	1162.81	1249.42
(i) सरकारी भविष्य निधियां	(i) State Provident Funds	811.16	841.12	1012.81	1069.42
(ii) लोक भविष्य निधियां	(ii) Public Provident Funds	119.92	120.00	150.00	180.00
(घ) अन्य खाते	(d) Other Accounts:	1806.78	639.13	1804.20	1899.85
(i) डाक बीमा और आजीवन वार्षिकी निधि	(i) Postal Insurance and Life Annuity Fund	23.52	29.72	26.54	30.71
(ii) अन्य मदें	(ii) Other Items	1783.26	609.40	1777.66	1869.14
ख. आरक्षित निधियां	B. RESERVE FUNDS	1941.22	2369.54	2498.03	2954.92
(क) ब्याज आरक्षित निधियां	(a) Reserve Funds bearing Interest	1812.39	2229.00	2256.00	2724.15
(i) रेलवे निधियां	(i) Railway Funds	1791.33	1907.23	1971.10	2240.15
(ii) दूर संचार निधियां	(ii) Telecommunication Funds	20.00	316.50	284.90	484.00
(iii) अन्य आरक्षित निधियां	(iii) Other Reserve Funds	1.06	5.27	..	..
(ख) निब्याज आरक्षित निधियां	(b) Reserve Funds not bearing interest	128.83	140.54	242.03	230.77
(i) केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि	(i) Central Road Fund	6.88	8.35	5.26	7.31
(ii) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग स्थायी पुल शुल्क निधि	(ii) National Highways Permanent Bridges Fee Fund	1.40	10.97	10.97	12.00

विवरण III — भारत का लोक खाता — भुगतान
STATEMENT III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA—DISBURSEMENTS

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of Rupees)

		वास्तविक Accounts 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
(iii) खान कल्याण निधियां	(iii) Mines Welfare Funds	11.27	8.09	7.04	7.44
(iv) चीनी विकास निधि	(iv) Sugar Development Fund	36.57	67.10	43.10	106.11
(v) रेलवे सुरक्षा निर्माण कार्य निधि	(v) Railway Safety Works Fund	1.42	2.84	5.34	7.41
(vi) अन्य आरक्षित निधियां	(vi) Other Reserve Funds	71.29	43.19	170.32	90.50
ग. जमा रकमें और अग्रिम	C. DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES	10798.55	9660.17	10094.55	9092.25
(क) ब्याज जमा रकमें	(a) Depoits bearing interest:	778.71	356.10	945.03	282.62
(i) राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष	(i) National Defence Fund	6.65	1.00	0.93	1.00
(ii) परिवार पेंशन व जीवन बीमा निधि, आदि	(ii) Family Pension-cum-Life Assurance Fund, etc.	..	45.00	30.50	36.50
(iii) अन्य जमा रकमें	(iii) Other Deposits	772.06	310.10	913.60	245.12
(ख) निर्ब्याज जमा रकमें :	(b) Deposit not bearing Interest:	6749.91	6366.37	6306.77	5887.23
(i) सिविल जमा रकमें	(i) Civil Deposits	5243.27	5463.82	5457.56	5345.10
(ii) स्थानीय निधियों की जमा रकमें	(ii) Deposits of Local Funds	5.02	12.05	21.00	23.00
(iii) भारत-अमेरिका करार, 1974 के अन्तर्गत खाते	(iii) Accounts under Indo-US Agreement 1974	83.75	75.60	75.60	..
(iv) अन्य जमा रकमें	(iv) Other Deposits	1417.87	814.90	752.61	519.13
(ग) अग्रिम	(c) Advances	3269.93	2937.70	2842.75	2922.40
घ. उचंत और विविध	D. SUSPENSE AND MISCELLANEOUS:	904.70	1.05	..	..
उचंत खाते (निवल)	Suspense Accounts (Net)	352.72	..	..	..
चैक और बिल (निवल)	Cheques and Bills (Net)	..	..	..	..
विभागीय शेष (निवल)	Departmental Balances (Net)	279.65	..	..	..
रोकड़ बाकी खाता (निवेश)	Cash Balance Investment	..	..	..	..
अन्य	Others	272.33	1.05		
ङ. प्रेषित रकमें	E. REMITTANCES:	839.16	5810.98	6023.18	6334.66
(i) मनी आर्डर	(i) Money Orders	89.55	2196.00	3400.00	3400.00
(ii) अन्य प्रेषित रकमें	(ii) Other Remittances	749.61	3614.98	2623.18	2934.66
जोड़—लोक खाता प्राप्तियां	TOTAL—PUBLIC ACCOUNT DISBURSEMENTS	22075.43	25111.99	27159.77	27395.10
कुल—जोड़ (I+II+III)	GRAND TOTAL—(I+II+III)	255289.36	265170.26	251131.37	260553.34
रोकड़ बाकी	CASH BALANCE	706.75	50.40	51.61	51.17
जोड़	TOTAL	255996.11	265220.66	251182.98	260604.51

विधान मंडल रहित संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की प्राप्तियां और व्यय
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF UNION TERRITORIES WITHOUT LEGISLATURE

प्राप्तियां RECEIPTS (करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. in crores)				व्यय EXPENDITURE (करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. in crores)			
	बजट Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89		बजट Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
				दिल्ली DELHI			
कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	617.00	637.53	695.80	राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	531.11	609.26	638.00
कर-भिन्न राजस्व Non-Tax Revenue	15.05	18.00	19.46	पूंजीगत व्यय Capital Expenditure	23.07	54.49	88.14
				ऋण और अग्रिम Loans and Advances	272.12	268.55	282.36
जोड़ Total	632.05	655.53	715.26	जोड़ Total	826.30	932.30	1008.50

विधान मंडल रहित संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की प्राप्तियां और व्यय
Receipts and Expd. of U. T. S. without Legislature

(In Crores of Rs.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			चंडीगढ़	CHANDIGARH			
कर राजस्व				राजस्व व्यय			
Tax Revenue	33.06	48.48	49.72	Revenue Expenditure	90.26	99.47	99.10
कर-भिन्न राजस्व				पूंजीगत व्यय			
Non Tax Revenue	28.76	36.26	42.04	Capital Expenditure	19.75	20.81	23.18
				ऋण और अग्रिम			
				Loans and Advances	3.01	3.01	3.00
जोड़				जोड़			
Total	61.82	84.74	91.76	Total	113.02	123.29	125.28
	अंदमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह			ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS			
कर राजस्व				राजस्व व्यय			
Tax Revenue	1.57	2.21	2.21	Revenue Expenditure	69.46	80.35	85.45
कर-भिन्न राजस्व				पूंजीगत व्यय			
Non Tax Revenue	13.85	17.78	18.05	Capital Expenditure	40.64	39.47	60.92
				ऋण और अग्रिम			
				Loans and Advances	0.17	0.25	0.39
जोड़				जोड़			
Total	15.42	19.99	20.26	Total	110.27	120.07	146.76
	दादरा और नगर हवेली			DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI			
कर राजस्व				राजस्व व्यय			
Tax Revenue	0.83	0.83	0.48	Revenue Expenditure	11.06	12.01	14.25
कर-भिन्न राजस्व				पूंजीगत व्यय			
Non Tax Revenue	3.24	6.79	11.89	Capital Expenditure	4.65	4.72	4.41
				ऋण और अग्रिम			
				Loans and Advances	0.20	0.24	0.24
जोड़				जोड़			
Total	4.07	7.62	12.37	Total	15.91	17.00	18.90
			लक्षद्वीप	LAKSHADWEEP			
कर राजस्व				राजस्व व्यय			
Tax Revenue	0.03	0.03	0.03	Revenue Expenditure	22.51	24.09	24.86
कर-भिन्न राजस्व				पूंजीगत व्यय			
Non Tax Revenue	0.91	0.91	0.91	Capital Expenditure	2.02	9.32	9.16
				ऋण और अग्रिम			
				Loans and Advances	0.07	0.11	0.11
जोड़				जोड़			
Total	0.94	0.94	0.94	Total	24.60	33.52	34.13
			द मन और दीव	DAMAN AND DIU			
कर राजस्व				राजस्व व्यय			
Tax Revenue	..	1.81	1.92	Revenue Expenditure	12.67	12.67	12.41
कर-भिन्न राजस्व				पूंजीगत व्यय			
Non Tax Revenue	..	9.32	10.77	Capital Expenditure	9.54	9.54	11.04
				ऋण और अग्रिम			
				Loans and Advances	0.56	0.56	0.56
जोड़				जोड़			
Total	..	11.13	12.69	Total	22.77	22.77	24.01
			सारांश	SUMMARY			
कर राजस्व				राजस्व व्यय			
Tax Revenue	652.49	690.89	750.16	Revenue Expenditure	737.07	837.88	874.09
कर-भिन्न राजस्व				पूंजीगत व्यय			
Non Tax Revenue	61.81	89.06	107.12	Capital Expenditure	99.67	138.35	196.85
				ऋण और अग्रिम			
				Loans and Advances	276.13	272.72	286.66
जोड़				जोड़			
Total	714.30	779.95	853.28	Total	1112.87	1248.95	1357.60

1988-89 में केन्द्रीय सरकार के

रेलवे राजस्व और व्यय

का

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BUDGET

OF THE

Railway Revenue and Expenditure of the

Central Government for

1988-89

रेल मंत्रालय
(रेलवे बोर्ड)

MINISTRY OF RAILWAY
(RAILWAY BOARD)

वित्त | वि. क. | वित्त
वित्त | वाणिज्य | रेलवे

दिनांक 1988
Dated the 1988

S.K. MITRA,
Financial Commissioner Railway

विषय सूची
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1. रेलवे से केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व का विवरण
1. Statement of the Revenue of the Central Government from Railways

(हजार रुपए में)
(In thousands of rupees)

राजस्व के शीर्ष Head of Revenue	लेखा Accounts 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1987-88	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1987-88	1987-88 के बजट की तुलना में वृद्धि (+)/कमी (—) Increase(+)/ Decrease(—) as compared with Budget 1987-88	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1988-89
1002 और 1003—राजस्व प्राप्तियां 1002 & 1003—Revenue Receipt					
यात्री—ऊंचे वर्ग Passenger—Upper Classes	209,93,71	238,80,00	220,54,00	(—)18,26,00	268,00,00
यात्री—दूसरा वर्ग Passenger—Second Class	1730,99,67	1734,20,00	1805,46,00	(+)72,26,00	2178,00,00
जोड़—यात्री यातायात से आमदनी TOTAL—Passenger Earnings	1940,96,38	1973,00,00	2027,00,00	(+)54,00,00	2446,00,00
कोचिंग यातायात से अन्य आमदनी Other Coaching Earnings	293,47,50	271,00,00	270,00,00	..	299,00,00
माल यातायात से आमदनी Goods Earnings	5133,23,64	5819,00,00	6060,00,00	(+)241,00,00	6529,00,00
अन्य प्रकार आमदनी Sundry Other Earnings	141,82,47	141,00,00	141,00,00	..	144,00,00
जोड़—आमदनी TOTAL—Earnings	7509,49,99	8204,00,00	8499,00,00	(+)295,00,00	9418,00,00

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व से रेलों पर किए गए व्यय का विवरण

2. Statement of the Expenditure on Railways met from the Revenue of the Central Government

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

व्यय के शीर्ष Heads of Expenditure	लेखा Accounts, 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1987-88	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1987-88	1987-88 के बजट की तुलना में वृद्धि (+)/ कमी (—) Increase(+)/ Decrease(—) as compared with Budget 1987-88	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1988-89
उपरेख Suspense	(—)3,81,79	(—)25,00,00	(—)25,00,00	..	(—)25,000
£*भारतीय रेलों की सकल यातायात प्राप्तियां £*Gross Traffic Receipt of Indian Railways	7505,66,20	8179,00,00	8474,00,00	(+)295,00,00	9393,00,00
£इसमें मेट्रो रेलवे कलकत्ता शामिल है £Includes Metro Railway, Calcutta	1,22,61	1,92,00	2,01,00	(+)9,00	2,71,00
*इसमें चालित लाइनों की आमदनी शामिल है *Includes earnings of worked lines	33,37	21,00	29,71	(+)8,71	30,34
बी (सी) (iii) रेलवे—व्यय B(c)(iii)—RAILWAYS—EXPENDITURE					
3002 और 3003 संचालन व्यय — 3002 & 3003—Working Expenses—					
(1) साधारण संचालन व्यय £Ordinary Working Expenses	5300,56,08	5750,00,00	6045,00,00	(+)295,00,00	6675,00,00
(2) मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	1250,00,00	1350,00,00	1350,00,00	..	1500,00,00
(3) पेंशन निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Pension Fund	350,00,00	450,00,00	450,00,00	..	550,00,00
*3001 ए और बी भारतीय रेलें —नीतिनिर्धारण निदेशन अनुसंधान और अन्य विविध संगठन *3001 A & B—Indian Railways Policy, Formulation, Direction, Research and Other Misc. Organisations	4733,72	56,60,72	58,94,67	(+)2,33,95	68,34,53
दुर्घटना, दावा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Accident Compensation Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	3091,76	60,00,00	64,00,00	(+)4,00,00	66,00,00
3004—खुली लाइन निर्माण कार्य—राजस्व 3004—Open Line Works—Revenue	23,42,74	30,00,00	32,05,00	(+)2,05,00	40,00,00
3005—सामान्य राजस्व को भुगतान 005—Payments to General Revenues—					
**सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश— **Dividend to General Revenues—	553,36,82	627,33,42	614,52,23	(—)12,81,19	710,52,23
यात्री किराया कर के बदले भुगतान Payments in lieu of Passenger Fare Tax	23,12,00	23,12,00	23,12,00	..	23,12,00
*इसमें निम्नलिखित शामिल है— *Includes—					
राजस्व से रेलवे पेंशन निधि में विनियोग Appropriation from Revenue to Railway Pension Fund	4,00,00	4,00,00	4,60,00	(+)60,00	5,00,00

1	2	3	4	5	6
रेल संरक्षा निधि में अंशदान Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund	2,35,77	1,54,58	2,35,77	(+)81,19	2,35,77
जोड़—अग्रेषित TOTAL—Carried Forward	7581,03,89	8343,60,72	8639,99,67	(+)291,38,95	9635,34,53
घाटिया लाइनों का भुगतान Payments to Worked Lines	13,39	13,24	13,05	(—)19	13,29
सहायता प्राप्त कम्पनियां Subsidies Companies	..	9,90	9,90		
*इसमें रेल लाभांश की वे रकमें शामिल नहीं हैं जिन्हें 'अस्थगित लाभांश देयता लेखे' में अंतरित कर दिया गया है **Figures exclude amounts due as dividend, but transferred to 'Deferred Dividend Liability Account'	..	..	..	..	..
इसमें मैट्रो रेलवे कलकत्ता शामिल है। Includes Metro Railway, Calcutta	1,91,62	5,43,41	4,35,39	(—)1,08,01	6,26,67

1. रेलवे से केंद्रीय सरकार के राजस्व का विवरण—(जारी)

1. Statement of the Revenue of the Central Government from Railways—(Contd.)

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

राजस्व के शीर्ष Heads of Revenue	लेखा Accounts, 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1987-88	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1987-88	1987-88 के बजट की तुलना में वृद्धि (+)/कमी (—) Increase (+)/ Decrease (—) as compared with Budget 1987-88	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1988-89
रेलवे—राजस्व RAILWAYS—REVENUE					
पृष्ठ 1 से अग्रेषित Brought forward from page 1	7505,66,20	8179,90,00	8474,00,00	(+)295,00,00	9393,00,00
बी (सी) (iii)—भारतीय रेलें— B.(c)(iii)—Indian Railways—					
1001—भारतीय रेलें विविध प्राप्तियां 1001—Indian Railways Miscellaneous Receipts—					
(1) सहायता प्राप्त कम्पनियों से अन्य प्राप्तियां Other Receipts from Subsidised Companies	3,27	6,74	6,59	(—)15	4,95
(2) रेल भर्ती बोर्ड Railway Recruitment Boards	..	..	10,27	(+)10,27	10,27
(3) विविध प्राप्तियां Miscellaneous receipts	2,56,74	80,46	1,02,66	(+)22,20	1,02,63
(4) दूरी यातायात पर अधिभार से प्राप्तियां Receipts from surcharge on passenger traffic	30,91,76	60,00,00	64,00,00	(+)4,00,00	66,00,00
(5) घाटिया लाइनों तथा अन्य रियायतों के लिए सामान्य राजस्व से प्राप्त सहायता Subsidy from General Revenues towards dividend reliefs and other concessions	143,90,34	177,73,52	169,80,15	(—)7,93,37	203,16,68
जोड़—विविध प्राप्तियां TOTAL—MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS	177,42,11	238,60,72	234,99,67	(—)3,61,05	270,34,53
जोड़—प्राप्तियां TOTAL—RECEIPTS	7683,08,31	8417,93,72	8708,99,67	(—)291,38,95	9663,34,53

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व से रेलवे पर किये गये व्यय का विवरण —(जारी)

2. Statement of the Expenditure on Railways met from the Revenue of the Central Government – (Contd.)

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

व्यय के शीर्ष Heads of Expenditure	लेखा Accounts, 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1987-88	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1987-88	1987-88 के बजट की तुलना में वृद्धि (+) कमी (--) (Increase(+), Decrease(--) as compared with Budget) 1987-88	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1988-89
पृष्ठ 2 से आगे Brought forward from page 2	7581,08,89	8348,69,72	8639,99,67	(+)291,38,95	9635,34,53
3006--रेलवे अधिशेष से विनियोग-- 3006--Appropriation from Railway Surplus--					
(1) रेलवे विकास निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Railway Development Fund	101,99,42	69,00,00	69,00,00	28,00,00	..
(2) 1978-79 से पहले की अस्थायित लाभांश दायिता का भुगतान Payment of Pre-1978-79 Deferred Dividend Liability	...	...	...	...	...
(3) 1978-79 और इसके बाद की अवधि से संबंधित अस्थायित लाभांश Deferred Dividend in respect of period from 1978-79 onwards	...	...	...	...	...
(4) रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Railway Revenue Reserve Fund	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़--व्यय TOTAL—EXPENDITURE	7683,08,31	8417,69,72	87,0899,67	(+)291,38,95	9663,34,53

3. रेलवे अधिशेष का वितरण

3. Distribution of Railways' Surplus

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

व्यय के शीर्ष Heads of Expenditure	लेखा Accounts, 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1987-88	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1987-88	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1988-89
अधिशेष Surplus	101,99,42	69,00,00	69,00,00	28,00,00
8117 रेलवे विकास निधि 8117 Railway Development Fund	101,99,42	69,00,00	69,00,00	28,00,00
1978-79 से पहले की अस्थायित लाभांश दायिता का भुगतान Payment of Pre-1978-79 Deferred Dividend Liability . . .	...	...	...	...
1978-79 के बाद की अस्थायित लाभांश दायिता का भुगतान Payment of Post-1978-79 Deferred Dividend Liability . . .	...	...	...	...
8116 रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि 8116 Railway Revenue Reserve Fund	...	...	...	...
3007 विकास निधि के लिए सामान्य राजस्व से लिये गये ऋणों की अदायगी 3007 Repayment of loans taken from General Revenues for Development Fund	...	...	...	...

4. रेलवे पर केन्द्रीय सरकार के निर्माण व्यय का विवरण

4. Statement of the Works Expenditure of the Central Government on Railways

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

व्यय के शीर्ष Heads of Expenditure	लेखा Accounts, 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1987-88	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1987-88	1987-88 के बजट की तुलना में वृद्धि (+)/ कमी (--) Increase(+)/ Decrease(—) as compared with Budget 1987-88	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1988-89
सी (एफ)--पूंजी C.(f)—Capital—					
*रेलवे पूंजी जिसकी पूर्ति राजस्व से नहीं की जाती -- *Railway Capital not met from Revenue—					
5002 और 5003--रेलों का निर्माण कार्य 5002 & 5003—Construction of Railways. . .	1379,40,51	1231,00,00	1219,18,48	(—)11,81,52	1390,00,00
जे--आरक्षित निधियां -- J—Reserve Funds.					
निर्माण व्यय जिसकी पूर्ति रेलवे निधियों से की जाती है-- Works Expenditure met from Railway Funds—					
8115--मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि 8115—Depreciation Reserve Fund . . .	1175,29,08	1285,00,00	*1171,30,34	(—)113,69,66	1450,00,00
8117--विकास निधि 8117—Development Fund	84,93,23	90,00,00	110,00,00	(+)20,00,00	110,00,00
बी (सी) (ii)—राजस्व B(c)(ii)—Revenue—					
3004--चालू लाइन निर्माण--राजस्व 3004—Open Line Works—Revenue . . .	23,42,74	30,00,00	32,05,00	(+)2,05,00	40,00,00
8121--दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, सुरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि 8121—Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	34,90,48	44,00,00	473,46,18	(+)3,46,18	60,00,00
कुल जोड़ GRAND TOTAL	2697,06,04	@2680,00,00	@2580,00,00	(—)100,00,00	@3050,00,00
*इसमें महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाओं का खर्च शामिल है। *Includes expenditure on Metropolitan Transport Projects	84,37,59	90,06,77	101,06,77	(+)11,00,00	95,03,68

@भारतीय रेल वित्त निगम (भा. रे. वि. नि.) द्वारा रेलों की योजना निवेशों के लिए जुटाये गये/जुटाये जाने वाले 1987-88 से बजट अनुमान के 300 करोड़ रुपये, 1987-88 के संशोधित अनुमान के 720 करोड़ रुपये तथा 1988-89 के बजट अनुमान के 800 करोड़ रुपये शामिल नहीं है।

@Excludes a sum of Rs.300 crores in BE 1987-88, Rs. 720 crores in RE 1987-88 and Rs. 800 crores in BE 1988-89 raised/ proposed to to be raised through market borrowings by Indian Railway Finance Corporation (IRFC) for financing plan investments on the Railways.

क—रेलवे मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि

A—RAILWAY DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In Thousands of Rupees)

	लेखा Accounts, 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1987-88	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1987-88	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1988-89		लेखा Accounts, 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1987-88	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1987-88	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1988-89
अवशेष					मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि से विनियोग				
*Opening Balance	144,21,32	309,68,84	240,35,08	452,31,53	Appropriation from				
मूल्य ह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग	(क) (a)	(ख) (b)	(ग) (c)	(घ) (d)	Depreciation Reserve Fund	1175,29,08	1285,00,00	1171,30,34	1450,00,00
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	1259,32,37	1362,31,05	1361,46,49	1312,01,47					
मूल्य ह्रास आरक्षित निधि पर ब्याज					इति शेष Closing Balance	240,35,08	409,64,12	452,31,53	545,74,60
Interest on Depreciation Reserve Fund	12,10,48	22,64,23	21,80,30	31,41,60					
योग TOTAL	1415,64,17	1694,64,12	1623,61,87	1995,74,60	योग TOTAL	1415,64,17@	1694,64,12	1623,61,87	1995,74,60

*इसमें 1-4-1950 से ली गयी भारत की रियासती रेलों के 7,83,93 (अनंतिम) शामिल हैं।

@एक का अंतर पूर्णांकन के कारण है।

(क) इसमें चितरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,42,37), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (2,40,00) और सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (2,50,00) तथा पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (3,00,00) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उपरि लेखे के नाम खाते के 9,32,37 शामिल हैं।

(ख) इसमें चितरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (3,91,06), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (2,50,00) और सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (2,20,00) तथा पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (3,69,99) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उपरि लेखे के नाम खाते के 12,31,05 शामिल हैं।

(ग) इसमें चितरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,42,19) डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (2,70,00) और सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (2,50,00) तथा पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (4,79,30) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उपरि लेखे के नाम खाते के 11,46,49 शामिल हैं।

(घ) इसमें चितरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,67,95), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (2,80,00), सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (2,69,69) और पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र से (4,83,83) संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उपरि लेखे के नाम खाते के 12,01,47 शामिल हैं।

*Includes 7,83,93 (provisional) on account of Indian State Railways taken over from 1-4-1950 @Difference of 1 due to rounding off.

(a) Includes 9,32,37 debitable to Workshop Manufacture Suspense—Account CLW (1,42,37) DLW (2,40,00), ICF (2,50,00) and W&AP (3,00,00)

(b)	,,	12,31,05	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	(3,91,06)	,,	(2,50,00)	,,	2,20,00	,,	,, (3,69,99)
(c)	,,	11,46,99	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	(1,47,19)	,,	(2,70,00)	,,	(2,50,00)	,,	,, (4,79,30)
(d)	,,	12,01,47	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	(1,67,95)	,,	(2,80,00)	,,	(2,69,69)	,,	,, (4,83,83)

ख—रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि
B—RAILWAY REVENUE RESERVE FUND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousnads of rupees)

	लेखा Accounts, 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1987-88	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1987-88	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1988-89		लेखा Accounts, 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1987-88	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1987-88	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1988-89
	(क)(a)	(क)(a)	(क)(a)	(क)(a)	रेलवे मूल राजस्व आरक्षित निधि से विनियोग—				
शेषशेष									
Opening Balance	60,91	64,41	62,82	66,92	Appropriation from Railway Revenue Reserve Fund for—				
रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग—					(1) पूंजी परिशोधन के लिए				
Appropriation to Railway Revenue Reserve Fund—					(i) Amortising Capital				
(1) राजस्व अधिशेष					(ii) पूरे लाभांश के भुगतान के उद्देश्य से शुद्ध राजस्व में कमी को पूरा करने के लिए				
Revenue Surplus									
(2) निवेश आदि से लाभांश					(ii) Making good the short-fall in Net Revenue for payment of full dividend				
Dividend from investment etc.	..	1,50	1,50	1,50		..	..	..	..
(3) सामान्य राजस्व से ऋण					(iii) ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी के लिए				
Loan from General Revenues	..	..	..	..	(iii) Repayment of loans	..	..	..	..
रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि पर ब्याज					(vi) ऋणों पर ब्याज के लिए (vi) Interest on loans				
					विनियोग	(क) .. (a)	(क) (a)	(क) (a)	(क) (a)
Interest on Railway Revenue Reserve Fund	1,91	2,00	2,60	2,88	Closing Balance	62,82	67,91	66,92	71,30
जोड़ TOTAL	62,82	67,91	66,92	71,30	जोड़ TOTAL	62,82	67,91	66,92	71,30

(क) इसमें शाखा लाइन कम्पनियों के हिस्सों में निवेश और उन्हें दिये गये ऋणों के 22.80 लाख रुपये शामिल हैं।
(a) Includes Rs. 22.80 lakhs on account of investments in shares of and loans to branch Line Companies.

ग— रेलवे विकास निधि
C—RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

	लेखा Accounts, 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1987-88	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1987-88	बजट अनुमान budget Estimate 1988-89		लेखा Accounts, 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1987-88	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1987-88	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1988-89
आरंभ शेष Opening Balance:	16,41	..	72	..					
विकास निधि में विनियोग— Appropriation to Development Fund—					विकास निधि से विनियोग Appropriation from Development fund for—				
राजस्व अधिशेष Revenue Surplus	101 99 42	69,00,00	69,00,00	28,09,00	विकास संबंधी कार्यों के लिए Developments Works	84,03,32	90,00,00	110,00,00	110,00,00
सामान्य राजस्व से ऋण Loan from General Revenues	11,90,06	50,25,77	75,09,33	124,94,40	ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी के लिए Repayment of loans	..	..	..	..
					ऋणों पर ब्याज के लिए Interest on loans	29,92,66	29,25,77	34,10,12	42 94,40
विकास निधि पर ब्याज Interest on Development Fund	72	..	7	..	इतिशेष Closing Balance	72	..	..	..
जोड़ TOTAL	113,96,61	119,25,77	1 ,01,12	152,94,40	जोड़ TOTAL	113,96,61	119,25,77	144,10,12	152,94,40

घ—रेलवे पेंशन निधि
D—RAILWAY PENSION FUND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

	लेखा Accounts, 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1987-88	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1987-88	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1988-89		लेखा Accounts, 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1987-88	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1987-88	बजट अनुमान Budge Estimate 1988-89
वर्षारंभ शेष Opening Balance	†437,54,36	409,45,26	†370,70,03	254,75,70					
पेंशन निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Pension Fund	(क) (a) ††366,16,96	(ख) (b) 461,00,00	(ग) (c) ††465,36,92	(घ) (d) 563,00,00	पेंशन निधि से विनियोग Appropriation from Pension Fund	464,66,52	453,89,92	601,00,00	570,00,00
पेंशन निधि पर ब्याज Interest on Pension Fund	24,84,01	26,84,52	19,68,75	16,33,20	इतिशेष Closing Balance	363,88,81	443,39,86	254,75,70	264,08,90
जोड़ TOTAL	828,55,33	897,29,78	855,75,70	834,08,90	जोड़ TOTAL	828,55,33	897,29,78	855,75,70	834,08,90

†1957 से पहले के जिन रेल कर्मचारियों के पेंशन संबंधी सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभों के लिए संबंधित अपात वित्तीय वर्षों की समाप्ति से पहले अपना विकल्प दिया था, उनकी भविष्य निधि में जमा सरकारी अंशदान के राजकीय रेलवे भविष्य निधि के अन्तरण के फल स्वरूप 1986–87 में 25,72,55 हजार रुपये और संशोधित अनुमान, 1987–88 में 6,81,22 हजार रुपए शामिल हैं।

††1957 से पहले जिन रेल कर्मचारियों ने पेंशन संबंधी सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभों के लिए संबंधित वित्तीय वर्षों की समाप्ति से पहले अपना विकल्प दिया था, उनकी भविष्य निधि में जमा सरकारी अंशदान के राजकीय रेलवे भविष्य निधि से अन्तरण के फलस्वरूप 1986-87 में 6,18,53 हजार रुपये और सं. अ. 1987–88 में प्रस्तावित 3,76,92 हजार रुपये इसमें शामिल हैं।

(क) इसमें चितरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (2,47,38) डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,24,68) और सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (2,83,80) तथा पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (22,57) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 5,98,43 शामिल हैं।

(ख) इसमें चितरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (2,85,35) डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,46,96) और सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (2,40,41) तथा पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (277,28 से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 7,00,00 शामिल हैं।

(ग) इसमें चितरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (2,82.86), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,45,65) और सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (2,45,52) तथा पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (25,97) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 7,00,00 शामिल है।

(घ) इसमें चितरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (3,19,07) डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,67,20) और सरकारी डिब्बा कारखाना (2,84,27) तथा पहिया एवं पैरा संयंत्र (29,46) से संबंधित कारखाना उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 8,00,00 शामिल है।

†Includes Rs. 25,72,55 thousand in 1986-87 and 6,81,22 thousand in RE 1987-88 by transfer from State Railway Provident Fund of the accumulated government contribution to the Provident Fund of pre-1957 staff who had elected the pensionary form of retirement benefits before the close of the respective penultimate financial years.

††Includes Rs. 6,18,53 thousand in 1986-87 and 3,76,92 thousand proposed in R.E. 1987-88 by transfer from the State Railway Provident Fund of the accumulated government contribution to the Provident Fund of pre-1957 staff who elected the pensionary form of retirement benefits before the close of the respective financial years.

(a) Includes 5,98,43 debitable to Workshop Manufacture Suspense Account—CLW (2,47,38), DLW (1,24,68), ICF (2,83,80) and W&AP (22,57)

(b) ,, 7,00,00 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, (2,85,35) ,, (1,46,96) ,, (2,40,41) ,, ,, (27,28)

(c) 7,00,00 (2,82,86) ,, (1,45,65) ,, (2,45,52) ,, ,, (25,97)

(d) ,, 8,00,00 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, (3,19,07) ,, (1,67,20) ,, (2,84,27) ,, ,, (29,46)

ङ—रेलवे दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, सुरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि
E —RAILWAY ACCIDENT COMPENSATION, SAFETY AND PASSENGER AMENITIES FUND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

	लेखा Accounts, 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1987-88	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1987-88	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1988-89		लेखा Accounts, 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1987-88	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1987-88	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1988-89
प्रारंभिक शेष Opening Balance	12,43,83	6,17,08	8,47,22	20,88,96	दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि से निम्नलिखित के लिए विनियोग— Appropriation from Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund for—				
दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, सुरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	30,91,86	60,00,00	64,00,00	66,00,00					
					दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति Accidnet Compensation	63,70	3,47,32	5,04,50	4,96,80
दुर्घटना, क्षतिपूर्ति, सुरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि पर ब्याज Interest on Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	65,81	80,82	92,42	1,39,14	संरक्षा कार्य और यात्री सुविधाएं Safety works and Passenger amenities	34,90,48	44,00,00	47,46,18	60,00,00
					इतिशेष Closing Balance	8,47,22	19,50,58	20,88,96	23,31,30
जोड़ TOTAL	44,01,40	66,97,90	73,39,64	88,28,10	जोड़ TOTAL	44,01,40	66,97,90	73,39,64	88,28,10

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परिचायक - टिप्पणी

इस पुस्तक को दो भागों में प्रस्तुत किया गया है । पहले भाग में व्याख्यात्मक विवरण दिए गए हैं जिनको निम्नलिखित क्रम के अनुसार विभाजित किया गया है, अर्थात्:-

(i) बजट अनुमानों और संशोधित अनुमानों में आयोजना-भिन्न तथा आयोजनागत व्ययों में होने वाले अन्तर का संक्षिप्त रूप में सपष्टीकरण करने के लिए संशोधित अनुमान, 1987-88,

(ii) आयोजना-भिन्न भाग में, चालू वर्ष के संशोधित अनुमानों के संदर्भ में अगले वर्ष के लिए की गई व्यवस्थाओं की व्याख्या करने के लिए बजट अनुमान, 1988-89,

(iii) केन्द्रीय सरकार के आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय का विहंगम दृश्य उपस्थित करने के लिए वर्ष 1988-89 का आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय, और

(iv) 1988-89 की वार्षिक आयोजना के परिव्ययों को स्पष्ट करने के लिए वर्ष 1988-89 के आयोजना परिव्यय ।

दूसरे भाग में विवरण और अनुबन्ध प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं । विवरण स्वतः स्पष्ट हैं और उनका उल्लेख पुस्तक में यथास्थान विनिर्दिष्टतः किया गया है । इस वर्ष दो नए विवरण भी पुस्तक में जोड़ दिए गए हैं, अर्थात् विवरण संख्या 3, जो मंत्रालयों / विभागों के राजस्व खाते के व्यय से सम्बन्धित है और विवरण संख्या 4 जो मंत्रालयों / विभागों के पूंजी खाते के व्यय से संबंध रखता है । इन विवरणों में, विवरण संख्या 2, अर्थात् 'मंत्रालयों / विभागों के कुल व्यय' से संबंधित अधेतर ब्यौरा भी दिया गया है ।

वाणिज्यिक विभागों के व्ययों को विभागों की प्राप्तियां घटाकर दिखाया गया है, ताकि लेन-देनों की मात्रा में वृद्धि होने के कारण व्ययों और प्राप्तियों, दोनों के आंकड़ों का बहुत अधिक विस्तार न हो जाए । उसी प्रकार राज्यों को दिए जाने वाले ऐसे अल्पावधिक ऋणों और अग्रिमों को, जिनको उसी वर्ष के दौरान वसूल कर लिया जाता है, निवल रूप में प्रदर्शित किया गया है । कतिपय लेनदेनों को, जिनके आधार पर किसी नगद रकम की निकासी नहीं होती और जिनके बराबर की प्राप्तियां भी उपलब्ध हो जाती हैं, अर्थात् अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को दिए जाने वाले अंशदान आदि जैसे लेनदेनों को शामिल नहीं किया गया है, ताकि व्यय की वास्तविक मदों को ही पूर्ण रूप से स्पष्ट किया जा सके ।

इस पुस्तक में प्रस्तुत बजट-व्यय के अनुमानों में, सामान्य बजट में से किए गए आयोजनागत निवेशों की मात्रा को छोड़ते हुए, रेलवे और दूर-संचार विभागों के लेन-देनों को सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया है । किन्तु संविधान के अनुच्छेद 112 के अन्तर्गत अलग से प्रस्तुत वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार के समस्त मंत्रालयों / विभागों का व्यय प्रदर्शित किया गया है ।

INTRODUCTORY NOTES

This volume is made up of two portions. The first portion consists of write-up which is divided into:-

(i) Revised Estimates, 1987-88 to give brief explanations for variations between the Budget Estimates and the Revised Estimates, Non-plan and Plan;

(ii) Budget Estimates, 1988-89 to explain the provisions for next year with reference to the Revised Estimates for the current year, Non-Plan;

(iii) Non-Plan Expenditure 1988-89 to give a bird's eye view to the non-plan expenditure of Central Government; and

(iv) Plan outlays 1988-89 to describe the outlays for the Annual Plan, 1988-89.

The Statements and Annexures form the second portion. The Statements are self-explanatory and have been referred to in the write-up at the appropriate places. Two new Statements have been added this year, namely, Statement No.3 relating to Revenue Expenditure of Ministries/Departments and Statement No.4 relating to Capital Expenditure of Ministries/Departments. These Statements give further details of Statement No.2, namely, Total Expenditure of Ministries/Departments.

The expenditures of commercial departments have been taken net of their receipts so that increase in the volume of transactions does not inflate the figures on both sides. Similarly, short-term loans and advances given to the States and recovered during the same year have been netted. Certain transactions which do not involve cash outgo and are matched by receipts e.g. subscription to International Monetary Fund have been excluded so that focus is on real items of expenditure.

The estimates of budgetary expenditure in this document exclude the transactions of Railways and Telecommunications except to the extent of Plan investments made from the General Budget. The Annual Financial Statement presented separately under Article 112 of the Constitution, however, incorporates the expenditure of all the Central Government Ministries/Departments.

संविधान के अनुच्छेद 113 के अन्तर्गत अलग से प्रस्तुत अनुदानों की मांगों के द्वारा संसद की स्वीकृति व्यय की "सकल" राशियों के लिए मांगी गई है, जिनमें उन "वसूलियों" को हिसाब में नहीं लिया गया है जिन्हें खातों में व्यय में से घटाकर प्रदर्शित किया जाता है। इन वसूलियों की राशियों को अनुदानों की सम्बद्ध मांगों में दिखा दिया गया है। खाते में प्रत्येक मुख्य शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत व्यय को, इन वसूलियों को हिसाब में लेने के बाद, वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में प्रदर्शित किया गया है। जैसा ऊपर बताया गया है, व्यय की विभिन्न मदों को समुचित रूप में स्पष्ट करने के लिए, इस पुस्तक में, कुछ और प्राप्तियों को भी और ज्यादा निवल रूप में निरूपित दिया गया है। इस पुस्तक के अनुबंध-I में, खाते के प्रत्येक मुख्य शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत "निवल" व्यय को ही दिखाया गया है। अनुबंध 2 के द्वारा, अनुबन्ध I में दिए गए जोड़ों और वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में दिए गए व्यय के जोड़ों के बीच मिलान करके एक रूपता स्थापित की गई है।

The Demands for Grants presented separately under Article 113 of the Constitution seek the approval of Parliament for "gross" amounts of expenditure without taking into account "recoveries" taken in reduction of expenditure in the accounts. Amounts of these recoveries are also shown in the respective Demands for Grants. The expenditure under each major head of account is shown in the Annual Financial Statement after taking into account these recoveries. A further netting of some receipts is done in this document, as explained above, to facilitate proper appreciation of various items of expenditure. Annexure 1 to this document shows the "net" expenditure under each major head of account. Annexure 2 reconciles the totals of Annexure 1 and the expenditure totals in the Annual Financial Statement.

संशोधित अनुमान, 1988-89

REVISED ESTIMATES, 1987-88

बजट के व्यय के संशोधित अनुमानों में, बजट अनुमानों की तुलना में 2091 करोड़ रुपए की वृद्धि हुई है जिसमें से 1970 करोड़ रुपए आयोजना-भिन्न खाते में और 121 करोड़ रुपए आयोजना खाते के अन्तर्गत हैं। इस वृद्धि की मुख्य मदें इस प्रकार हैं:-

Revised Estimates of expenditure from the Budget show an increase of Rs.2091 crores over the Budget Estimates,of which Rs.1970 crores are on Non-plan account and Rs.121 crores on Plan account. The main items of increase are:-

(करोड़ रुपए में) (In crores of Rupees)

	बजट Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	वृद्धि Increase
आयोजना-भिन्न / **Non-Plan**			
1. ब्याज / Interest	10650	11450	800
2. खाद्य संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता / Food subsidy	2000	2200	200
3. स्वदेशी उर्वरक संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता / Indigenous Fertilizer subsidy	1750	2050	300
4. ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता / Interest subsidy	289	432	143
5. पेंशनें / Pensions	1182	1556	374
6. बदरपुर तापीय बिजली घर / Badarpur Thermal Power Station	78	158	80
7. सरकारी उद्यमों के ऋण आदि को बट्टे खाते में डालना / Write off of loans etc. of Public enterprises	–	274	274
8. राज्यों को अनुदान / Grants to States	1628	1796	168
9. बिना विधानमंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का व्यय / Expenditure of U.Ts without Legislature	469	579	110
10. अन्य / Others	21220	20741	(-) 479
कुल-जोड़ / **Grand Total**	**39266**	**41236**	**1970**

ये निम्नलिखित कारणों से हुई हैं:-

1. ब्याज:- विदेशी ऋणों, अल्प बचतों, भविष्य निधि,गैरसरकारी भविष्य निधियों आदि की विशेष जमा राशियों पर अधिक ब्याज की अदायगियां।

The increases are due to the following reasons :–

1. **Interest** :- Due to larger interest payments on external loans, small savings, provident funds, special deposits of non-Government provident funds etc.

2. **खाद्य संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता**:- अंतिम लेखाओं के आधार पर भारतीय खाद्य निगम को देय बकाया राशियों के एक भाग के निबटान के लिए व्यवस्था ।

3. **स्वदेशी उर्वरक**:- प्रतिधारण मूल्यों में 1-4-85 के पूर्वव्यापी और संशोधन होना तथा विद्युत, गैस आदि जैसी निविष्टियों के मौल्यों में वृद्धि ।

4. **ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता**:- सरकारी उद्यम विभाग के अधीन आने वाली कम्पनियों को (94 करोड़ रुपए) तथा राष्ट्रीय जुट विनिर्माता निगम को (80 करोड़ रुपए) भारी ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता अनुदान ।

5. **पैंशनें**:- पैंशन नियमों को उदार बनाना और 15 साल के बाद पैंशन के सारांशिकृत भाग को बहाल रखना ।

6. **बदरपुर तापीय बिजलीघर**:- यह वृद्धि, बदरपुर तापीय बिजलीघर की प्राप्तियों में कमी होने के कारण हुई है जिसकी वजह दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान की चूक है ।

7. **सरकारी उद्यमों के ऋण आदि को बट्टे-खाते में डालना**:- सरकारी उद्यम विभाग के अधीन आने वाले कुछ उद्यमों और वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय के ऋणों और इक्विटी को पुनर्वास योजना के एक भाग के रूप में बट्टे-खाते डालना । इससे कोई नकद निवल निकासी नहीं होगी ।

8. **राज्यों को अनुदान**:- खास तौर पर सतलज-यमुना लिंक नहर परियोजना को मिलने वाली सहायता को आयोजना से आयोजना-भिन्न में अन्तरण करने के रूप में (69 करोड़ रुपए), प्राकृतिक विपदाओं के लिए भारी सहायता के रूप में (50 करोड़ रुपए), सीमा-सड़क सहायता के रूप में (30 करोड़ रुपए) और विश्वविद्यालयों एवं स्कूलों के अध्यापकों के वेतनमानों में बढ़ोतरी करने के रूप में (24 करोड़ रुपए) की व्यवस्था ।

9. **बिना विधान-मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में व्यय**:- यह मुख्यतः दिल्ली से संबंधित (89 करोड़ रुपए) है जिसकी वजह दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा भारी मात्रा में भूमिक के अधिग्रहण और विकास के लिए (30 करोड़ रुपए) लिए गए अग्रिमों की वापसी अदायगी न करना, अध्यापकों के वेतनमानों में (38 करोड़ रुपए) की वृद्धि होना है ।

2. **Food Subsidy:-** Provision for clearance of part of arrears due to Food Corporation of India on the basis of final accounts.

3. **Indigenous fertilizers:-** Due to upward revision of retention price retrospectively from 1.4.85, increases in the prices of inputs like power, gas etc.

4. **Interest subsidies:-** Grant of larger interest subsidy to companies under the Department of Public Enterprises (Rs.94 crores) and National Jute Manufacturers Corporation (Rs.80 crores)

5. **Pensions:-** Due to liberalization of Pension Rules and restoration of cummuted portion of pension after 15 years.

6. **Badarpur Thermal Power Station:-** Increase is due to fall in receipts of Badarpur Thermal Power Station which is mainly attributed to default by DESU.

7. **Write off of Loans to Public Enterprises:-** Due to write off of loans and equity of certain public enterprises under Department of Public Enterprises and Ministry of Textiles as a part of rehabilitation scheme. There is no net cash outgo.

8. **Grants to States:-** Mainly on account of transfer of assistance for Sutlej Yamuna Link Canal Project from Plan to Non-Plan (Rs.69 crores) larger assistance for natural calamities (Rs.50 crores) assistance for border roads (Rs.30 crores) and improvement of salary scales of University & school teachers (Rs.24 crores).

9. **Expenditure in U.Ts :-** Mainly relates to Delhi (Rs.89 crores) due to non-re-payment by DDA of advances for large scale acquisition and development of land (Rs.30 crores), improvement of salary scales of teachers (Rs.38 crores).

(करोड़ रुपए में/In crores of Rupees)

आयोजना	Plan	बजट Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	वृद्धि Increase
केन्द्रीय आयोजना	CENTRAL PLAN			
1. कृषि	1. Agriculture	470	536	66
2. ग्रामीण विकास	2. Rural Development	2050	2143	93
3. उर्वरक	3. Fertilizers	401	560	159
4. आर्थिक कार्य	4. Economic Affairs	454	762	308
5. औद्योगिक विकास	5. Industrial Development	312	372	60
6. पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस	6. Petroleum and Natural Gas	435	486	51
7. बिजली	7. Power	1276	996	(-) 280
8. अन्य	8. Others	9525	9189	(-) 336
जोड़	**Total**	**14923**	**15044**	**121**
राज्यों / संघराज्य क्षेत्रों को केन्द्रीय सहायता	Central Assistance to States/Uts.	8754	9881	1127

ये वृद्धियां मुख्यतः निम्नलिखित कारणों से हुई हैं:-

1. कृषि:- यह मुख्यतः साधारण बीमा निगम को फसल के बीमे के लिए अतिरिक्त अदायगी करने, राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम को सूखा प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में बीजों के वितरण के लिए उनकी खरीद करने में सहायता देने के लिए है।

2. ग्रामीण विकास:- मुख्यतः सूखा प्रभावित राज्यों में राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के लिए अधिक आवंटन करने के लिए है।

3. उर्वरक:- कुछ उर्वरक कम्पनियों के संबंध में मूल आयोजना में परिकल्पित अन्तर-निगमित अन्तरणों के बदले में बजटीय समर्थन करने के कारण। यह कुछ अन्य उर्वरक कम्पनियों द्वारा की गई ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी के समतुल्य है।

4. आर्थिक कार्य:- यह नाबार्डको विदेशी सहायता प्राप्त परियोजनाओं के लिए भारी मात्रा में ऋण देने और भूतपूर्व नौवहन विकास निधि समिति द्वारा की गई वचनबद्धताओं के फलस्वरूप नौवहन कम्पनियों को ऋण देने के कारण है।

5. औद्योगिक विकास:- चुने हुए पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में नए औद्योगिक यूनिटों के लिए आर्थिक सहायता की अतिरिक्त व्यवस्था के कारण है।

6. पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस:- बाम्बे आफ शोर ड्रिलिंग के लिए विशेष उपस्कर के संबंध में अदायगी के लिए है।

7. विद्युत:- यह वृद्धि मुख्यतः राष्ट्रीय तापीय विद्युत निगम (एन टी पी सी) के संबंध में 400 करोड़ रुपए के बजटीय समर्थन को प्रतिस्थापित करते हुए अतिरिक्त बजटीय संसाधनों की व्यवस्था किए जाने के कारण हुई है जो विद्युत वित्त निगम के लिए की गई 100 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था से अंशतः प्रतिसन्तुलित हो जाएगी।

8. अन्य:- मुख्य कमी इन क्षेत्रों में है-शिक्षा (87 करोड़ रुपए), परमाणु ऊर्जा (63 करोड़ रुपए), स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण (26 करोड़ रुपए), अन्तरिक्ष (17 करोड़ रुपए), कला और संस्कृति (16 करोड़ रुपए), सूचना और प्रसारण (15 करोड़ रुपए), विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी (15 करोड़ रुपए), शेष कमी अन्य कई क्षेत्रों में है।

बजट अनुमान, 1988-89

1987-88 के संशोधित अनुमानों की तुलना में इन अनुमानों में 7449 करोड़ रुपए की वृद्धि हुई है, जिसमें से 6660 करोड़ रुपए की वृद्धि आयोजना-भिन्न खाते के अन्तर्गत और 789 करोड़ रुपए की वृद्धि आयोजना खाते के अन्तर्गत हुई है। आयोजना भिन्न खाते के अन्तर्गत वृद्धि वाली मुख्य मदें निम्नलिखित हैं:-

The increases are mainly on account of the following reasons:-

1. **Agriculture:-** Mainly due to additional payment to G.I.C. for crop insurance, assistance to National Seeds Corporation for purchase of seeds for distribution in drought affected areas.

2. **Rural Development:-** Mainly due to larger allocation for National Rural Employment Programme in drought affected States.

3. **Fertilizers:-** Due to provision of budgetary support to certain fertilizer companies in lieu of inter-corporate transfers assumed in the original Plan. This is matched by prepayment of loans by certain other fertilizer companies.

4. **Economic Affairs:-** Due to larger loans to NABARD for externally aided projects and loans to shipping companies arising from commitments made by erstwhile SDFC.

5. **Industrial Development:-** Due to additional provision for subsidy to new industrial units in selected backward areas.

6. **Petroleum and Natural Gas:-** Due to payment for special equipment for Bombay off shore drilling.

7. **Power:-** The increase is mainly due to substitution of Rs.400 crores of budget support to National Thermal Power Station by extra budgetary resources partly offset by provision of Rs.100 crores for Power Finance Corporation.

8. **Others:-** The main decreases are in the sectors of Education (Rs.87 crores) Atomic Energy (Rs.63 crores), Health and Family Welfare (Rs.26 crores), Space (Rs.17 crores), Art & Culture (Rs.16 crores), Information and Broadcasting (Rs.15 crores), Science & Technology (Rs.15 crores). The balance of decrease is spread over a number of other sectors.

BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1988-89

The estimates show an increase of Rs.7449 crores over RE 1987-88 ; Rs.6660 crores increase is under Non-Plan and Rs.789 crores under Plan. The main items of increase under Non-Plan are as follows:-

(करोड़ रुपए में) (In crores of Rupees)

आयोजना-भिन्न	Non-Plan	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89	वृद्धि Increase
1. ब्याज	1. Interest	11450	14100	2650
2. रक्षा	2. Defence	12000	13000	1000
3. खाद्य संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	3. Food Subsidy	2200	2300	100

Contd.....

(करोड़ रुपए में) (In crores of Rupees)

	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89	वृद्धि Increase
4. स्वदेशी और आयातित उर्वरक संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता / 4. Indigenous & Imported Fertilizers subsidy	2210	3000	790
5. निर्यात संवर्धन और बाजार विकास संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता / 5. Export promotion & Market Development subsidy	960	1091	131
6. मंहगाई भत्ते के लिए एकमुश्त / 6. Lumpsum for D.A.	..	800	800
7. भारत तेल विकास बोर्ड (ओ आई डी बी)को अदायगी / 7. Payment to OIDB	..	100	100
8. पूंजी परिव्यय / 8. Capital outlay	550	768	218
9. सरकारी उद्यमों को ऋण / 9. Loans to Public Enterprises	572	768	196
10. राज्यों को अनुदान / 10. Grants to States	1796	2140	344
11. विदेशी सरकारों को ऋण / 11. Grant of Loans to Foreign Governments	368	433	65
12. पुलिस / 12. Police	993	1115	122
13. श्रम कल्याण / 13. Labour Welfare	159	230	71
14. विज्ञान विभाग / 14. Scientific Departments	650	736	86
15. अन्य / 15. Others	7328	7315	(-) 13
जोड़ / Total	**41236**	**47896**	**6660**

ये वृद्धियां निम्नलिखित कारणों से हुई हैं:-

1. **ब्याज:-** विदेशी और आन्तरिक उधारों की मात्रा अधिक होने के कारण ।

2. **रक्षा:-** सामान्य वृद्धि ।

3. **खाद्य संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता:-** भारतीय खाद्य निगम को बकाया राशियों के निबटान के लिए व्यवस्था ।

4. **स्वदेशी और आयातित उर्वरकों संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता :-** स्वदेशी उर्वकों पर आर्थिक सहायता की वृद्धि (700 करोड़ रुपए) में उत्पादन में पूर्वानुमानित वृद्धि, निविष्टियों की लागत और आगे की जाने वाली अदायगियां शामिल है । देश में ही उत्पादित उर्वरकों के भारी संग्रहों को देखते हुए अनिवार्य करारों/वचनबद्धताओं के अन्तर्गत अगले वर्ष आयात किए जाने वाले उर्वरकों की मात्रा कम होने की आशा है और इसलिए आयातित उर्वरकों पर निवल व्यय में 90 करोड़ रुपए की वृद्धि होगी ।

5. **निर्यात संवर्धन :-** निर्यात में अप्रत्याशित वृद्धि ।

6. **एकमुश्त महंगाई भत्ता :-** यह व्यवस्था महंगाई भत्ते की अतिरिक्त किस्त के लिए की गई है जिसे अगले वर्ष स्वीकृत किया जा सकता है ।

7. **भारत तेल विकास बोर्ड (ओ.आई.डी.बी.) को अदायगी :-** कच्चे तेल पर उपकर की प्राप्तियों में से ओ.आई.डी.बी. को अदायगी करने के लिए 1988-89 के बजट अनुमान में 100 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ताकि उद्योग की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा किया जा सके ।

8. **पूंजी परिव्यय :-** यह वृद्धि मुख्यत: रक्षा मंत्रालय के सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश (30 करोड़ रुपए), पुलिस के लिए इमारतों के निर्माण पर (40 करोड़ रुपए), तटरक्षक संगठन के लिए इमारतों और पोतों की खरीद पर (39 करोड़

The increases are due to the following reasons:-

1. **Interest:-** On account of larger quantum of borrowings - external and internal.

2. **Defence:-** Normal growth.

3. **Food Subsidy:-** Provides for clearance of part of arrear dues to F.C.I.

4. **Indigenous and Imported Fertilizers Subsidy:**—The increase in subsidy on indigenous fertilizers (Rs.700 crores) takes into account the anticipated increase in production, input costs and spill over payments. In the context of large accumulation of stock of indigenously produced fertilisers, the off-take next year of fertilisers imported under obligatory agreements/commitments is expected to be less and hence the increase of Rs.90 crores in net expenditure on imported fertilizers.

5. **Export Promotion:-** Due to anticipated increase in exports.

6. **Lumpsum D.A. :-** Provisions is for additional instalment of dearness allowance that may be sanctioned next year.

7. **Payment of O.I.D.B. :-** Provision of Rs.100 crore has been kept in B.E. 1988-89 for payment to O.I.D.B. out of the proceeds of cess on crude to fund the requirements of industry.

8. **Capital Outlay:-** The increase is mainly on investments in public enterprises in Ministry of Defence (Rs.30 crores); construction of buildings for police (Rs.40 crores), buildings and purchase of vessels for

रुपए), आर्ट ट्रेजर्स एंड एंटीक प्रोजेक्ट्स के अधिग्रहण पर (20 करोड़ रुपए), आयकर अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत सम्पत्तियों के अधिग्रहण पर (15 करोड़ रुपए) से संबंधित है । आयातित सिक्कों से संबंधित कम प्राप्तियों के न होने पर निवल व्यय में भी वृद्धि हुई है ।

9. **सरकारी उद्यमों को ऋण** :- यह वृद्धि इंजीनियरिंग प्रोजेक्टस (इंडिया) लि0 को ऋण देने (66 करोड़ रुपए), खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग (95 करोड़ रुपए), हिन्दुस्तान उर्वरक तथा भारतीय उर्वरक निगम (प्रत्येक को 25 करोड़ रुपए), भारी इंजीनियरी निगम (25 करोड़ रुपए) को स्वीकृत किए गए पुराने ऋणों के नवीकरण के कारण हुई है । यह वृद्धि विवरण 8 में दर्शाई गई कुछ अन्य कम्पनियों में होने वाली कमियों से अंशतः प्रतिसन्तुलित हो जाएगी ।

10. **राज्यों को अनुदान** :- यह वृद्धि मुख्यतः विश्वविद्यालय, कालेज और स्कूल के अध्यापकों के वेतनमानों में संशोधन (247 करोड़ रुपए), प्राकृतिक विपदाओं से राहत (50 करोड़ रुपए) और अनुच्छेद 275 (1) के अन्तर्गत अनुदान (53 करोड़ रुपए) से संबंधित है ।

11. **विदेशी सरकारों को ऋण** :- ये वृद्धियां मुख्यतः भूटान और नेपाल से संबंधित हैं ।

12. **पुलिस** :- इस वृद्धि का कारण पुलिस बल को सुदृढ़ बनाना है ।

13. **श्रम कल्याण** :- यह वृद्धि मुख्यतः कर्मचारी परिवार पेंशन योजना में अंशदान (65 करोड़ रुपए) करने की वजय से हुई है ।

14. **विज्ञान विभाग** :- ये व्यवस्थाएं परमाणु, ऊर्जा विभाग, विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी, अन्तरिक्ष और महासागर विकास से संबंधित हैं । मुख्य वृद्धि परमाणु ऊर्जा विद्युत परियोजनाओं से संबंधित है । संशोधित अनुमानों में राजस्थान सरकार से वसूलियों की बकाया राशियां शामिल हैं । इन वसूलियों के न होने के कारण वृद्धि हुई ।

अनुमानों (आयोजना) में घट-बढ़ होने के कारणों को संबंधित मांगों के अन्तर्गत खण्ड 2 में देखा जा सकता है ।

Caost Guard Organisation (Rs.39 crores), acquisition of art treasures and antique projects (Rs.20 crores), acquisition of properties under I.T. Act (Rs.15 crores). Less receipts relating to imported coins has also added to the net expenditure.

9. **Loans to Public Enterprises:-** Increase is due grant of loans to Engineering Projects (India) Ltd. (Rs.66 crores), renewal of old loans sanctioned to Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Rs.95 crores), Hindustan Fertilizers and Fertilizer Corporation of India (Rs.25 crores each), Heavy Engineering Corporation (Rs.25 crores). This is partly offset by decreases in certain other companies as shown in statement No.8.

10. **Grants to States:-** Increase is mainly on account of revision of salary scale of University, Collage and School Teachers (Rs.247 crores), relief from natural calamities (Rs.50 crores) and Article 275(1) grants (Rs.53 crores).

11. **Grant of Loans to Foreign Governments:-** Increases mainly relate to Bhutan and Nepal.

12. **Police:-** Increase is due to strengthening of police forces.

13. **Labour Welfare:-** Increase is mainly due to contribution to Employees Family Pension scheme (65 crores).

14. **Scientific Departments:-** Provisions relate to Departments of Atomic Energy, Science and Technology, Bio-Technology, Space and Ocean Development. The main increase is in the atomic energy power projects. Revised Estimates include arrears of recoveries from Rajasthan Government. Absence of these recoveries explain the increase.

Reasons for variations in the estimates (Plan) may be seen in volume 2 under respective Demand.

आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय, 1988-89

आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय शब्द का प्रयोग सरकार के ऐसे सारे व्यय के बारे में किया जाता है, जो आयोजना में शामिल नहीं होता। इसमें विकासात्मक और गैर-विकासात्मक दोनों प्रकार का व्यय शामिल होता है। व्यय का कुछ भाग अनिवार्य देनदारियों से सम्बन्धित होता है, जैसे ब्याज सम्बन्धी अदायगियां, पेंशन प्रभार और राज्यों को सांविधिक अन्तरण। व्यय का अन्य भाग राज्य के दायित्वों के सम्बन्ध में होता है अर्थात रक्षा और आन्तरिक सुरक्षा। इसके अलावा, केन्द्र की कुछ विशेष जिम्मेदारियां हैं, जैसे विदेश कार्य, और करेंसी तथा टकसाल, और अन्य विकासशील देशों के साथ सहयोग। पिछली आयोजनाओं की अवधि में निर्मित परिसम्पत्तियों के अनुरक्षण पर किया जाने वाला व्यय भी आयोजना-भिन्न माना जाता है। इसी प्रकार, किसी एक आयोजना की अवधि में प्राप्त स्तरों पर जारी सेवाओं और गतिविधियों पर होने वाला व्यय अगली आयोजना में आयोजना-भिन्न के रूप में शामिल किया जाता है, जैसे शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी सुविधाएं, पहले से चालू अनुसंधान परियोजनाएं और बिजली घरों का प्रचालन व्यय। इस प्रकार, जैसे-जैसे अधिक आयोजनाएं पूरी होती जाती हैं, वैसे-ही निर्मित सुविधाओं तथा सेवाओं के अनुरक्षण और प्रचालन पर होने वाले खर्च की बहुत बड़ी राशि, आयोजना के वित्त पोषण के वास्ते लिए गए उधारों पर ब्याज के अलावा, आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय में बढ़ती जाती है।

1988-89 के बजट में शामिल की गई आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय की महत्वपूर्ण मदों की जानकारी निम्नलिखित पैराग्राफों में दी गई है।

1. ब्याज सम्बन्धी अदायगियां *(14100 करोड़ रुपए)*

इनका सम्बन्ध आन्तरिक ऋण पर ब्याज *(7027.00 करोड़ रुपए)* से है, जिसमें मुख्यतः बाजार ऋण और राजकोष हुंडियों पर बट्टा,*(6132.51 करोड़ रुपए)* विदेशी ऋण *(1256.00 करोड़ रुपए)*, अल्प बचत जमा और बचत-पत्र *(2499.65 करोड़ रुपए)*, गैर-सरकारी कर्मचारियों की भविष्य निधियों की जमा सहित भविष्य निधियां *(3019.93 करोड़ रुपए)*, सरकार के वाणिज्यिक विभागों की आरक्षित निधियां *(71.37 करोड़ रुपए)*, और शामिल है, जिनमें सरकारी क्षेत्र की एजेंसियों की सरकार के पास जमा राशियों सहित, अन्य दायित्व *(226.05 करोड़ रुपए)* शामिल है।

2. रक्षा *(13000 करोड़ रुपए)*

इसमें रक्षा सेवाओं पर होने वाला राजस्व और पूंजी व्यय, राजस्व प्राप्तियों को घटाकर, शामिल है। इसके ये घटक हैं: थल सेना *(6606.60 करोड़ रुपए)*, नौ सेना *(754.83 करोड़ रुपए)*, वायु सेना *(1722.45 करोड़ रुपए)*, आयुध कारखाने *(44.00 करोड़ रुपए)* और उपर्युक्त सभी सेवाओं का पूंजी परिव्यय *(3872.12 करोड़ रुपए)*।

NON-PLAN EXPENDITURE 1988-89

Non-Plan expenditure is a generic term used to cover all expenditure of Government not included in the Plan. It includes both developmental and non-developmental expenditure. Part of the expenditure is obligatory in nature e.g. interest payments, pensionary charges and statutory transfers to States. Part of the expenditure is an essential obligation of a State e.g. Defence and internal security. Then, there are special responsibilities of the Centre like external affairs, and currency and mint, and co-operation with other developing countries. Expenditure on maintaining the assets created in previous Plans is also treated as Non-plan expenditure. Similarly, expenditure on continuing services and activities at levels already reached in a Plan period is shifted to Non-plan in the next Plan e.g. educational and health facilities, continuing research projects and operating expenses of power stations. Thus, as more Plans are completed a large amount of expenditure on operation and maintenance of facilities and services created gets added to Non-plan expenditure, besides the interest on borrowings to finance the Plan.

Important items of Non-plan expenditure included in the Budget for 1988-89 are indicated in the following paragraphs.

1. INTEREST PAYMENTS *(Rs.14100 crores)*

These relate to interest on internal debt *(Rs. 7027.00 crores)* which mainly comprise market loans and discount on Treasury bills *(Rs. 6132.51 crores)*; external debt *(Rs. 1256.00 crores)*, small savings deposits and certificates *(Rs.2499.65 crores)* provident funds including deposits of provident funds of non-Government employees *(Rs. 3019.93 crores)* Reserve funds of commercial departments of Government *(Rs. 71.37 crores)* and other obligations *(Rs. 226.05 crores)* which include deposits of public sector agencies lodged with Government.

2. DEFENCE *(Rs 13000 crores)*

This includes revenue and capital expenditure on Defence Services net of revenue receipts. The components are Army *(Rs. 6606.60 crores)*, Navy *(Rs. 754.83 crores)*, Air Force *(Rs. 1722.45 crores)*, Ordnance factories *(Rs. 44.00 crores)* and capital outlay on all the above services *(Rs. 3872.12 crores)*.

3. आर्थिक सहायता (7316.19 करोड़ रुपए)

(i) खाद्य संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता (2300 करोड़ रुपए) :- भारतीय खाद्य निगम सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर निर्धारित खरीद-मूल्यों पर केन्द्रीय पूल के लिए खाद्यान्नों की खरीद करता है। ये अनाज (क) सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से जनता को, (ख) आटे की रोलर मिलों और (ग) ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम और अन्य राहत योजनाओं के लिए सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित निर्गम-मूल्यों पर दिए जाते हैं। आर्थिक लागत और निर्गम मूल्य के बीच के अन्तर की प्रतिपूर्ति निगम को उपभोक्ता सम्बन्धी आर्थिक सहायता के रूप में की जाती है। निगम सरकार की ओर से संकट-निरोधक (बफर) भंडार भी रखता है और इसे रखने की लागत भी, जिसमें उठाने-भरने और भंडारण का खर्च, ब्याज और प्रशासनिक प्रभार शामिल हैं, प्रतिपूर्ति की जाती है। जिन महत्वपूर्ण घटकों के आधार पर आर्थिक सहायता का अनुमान लगाया गया है, वे निम्नानुसार हैं:-

3. SUBSIDIES (Rs. 7316.19 crores)

(i) *Food subsidy (Rs. 2300 crores)* :- The Food Corporation of India purchases foodgrains for the central pool on procurement prices fixed by government from time to time. These grains are issued to (a) public through public distribution system (b) roller flour mills and (c) rural employment programme and other relief schemes at issue prices fixed by Government. The difference between economic cost and the issue price is reimbursed to the Corporation as consumer subsidy. The Corporation also carries buffer stock on behalf of Government and is reimbursed the carrying cost including handling, storage, interest and administrative charges. Important parameters on which the subsidy estimate has been framed are :

		(लाख टन in lakh tonnes)	
		गेहूं Wheat	चावल Rice
खरीद	Procurement	109.00	84.50
बिक्री	Offtake	108.00	86.00
औसत संकट निरोधक भण्डार	Average buffer stock	38.62	18.15
		(प्रति क्विंटल दर, रुपयों में Rate per quintal in rupees)	
खरीद लागत और खरीद सम्बन्धी आनुषंगिक व्यय	Purchase cost and procurement incidental	208.62	262.78
वितरण लागत (समूहीकृत)*	Distribution cost (pooled)*	57.05	57.05
कुल आर्थिक लागत*	Total economic cost*	265.67	328.83
बिक्री से प्राप्त राशि (औसत)	Sales Realisation (Average)	193.66	253.30
उपभोक्ता संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	Consumer subsidy*	72.01	75.53
ब्यौरे	वितरण लागत Detail*	लागत का ब्यौरा - Distribution cost*	आवे-जावे का - Carrying cost*
भाड़ा	Freight	25.41	–
उठाना-धरना	Handling	5.75	4.31
भंडारण	Storage	5.41	16.23
ब्याज	Interest	16.43	8.27
प्रशासन संबंधी ऊपरी खर्च	Administrative overheads	4.05	3.04
		57.05	31.85

*इसमें भंडारण और परिवहन संबंधी हानियां शामिल नहीं है।

*Exclude storage and transit losses

(ii) उर्वरकों पर आर्थिक सहायता (3000 करोड़ रुपए)

(ii) *Subsidy on fertilisers (Rs. 3000 crores)*

(क) देसी उर्वरक (2750 करोड़ रुपए):- देसी उर्वरकों के सम्बन्ध में प्रतिधारण मूल्य योजना 1977 से लागू है। इस योजना का उद्देश्य किसानों को उचित मूल्यों पर उर्वरक उपलब्ध कराना और उर्वरकों के उत्पादकों को उनके निवेश पर उपयुक्त प्रतिलाभ दिलाना है। उर्वरक समय-समय पर निर्धारित निर्गम मूल्यों पर बेचे जाते हैं।

प्रतिधारण मूल्य योजना की अन्तर्गत निवल धनराशि पर 12 प्रतिशत के प्रतिलाभ की अनुमति है, यदि विनिर्माता अपने संयंत्र का उपयोग, अमोनिया संयंत्र के 80 प्रतिशत क्षमता का उपयोग करते हुए, करें और विनिर्दिष्टियों के उपभोग के मानदंडों का पालन करें। वितरण मार्जिन को घटाकर, इस प्रकार

(a) Indigenous fertilisers (Rs.2750 crores) .- A retention price scheme for indigenous fertilizers is in operation since 1977. This scheme is intended to make fertilizers available to the farmers at reasonable prices and give producers of fertilizers a reasonable return on their investment. The fertilizers are sold at issue prices fixed from time to time.

The retention price scheme allows a 12% return on net worth if the manufacturers operate their plant at capacity utilisation of ammonia plant at 80% and observe the input consumption norms. The difference between the retention price so fixed less

निर्धारित प्रतिधारण मूल्य और सांविधिक रूप से नियंत्रित उपभोक्ता मूल्य के बीच के अन्तर के सम्बन्ध में आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती है। प्रतिधारण मूल्य प्रत्येक संयंत्र के लिए मूल्य निर्धारण की अवधि के लिए निश्चित किया जाता है। तथापि, मूल्य निर्धारण की अवधि के दौरान प्रमुख निविष्टियों की कीमतों में होने वाली घट-बढ़ को देखते हुए आवश्यक समायोजन किए जाते हैं। अतएव आर्थिक सहायता की मात्रा प्रतिधारण मूल्य, उपभोक्ता मूल्य और उत्पादन के स्तर पर निर्भर होती है। इसके अलावा, विनिर्माताओं को कारखाने से वितरण के स्थान तक उर्वरकों को ले जाने के भाड़े के सम्बन्ध में भी आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती है। पोषक तत्वों के रूप में उर्वरकों का घरेलू उत्पादन 1988-89 में 77 लाख मीट्रिक टन के स्तर पर पहुंच जाने का अनुमान है।

(ख) आयातित उर्वरक (250 करोड़ रुपए) :- चूंकि देशी उत्पादन उर्वरकों की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है, इसलिए कमी को पूरा करने के लिए आयात किया जाता है। मुख्यतः उर्वरकों की तीन किस्में अर्थात यूरिया, डाइ अमोनियम फास्फेट और म्यूरिएट आफ पोटाश आयात की जाती है।

(ii) निर्यात संवर्धन (1091 करोड़ रुपए) - इसमें निर्यात-उत्पादों और संभावित निर्यात के लिए नकद प्रतिपूरक समर्थन के रूप में बाजार विकास सहायता, संभावित निर्यात के लिए शुल्क की वापसी के बदले पूरक नकद प्रतिपूरक समर्थन *(1000 करोड़ रुपए)*, पात्र संस्थाओं को बैंकों द्वारा दिए जाने वाले निर्यातपित के ब्याज-प्रभारों में 1.5 प्रतिशत की आर्थिक सहायता देने के लिए निर्यात ऋण सुविधा *(71 करोड़ रुपए)*, और निर्यात संवर्धन परिषदों आदि को सहायता अनुदान *(20 करोड़ रुपए)* शामिल है।

(iii) रेलवे (203.17 करोड़ रुपए):- रेलवे अभिसमय समिति की सिफारिशों के अनुसार, रेलवे को कई मदों पर लाभांश की अदायगी करने से छूट दी गई है। इनका विवरण वार्षिक-बजट सम्बन्धी दस्तावेज में दिया गया है। सामरिक महत्व की लाइनों पर होने वाली हानि से संबंधित लाभांश-छूट को छोड़कर, रेलवे को सामान्य राजस्व से आर्थिक सहायता के रूप में लाभांश-छूट प्रदान की जाती है।

(iv) मिल का बना कपड़ा और हथकरघों पर बना कपड़ा (194.67 करोड़ रुपए):- एक योजना, जो अन्तर्गत, जिसका वित्तपोषण कपड़े और वस्त्रोद्योग सामग्री पर लगाए गए अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क से प्राप्त होने वाली राशि से किया जाता है, उपभोक्ता को मिल के बने कंट्रोल का कपड़ा और हथकरघा क्षेत्र में उत्पादित धोतियां और साड़ियां भी कम मूल्यों पर सप्लाई की जाती है। यह आर्थिक सहायता धोतियों और साड़ियों पर 2 रुपए प्रति वर्ग मीटर और लट्ठे पर 1.50 रुपए प्रति वर्ग मीटर और पोलिएस्टर सूती मिश्रित शर्टिंग पर 3.70 रुपए प्रति दर से दी जाती है। अनुमान है कि वर्ष 1988-89 में इस योजना के अन्तर्गत 70 करोड़ वर्ग मीटर कपड़े पर आर्थिक सहायता दी जाएगी। हथकरघों के कपड़े पर आर्थिक सहायता 167.27 करोड़ रुपए और मिल से बने कपड़े पर 27.40 करोड़ रुपए है।

(V) शैक्षिक कार्यों के लिए सफेद मुद्रण कागज (24 करोड़ रुपए) :- भारत सरकार द्वारा 22 जनवरी, 1987 से कागज नियंत्रण आदेश रद्द किए जाने के फलस्वरूप, सफेद मुद्रण कागज की बाजार मूल्य और कागज के रियायती मूल्य के बीच के अन्तर की राशि राज्य सरकारों को आर्थिक सहायता के रूप में देने का निर्णय किया गया है ताकि शिक्षा क्षेत्र को सफेद कागज की समय पर और सुचारु पूर्ति सुनिश्चित की जा सके। यह आर्थिक सहायता हिन्दुस्तान पेपर कारपोरेशन के जरिए दी जाती है, जो ऐसे कागज की पूर्ति की व्यवस्था करता है।

distribution margin and the statutorily controlled consumer's price is allowed as subsidy. The retention price is fixed for each plant over the pricing period. Necessary adjustments are, however, made during the pricing period on account of variation in the prices of major inputs. The quantum of subsidy, therefore, depends on the retention price, the consumers' price and the level of production. In addition, the manufacturers are also allowed freight subsidy for movement of fertilisers from factory to delivery points. Domestic production of fertiliser in terms of nutrients is expected to reach a level of 77 lakh tonnes in 1988 - 89.

(b) Imported fertilizers (Rs.250 crores) :– As indigenous production is not adequate to meet the demand for fertilisers, imports are arranged to make up the shortfall. Mainly, three varieties of fertilizers viz. Urea, Di - ammonium phosphate and Muriate of Potash, are imported.

(ii) Export promotion (Rs. 1091 crores) :– This comprises market development assistance in the form of cash compensatory support for export products and deemed exports, supplementary cash compensatory support in lieu of duty drawback for deemed exports *(Rs. 1000 crores)*, export credit facilities to provide subsidy of 1.5% in interest charges on export finance provided by banks to eligible institutions *(Rs. 71 crores)* and grants in aid to export promotion councils etc *(Rs. 20 crores)*

(iii) Railways (Rs. 203.17 crores) :– In terms of the recommendation of the Railway Convention Committee the Railways have been given concessions in payment of dividend on a number of items. These have been explained in the document Receipts Budget. The dividend concession except that relating to loss in the working of strategic lines is provided to Railways in the form of subsidy from General Revenues.

(iv) Mill made and handloom cloth (Rs.194.67 crores) :– Under a scheme which is financed from the proceeds of the additional duties of excise levied on textile and textile articles, the consumer is supplied mill made controlled cloth and also dhoties and sarees produced in the handloom sector at subsidised rates. The subsidy is Rs. 2 per square metre for dhotis and sarees Rs. 1.50 per sq. metre for long cloth and upto Rs. 3.70 per sq. metre for polyester cotton blended shirting. The scheme is expected to cover 700 million sq. metre of cloth in 1988-89. Subsidy on handloom cloth is Rs. 167.27 crores and on mill made cloth Rs.27.40 crores.

(v) White printing paper for educational purposes (Rs.24 crores) :– Consequent upon the repeal of the Paper Control Order by the Government of India with effect from 22nd January, 1987, it has been decided to grant subsidy to State Governments on the difference between the market price and concessional price of white printing paper to ensure smooth and timely supply to the educational sector. The subsidy is released through the Hindustan Paper Corporation, which handles the supply of such paper.

(vi) ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता (336.52 करोड़ रुपए):- सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत ऋणों पर ब्याज की अदायगी सामान्यतः समय-समय पर निर्धारित दरों पर की जाती है। उन विशेष मामलों में, जहां किसी पार्टी को ब्याज की दरों में रियायत दी जाती है अथवा जहां ऋणकर्ता को ऋण पर ब्याज की अदायगी से छूट दी जाती है, वहां ब्याज के बदले आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती है। आर्थिक सहायता के बराबर की राशि को सरकार की ब्याज-प्राप्ति मान लिया जाता है।

ब्याज की कम दरों की अनुमति खादी और ग्रामोद्योगों को दिए जाने वाले ऋणों और जहाजों तथा ट्रालरों के अधिग्रहण के लिए दी जाती है। कुछ विशेष सरकारी उद्यमों जैसे कोल इंडिया लि., भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लि., राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम, राष्ट्रीय जूट विनिर्माता निगम आदि के पूंजी आधार को पुनर्गठित करने के भाग के रूप में भी ब्याज संबंधी छूट दी गई है।

(vii) अन्य आर्थिक सहायता (166.83 करोड़ रुपए):- मुख्य मदों में ये शामिल हैं सरकारी खाते पर चीनी के आयातों के संबंध में राज्य व्यापार निगम की हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति *(40.00 करोड़ रुपए)*, कपास निगम *(20.00 करोड़ रुपए)*, जूट निगम *(12.00 करोड़ रुपए)* राष्ट्रीय जूट विनिर्माता निगम और जहाज-निर्माण के लिए शिपयार्डों *(12.30 करोड़ रुपए)* को मूल्य-समर्थन कार्यों के लिए आर्थिक सहायता,अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय एयरलाइनों को हवाई ईंधन पर लगने वाले बिक्री कर के लिए राज्य सरकारों को अदायगियां *(30.00 करोड़ रुपए)* और घाटे वाली नौवहन सेवाओं के लिए भारतीय नौवहन निगम को आर्थिक सहायता *(13.05 करोड़ रुपए)*। इसमें लघु और मध्यम श्रेणी के समाचारपत्रों को अखबारी कागज के आयात पर सीमा शुल्क से छूट प्राप्त करने के लिए 3.50 करोड़ रुपए की आर्थिक सहायता भी शामिल है।

5. डाक सम्बन्धी घाटा *(131.86 करोड़ रुपए)*

यह डाक सेवाओं के निवल घाटे का द्योतक है। विभाग का अनुमानित कार्यकलाप व्यय 856.86 करोड़ रुपए और प्राप्तियां 725 करोड़ रुपए है और इस प्रकार कुल 131.86 करोड़ रुपए का घाटा रह जाता है।

6. सामान्य सेवाएं

(क) राज्य के अंग (247.75 करोड़ रुपए):- इसमें संसद *(20.60 करोड़ रुपए)*, राष्ट्रपति/उपराष्ट्रपति *(2.38 करोड़ रुपए)*, मंत्रिपरिषद *(16.30करोड़ रुपए)*, न्याय प्रशासन *(5.12 करोड़ रुपए)*, निर्वाचन *(21.35 करोड़ रुपए)* और लेखा-परीक्षा विभाग *(182.00 करोड़ रुपए)* के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

(ख) कर-संग्रह (461.89 करोड़ रुपए) :- यह व्यवस्था कर संग्रह एजेंसियों के व्यय के लिए है और यह मुख्यतः आयकर विभाग *(159.55 करोड़ रुपए)*, सीमाशुल्क *(162.69 करोड़ रुपए)* और केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क *(128.38 करोड़ रुपए)* की सम्बन्ध में है।

(ग) अनिवार्य जमा पर ब्याज (90 करोड़ रुपए):- अनिवार्य जमा (आयकर दाता) योजना, के अन्तर्गत अनिवार्य जमा पर ब्याज की अदायगी यथास्थिति, देय किस्तों की वापसी-अदायगी अथवा जमा राशि की परिपक्वता-पूर्व वापसी अदायगी के साथ की जाती है।

(vi) Interest subsidies (Rs.336.52 crores) :- Interest on loans sanctioned by the Government is normally payable at the rates prescribed from time to time. In specific cases where a concession is allowed in the rate of interest to a party or where the loanee is exempted from payment of interest on the loans, subsidies are paid in lieu of interest. An amount equal to the subsidy is taken as interest receipt of the Government.

Subsidised interest rates are allowed on loans for khadi and village industries and for acquisition of ships and trawlers. Interest exemption has also been allowed as a part of restructuring of capital base of certain public enterprises like Coal India Ltd., Steel Authority of India Ltd., National Textile Corporation, National Jute Manufacturers Corporation, etc.

(vii) Other Subsidies (Rs. 166.83 crores) :- The main items are reimbursement of losses to S.T.C. in respect of Sugar imports on Government Account *(Rs.40.00 crores)*, price support operations by Cotton Corporation *(Rs. 20.00 crores)* and Jute Corporation *(Rs.12.00 crores)* Shipyards for ship construction *(Rs. 12.30 crores)*, Payments to State Governments towards sales tax on aviation fuel to International air lines *(Rs. 30.00 crores)* and Shipping Corporation of India for uneconomic shipping services *(Rs.13.05 crores)*. It also includes a subsidy of Rs.3.50 crores for small and medium newspapers on import of newsprint.

5. POSTAL DEFICIT *(Rs. 131.86 crores)*

This represents the net deficit of the Postal services. Working expenses of the Department are estimated at Rs. 856.86 crores and receipts at Rs. 725 crores leaving a deficit of Rs. 131.86 crores.

6. GENERAL SERVICES

(a) Orguns of State (Rs. 247.75 crores) :- The provisions are for Parliament *(Rs.20.60 crores)*, President/Vice President *(Rs.2.38 crores)*, Council of Ministers *(Rs.16.30 crores)*, Administration of Justice *(Rs.5.12 crores)*, Election *(Rs.21.35 crores)* and Audit Department *(Rs. 182.00 crores)*.

(b) Tax Collection (Rs. 461.89 crores) :- The provisions are for the expenditure of tax collecting agencies, and relate mainly to Income tax department *(Rs.159.55 crores)*, Customs *(Rs.162.69 crores)* and Central Excise *(Rs. 128.38 crores)*.

(c) Interest on Compulsory Deposits (Rs. 90 crores):- Interest on compulsory deposits under the Compulsory Deposit (Income-tax Payers) Scheme, is paid along with the repayments of instalments due or premature repayment of deposits as the case may be.

(घ) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को देय प्रभार (259.40 करोड़ रुपए) :- इसका सम्बन्ध अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष की विस्तारित निधि सुविधा के अन्तर्गत अप्रैल, 1984 तक 39000 लाख विशेष आहरण अधिकारों के बराबर की गई विदेशी मुद्रा कोष की देय प्रभारों से है।

(ङ) पुलिस (1115.22 करोड़ रुपए) :- यह व्यवस्था विभिन्न पुलिस बलों के लिए है। इसमें केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस के लिए 317.26 करोड़ रुपए, सीमा सुरक्षा बल के लिए 422.91 करोड़ रुपए, असम राइफल्स के लिए 131.00 करोड़ रुपए, केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा बल के लिए 107.17 करोड़ रुपए, भारत तिब्बत सीमा पुलिस के लिए 71.16 करोड़ रुपए और केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के लिए 15.24 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है।

(च) विदेश कार्य (198.82 करोड़ रुपए) :- यह व्यय मुख्यतः विदेशों में स्थित 136 दूतावासों और मिशनों तथा विशेष राजनयिक व्यय के लिए है।

(छ) पेंशनें (1593.23 करोड़ रुपए):- इनमें रक्षा सेवाओं *(1100.00 करोड़ रुपए)* और अन्य सिविल विभागों *(493.23 करोड़ रुपए)* के सेवा-निवृत्त कार्मिकों की पेंशनें और अन्य सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभ शामिल हैं। रेलवे और डाक और तार संचार विभागों के पेंशन प्रभारों को इन विभागों के कार्यचालन व्यय का भाग माना जाता है।

(ज) राज्य को दिए गए उधारों को बट्टे खाते डालना (87.34 करोड़ रुपए) :- इसमें आठवें वित्त आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिश के अनुसार कुछ राज्यों को दिए गए उधार को बट्टे खाते डालने के लिए 81.04 करोड़ रुपए और विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के पुनर्वास के लिए दिये गए उधारों को बट्टे खाते डालने के लिए 6.30 करोड़ रुपए शामिल है।

(झ) महंगाई भत्ते के लिए एकमुश्त व्यवस्था (800 करोड़ रुपए) :- यह व्यवस्था वर्ष 1988-89 में सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मंजूर किए जाने वाले अतिरिक्त महंगाई भत्ते की किस्तों पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए की गई है।

(ञ) अन्य (359.14 करोड़ रुपए) :- इसमें सामान्य सेवाओं के सम्बन्ध में सचिवालय और सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों के लिए 175.68 करोड़ रुपए, भारत सरकार के मुद्रणालयों सहित लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण के लिए 42.64 करोड़ रुपए, लोक निर्माण-कार्य के लिए 68.94 करोड़ रुपए, आसूचना कार्यालय (इंटेलीजेंस ब्यूरो) के लिए 84.41 करोड़ रुपए, संघ लोक सेवा और कर्मचारी चयन आयोग के लिए 14.57 करोड़ रुपए, पूर्ति और निपटान के लिए 15.23 करोड़ रुपए और भारत सरकार की टकसालों के लिए 33.46 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है।

इस सैक्टर में शामिल वाणिज्यिक विभाग का राजस्व व्यय इस सैक्टर में शामिल वाणिज्यिक विभागों, कैंटीन स्टोर विभाग और विभिन्न प्रतिभूति मुद्रण, करेंसी नोट और बैंक नोट मुद्रणालयों और प्रतिभूति कागज कारखाने का राजस्व व्यय 758.91 करोड़ रुपए और उनकी प्राप्तियां 887.31 करोड़ रुपए होने का अनुमान है, जिससे 128.40 करोड़ रुपए का निवल अधिशेष रहेगा।

7. सामाजिक सेवाएं

(क) सामाजिक सेवाएं शिक्षा (438.03 करोड़ रुपए):- इसमें केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों के लिए 117.25 करोड़ रुपए, गैर-तकनीकी शिक्षा के लिए विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के लिए 177.00 करोड़

(d) Charges payable to IMF (Rs. 259.40 crores):- These charges payable to IMF against drawal of foreign currency equivalent of SDR 3900 million upto April 1984 under the extended fund facility of the IMF.

(e) Police (Rs. 1115.22 crores):- The provision is for the various police establishments. It includes Rs.317.26 crores for Central Reserve Police, Rs.422.91 crores for Border Security Force, Rs. 131.00 crores for Assam Rifles, Rs. 107.17 crores for Central Industrial Security Force,Rs.71.16 crores for Indo-Tibetan Border Police and Rs. 15.24 crores for Central Bureau of Investigation.

(f) External Affairs (Rs. 198.82 crores):- This expenditure is mainly on the 136 embassies and missions abroad and for special diplomatic expenditure.

(g) Pensions (Rs. 1593.23 crores):- These include pensions and other retirement benefits of retired personnel of defence services *(Rs. 1100.00 crores)* and other civil departments *(Rs. 493.23 crores)*. Pensionary charges of Railways and Departments of Posts and Telecommunications are treated as part of operating expenses of these Departments.

(h) Loans to States written off (Rs. 87.34 crores) :- This includes Rs. 81.04 crores for write off of loans to certain States as recommended by the Eighth Finance Commission and Rs. 6.30 crores for write off of loans advanced for rehabilitation of displaced persons.

(i) Lump provision for D.A. (Rs. 800 crores) :- This is to cover the cost of additional dearness allowance instalments that may have to be sanctioned to Government employees in 1988-89.

(j) Others (Rs.359.14 crores) :- The provisions include Rs.175.68 crores for secretariat and attached offices dealing with General Services, Rs.42.64 crores for stationery and printing including Government of India presses, Rs. 68.94 crores for Public works, Rs.84.41 crores for Intelligence Bureau, Rs.14.57 crores for Union Public Service and Staff Selection Commissions, Rs. 15.23 crores for Supplies and Disposals and Rs. 33.46 crores for Government of India Mints.

The revenue expenditure of the commercial departments included in this sector namely the Canteen Stores Department and the various security printing, currency note and bank note presses and Security Paper Mill is estimated at Rs.758.91 crores and their receipts are placed at Rs.887.31 crores leaving a net surplus of Rs.128.40 crores.

7. SOCIAL SERVICES

(a) Education (Rs.438.03 crores) :- The provisions include Rs.117.25 crores for Kendriya Vidyalayas, Rs. 177.00 crores for University Grants Commission for non-technical education, Rs. 81.94 crores for Indian Institutes of Technology and

रुपए, भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थाओं और क्षेत्रीय इंजीनियरी कालेजों के लिए 81.94 करोड़ रुपए और राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद के लिए 11.96 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

(ख) स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण (162.80 करोड़ रुपए) :- इसमें केन्द्रीय सरकारी स्वास्थ्य योजना के लिए 34.88 करोड़ रुपए, अस्पतालों और डिस्पेंसरियों के लिए 23.39 करोड़ रुपए, भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान के लिए 20.80 करोड़ रुपए, पी.जी.आई.एम.ई.आर, चण्डीगढ़ के लिए 13.92 करोड़ रुपए, भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसंधान परिषद के लिए 12.51 करोड़ रुपए, ऐलोपैथी से भिन्न चिकित्सा पद्धतियों के लिए 9.19 करोड़ रुपए और लोक स्वास्थ्य अनुसंधान संस्थानों के लिए 10.39 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

(ग) सूचना और प्रसारण (156.17 करोड़ रुपए) :- इसमें विभिन्न सूचना और प्रचार अभिकरणों जैसे फिल्म डिवीजन, विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय, प्रेस सूचना सेवा, संगीत और नाटक प्रभाग, प्रकाशन प्रभाग आदि के लिए 45.72 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है । प्रसारण के लिए 110.45 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था है, जिसमें वाणिज्यिक राजस्व निधि में वाणिज्यिक राजस्व के निवल अन्तरण के लिए 94.93 करोड़ रुपए शामिल हैं । आकाशवाणी का कार्यचालन व्यय 90.46 करोड़ रुपए और इसकी प्राप्तियां 28.64 करोड़ रुपए होने का अनुमान है । अनुमान है कि दूरदर्शन का कार्यचालन व्यय 83.66 करोड़ रुपए और इसकी प्राप्तियां 142.00 करोड़ रुपए होंगी ।

(घ) श्रमिक कल्याण (229.97 करोड़ रुपए):- इसमें कर्मचारी परिवार पेंशन योजना को अंशदान के लिए 139.20 करोड़ रुपए, कोयला खान श्रमिक परिवार पेंशन-एवं-जीवन बीमा निधि में अंशदान के लिए 24.70 करोड़ रुपए और औद्योगिक मजदूरों के लिए जमा से सम्बद्ध बीमा योजना के लिए 18.36 करोड़ रुपए शामिल हैं । अन्य योजनाएं, जिनके लिए व्यवस्था की गई है, ये हैं: औद्योगिक सम्बन्ध, काम की स्थितियां और सुरक्षा, श्रमिक कल्याण, श्रमिक शिक्षा और कारीगरों तथा पर्यवेक्षकों का प्रशिक्षण

(ङ) सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण (120.10 करोड़ रुपए) :- इसमें स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को दी जाने वाली पेंशन और अन्य लाभों के लिए 75.01 करोड़ रुपए, गरीब परिवारों के लिए वैयक्तिक दुर्घटना योजना के लिए 5.00 करोड़ रुपए, विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को राहत देने और उनके पुनर्वास के लिए 5.63 करोड़ रुपए, बाल और महिला कल्याण के लिए 13.46 करोड़ रुपए, विकलांगों के कल्याण के लिए 14.03 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

(च) अन्य (143.40 करोड़ रुपए) :- इसके अन्तर्गत मुख्यतः खेलों और युवा सेवाओं (15.28 करोड़ रुपए), कला और संस्कृति (48.46 करोड़ रुपए), आवास (49.85 करोड़ रुपए) और सामाजिक सेवाओं से संबंधित सचिवालय व्यय (19.59 करोड़ रुपए) के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

8. आर्थिक सेवाएं

(क) कृषि और सम्बद्ध क्रियाकलाप (291.77 करोड़ रुपए) :-इसमें, कृषि कार्य, भूमि और जल संरक्षण, पशु पालन, डेरी विकास, मीन उद्योग, वानिकी और वन्य-जीवन, खाद्य भंडारण, भंडारागार आदि से सम्बन्धित विभिन्न योजनाओं के लिए व्यवस्था है । मुख्य व्यवस्थाएं कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा (105.87 करोड़ रुपए) , चीनी विकास निधि में लेन-देनों (98.89 करोड़ रुपए) और बागानों (22.99 करोड़ रुपए) के लिए है । अनुमान है कि दिल्ली दूध योजना का व्यय 76.03 करोड़ रुपए होगा और इसकी प्राप्तियां 65.03 करोड़ रुपए की होंगी ।

Regional Engineering Colleges and Rs. 11.96 crores for National Council for Educational Research and Training.

(b) Health and Family Welfare (Rs.162.80 crores):- The provisions include Rs. 34.88 crores for Central Government Health Scheme, Rs. 23.39 crores for hospitals and dispensaries, Rs.20.80 crores for All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Rs. 13.92 crores for PGIMER, Chandigarh, Rs. 12.51 crores for Indian Council of Medical Research, Rs. 9.19 crores for systems of medicine other than allopathy, and Rs. 10.39 crores for public health research institutes.

(c) Information and Broadcasting (Rs. 156.17 crores) :- The provisions include Rs. 45.72 crores for the various information and publicity agencies like Films Division, Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity, Press Information Service, Song and Drama Division, Publications Division, etc. The provision of Rs. 110.45 crores for broadcasting includes Rs. 94.93 crores for net transfer of commercial revenues to Commercial Revenues Fund. Operational expenses of Akashvani are estimated at Rs. 90.46 crores and the receipts at Rs. 28.64 crores. Doordarshan's operational expenses are placed at Rs. 83.66 crores and receipts at Rs. 142.00 crores.

(d) Labour Welfare (Rs.229.97 crores):- The provision includes Rs. 139.20 crores for contribution to Employees Family Pension Scheme, Rs.24.70 crores to Family Pension cum Life Assurance Fund for coal mine workers and Rs.18.36 crores for Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme for industrial workers. Other schemes for which provision has been made include industrial relations, working conditions and safety, labour welfare, labour education and training of craftsmen and supervisors.

(e) Social Security and Welfare (Rs. 120.10 crores) :- The provision includes Rs.75.01 crores for pension and other benefits to freedom fighters, Rs. 5.00 crores for Personal Accident Scheme for poor families, Rs.5.63 crores for relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons, Rs.13.46 crores for child and women's welfare and Rs.14.03 crores for the welfare of handicapped etc.

(f) Others (Rs.143.40 crores) :- The provisions are mainly for sports and youth services *(Rs.15.28 crores)*, art and culture *(Rs.48.46 crores)*, housing *(Rs.49.85 crores)* and secretariat expenditure relating to social services *(Rs.19.59 crores)* .

8. ECONOMIC SERVICES

(a) Agriculture and Allied activities (Rs. 291.77 crores) :- The provisions are for various schemes relating to crop husbandry, soil and water conservation, animal husbandry, dairy development, fisheries, forestry and wild life, food, storage warehousing etc. Major provisions are for agricultural research and education *(Rs. 105.87 crores)*, Sugar Development Fund transactions *(Rs. 98.89 crores)* and Plantations *(Rs. 22.99 crores)* . The expenditure of Delhi Milk Scheme is placed at Rs. 76.03 crores and its receipts at Rs.65.03 crores.

(ख) ऊर्जा (346.87 करोड़ रुपए) :- इसमें विद्युत केन्द्रों/स्कीमों के निवल व्यय के लिए 200.93 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है । अनुमान है कि न्युक्लीय विद्युत स्कीमों के संबंध में प्राप्तियां (131.84 करोड़ रुपए), व्यय (166.57 करोड़ रुपए) की अपेक्षा कम होगी । इसका मुख्य कारण तारापुर और मद्रास में स्थित परमाणु विद्युत केन्द्रों, जो निवल प्राप्तियों के भागीदार थे, को नव स्थापित न्युक्लीय विद्युत निगम में स्थानान्तरित किया जाना और व्यय में वृद्धि ईंधन संबंधी सूची और भारी पानी पूल प्रबंध का होना है । लेकिन बदरपुर तापीय विद्युत केन्द्र की प्राप्तियां (63.94 करोड़ रुपए) व्यय (220.94 करोड़ रुपए) से कम होने की संभावना है, जिसका मुख्य कारण दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान द्वारा अदायगियां न किया जाना है । इस क्षेत्र में अन्य बड़ी व्यवस्थाएं कोयला खानों में संरक्षण और सुरक्षा (24 करोड़ रुपए) और कोयला फील्ड क्षेत्रों में सड़क विकास (15 करोड़ रुपए) के लिए है ।

(ग) उद्योग और खनिज (282.88 करोड़ रुपए) :- मुख्य व्यवस्थाएं हैं:-खादी ग्राम और लघु उद्योग के लिए 76.43 करोड़ रुपए, भारतीय भू-वैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण के लिए 50.62 करोड़ रुपए, न्युक्लीय ईंधन परियोजनाओं सहित परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग की औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं के लिए 80.68 करोड़ रुपए, वस्त्रोद्योग और जूट से संबंधित संगठनों और स्कीमों के लिए 30.01 करोड़ रुपए और औद्योगिक विकास विभाग के संगठनों और स्कीमों के लिए 16.42 करोड़ रुपए । परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग की परियोजनाओं के लिए की गई व्यवस्था में ईंधन निर्माण सुविधाओं के निवल व्यय के लिए 32.81 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है, जिसे वाणिज्यिक सेवा माना जाता है-इसके लिए 78.00 करोड़ रुपए के व्यय और 45.19 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्तियों का अनुमान लगाया गया है ।

(घ) परिवहन (223.12 करोड़ रुपए) :- इसमें की गई व्यवस्था मुख्यतः राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की अनुरक्षण *(120.00 करोड़ रुपए)* , सामरिक और सीमावर्ती सड़कों *(15.06 करोड़ रुपए)*, फरक्का बराज परियोजना *(65.00 करोड़ रुपए)* , जलकर्षण और सर्वेक्षण संगठन *(30.54 करोड़ रुपए)* से सम्बन्धित है । दीप-स्तम्भ और दीप पोत विभाग, जिसे वाणिज्यिक उपक्रम माना जाता है, का व्यय 20.20 करोड़ रुपए और उसकी प्राप्तियां 22.30 करोड़ रुपए होने का अनुमान है ।

(ङ) विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण (423.24 करोड़ रुपए) :- इसके अन्तर्गत की गई व्यवस्था में परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान के लिए 147.11 करोड़ रुपए, अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान के लिए 74.03 करोड़ रुपए, विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग की स्कीमों के लिए 64.65 करोड़ रुपए, वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद के लिए 120.00 करोड़ रुपए और समुद्र-वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए 6.98 करोड़ रुपए शामिल है ।

(च) अन्य (284.74 करोड़ रुपए) :- यह व्यवस्था मुख्यतः सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण (39.36 करोड़ रुपए), निर्यात-सब्सिडी के अलावा, वाणिज्य मंत्रालय के संगठनों और स्कीमों (51.81 करोड़ रुपए), जनगणना सर्वेक्षण और सांख्यिकी (49.66 करोड़ रुपए), मौसम विज्ञान (33.65 करोड़ रुपए), और आर्थिक कार्यों से संबंधित सचिवालयिक सेवाओं (74.69 करोड़ रुपए) के लिए है ।

9. आयोजना-भिन्न पूंजी परिव्यय *(768.49 करोड़ रुपए)*

मुख्य व्यवस्थाएं ये हैं- रक्षा मंत्रालय की नियंत्रणाधीन सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में निवेश के लिए 79.00 करोड़ रुपए, भारी जल के उत्पादन और अभिग्रहण के लिए 140.84 करोड़ रुपए, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के निर्माण के लिए 82.80 करोड़ रुपए, पत्तन-रक्षक संगठन के लिए इमारतों और समुद्री

(b) Energy (Rs. 346.87 crores) :- The provisions include Rs.200.93 crores for the net expenditure on power stations/schemes. In the case of nuclear power schemes the receipts *(Rs. 131.84 crores)* are expected to be less than expenditure *(Rs. 166.57 crores)* mainly due to transfer of the Atomic Power Stations at Tarapur, and Madras which were showing net receipts, to the newly formed Nuclear Power Corporation, and increase in expenditure in respect of Fuel Inventory and Heavy Water Pool Management. The receipts of Badarpur Thermal Power Station *(Rs.63.94 crores)* are likely to be less than the expenditure *(Rs. 220.94 crores)* mainly due to defaults by DESU. Other major provisions in this sector relate to conservation and safety in coal mines *(Rs. 24 crores)* and development of roads in coal field areas *(Rs. 15 crores)* .

(c) Industry and Minerals (Rs. 282.88 crores) :- The main provisions are Rs. 76.43 crores for khadi, village and small industries, Rs. 50.62 crores for the Geological Survey of India, Rs. 80.68 crores for the industrial projects of Atomic Energy Deptt. including nuclear fuel projects, Rs. 30.01 crores to organisations and schemes relating to textiles and jute, Rs. 16.42 crores for organisations and schemes of the Department of Industrial Development. The provision for projects of Atomic Energy Deptt. includes Rs. 32.81 crores for the net expenditure on Fuel Fabrication Facilities which is treated as a commercial service - expenditure is estimated at Rs. 78.00 crores and receipts at Rs. 45.19 crores.

(d) Transport (Rs. 223.12 crores) :- The provisions mainly relate to maintenance of national highways *(Rs. 120.00 crores)* , strategic and border roads *(Rs. 15.06 crores)*, Farakka Barrage Project *(Rs.10.65 crores)*, Dredging and Survey organisation *(Rs. 30.54 crores)*. The expenditure of Light houses and Lightships department which is treated as a commercial undertaking is placed at Rs. 20.20 crores and its receipts at Rs. 22.30 crores.

(e) Science,Technology and Environment (Rs.423.24 crores) :- The provisions include Rs. 147.11 crores for Atomic Energy research, Rs. 74.03 crores for Space research, Rs. 64.65 crores for the schemes of the Department of Science and Technology, Rs 120.00 crores for the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and Rs. 6.98 crores for oceanographic research.

(f) Others (Rs. 284.74 crores) :- The provisions are mainly for irrigation and flood control *(Rs. 39.36 crores)*, organisations and schemes of Ministry of Commerce other than export subsidies (Rs. 51.81 crores)Census survey and statistics*(Rs.49.66 crores*), Meteorology *(Rs. 33.65 crores)* and Secretariat services relating to economic functions *(Rs.74.69 crores)* .

9. NON-PLAN CAPITAL OUTLAY *(Rs. 768.49 crores)*

The main provisions are Rs. 79.00 crores for investment in Public sector undertakings under the control of Ministry of Defence, Rs. 140.84 crores for production

जहाज तथा छोटे जहाजों के अभिग्रहण के लिए 76.53 करोड़ रुपए, विदेशों में दूतावासों और मिशनों के लिए कार्यालय और रिहायशी इमारतों के लिए 32.00 करोड़ रुपए, आयकर अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत अचल सम्पत्ति के अभिग्रहण के लिए 30.00 करोड़ रुपए, पुलिस के लिए आवासीय और अन्य इमारतों के लिए 78.29 करोड़ रुपए, केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा निर्मित कार्यालयों और रिहायशी इमारतों के लिए 70.91 करोड़ रुपए और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थाओं को अभिदान के लिए 11.20 करोड़ रुपए ।

and acquisition of heavy water, Rs. 82.80 crores for construction of national highways, Rs. 76.53 crores for buildings and acquisition of ships and vessels for the Coast Guards Organisation, Rs. 32.00 crores for office and residential buildings for embassies and missions abroad, Rs. 30.00 crores for acquisition of immovable property under the Income-tax Act, Rs. 78.29 crores for Police buildings, including housing, Rs.70.91 crores for construction of office and residential buildings by the CPWD, Rs. 11.20 crores for subscriptions to international financial insatitutions.

10. सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न उधार *(767.62 करोड़ रुपए)*

इसमें निवेश प्रयोजन के लिए 80 करोड़ रुपए और अन्य प्रयोजनों के लिए 687.62 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है । उपरोक्त व्यवस्था में उर्वरक कम्पनियों के लिए 103 करोड़ रुपए, सरकारी उद्यम विभाग के अन्तर्गत आने वाली कम्पनियों के लिए 192 करोड़ रुपए , वस्त्रोद्योग और जूट कम्पनियों के लिए 223 करोड़ रुपए और दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के लिए 25 करोड़ रुपए शामिल है । ब्यौरा विवरण 8 में दिया गया है ।

10. NON-PLAN LOANS TO PUBLIC ENTERPRISES *(Rs. 767.62 crores)*

These include Rs. 80 crores for investment purposes and Rs. 687.62 crores for other purposes. The latter include Rs. 103 crores for fertilizers companies, Rs. 192 crores for the companies under the Department of Public Enterprises, Rs. 223 crores for textile and jute companies and Rs. 25 crores for Delhi Transport Corporation.Details are given in Statement No.8.

11.अन्य आयोजना-भिन्न उधार *(210.47 करोड़ रुपए)*

सरकारी सेवकों आदि को उधार के लिए 165 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है । इसमें 115 करोड़ रुपए गृह निर्माण (इसमें से 85.00 करोड़ रुपए केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी समूह बीमा योजना के अन्तर्गत जमा होने वाली राशि से पूरे किए जाएंगे) के लिए और 41.50 करोड़ रुपए वाहनों की खरीद के लिए है ।

11. OTHER NON PLAN LOANS *(Rs.210.47 crores)*

A provision of Rs. 165 crores has been made for loans to Government servants etc. This includes Rs. 115 crores for house building (of which Rs. 85.00 crores will be met from the accretions to the Central Government Employees Group Insurance Scheme) and Rs. 41.50 crores for purchase of conveyances.

12.राज्यों को आयोजना-भिन्न अनुदान *(2140.38 करोड़ रुपए)*

इनमें आठवें वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275(1) के अन्तर्गत अनुदान और विशेष योजनाओं अथवा प्रयोजनों के लिए-अन्य अनुदान शामिल हैं । अगले वर्ष अनुच्छेद 275(1) के अन्तर्गत 1265.96 करोड़ रुपए के अनुदान दिए जाने का अनुमान है जिसमें यात्री किराया कर के बदले दिए जाने वाले अनुदानों के लिए 95 करोड़ रुपए और प्राकृतिक विपदाओं से राहत के लिए दिए जाने वाले अनुदानों के लिए 200 करोड़ रुपए रखे गए हैं । अन्य व्यवस्थाओं में विश्वविद्यालय और कालेज के अध्यापकों के वेतनमानों के संशोधन के लिए 272.00 करोड़ रुपए, पुलिस योजनाओं के लिए 14.75 करोड़ रुपए, होम गार्ड और सिविल डिफेंस के लिए 24.00 करोड़ रुपए, जेल प्रशासन के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए 21 करोड़ रुपए, राष्ट्रीय सेवा और राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजनाओं के लिए 12.80 करोड़ रुपए, सड़कों के निर्माण एवं-अनुरक्षण के लिए 102.37 करोड़ रुपए, वृहत्तर बम्बई विकास योजना के लिए 20 करोड़ रुपए और सतलुज-यमुना संयोजन नहर परियोजना के लिए 40.82 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्थाएं शामिल हैं ।

12. NON -PLAN GRANTS TO STATES *(Rs.2140.38 crores)*

These include grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution on the basis of the recommendations of the Eighth Finance Commission and other grants for specific schemes or purposes. Article 275(1) grants next year are estimated at Rs.1265.96 crores. Grants in lieu of tax on passenger fares are placed at Rs.95 crores and grants for relief from natural calamities at Rs.200 crores. Other provisions include Rs.272.00 crores for revision of pay scales of University and College teachers, Rs.14.75 crores for Police schemes, Rs.24 crores for home guards and civil defence, Rs. 21 crores for modernisation of prison administration, Rs.12.80crores for National Service and National Discipline schemes, Rs.102.37 crores for construction and maintenance of border roads, and Rs. 20 crores for Greater Bombay development scheme and Rs. 40.02 crores for Sutlej Yamuna Link Canal Project.

13. राज्यों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण *(39.07 करोड़ रुपए)*

इसमें दूसरे हुगली पुल के लिए की गई 35.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

13. NON-PLAN LOANS TO STATES *(Rs.39.07 crores)*

The provisions include Rs.35.00 crores for the Second Hooghly bridge.

14. संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को आयोजना-भिन्न अनुदान *(23.27 करोड़ रुपए)*

इसके अन्तर्गत पांडिचेरी के लिए (22.40 करोड़ रुपए) की मुख्य व्यवस्था इसके आयोजना-भिन्न राजस्व के अन्तर को पूरा करने के लिए की गई है।

15. संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों कोआयोजना-भिन्न ऋण*(6.98 करोड़ रुपए)*

इसमें पांडिचेरी को अपने आयोजना-भिन्न पूंजीगत अन्तर को पूरा करने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

16. बिना विधानमंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय *(642.60 करोड़ रुपए)*

इसमें यह व्यवस्थाएं की गई हैं:- दिल्ली के लिए 450.50करोड़ रुपए (जिसमें पुलिस के लिए 85.86 करोड़ रुपए, शिक्षा के लिए 149.29 करोड़ रुपए और स्वास्थ्य के लिए 32.98 करोड़ रुपए शामिल हैं) अंडमान और निकोबार द्विपसमूह के लिए 75.76 करोड़ रुपए, दादरा और नगर हवेली के लिए 9.00 करोड़ रुपए, लक्षद्वीप के लिए 16.63 करोड़ रुपए ,चंडीगढ़ के लिए 78.68 करोड़ रुपए और दमन एवं दीव, जिसे हाल ही में संघराज्य क्षेत्र बनाया गया है, के लिए 12.03 करोड़ रुपए।

17. विदेशी सरकारों को अनुदान *(180.16 करोड़ रुपए)*

इसमें मुख्यतः भूटान के लिए 80.00 करोड़ रुपए, नेपाल के लिए 22.00 करोड़ रुपए और अन्य विकासशील देशों के लिए 78.16 करोड़ रुपए (जिसमें अफ्रीका निधि में अंशदान करने के लिए 16.66 करोड़ रुपए शामिल हैं।) की व्यवस्था की गई है।

18. विदेशी सरकारों को ऋण *(252.80 करोड़ रुपए)*

मुख्य व्यवस्थाएं ये हैं:- व्यापार और अदायगी करारों के अनुसार तकनीकी ऋणों के लिए 150.00 करोड़ रुपए, बंगलादेश के लिए 8.00 करोड़ रुपए, भूटान के लिए 6.00 करोड़ रुपए, नेपाल के लिए 25 करोड़ रुपए, वियतनाम के लिए 19.30 करोड़ रुपए, निकाराग्वा के लिए 5.50 करोड़ रुपए और श्रीलंका के लिए 6.00 करोड़ रुपए।

14. NON-PLAN GRANTS TO UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS*(Rs.23.27 crores)*

The major provision is for Pondicherry to cover its Non-Plan revenue gap (Rs. 22.40 crores).

15.NON-PLAN LOANS TO UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS *(Rs.6.98 crores)*

The provision is for Pondicherry for covering its Non plan capital gap.

16. NON-PLAN EXPENDITURE OF UNION TERRITORIES WITHOUT LEGISLATURE *(Rs.642.60 crores)*

The provisions are: Rs.450.50 crores for Delhi (including Rs.85.86 crores for Police, Rs.149.29 crores for education and Rs.32.98 crores for health), Rs.75.76 crores for Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Rs.9.00 crores for Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Rs. 16.63 crores for Lakshadweep, Rs.78.68 crores for Chandigarh and Rs.12.03 crores for the newly constituted Union Territory of Daman and Diu.

17. GRANTS TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS *(Rs.180.16 crores)*

The major provisions are Rs.80.00 crores for Bhutan, Rs.22.00 crores for Nepal, and Rs.78.16 crores for other developing countries (including contribution to the Africa Fund Rs.16.66 crores).

18. LOANS TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS *(Rs.252.80 crores)*

The major provisions are Rs.150.00 crores for technical credits in terms of trade and payment agreements, Rs.8.00 crores for Bangladesh, Rs.6.00 crores for Bhutan, Rs.25.00 crores for Nepal, Rs.19.30 crores for Vietnam, Rs.5.50 crores for Nicaragua and Rs.6.00 crores for Sri Lanka.

आयोजना परिव्यय 1988-89

इस पुस्तिका में 1988-89 की केन्द्रीय आयोजना में शामिल विभिन्न परियोजनाओं, कार्यक्रमों और स्कीमों के लिए आयोजना-परिव्यय का ब्यौरा दिया गया है। केन्द्रीय आयोजना 1988-89 के सारांश में आयोजना परिव्यय का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार दिया गया है : (i) विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के अन्तर्गत विकास क्षेत्रों और विकास शीर्षों के अनुसार, और (ii) मंत्रालय/विभाग-वार आवंटन। वास्तविक लक्ष्यों का संबंध, जहां कहीं वे दिए गए हों, समूचे आयोजना-परिव्यय से है और इसमें बजट सहायता तथा आन्तरिक और बजटेतर साधन दोनों शामिल हैं। विभिन्न परियोजनाओं, कार्यक्रमों और स्कीमों के कार्यनिष्पादन का और अधिक विश्लेषण कार्यनिष्पादन बजटों में दिया गया है, जो मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा अलग से प्रस्तुत किए जाएंगे जिनका उस विकास व्यय से संबंध है। जहां कहीं आवश्यक समझा गया है, वहां बजट अनुमान 1987-88 और संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 के परिव्यय में हुई मुख्य मुख्य घटबढ़ के कारणों का भी उल्लेख किया गया है।

1987-88 के केन्द्रीय परिव्यय के मुकाबले 1988-89 के आयोजना परिव्यय में की गई व्यवस्था इस प्रकार है–

(करोड़ रुपए / Rupees in Crores)

		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1987-88	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates 1987-88	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1988-89
केन्द्रीय आयोजना के लिए बजट व्यवस्था	Budgetary support for Central Plan	14922.68	15043.92	16000.20
सरकारी उद्यमों के आन्तरिक और बजटेतर संसाधन	Internal and extra budgetary resources of Public Enterprises	9699.11	10656.77	12714.45
केन्द्रीय आयोजना परिव्यय	Central Plan Outlay	24621.79	25700.69	28714.65
राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की आयोजनाओं के लिए बजट में दर्शायी गई केन्द्रीय सहायता	Central assistance for States and Union Territories' Plans as reflected in the Budget	8753.76	9881.26	9713.50
सूखे के लिए अग्रिम आयोजना सहायता	Advance Plan assistance for drought	400.00	1215.50	400.00
अन्य	Others	8353.76	8665.76	9313.50

PLAN OUTLAY 1988-89

This part depicts the Plan outlay for various projects, programmes and schemes included in the Central Plan for 1988-89. The summary of the Central Plan 1988-89 gives Plan outlays (i) by sectors of development and heads of development under the various sectors and (ii) Ministry/Department-wise allocations. The physical targets, wherever given, are relatable to the entire Plan outlay which includes both the budgetary support and the internal and extra budgetary resources (IEBR). A more detailed analysis of the performance of various projects, programmes and schemes will be available in the Performance Budgets which will be separately presented by the Ministries/ Departments dealing with developmental expenditure. The reasons for major variations in the outlays between the BE 1987-88 and RE 1987-88 under each head of development, wherever deemed necessary, have also been high-lighted.

The Central Plan outlay for 1988-89 compares with the outlay for 1987-88 as under:

कृषि और संबंधित गतिविधियां

फसल की देख-भाल : इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत बारानी खेती सहित फसल प्रधान कार्यक्रमों, लघु और सीमान्तिक किसानों से सम्बद्ध योजना आदि पर अधिक बल दिया गया है। सातवीं आयोजना के दौरान क्रियान्वित किए जाने वाले मुख्य फसल प्रधान कार्यक्रम ये हैं: राष्ट्रीय तेलहन विकास कार्यक्रम, पूर्वी क्षेत्र के लिए विशेष चावल उत्पादन कार्यक्रम, दालों के उत्पादन और तिलहन उत्पादन बल परियोजना (ओ.पी.डी.पी.) आदि के लिए राष्ट्रीय परियोजना। इसमें विस्तार और प्रशिक्षण, सांख्यिकी,

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

Crop Husbandry: The major thrust under this head is on all the crop oriented programmes including dry land farming, small and marginal farmers scheme, etc. The main crop oriented programmes under implementation during the Seventh Plan are National Oil Seeds Development Programme, Special Rice Production Programme for the Eastern Region, National Project for Pulses Production and Oilseed Production

बीजों, उर्वरकों, पौधों के रक्षा रखाव, कृषि संबंधी औजार और मशीनें, बागवानी और फसल बीमा आदि के लिए परिव्यय शामिल है। 215.55 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमोदित परिव्यय के मुकाबले, वर्ष 1987-88 के लिए 253.38 करोड़ रुपए का संशोधित परिव्यय रखा गया है। वर्ष 1988-89 के लिए 387.22 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है।

भूमि और जल संरक्षण: इस शीर्ष के अधीन किए गए परिव्यय में मुख्यत: इनके लिए व्यवस्था की गई है:- मुख्य नदी घाटी परियोजनाओं के जल-ग्रहण क्षेत्रों में भूमि के कटाव को कम करने के लिए भूमि और जल संरक्षण उपाय, मृदा मिश्र का संरक्षण और जलाशयों में गाद को रोकना, और सिन्धु-गंगा बेसिन में बाढ़ की आशंका वाली नदियों के जल ग्रहण क्षेत्र में समन्वित जलक्षेत्र प्रबन्ध करना और दस्यु प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के लिए खड्डे-भूमि सुधार कार्यक्रम। 36.00 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमोदित परिव्यय के मुकाबले, 1987-88 के लिए 35.65 करोड़ रुपए का संशोधित परिव्यय रखा गया है। वर्ष 1988-89 के लिये 38.00 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है।

पशुपालन: पशु-विकास के सामान्य रूप से दो उद्देश्य है। पहला बढ़ती हुई आबादी के लिए जानवर प्रोटीन को पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध करना और दूसरा, कृषि उत्पादन की वृद्धि बनाए रखने के लिए पर्याप्त पशु-शक्ति प्रदान करना है। 24.69 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमोदित परिव्यय के मुकाबले, वर्ष 1987-88 के लिए 18.80 करोड़ रुपए का संशोधित परिव्यय रखा गया है। 1988-89 के लिए 27.00 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है।

डेरी विकास: इस शीर्ष में मुख्य रूप से भरपूर दूध की पूर्ति-II कार्यक्रम के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है, जो कि यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय की वस्तु सहायता, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास अभिकरण से ऋण सहायता, और भारतीय डेरी निगम के आन्तरिक साधनों द्वारा कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। इस परियोजना का उद्देश्य 80 लाख ग्रामीण दूध उत्पादक परिवारों और 1.5 करोड़ मंजर वंश की गायों और भैंसों के राष्ट्रीय दुधारू मवेशी झुण्ड को लाभ पहुंचाना है। इस परियोजना के अन्तर्गत दूध का उत्पादन करने वाले 173 जिले शामिल हैं जिनका उनकी दूध उत्पादन संभाव्यता के आधार पर पता लगाया गया है। इसमें दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है। 65.31 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमोदित परिव्यय के मुकाबले, वर्ष 1987-88 के संशोधित परिव्यय में 78.93 करोड़ रुपए की राशि निर्धारित की गई है। संशोधित परिव्यय में वृद्धि का मुख्य कारण भरपूर दूध की पूर्ति कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत अधिक विदेशी सहायता है। वर्ष 1988-89 के लिए 58.17 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है।

मीन उद्योग: इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत परिव्यय की समुद्री साधनों का अन्वेषणात्मक सर्वेक्षण करने, गहरे समुद्र में मछलियां पकड़ने, अन्तर्देशीय मीन उद्योग की साधनों का विकास करने आदि के लिए प्रयोग में लाया जाएगा। 40.00 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमोदित परिव्यय के मुकाबले, वर्ष 1987-88 के संशोधित परिव्यय में 46.12 करोड़ रुपए की राशि निर्धारित की गई है। वर्ष 1988-89 के लिए 53 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है।

वन-पालन और वन्य जीवन: 92.00 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमोदित परिव्यय के मुकाबले, वर्ष 1987-88 के संशोधित परिव्यय में 83.42 करोड़ रुपए की राशि निर्धारित की गई है। वर्ष 1988-89 के परिव्यय में 95 करोड़ रुपए की बड़ी राशि निर्धारित की गई है। इसमें राष्ट्रीय बंजर भूमि विकास बोर्ड की योजनाओं, एकीकृत भूमि तथा जल संरक्षण योजनाओं, सामाजिक वनपालन और वन संरक्षण, विकास और पुन: प्रजनन के लिए परिव्यय शामिल है।

Thrust Project (OPTP), etc. It also includes outlays for extension and training, statistics, seeds, fertilizers, plant protection, agricultural implements and machinery, horticulture and crop insurance, etc. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 215.55 crores, the revised outlay for 1987-88 is Rs. 253.38 crores. The outlay for 1988-89 has been kept at Rs. 387.22 crores.

Soil and Water Conservation: The outlay under this head is provided for undertaking soil and water conservation measures in catchments of major river valley projects with a view to reducing soil erosion, conserving soil mixture and preventing siltation in reservoirs, and integrated watershed management in the catchments of flood-prone rivers in the Indo-Gangetic Basin, and for Ravine Reclamation Programme for dacoit infested areas. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 36.00 crores, the revised outlay for 1987-88 is Rs. 35.65 crores. The outlay for 1988-89 has been kept at Rs. 38.00 crores.

Animal Husbandry: Development of livestock in general has a two fold objective. First, to make available adequate quantity of animal protein for the growing population, and second to supply adequate animal power to sustain the growth of agricultural production. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 24.69 crores, the revised outlay for 1987-88 is Rs. 18.80 crores. The outlay for 1988-89 has been kept at Rs. 27.00 crores.

Dairy Development: This head mainly provides for Operation Flood II Programme, which is being implemented with commodity assistance from European Economic Community, credit assistance from International Development Agency (IDA), and internal resources of the National Dairy Development Board. The project is intended to benefit 8 million rural milk-producer families and national milch herd of about 15 million cross-bred cows and buffaloes. The project will cover 173 milch herd districts identified on the basis of their potential for milk production. It also includes provision for Delhi Milk Scheme. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 65.31 crores, the revised outlay for 1987-88 is Rs. 78.93 crores. The increase in revised outlay is mainly due to enhanced foreign assistance under Operation Flood Project. The outlay for 1988-89 is Rs. 58.17 crores.

Fisheries: The outlay under this head is utilised for conducting exploratory surveys of marine resources, exploitation of deep sea fishing potential, development of inland fishery resources, etc. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 40.00 crores, the revised outlay for 1987-88 is Rs. 46.12 crores. The outlay for 1988-89 is kept at Rs. 53.00 crores.

Forestry and Wild Life: Against the approved outlay of Rs. 92.00 crores, the revised outlay for 1987-88 is Rs. 83.42 crores. The outlay for 1988-89 has been kept higher at Rs. 95.00 crores. The outlay includes schemes of National Wastelands Development Board, integrated soil and water conservation schemes, social forestry, Forest Conservation, development and regeneration.

पर्यावरणीय गिरावट और वन संसाधनों की क्षीणता, मानव और पशुओं की संख्या में अत्यधिक वृद्धि, वन उत्पादों की मांग और खपत में बढ़ता हुआ अन्तराल, जैसे विपरीत घटकों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, एक नई और विशिष्ट नीति तैयार की गई है। इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य देश के वनों की रक्षा में सुधार लाना और उसे सुदृढ़ बनाना तथा वनों के क्षेत्र में विस्तार करना तथा अपेक्षित स्तर तक अपने वनों के उत्पादों को बढ़ाना है ताकि समस्त राष्ट्र के लोगों की मूल आवश्यकताओं को लगातार पूरा किया जा सके। नयी योजनाओं में ये शामिल हैं :- ईंधन/चारा विकास के लिए विशेष क्षेत्र परियोजना, आबद्ध प्रजनन और ऐसी जातियों का पुनर्वास जो समाप्त हो रही हैं, असम में गैंडों का संरक्षण आदि।

Taking into account the diverse factors such as environmental degradation and depletion of forest resources, the phenomenal rise in human and cattle population, the ever widening gap between demand and supply of forest produce, a new and well conceived strategy has been evolved. The main objective is to improve and revitalise the husbandry of forests of the country as also to increase substantially the forest coverage and enhance the productivity of our forests to the desired level and to help to fulfil the basic needs of the people of the nation as a whole on a sustained basis. Among the new schemes are the area specific project for fuel/fodder development, captive breeding and rehabilitation of endangered species, conservation of rhinos in Assam, etc.

बागान : इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत परिव्यय का उपयोग, चाय, कॉफी, रबड़, इलायची और तम्बाकू जैसी निर्यात-प्रधान बागानों के विकास के लिये किया जाता है। 31.52 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमोदित परिव्यय के मुकाबले 1987-88 के लिये 33.00 करोड़ रुपए के संशोधित परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है। वर्ष 1988-89 के लिए 32.48 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है।

Plantations: The outlay under this head is utilised for development of export oriented plantations, such as tea, coffee, rubber, cardamom and tobacco. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 31.52 crores, the revised outlay for 1987-88 is Rs. 33.00 crores. The outlay for 1988-89 has been kept at Rs.32.48 crores.

खाद्य, भण्डारण और भण्डागारण : इस परिव्यय में ये शामिल हैं :

(i) खाद्य, कृषि उत्पाद और अधिसूचित वस्तुओं के संबंध में भारतीय खाद्य निगम और केन्द्रीय भण्डागारण निगम में निवेश।
(ii) छोटे/सीमान्त किसानों द्वारा कृषि उत्पादों के लिए भण्डागारण संबंधी आवश्यकताओं हेतु ग्रामीण गोदामों की राष्ट्रीय ग्रिड की स्थापना, ताकि वे घबराहट में शीघ्र बिक्री न करें।
(iii) फल और सब्जियों का संसाधन, तथा
(iv) अनुसंधान, प्रशिक्षण और मूल्यांकन।

Food, Storage and Warehousing: The outlay includes :

(i) investment in Food Corporation of India and Central Warehousing Corporation in connection with storage of food, agricultural produce and other notified commodities;
(ii) establishment of national grid of rural godowns for storage requirements for agricultural produce by small/marginal farmers to avoid distress sale by them;
(iii) fruit and vegetable processing; and
(iv) research, training and evaluation.

72.16 करोड़ रुपए के बजट अनुमान को संशोधित करके 67.19 करोड़ रुपए कर दिया गया है और 1988-89 के बजट अनुमानों के लिए 60.67 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है। 1988-89 के दौरान निर्धारित परिव्यय का उद्देश्य भारतीय खाद्य निगम और केन्द्रीय भण्डागारण निगम (सी.डब्ल्यू.सी.) की भाण्डागारण क्षमता में वृद्धि करना है और क्षमता की ऐसी बढ़ोतरी के लिए सी.डब्ल्यू.सी. के माध्यम से राज्य भाण्डागारण निगमों की इक्विटी में अंशदान की व्यवस्था करना।

Budget estimates of Rs.72.16 crores has been revised to Rs.67.19 crores and to Rs.60.67 crores in the budget estimates for 1988-89. Outlay during 1988-89 is to augment the storage capacity of Food Corporation of India and Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) as also to provide contribution to equity of State Warehousing Corporations through CWC for such augmentation of capacity.

कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा : इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत की गई व्यवस्था मुख्य रूप से कृषि और संबद्ध क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान और शिक्षा के लिए भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद और उसकी अनुसंधान संस्थाओं को सहायता देने के लिए है। 82 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमोदित परिव्यय के मुकाबले, 1987-88 के लिए 82.00 करोड़ रुपए का संशोधित परिव्यय रखा गया है। 1988-89 के परिव्यय को 96 करोड़ रुपए के कुछ ऊंचे स्तर पर रखा गया है।

Agricultural Research and Education: Provision under this head is made mainly for assistance to Indian Council of Agricultural Research and its research institutions for research and education in agriculture and allied fields. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 82.00 crores, the revised outlay for 1987-88 is Rs. 82.00 crores. The outlay for 1988-89 has been kept at a slightly higher level of Rs. 96.00 crores.

कृषि वित्तीय संस्थाएं : इसके अन्तर्गत अनुमोदित परिव्यय के लिए 155.00 करोड़ रुपए और संशोधित परिव्यय के लिए 347.39 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है। 1988-89 के लिए 110 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है। इसके अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक के लिए कृषि ऋण देने के लिए 105 करोड़ रुपए तथा क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों के लिये 5 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है।

Agricultural Financial Institutions: Against the approved outlay of Rs.155.00 crores, and the revised outlay of Rs.347.39 crores the outlay for 1988-89 has been kept at Rs.110 crores. It includes an outlay of Rs. 105.00 crores for NABARD, for providing agricultural credit and Rs. 5.00 crores for Regional Rural Banks.

सहकारिता : *इस परिव्यय में निम्नलिखित के लिये व्यवस्था शामिल है:-*
कम विकसित राज्यों में सहकारी ऋण संस्थाएं, राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम, राष्ट्रीय कृषि

Co-operation: The provison includes outlay for assistance to Cooperative Credit Institutions in under-developed States, National Cooperative Development Corporation,

सहकारी विपणन संघ लिमिटेड, संस्थाओं की इमारतों के लिये सहकारी विकास योजना, सहकारिता की दृष्टि से पिछड़े राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में सहकारी संस्थाओं के लिये विशेष योजना, अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए बनाई गई सहकारी समितियों के लिये विशेष योजना, दीर्घ-कालीन सहकारी ऋण ढांचों के विकास के लिये विस्तृत योजना, भूमि विकास बैंक आदि । 91.00 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमोदित परिव्यय के मुकाबले 1987-88 के लिये 105.17 करोड़ रुपए के संशोधित परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है । संशोधित परिव्यय में वृद्धि मुख्य रूप से भाडागार विपणन सहकारी समितियों आदि को परिव्यय में वृद्धि होने के कारण हुई है । 1988-89 के लिए 114.26 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

अन्य कृषि-संबंधी कार्यक्रम : इस परिव्यय में 6.50 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था कृषि विपणन को सुधारने, नियमित बाजारों का विकास करने तथा विशेष रूप से पिछड़े इलाकों में छोटे और सीमान्त किसानों के लिये फलों, सब्जियों तथा वाणिज्यिक फसलों के व्यापार हेतु आधारभूत सुविधाओं को प्रदान करने के लिये की गई है । इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत बाजार-अनुसंधान, जांच, मानकीकरण तथा गुणवत्ता-नियंत्रक जैसी अन्य स्कीमें सम्मिलित हैं ।

National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation Limited, Cooperative Development Scheme for institution building, special scheme for cooperative institutions in cooperatively weaker States/Union Territories, special scheme for cooperative societies set-up for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribe, comprehensive scheme for development of long-term cooperative credit structure, Land Development Banks etc. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 91.00 crores, the revised outlay for 1987-88 is Rs. 105.17 crores. The increase in the revised outlay is mainly due to increase in the outlays for Warehousing marketing cooperatives etc. The outlay for 1988-89 is Rs.114.26 crores.

Other Agricultural Programmes: Outlay of Rs.6.50 crores is for improving agricultural marketing, development of regulated markets and providing infrastructural facilities for marketing fruits, vegetables and commercial crops, particularly for the small and marginal farmers in backward areas. Market research, investigation, standardisation and quality control are the other schemes covered by this programme.

ग्रामीण विकास

ग्रामीण विकास के लिए विशेष कार्यक्रम : 1988-89 के लिए कुल परिव्यय 464.56 करोड़ रुपए है (आई.आर.डी.पी. 346.22 करोड़ रुपए, टी.आर.वाई.एस.ई.एम. 6.60 करोड़ रुपए, डी.पी.ए.पी. 51.26 करोड़ रुपए, डी.डी.पी. 50 करोड़ रुपए) । गरीबी-हटाओ कार्यक्रम के एक प्रमुख अंग के रूप में एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य सहायता-अनुदानों और विभिन्न संस्थानों के ऋण के माध्यम से गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे की श्रेणी के चुनिंदा परिवारों के लिए आय-उपार्जक परिसम्पत्तियों की व्यवस्था करना है जिससे उनकी आय के स्तर में सुधार हो तथा अन्ततः वे गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर उठ सकें । जिला ग्रामीण विकास अभिकरणों को केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा संबंधित राज्य सरकार द्वारा बराबर-बराबर आधार पर आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती है । इससे लाभान्वित होने वाले व्यक्तियों में से 30 प्रतिशत अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजातियों से संबंधित होंगे तथा अन्य 30 प्रतिशत स्त्रियां होंगी । ब्लाक स्तर पर प्रशासन को मजबूत करने के लिए भी इसमें व्यवस्था की गई है । इसके अन्तर्गत 1988-89 के दौरान 32 लाख परिवारों के लाभान्वित होने की आशा है ।

राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण युवक आत्म नियोजन प्रशिक्षण स्कीम का मुख्य उद्देश्य चिह्नांकित-समूह में से चुने गए ग्रामीण युवकों को तकनीकी कार्यों का प्रशिक्षण देना है ताकि वे स्व-रोजगार अथवा वेतन वाले रोजगार प्राप्त कर सकें । प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को वजीफे और औजारों के किट निशुल्क प्रदान किए जाते हैं । प्रशिक्षण संबंधी आधारभूत संरचना को मजबूत बनाने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों को बराबर-बराबर आधार पर वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है ।

सूखा आशंकित क्षेत्रों के कार्यक्रम (डी.पी.ए.पी.) को दीर्घकालीन सम्भावनाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए सूखे की समस्या से निपटने के लिए तैयार किया गया है तथा यह कार्यक्रम भूमि और जल संसाधनों के अनुकूलतम उपयोग करने पर आधारित है । इस कार्यक्रम के अन्य अंग सम्बद्ध विषयों में अनुसंधान तथा विभिन्न स्तरों पर भागीदारों को प्रशिक्षण देना है । इस कार्यक्रम के लिए केन्द्र और राज्यों द्वारा 50:50 के अनुपात में धन दिया जाता है ।

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Special Programmes for Rural Development : The total outlay for 1988-89 is Rs.464.56 crores(IRDP-Rs.346.22 crores,TRYSEM-Rs.6.60 crores, DPAP-Rs.51.26 crores, DDP-Rs.50.00 crores). As a major poverty alleviation programme, the objective of IRDPis to provide income generating assets to identified families below the poverty line through a mix of subsidy and institutional credit to enable them to improve their income levels so as to eventually cross the poverty line. Subsidy is given to District Rural Development Agencies by the Central Government and State Government concerned on a matching basis. 30% of the beneficiaries would be SC/ST and another 30% women. This also includes provision for strengthening of Block Level Administration. It is expected that 32 lakh families will be assisted during 1988-89.

The main objective of Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM) is to provide training to identified rural youth from the target group in technical skills so as to enable them to take up self/wage employment. Stipends and free tool kits are provided to the trainees. Financial assistance is provided to the training institutes for strengthening training infrastructure by the Centre and States on matching basis.

The Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) is designed to tackle the problem of drought with a long-term perspective, based on the strategy of optimum utilisation of land and water resources. Research in allied subjects and training of various levels of participants are also among the components of the programme. The funds for the programme are provided by the Centre and States on 50:50 basis.

मरुस्थल विकास कार्यक्रम (डी.डी.पी.), जिसका शत-प्रतिशत वित्तीयकरण केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है, का उद्देश्य चुनींदा उष्ण और शीत शुष्क क्षेत्रों का विकास करना है जिसके लिए ऊसरता का नियंत्रण करके इन क्षेत्रों की उर्वरता को उन्नत किया जाता है, इससे इन क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले लोगों की आय तथा रोजगार के अवसरों में बढ़ोतरी होती है। अभी तक शुरू की गई प्रमुख गतिविधियां ये हैं : वनरोपण, चरागाहों का विकास, रेत के टीलों का स्थिरीकरण,भूमिगत जल का विकास और उपयोग आदि।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में घरेलू खपत तथा उत्पादन संबंधी गतिविधियों के लिए ऊर्जा के परम्परागत और गैर-परम्परागत स्रोतों के समेकित प्रयोग के लिए समेकित ग्रामीण ऊर्जा आयोजना कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 1988-89 के दौरान 1.70 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है।

ग्रामीण रोजगार : इसके अन्तर्गत 1987-88 के लिए अनुमोदित परिव्यय हेतु 1205 करोड़ रुपए तथा संशोधित परिव्यय के लिए 1334.90 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है। यह वृद्धि ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में 6 लाख टन अधिक टन के अतिरिक्त खाद्यान्न के वितरण पर हुए खर्च के कारण हुई है। वर्ष 1988-89 के लिए कुल परिव्यय 1259.43 करोड़ रुपए रखा गया है। ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारंटी कार्यक्रम (730 करोड़ रुपए) का मुख्य उद्देश्य प्रत्येक भूमिहीन परिवार के कम से कम एक सदस्य को एक वर्ष में 100 दिन तक का रोजगार उपलब्ध करने की व्यवस्था को ध्यान में रखते हुए ग्रामीण भूमिहीन श्रमिकों के लिए रोजगार के अवसरों में सुधार और वृद्धि करना है। इस कार्यक्रम का एक उद्देश्य ग्रामीण आधारभूत-ढांचे को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए टिकाऊ सामुदायिक सम्पदाओं का निर्माण करना भी है ताकि ग्रामीण अर्थ-व्यवस्था का तेजी से विकास हो सके। इस कार्यक्रम के लिए सारी धनराशि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दी जाती है। कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत इस धनराशि का कम से कम 50 प्रतिशत भाग सामाजिक वानिकी के लिए निर्धारित होता है। अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के लिए मकानों के निर्माण (इंदिरा आवास योजना) तथा ग्रामीण शौचालयों के निर्माण के लिए भी अलग से व्यवस्था की गई है। 1988-89 के लिए 3700 लाख श्रम दिनों के रोजगार सृजन का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है।

राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम (529.43 करोड़ रुपए) केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना है जिसे केन्द्र और राज्य दोनों के द्वारा बराबर-बराबर के आधार पर वित्तपोषित किया जाता है। इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के बेरोजगार और अपूर्ण रूप से रोजगार प्राप्त व्यक्तियों के लिए रोजगार के अतिरिक्त अवसर पैदा करना तथा इसके साथ-साथ ग्रामीण आधारभूत ढांचे को मजबूत बनाने के लिए उत्पादक और टिकाऊ सामुदायिक परिसम्पत्तियों का सृजन करना है। ग्रामीण गरीब लोगों के पोषाहार मानक को सुधारने के लिए, दैनिक भत्ते में से 2.5 किलोग्राम गेहूं रियायती दर पर दिया जाता है। संसाधनों का 10 प्रतिशत भाग अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों को सीधा लाभ पहुंचाने वाले कार्यों के ही उपयोग के लिए सुरक्षित रखा जाता है। संसाधनों का अन्य 25 प्रतिशत भाग सामाजिक वानिकी के लिए सुरक्षित रखा गया है। 1988-89 के दौरान 4250 लाख श्रम दिनों के रोजगार सृजन की संभावना है।

भूमि सुधार : 1987-88 के लिए अनुमोदित परिव्यय 5.75 करोड़ रुपए और संशोधित परिव्यय 3.55 करोड़ रुपए है। इस वृद्धि का मुख्य कारण राजस्व तंत्र को सुदृढ़ बनाकर और भूमि रिकार्डों को अद्यतन करके नयी योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन न किया जाना है। कृषि जोत सीमा को लागू कर दिए जाने पर फालतू घोषित भूमि पर बसाए गए नए भाग्यिकों की सहायता के लिए राज्य सरकारों को समरूप आधार पर सहायता-अनुदान दिया जाता है। राज्य सरकारों के राजस्व तंत्र को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए तथा भू-अभिलेखों को अद्यतन बनाने के लिए भी समरूप आधार पर सहायता दिए जाने का प्रस्ताव है। वर्ष 1988-89 के लिए 9.65 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है।

The Desert Development Programme (DDP) which is funded 100% by the Central Govt., aims at the development of selected hot and cold arid areas by controlling desertification and raising the productivity of these areas, thereby increasing the income and employment opportunities of the population. Some of the major activities undertaken are afforestation, grassland development, sand dune stabilisation, development and utilisation of ground water etc.

Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme for integrated use of conventional and non-conventional sources of energy for domestic consumption as well as productive activities in rural areas has an outlay of Rs. 1.70 crores during 1988-89.

Rural Employment : Against an approved outlay of Rs.1205 crores for 1987-88 the revised outlay is Rs.1334.90 crores. The increase accounts for the cost of 6 lakhs tonnes of additional foodgrains distributed under Rural Employment Programme in drought affected areas. The total outlay for 1988-89 is Rs.1259.43 crores. The Rural Landless Employment guarantee Programme (RLEGP) (Rs.730 crores) has the basic objective of improving and expanding the employment opportunities available for the rural landless labour with a view to providing a guarantee of employment to atleast one member of every landless labour household up to 100 days a year. It also aims at creation of durable community assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure which will lead to rapid growth of rural economy. This programme is fully funded by the Central Government. A minimum of 50% of the funds under the programme are earmarked for social forestry. Separate provision is also made for construction of houses for SC/ST (Indira Awas Yojna) and construction of rural sanitary latrines. A target of employment generation of 370 million mandays has been fixed for 1988-89.

National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) (Rs. 529.43 crores) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme which is funded on matching basis by the Centre and the States. It aims at generating additional gainful employment opportunities to the unemployed and under-employed persons in the rural areas, simultaneously creating productive and durable community assets to strengthen the rural infrastructure. To improve the nutritional standards of rural poor, 2.5 Kg. of foodgrains are given at subsidised rates as part of daily wages. 10% of the resources are to be earmarked for utilisation exclusively on works of direct benefit to members of the Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribes. Another 25% of the resources are earmarked for social forestry. Employment generation of 425 million mandays is expected during 1988-89.

Land Reforms: The approved outlay for 1987-88 is Rs.5.75 crores and the revised outlay is Rs.3.55 crores. The decrease is mainly due to non-implementation of the new schemes of strengthening of revenue machinery and updating of land records. Assistance in the form of grants-in-aid is given to the State Govts. on a matching basis to assist new assignees of such land as has been declared surplus on implementation of ceiling on agricultural holdings. Under this programme, assistance is also proposed to be given to States for strengthening of revenue machinery and updating of land records on a matching basis. The outlay for 1988-89 is Rs.9.65 crores.

अन्य ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम : 1988-89 के लिए 28.06 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं और बच्चों का विकास कार्यक्रम (11.41 करोड़ रुपए) का अभिप्राय ग्रामीण गरीब लोगों के लक्षित समूह के परिवारों की महिलाओं पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करना है ताकि उनकी आय में बढ़ोतरी की जा सके और उन्हें स्व-नियोजन द्वारा आय के साधन जुटाने के लिए तैयार करने में आवश्यक सहायक साधन जुटाए जा सकें। चूंकि व्यक्तिगत उद्यम प्रभावी नहीं है, इसलिए इनका सामूहिक गठन करने के लिए नीति अपनाई गई है। बहुउद्देश्यीय सामुदायिक केन्द्रों के निर्माण की एक योजना आरम्भ की गई है। इस योजना का वित्तपोषण आंशिक रूप से केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा और आंशिक रूप से राज्य सरकारों और यूनिसेफ द्वारा किया जाता है।

Other Rural Development Programmes : The total Plan outlay for 1988-89 is Rs. 28.06 crores. Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (Rs.11.41 crores) is meant to focus attention on the women members of the families of the target group of the rural poor so as to increase their income and also to provide the supporting sources needed to enable them to take up income generating activities on a self-sustaining basis. Since individual ventures are not effective a strategy of group formation has been adopted. A scheme of construction of multipurpose community centres has been started. The scheme is funded partly by Central Government and partly by State Governments and UNICEF.

सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण

मुख्य और मध्यम सिंचाई : मुख्य और मध्यम सिंचाई के लिए आवश्यक आधारभूत सुविधाओं को तैयार करने तथा प्रौद्योगिकी के संवर्धन के लिए इस क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत सर्वेक्षण तथा अन्वेषण, आंकड़ों के संग्रह, अनुसंधान एवं अन्य गतिविधियों से सम्बद्ध व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है। 1988-89 के लिए 16.25 करोड़ रुपए के कुल परिव्यय के अन्तर्गत मंत्रालय के अधीन विभिन्न संगठनों की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति की जाएगी।

लघु सिंचाई : इस क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत कार्यान्वित किए जाने वाले कार्यक्रमों में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं : (i) हाइड्रोलोजिकल सर्वेक्षण के माध्यम से भूमि-जल विकास और केन्द्रीय भूमि-जल बोर्ड द्वारा अन्वेषण और (ii) केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित लघु सिंचाई परियोजनाएं, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में भूमि तथा सतही जल संगठन को सुदृढ़ बनाना, जल छिड़काव, ड्रिप सिंचाई के प्रयोग को बढ़ावा देना और पम्प सेटों आदि में सुधार करना। 41.00 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की आवश्यकता देश में विद्यमान सूखा परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए सर्वेक्षण की मौजूदा गतिविधियों और भूमिगत जल संसाधनों का पता लगाने तथा केन्द्रीय भूमिगत जलबोर्ड द्वारा रिगों की प्राप्ति के लिए है।

कमान क्षेत्र विकास : इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत खेत संबंधी विकास कार्यों को तैयार करने, उनकी योजना बनाने, कार्यान्वयन करने और सर्वेक्षण तथा टोपोग्राफिकल भूमि और हवाई सर्वेक्षण, वेयर बन्दी, प्रशिक्षण एवं मूल्यांकन अध्ययन आदि के लिए राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को अनुदान देकर या ऋण दिए जाते हैं। भूमि को समतल बनाने और उसे आकार में लाने, खेतों में नालियों और नालों तथा ऋण दिए जाते हैं। भूमि को समतल बनाने और उसे आकार में लाने, खेतों में नालियों और नालों का निर्माण करने, जल छिड़काव और ड्रिप सिंचाई के लिए आई.आर.डी.पी. पद्धति के आधार पर छोटे और सीमांत किसानों को ऋण सहायता देने के लिए बराबर-बराबर के आधार पर अनुदान/ऋण दिया जाता है। 1988-89 के लिए 125.00 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है। सभी कमान क्षेत्रों में सृजित सिंचाई संभाव्यताओं के तीव्र और बेहतर उपयोग पर अत्यधिक महत्व दिए जाने के कारण, अधिक परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है।

बाढ़ नियंत्रण : इस क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत 35.05 करोड़ रुपए की गई व्यवस्था निम्नलिखित कार्यक्रमों के दो भागों के लिए है : (i) बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजनाएं/कार्यक्रम जिनका इस मंत्रालय के नियंत्रणाधीन विभिन्न संगठनों द्वारा कार्यान्वयन किया जाता है, और (ii) बाढ़ नियंत्रण और समुद्र कटाव-रोधी निर्माण कार्यों के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों को सहायता। उपरोक्त पहले कार्यक्रम में बाढ़ से संबंधित आंकड़ों को सुव्यवस्थित रूप से इकट्ठा करना, बारीकी से मानीटरिंग कार्य तथा बाढ़ संबंधी

IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL

Major and medium irrigation : The outlay under this sector is meant for survey and investigation, data collection, research and other activities for building up of infrastructural facilities and upgrading technology needed for major and medium irrigation sector. The total outlay of Rs.16.25 crores for 1988-89 covers the requirements of different organisations under the Ministry.

Minor irrigation : The programmes that are implemented under this sector include :- i) Ground Water Development through hydrological surveys and exploration by the Central Ground Water Board; and (ii) Centrally sponsored Minor Irrigation schemes, strengthening of Ground and Surface Water Organisations in the States/Union Territories; encouraging use of sprinklers, drip irrigation, rectification of pump-sets etc. The outlay of Rs.41.00 crores is required for expansion of existing activities of survey and exploration of ground water resources in view of the drought conditions prevailing in the country and for acquisition of additional rigs by the Central Ground Water Board.

Command Area Development: Under this programme, grants and loans are given to States and Union Territory Governments for preparation, planning, implementation and supervision of On-Farm Development works and for topographical soil and aerial survey, training and evaluation studies etc. Grants/loans are also given on matching basis for subsidy of loans to small and marginal farmers on the IRDP pattern for land levelling and shaping, construction of field channels and drains, sprinklers and drip irrigation. The outlay for 1988-89 is Rs.125.00 crores. Due to greater emphasis on faster and better utilisation of irrigation potential created in all the Command Areas, increased outlay has been provided.

Flood Control and Drainage: The outlay of Rs.35.05 crores under this sector is for two categories of programmes: (i) Flood Control Schemes/Programmes that are implemented by various organisations under the control of this Ministry; and (ii) assistance to various states for flood control and anti-sea erosion works. Under the former are the programmes like systematic collection of data on floods, close

भविष्यवाणी और चेतावनी केन्द्रों के नेटवर्क के माध्यम से बाढ़ संबंधी भविष्यवाणी करना और चेतावनी देना, ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी में बाढ़ नियंत्रण और तटीय कटाव और नदियों के लिए मैस्टर प्रणाली हेतु मास्टर आयोजना तैयार करने के लिए ब्रह्मपुत्र बोर्ड, गंगा बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग तथा नेपाल और भूटान से होकर बहने वाली नदियों संबंधी बाढ़ नियंत्रण परियोजनाओं के सर्वेक्षण और जांच संबंधी कार्य । इसके अतिरिक्त 1988-89 के बजट अनुमानों में ब्रह्मपुत्र घाटी में बाढ़ नियंत्रण कार्य के लिए आसाम सरकार को और समुद्र कटाव-रोधी कार्यों के लिए केरल सरकार को वित्तीय सहायता देने की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

monitoring and issue of flood forecasts and warning through the network of flood forecasting and warning centres, Brahmaputra Board for preparation of a Master Plan for control of floods and bank erosion of the Brahmaputra and the Barak system of rivers, Ganga Flood Control Commission, and survey and investigation of Flood Control Projects on rivers common with Nepal and Bhutan. A provision has also been made in the budget estimates 1988-89 for assistance to Government of Assam for flood control work in Brahmaputra Valley, and to Government of Kerala for anti-sea erosion works.

ऊर्जा

विद्युत : 1988-89 के लिए 3962.70 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है जो कि मुख्य रूप से राष्ट्रीय तापीय विद्युत निगम (2180.00 करोड़ रुपए), राष्ट्रीय पन बिजली विद्युत निगम (144.00 करोड़ रुपए), दामोदर घाटी निगम (160.00 करोड़ रुपए), उत्तर-पूर्वी बिजली विद्युत निगम (45.00 करोड़ रुपए), विद्युत वित्त निगम (75.00 करोड़ रुपए), नाथपा-झाकरी विद्युत निगम (50.00 करोड़ रुपए), नेवेली लिग्नाइट निगम (270.00 करोड़ रुपए) के लिए है ।

तापीय और पन बिजली उत्पादन और सम्बद्ध पारेषण लाइनें : राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम के लिए 1005 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है । यह व्यवस्था इसके निम्नलिखित कार्यों के लिए 2204 करोड़ रुपए की आयोजना परिव्यय में सहायता देने के लिए है : सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन:- सिंगरौली चरण I और II (2000 मेगावाट), कोरबा चरण I और II (2100 मेगावाट), रामागुंडम चरण I और II (2100 मेगावाट), फरक्का चरण I और II (1600 मेगावाट), विंध्याचल चरण I और II (2260 मेगावाट), रिहन्द चरण I और II (2000 मेगावाट), कहलगांव चरण I (840 मेगावाट), एन.सी.टी.पी.पी. (दादरी)-(840 मेगावाट), तलचर चरण I (1000 मेगावाट), कवास (600 मेगावाट), अन्ता (430 मेगावाट) और औरैया (600 मेगावाट)-गैस आधारित केन्द्र और उससे सम्बद्ध पारेषण लाइनें, अनुसंधान और विकास योजनाएं, नवीकरण और आधुनिकीकरण करना तथा नई तापीय योजनाओं के लिए स्थान सम्बन्धी सर्वेक्षण और खोज । इसमें बदरपुर तापीय विद्युत परियोजना के लिए भी 18.66 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था है जिसमें से 1.24 करोड़ रुपए चरण-II (210 मेगावाट), 2.16 करोड़ रुपए चरण-III (220 मेगावाट) जो चालू हो चुकी है और 13.26 करोड़ रुपए इन संयंत्रों के नवीकरण और आधुनिकीकरण के लिए तथा 2.00 करोड़ रुपए राख के गड्ढों के लिए है ।

इस व्यवस्था में वे पूंजीगत व्यय शामिल है, जो इन पनबिजली परियोजनाओं से संबंधित है- लोकतक (105 मेगावाट-जिसे चालू कर दिया गया है), दुलहस्ती (450 मेगावाट), चमेरा (540 मेगावाट), टनकपुर (120 मेगावाट), रंगित (60 मेगावाट), धौलीगंगा (260 मेगावाट), उरी (480 मेगावाट), जैपुर-तलचर, लीमाटक जिरीबाम मोगा-भिवानी तथा चुक्का पारेषण लाइनें तथा नई पन बिजली परियोजनाओं का अन्वेषण, 15.00 करोड़ रुपए सलाल पन-बिजली परियोजना (345 मेगावाट), 15.00 करोड़ रुपए चमेरा चरण-II और बागलिहार, स्वालकोट तथा धलेश्वरी पन-बिजली परियोजनाओं तथा 10.00 करोड़ सलाल चरण-II के लिए है । मध्य प्रदेश के सरदार सरोवर परियोजना विद्युत संघटक के शेयर में

ENERGY

Power: The outlay for 1988-89 is Rs.3962.70 crores, which is mainly for schemes of National Thermal Power Corporation (Rs.2180.00 crores), National Hydro-electric Power Corporation (Rs.144.00 crores), Damodar Valley Corporation (Rs.160.00 crores), North Eastern Electric Power Corporation (Rs.45.00 crores), Power Finance Corporation (Rs.75.00 crores), Nathpa-Jhakri Power Corporation (Rs.50.00 crores), Neyveli Ligmite Corporation (Rs.270.00 crores).

Thermal & Hydro Power Generation including associated Transmission Lines : There is a provision of Rs. 1005.00 crores for National Thermal Power Corporation to support its plan outlay of Rs.2204.00 crores for Singrauli Stages I & II (2000MW), Korba Stages I & II (2100 MW) Ramagundam Stages I & II (2100 MW), Farakka Stages I & II (1600 MW) Vindhyachal Stages I & II (2260 MW), Rihand-Stages I & II (2000 MW), Kahalgoan Stage I (840 MW), NCTPP (Dadri)-(840 MW), Talcher Stage I (1000 MW) super thermal power stations; Kawas (600 MW) Anta (430 MW) and Auraiya (600 MW) - gas based stations and transmission lines associated with them, research and development schemes, renovation and modernisation and survey and investigation schemes for new thermal sites. This also includes a provision of Rs. 18.66 crores for Badarpur Thermal Power Project comprising Rs. 1.24 crores for Stage II (210 MW), Rs. 2.16 crores for Stage III (210 MW) which have been commissioned and are under commercial operation, Rs. 13.26 crores for renovation and modernisation of these plants and Rs.2.00 crores for land for ash pond.

Other provisions include capital expenditure on Loktak (105 MW already commissioned), Dulhasti (450 MW), Chamera (540 MW), Tanakpur (120 MW), Rangit (60 MW), Dhauliganga (260 MW) Uri (480 MW) hydro-electric projects; Jeypore-Talchar, Liematak-Jiribam, Moga-Bhiwani and Chukka transmission lines and investigation of new hydroelectric projects Rs. 15 crores for Salal Hydro-electric Project (345 MW), Rs. 15.00 crores each Chamera Stage-II and Baglihar, Swalkot and Dhaleshwari hydro-electric projects and Rs. 10.00 crores for Salal Stage-II. Rs. 22.96 crores as Government of India's contribution to the resources gap in the share of Madhya Pradesh

साधनों के अन्तर को पूरा करने के लिए भारत सरकार का 22.96 करोड़ रुपए का अंशदान और उत्तरी-पूर्वी बिजली विद्युत शक्ति निगम द्वारा निष्पादित की जाने वाली काठलगुरी गैस टर्बाइन योजना के लिए 20.00 करोड़ रुपए को भी शामिल किया गया है ।

अन्तर्राज्यीय पारेषण लाइनें : क्षेत्रीय ग्रिडों के निर्माण में सहायता देने के लिए सघीय के विद्युत प्रणालियों को जोड़ने के लिए अन्तर्राज्यीय पारेषण लाइनों के निर्माण के लिए 27.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है जिससे कि अन्ततः एक राष्ट्रीय ग्रिड का निर्माण होगा और जिससे उपभोक्ताओं को समुचित और कुशलतापूर्वक बिजली की सप्लाई मिलेगी ।

क्षेत्रीय भार प्रेषण केन्द्र पांच क्षेत्रीय भार प्रेषण केन्द्रों-उत्तरी, दक्षिणी, पश्चिमी, पूर्वी तथा उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र की स्थापना सबंधित क्षेत्रीय ग्रिडों के प्रचालन एवं नियंत्रण के लिए की गई है । इससे सबंधित क्षेत्रों में राज्य की पारेषण प्रणालियों की गतिविधियों के बीच समन्वय भी स्थापित हो जाएगा जिससे क्षेत्र में उत्पादन का सर्वोत्तम उपयोग और पारेषण सुविधाओं को सुनिश्चित किया जा सकेगा । इसके अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीय भार प्रेषण केन्द्र, नई दिल्ली के लिए 5 लाख रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ताकि अखिल भारतीय आधार पर क्षेत्रीय भार प्रेषण केन्द्रों की गतिविधियों को समन्वित किया जा सके । दक्षिणी भार प्रेषण केन्द्र का आधुनिकीकरण करने के लिए भी एक करोड़ रुपए की इसमें व्यवस्था शामिल की गई है ।

अनुसंधान और विकास: बहुत से संस्थान जैसे केन्द्रीय विद्युत अनुसंधान संस्थान, बंगलौर, केन्द्रीय सिंचाई और बिजली बोर्ड, भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, विद्युत इंजीनियरों की प्रशिक्षण सोसायटी, हाटलाइन ट्रेनिंग सेन्टर, विद्युत प्रणाली प्रशिक्षण संस्थान-बिजली की आधारभूत और अनुप्रयोगिक-दोनों प्रकार की समस्याओं पर अनुसंधान कार्य में लगे हैं और इसके साथ-साथ विद्युत केन्द्रों के प्रचालन तथा अनुरक्षण संबंधी कई पहलुओं के संबंध में भी प्रशिक्षण दे रहे हैं ।

सर्वेक्षण और जांच: इसके अंतर्गत पहाड़ी और आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में विद्युत परियोजनाओं के सर्वेक्षण और जांच, पंचेश्वर परियोजना की जांच, सी.डब्ल्यू.सी. की जांच योजनाएं, और कच्छ की खाड़ी में भूतापीय जांच तथा ज्वारीय विद्युत परियोजना के लिए की गई व्यवस्था है ।

ऊर्जा संरक्षण और अन्य कार्यक्रम : इसमें इनके लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है :- ऊर्जा संरक्षण से संबंधित योजनाओं के लिए 10.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था, तापीय विद्युत केन्द्रों के बेहतर कार्य निष्पादन के लिए प्रोत्साहन योजना वास्ते 1.20 करोड़ रुपए, टी.एण्ड डी. क्षतियों में कमी करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन योजना हेतु 0.80 करोड़ रुपए, केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण की गौण गतिविधियों के लिए 2.69 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था, और मशीनरी एवं उपकरण की खरीद के लिए राष्ट्रीय निर्माण परियोजना निगम को 5.60 करोड़ रुपए की बजटीय सहायता इसमें शामिल की गयी है ।

न्युक्लीय विद्युत : 1988-89 के लिए कुल परिव्यय 469 करोड़ रुपए रखा गया है । न्युक्लीय विद्युत निगम के लिए 461.32 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है जिसमें काकरापार परमाणु विद्युत परियोजना के लिए 135.00 करोड़ रुपए, नारोरा परमाणु विद्युत परियोजना के लिए 33.00 करोड़ रुपए, राजस्थान III और IV यूनिटों तथा कैगा परमाणु विद्युत परियोजना के लिए 165 करोड़ रुपए, 500 मे.वा.ड परियोजनाओं के लिए 73.26 करोड़ रुपए तथा 235 मे.वा.ड की नई परियोजनाओं के लिए 40.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है । 15.06 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था गौण परियोजनाओं के लिए की गई है, जो मुख्य रूप से तारापुर और राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत केन्द्रों, 500 मेगावाट ड रिएक्टरों के विकास के लिए है ।

in the power component of the Sardar Sarovar Project and Rs. 20.00 crores for Kathalguri Gas Turbine Project being executed by North Eastern Electric Power Corporation, have also been included.

Inter-State Transmission Lines: A provision of Rs.27 crores is for construction of inter-state transmission lines to connect contiguous power systems for facilitating the formation of regional grids leading ultimately to the formation of a national grid, which will enable reliable and efficient supply of power to the consumers.

Regional Load Despatch Stations: Five Regional Load Despatch stations for the Northern, Southern, Western, Eastern and North - Eastern Regions are being established for the operation and control of respective regional grids. This will also facilitate coordination between the activities of the state systems in the respective regions with a view to ensuring optimum utilisation of generation and transmission facilities in the region. This includes a provision of Rs. 5 lakhs for a National Load Despatch Centre at New Delhi to coordinate the activities of the regional load despatch centres on an All India basis. A provision of Rs. 1 crore has also been made for modernisation of Southern Regional Load Despatch Centre.

Research and Development: A number of institutes such as Central Power Research Institute, Bangalore, Central Board of Irrigation and Power, Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Power Engineers' Training Society, Hotline Training Centre, Power System Training Society, are engaged in research on power problems, fundamental as well as applied, as also in imparting training in respect of several aspects of the operation and maintenance of power stations.

Survey & Investigation: Provision is for survey and investigation of power projects in hilly and tribal areas, investigation of Pancheshwar Project, investigation schemes of CWC, geothermal investigations and the tidal power project in the Gulf of Kutch.

Energy Conservation and Other Programme: Provision of Rs. 10.00 crores is for schemes relating to conservation of energy, Rs.1.20 crores for incentive scheme for better performance of thermal power stations, Rs.0.80 crores for incentive scheme for reduction of T & D losses, a provision of Rs.2.69 crores for ancillary activities of Central Electricity Authority, and budgetary support of Rs.5.60 crores to National Projects Construction Corporation for purchase of machinery and equipment, have been included.

Nuclear Power: The total outlay for 1988-89 is Rs. 469 crores. There is a provision of Rs. 461.32 crores for Nuclear Power Corporation to support its plan outlay to the extent of Rs. 135 crores for Kakrapar Atomic Power Project, Rs. 33 crores for Narora Atomic Power Project Rs. 165 crores, for Rajasthan III & IV units and Kaiga Atomic Power project, Rs. 73.26 crores for new 500 MWe projects, Rs. 40 crores for new 235 MWe projects. A provision of Rs. 15.06 crores is for ancilliary projects mainly for improvements to Tarapur and Rajasthan Atomic power Stations and development for 500 MWe Reactors.

पेट्रोलियम: वर्ष 1988-89 में पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के लिए 3394.56 करोड़ रुपए का आयोजना परिव्यय निर्धारित किया गया है, जिसमें कच्चे तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस (प्राकृतिक गैस के लाने ले जाने सहित) के अन्वेषण और उत्पादन के लिए 2869.00 करोड़ रुपए, पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिष्करण और विपणन के लिए 458.00 करोड़ रुपए, पेट्रो-रसायन परियोजनाओं के लिए 49.36 करोड़ रुपए और इंजीनियरी यूनिटों के लिए 18.20 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है। इस मंत्रालय के 1988-89 के आयोजना परिव्यय का वित्तपोषण 3231.36 करोड़ रुपए के आन्तरिक और बजटेतर साधनों और 163.20 करोड़ रुपए के बजटीय समर्थन द्वारा किया जाएगा। परिव्यय में वृद्धि मुख्यतौर पर (i) भारत में हाइड्रोकार्बन्स के अन्वेषण की गति तेज करने के लिए तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, (ii) गुजरात तेल शोधक कारखाने में अतिरिक्त गौण संसाधन सुविधा के लिए इंडियन आयल, (iii) बम्बई और मंगलौर तेल शोधक कारखानों में कैप्टिव विद्युत संयंत्रों के लिए हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम निगम, और (iv) आयल इंडिया लिमिटेड के लिए अधिक परिव्यय व्यवस्था करना।

कोयला और लिग्नाइट: भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को बुनियादी समर्थन देने के लिए ऊर्जा क्षेत्र के महत्व को देखते हुए, कोयले और लिग्नाइट क्षेत्र के लिए 1988-89 के केन्द्रीय आयोजना परिव्यय को बढ़ा कर 1733 करोड़ रुपए कर दिया था। 1493 करोड़ रुपए की कुल बजटीय सहायता में 1700 लाख मीट्रिक टनों के निर्धारित कोयला उत्पादन के लिए कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड के लिए 1144 करोड़ रुपए, 205 लाख मीट्रिक टन के निर्धारित कोयला उत्पादन के लिए सिंगरेनी कोलरीज के लिए 125 करोड़ रुपए तथा 104.6 लाख मीट्रिक टनों के निर्धारित लिग्नाइट उत्पादन के लिए नेयवेली लिग्नाइट निगम के लिए 215 करोड़ रुपए शामिल हैं।

ऊर्जा के गैर-परम्परागत स्रोत: 1987-88 के 100.00 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमोदित परिव्यय को संशोधित अनुमानों में कम करके 99.56 करोड़ रुपए कर दिया गया है। 1988-89 के लिए 105.00 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है। इस परिव्यय का मुख्य भाग बायोगैस के लिए आवंटित किया गया है। इसमें सौर ऊर्जा, पवन ऊर्जा, बायोमास कार्यक्रम, धावल भूसी विद्युत संयंत्र और धावल पुआल तापीय संयंत्र से संबंधित कार्यक्रमों के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है।

ऊर्जा समन्वय और विकास: ऊर्जा सलाहकार बोर्ड के लिए 1988-89 के संबंध में 0.70 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है। इसके उद्देश्य हैं विश्व के सन्दर्भ में देश में ऊर्जा स्थिति की निरन्तर समीक्षा करना और भावी ऊर्जा विकल्पों के संबंध में सुझाव देना, वाणिज्यिक और गैर-वाणिज्यिक ऊर्जा स्रोतों सहित समेकित ऊर्जा नीति तैयार करना, अपने स्रोतों के संरक्षण, पर्यावरण संबंधी सरोकारों तथा तुलनात्मक लागतों और लाभों को ध्यान में रखते हुए ऊर्जा के विभिन्न साधनों की संभाव्य मांग तथा उपलब्धता का समय-वार पता लगाना।

Petroleum: The approved Plan outlay 1988-89 of Rs. 3394.56 crores of the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas consists of Rs.2869.00 crores for exploration and production of crude oil and natural gas (including transportation of natural gas), Rs.458.00 crores for refining and marketing of petroleum products, Rs.49.36 crores for petro-chemical projects and Rs.18.20 crores for engineering units. The Plan Outlay 1988-89 of this Ministry will be financed by internal and extra-budgetary resources of Rs.3231.36 crores and by budgetary support of Rs.163.20 crores. Increase is mainly due to additional provision to ONGC for accelerating pace of exploration of Hydro-carbons in India; to Indian Oil Corporation for additional secondary processing facility at Gujarat Refinery; to Hindustan Petroleum Corporation for captive power Plants at Bombay and Mangalore refineries.

Coal and Lignite : Keeping in view the importance of the Energy sector for infrastructure support to the Indian economy, the Central Plan Outlay for the coal and lignite sector for 1988-89 has been stepped upto Rs.1733 crores. The total budgetary support of Rs.1493 crores comprises Rs.1144 crores for Coal India Ltd., for targetted coal production of 170 million tonnes, Rs.125 crores for Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd., for targetted coal production of 20.5 million tonnes and Rs.215 crores for Neyveli Lignite Corporation, for targetted lignite production of 10.46 million tonnes.

Non-Conventional Sources of Energy : An approved outlay of Rs. 100.00 crores for 1987-88 has been revised to Rs. 99.56 crores at revised estimates stage. The outlay for 1988-89 is Rs.105.00 crores. The major portion of this outlay is for bio-gas. Provision has also been made for programmes relating to solar energy, wind energy, bio-mass programmes, rice husk power plant and rice straw thermal plant.

Energy Coordination and Development: A provision of Rs.0.70 crore has been made in 1988-89 for the Advisory Board on Energy. Its objectives are : continuously reviewing the energy situation in the country in the global context and proposing future energy options, formulating an integrated energy policy covering commercial and non-commercial sources of energy, periodically assessing the likely demand and availability of different forms of energy keeping in view the need to conserve our resources, environmental considerations and comparative costs and benefits.

उद्योग और खनिज

ग्राम और लघु उद्योग: इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत खादी और ग्राम उद्योग, शिक्षित बेरोजगार युवकों के लिए स्व-रोजगार स्कीम, ऋण गारंटी स्कीम, लघु उद्योग विकास संगठन की स्कीमों, राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम आदि के लिए परिव्यय शामिल है। 1987-88 के 295.28 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमोदित परिव्यय के मुकाबले संशोधित परिव्यय 302.22 करोड़ रुपए का है। वर्ष 1988-89 के लिए 336.59 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है। शिक्षित बेरोजगार युवकों के लिए स्व-रोजगार

INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

Village and Small Scale Industries: This head includes outlays for Khadi and Village Industries, self-employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth, Credit Guarantee Scheme, Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) Schemes, National Small Industries Corporation etc. Against the approved outlay of Rs.295.28 crores for 1987-88 the revised outlay is Rs.302.22 crores. The outlay for 1988-89 is

स्कीम जिसे 1983-84 में प्रारम्भ किया गया था, के अन्तर्गत जिला उद्योग केन्द्र, दसवीं या इससे अधिक कक्षा उत्तीर्ण तथा आई.टी.आई. के, 18 से 35 वर्ष की आयु वर्ग के शिक्षित बेरोजगार युवकों को उद्योगों, सेवाओं और छोटे-छोटे कारबार के जरिए स्व-रोजगार दिलाने में मदद करते हैं। लाभानुभोगियों का पता लगाने के लिए जिला उद्योग केन्द्र के महाप्रबंधक के नेतृत्व में प्रत्येक जिले में एक कार्यदल का गठन किया गया है। पता लगाए गए ऐसे लाभानुभोगी उद्योग लगाने के लिए कुल मिलाकर 35,000रुपए, सेवाओं के लिए 25,000 रुपए, अपने उद्यम चलाने के लिए 15,000 के रुपए ऋण पाने के पात्र हैं। संभिदा किए गए प्रत्येक ऐसे ऋण के लिए बैंक द्वारा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में 10 प्रतिशत और अन्य क्षेत्रों में 12 प्रतिशत ब्याज लिया जाता है। यह योजना समाज के निम्न आय वर्ग के लिए है और इस तरह लाभानुभोगियों की पारिवारिक आय प्रतिवर्ष 10,000/- रुपये से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए। इसके अलावा इस योजना में अनुसूचित जाति/जन-जातियों के लिए 30 प्रतिशत का आरक्षण विद्यमान है। इस स्कीम का एक मुख्य आकर्षण यह है कि ऋण का 25 प्रतिशत भाग सरकार द्वारा उधार देने वाले बैंकों को पूंजीगत आर्थिक सहायता के रूप में दिया जाता है, जो कि अन्ततोगत्वा लाभानुभोगियों को दे दिया जाता है।

Rs.336.59 crores. Under the self-employment scheme for educated unemployed youth, which was started from the year 1983-84, the District Industries Centres (DICs) assist educated unemployed youth falling in the age group of 18 to 35 years and having passed matriculation and above, including ITI, to get self-employment through industry, services and small business. A task force has been constituted in each district under the leadership of General Manager of the District industries Centre to identify the beneficiaries. The identified beneficiaries are entitled to get composite loan not exceeding Rs.35,000/- for industry, Rs. 25,000/- for Service and Rs.15,000/- for starting business ventures. Interest charged by the banks on each loan contracted is 10% for backward areas and 12% in other areas. The scheme is meant for lower income sections of the society and as such the family income of the beneficiaries should not exceed Rs.10,000 per annum. Further there is reservation of 30% for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. A special feature of the scheme is that 25% of the loan is paid as capital subsidy by the Government of India to the lending bank to be ultimately passed on to the beneficiaries.

लोहा और इस्पात उद्योग : वर्ष 1987-88 के लिए 1484.00 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमोदित परिव्यय की तुलना में संशोधित परिव्यय 1519.97 करोड़ रुपए है। 1988-89 के लिए 1575.00 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है जिसका वित्तपोषण, 660.00 करोड़ रुपए की बजटीय सहायता और 915.00 करोड़ रुपए के आन्तरिक और बजटेतर साधनों द्वारा किया जाएगा। स्टील अथारिटी आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड (सेल) को उसके नियंत्रणाधीन विभिन्न संयंत्रों (बोकारो-220 करोड़ रुपए, भिलाई-160 करोड़ रुपए, राउरकेला-110 करोड़ रुपए, दुर्गापुर-229 करोड़ रुपए, एलाय इस्पात संयंत्र-19.50 करोड़ रुपए, सेलम इस्पात संयंत्र-4.00 करोड़ रुपए और आर.डी.-10 करोड़ रुपए) के लिए कुल 855.00 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है

Iron and Steel Industries : As against an approved outlay of Rs.1484.00 crores for 1987-88, the revised outlay is Rs.1519.97 crores. The outlay for 1988-89 is Rs.1575.00 crores which will be financed by a budgetary support of Rs.660 crores and internal and extra-budgetary resource of Rs.915.00 crores. The outlay for Steel Authority of India (SAIL) has been set at Rs.855.00 crores for the various Plants under its control (Bokaro-Rs.220 crores, Bhilai-Rs. 160 crores, Rourkela - Rs.110 crores, Durgapur-Rs.229 crores, Alloy Steel Plant-Rs.19.50 crores, Salem Steel Plant-Rs.4.00 crores and R&D Rs.10 crores).

विशाखापत्तनम में स्थित इस्पात संयंत्र के लिए 640 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है। इसके जून 1990 तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है। येलेरू जलपूर्ति योजना और महानदी जलाशय परियोजना, तेनुघाट डैम परियोजना के लिए आवंटन किए गए हैं। इनका उद्देश्य इस्पात संयंत्रों के लिए जलपूर्ति को बढ़ाया देना है। राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास विगम लिमिटेड के लिए 26.21 करोड़ रुपए की बजटीय सहायता भी शामिल की गई है।

An outlay of Rs.640 crores has been provided for the Steel Plant at Visakhapatnam. It is expected to be completed by June 1990. Allocations have been made for Yelleru Water Supply Scheme and Mahanadi Reservoir Project and Tenughat Dam Project which are to augment the water supply to the Steel Plants. Budgetary support of Rs. 26.21 crores to National Mineral Development Corporation Limited has also been included.

अलौह खनन तथा धातुकर्मी उद्योग : वर्ष 1987-88 के 359.95 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमोदित परिव्यय की तुलना में संशोधित परिव्यय 404.48 करोड़ रुपए है। संशोधित परिव्यय में हुई वृद्धि भारत एल्यूमीनियम कम्पनी लि. (बालको) के लिए 36.70 करोड़ रुपए और नैलको के लिए 19.53 करोड़ रुपए के पूर्तिकर्ता ऋण के कारण हुई है। वर्ष 1988-89 के लिए 315 करोड़ रुपए (33.00 करोड़ रुपए के आन्तरिक तथा बजटेतर साधनों सहित) के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है। सकल परिव्यय का विस्तृत ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :

Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industry : Against the approved outlay of Rs.359.95 crores for 1987-88, the revised outlay is Rs.404.48 crores. The increase in the revised outlay is mainly due to additional suppliers credit to the Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (BALCO) Rs.36.70 crores and Rs.19.53 crores to National Aluminium Company Ltd. (NALCO). The outlay for 1988-89 is Rs.315.00 crores (including internal and extra budgetary resources of Rs.33.00 crores). The break-up of the gross outlay is as under:–

(क) एल्यूमीनियम (148.00 करोड़ रुपए),
नैलको के लिए 98.50करोड़ रुपए और बालको के लिए 49.50 करोड़ रुपए ।

(ख) ताम्बा (35.00 करोड़ रुपए)
यह परिव्यय पूरी तरह से हिन्दुस्तान कापर लिमिटेड के लिए रखा गया है।

(a) Aluminium (Rs148.00 crores);
NALCO Rs.98.50 crores and BALCO Rs.49.50 crores.

(b) Copper (Rs.35.00 crores);
The outlay is exclusively for Hindustan Copper Limited.

(ग) जस्ता और शीशा (53.50 करोड़ रुपए)
(घ) सोना (8 करोड़ रुपए)
(ङ) खनिज अन्वेषण और विकास (28 करोड़ रुपए)
(च) भारतीय भू-विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण (24.00 करोड़ रुपए) और भारतीय खान ब्यूरो (7.93 करोड़ रुपए)

सीमेंट और धातु-भिन्न खनिज उद्योग : वर्ष 1987-88 के लिए 85.00 करोड़ रुपए का अनुमोदित परिव्यय रखा गया है । 1988-89 के लिए 105.00 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय पूरी तरह से भारतीय सीमेंट निगम के लिए है । नयागाव और येरागुन्टला यूनिटों, विस्तार और अतिरिक्त/सुधार कार्यों एवं प्रतिस्थापन के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

उर्वरक उद्योग : 1987-88 के लिए अनुमोदित परिव्यय 926.00 करोड़ रुपए का रखा गया है जिसमें हजीरा में 'कृभको' (50 करोड़ रुपए) और आंवला में 'इफको' (219.60 करोड़ रुपए) की सहकारी उर्वरक परियोजनाओं के लिए 269.60 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय शामिल है । इसकी तुलना में संशोधित परिव्यय 995.47 करोड़ रुपए का रखा गया है । संशोधित परिव्यय में वृद्धि मुख्यतः निम्नलिखित के लिए अतिरिक्त धनराशियों की आवश्यकता के कारण हुई है : कैप्रोलैक्टम प्रोजेक्ट आफ "फैक्ट", हल्दिया प्रोजेक्ट आफ एच.एफ.सी., एच.एफ.एल. के भटिंडा और पानीपत में कैप्टिव पावर प्लांट, पी.पी.सी.एल. की अन्झोर उर्वरक परियोजना, 'इफ्को' की आंवला परियोजना और भारत-ब्रिटेन उर्वरक विकास कार्यक्रम । वर्ष 1988-89 के लिए 671 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है ।

335.00 करोड़ रुपए की बजटीय सहायता नेशनल फर्टिलाइजर्स कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड (36.40 करोड़ रुपए), हिन्दुस्तान फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड (60.00 करोड़ रुपए), फर्टिलाइजर्स एण्ड केमिकल्स ट्रावनकोर लिमिटेड (70.00 करोड़ रुपए), पारादीप फास्फेटस लिमिटेड (42.00 करोड़ रुपए), फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड (32.00 करोड़ रुपए), पाइराइट्स फास्फेट्स एण्ड केमिकल्स लिमिटेड (35.00 करोड़ रुपए), प्रोजेक्ट्स एण्ड डेवलपमेन्ट इंडिया लिमिटेड(13.00 करोड़ रुपए), मद्रास फर्टिलाइजर्स लिमिटेड (12.00 करोड़ रुपए), और कृषक भारती कोआपरेटिव लिमिटेड (16.10 करोड़ रुपए) । अन्य योजनाओं के अंतर्गत 18.50 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है जिसमें प्रोजेक्ट एण्ड डेवलपमेन्ट इंडिया लिमिटेड के लिए उर्वरकों के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान तथा विकास संबंधी गतिविधियों के लिए 4.00 करोड़ रुपए, इन्दो-यू.के. फर्टिलाइजर एजुकेशनल प्रोग्राम के लिए 7.80 करोड़ रुपए इन्दो-ई.ई.सी. फर्टिलाइजर डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम के लिए 1.70 करोड़ रुपए, बीजापुर उर्वरक परियोजना के लिए जलपूर्ति योजना के वास्ते मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को ऋण सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए 1.00 करोड़ रुपए और उर्वरकों का माल उतारने, उन्हें उठाने-भरने और परिवहन संबंधी सुविधाओं को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए राष्ट्रीय परियोजनाओं के वास्ते 4.00 करोड़ रुपए शामिल है ।

पेट्रो-रसायन उद्योग : इस क्षेत्र के लिए जितना परिव्यय रखा गया है, वह निम्नलिखित उद्योग समूहों के लिए रखे गए परिव्ययों के जोड़ के बराबर है :

i) पेट्रो-रसायन, और
ii) पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत पेट्रोलियम तेल शोधक कारखानों का पेट्रो-रसायन भाग ।

वर्ष 1987-88 के लिए बजट अनुमान 354.51 करोड़ रुपए और इसी वर्ष के लिए संशोधित अनुमान 332.92 करोड़ रुपए रखा गया है । वर्ष 1988-89 के बजट अनुमान में 406.56 करोड़ रुपए रखे गए हैं जिसमें से 403.46 करोड़ रुपए भारतीय पेट्रो-रसायन निगम लिमिटेड (आई.पी.सी.एल.) के लिए है और इसमें से भी 88.56 करोड़ रुपए की राशि बजटीय सहायता के रूप में है और 314.90 करोड़

(c) Zinc and Lead (Rs.53.50 crores).
(d) Gold (Rs.8.00 crores).
(e) Mineral exploration and development (Rs.28.00 crores).
(f) Geological Survey of India (Rs. 24.00 crores) and Indian Bureau of Mines (Rs.7.93 crores).

Cement and Non-metallic Mineral Industries : The approved outlay for 1987-88 was Rs.85.00 crores. Outlay for 1988-89 is Rs.105.00 crores which is entirely for the Cement Corporation of India. The provision is mainly for Nayaguon and Yerragunta units, expansion, additions/modifications and replacements.

Fertilizer Industries: The approved outlay for 1987-88 is Rs. 926.00 crores including an outlay of Rs. 269.60 crores for Cooperative Fertilizer Projects of KRIBHCO at Hazira (Rs.50 crores) and IFFCO at Aonla Rs. 219.60 Crores. Against this, the revised outlay is Rs. 995.47 crores. The increase in the revised outlay is mainly on account of additional requirements of funds for Caprolactum Project of FACT, Haldia Project of HFC, Captive Power Plants at Bhatinda and Panipat of NFL, Amjhore Fertilizer Project of PPCL, Aonla Project of IFFCO and Indo-UK Fertilizer Development Programme. The outlay for 1988-89 is Rs.671 crores.

The budgetary support of Rs.335.00 crores is for National Fertilizers Corporation Ltd. (Rs.36.40 crores), Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (Rs.60.00 crores), Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. (Rs.70.00 crores), Paradeep Phosphates Ltd. (Rs.42.00 crores), Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (Rs.32.00 crores), Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd. (Rs.35.00 crores), Projects and Development India Ltd. (Rs.13.00 crores), Madras Fertilizers Ltd. (Rs.12.00 crores) and Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd. (Rs.16.10 crores). Under other schemes, there is a provision of Rs.18.50 crores, which includes Rs.4.00 crores for Projects and Development India Ltd. for Research and Development activities in the field of Fertilizers, Rs.7.80 crores for Indo-UK Fertilizer Educational Programme, Rs.1.70 crores for Indo-EEC Fertilizers Develop-ment Programme, Rs.1.00 crores for Loan assistance to M.P. Government for water supply scheme for Bijaipur Fertilizer Project and Rs.4.00 crores for the National Projects for strengthening of fertilizer unloading, handling and transportation facilities.

Petrochemical Industries : The outlay for this sector is the aggregate of the outlays provided for :

i) Petro-chemicals and
ii) Petro-chemical portion of the petroleum refineries with the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

The budget estimate for 1987-88 was Rs. 354.51 crores and the revised estimates for the same year are Rs. 332.99 crores. The budget estimate for 1988-89 is 406.56 crores consisting of Rs. 403.46 crores for Indian Petro-Chemicals Corporation Ltd., (IPCL), consisting of Rs. 88.56 crores as budgetary support and internal resources of

रुपए की राशि आन्तरिक स्रोतों से प्राप्त होगी। 2.60 करोड़ रुपए आयोजना परिव्यय की व्यवस्था केन्द्रीय प्लास्टिक इंजीनियरी और टूल संस्थान के लिए की गई है।

रसायन उद्योग : वर्ष 1987-88 के लिए 30 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया था जिसे संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 में 37.30 करोड़ रुपए कर दिया गया था। यह मामूली सी वृद्धि हिन्दुस्तान एन्टीबायोटिक्स लिमिटेड, आई.डी.पी.एल., हिन्दुस्तान एन्टीबायोटिक्स लिमिटेड के परिव्यय में वृद्धि होने के कारण हुई है। वर्ष 1988-89 के लिए 39.44 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है जिसमें 24.44 करोड़ रुपए बजट समर्थन तथा 15.00 करोड़ रुपए आई.ई.बी.आर.के होंगे (हिन्दुस्तान आर्गेनिक केमिकल्स लिमिटेड)। 24.44 करोड़ रुपए का विस्तृत ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित है :-

हिन्दुस्तान इंसेक्टिसाइड्स लिमिटेड	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	Rs. 4.25 crores
इण्डियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेड	Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Rs. 9.50 crores
हिन्दुस्तान एन्टीबायोटिक्स लिमिटेड	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	Rs. 3.00 crores
स्मिथ स्टेनस्ट्रीट फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेड	Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd	Rs. 1.50 crores
बंगाल केमिकल्स एण्ड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेड	Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Rs. 2.39 crores
बंगाल इम्युनिटी लिमिटेड	Bengal Immunity Ltd.	Rs. 3.80 crores.

इंजीनियरी उद्योग : बजट अनुमान 268.57 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय के मुकाबले में संशोधित अनुमान 261.45 करोड़ रुपए है। 1988-89 के लिए आयोजना परिव्यय 328.07 करोड़ रुपए रखा गया है, जिसमें 97.27 करोड़ रुपए बजटीय सहायता और 230.80 करोड़ रुपए आई.ई.बी.आर. के हैं। इसमें मुख्य रूप से इंजीनियरी एकक के लिए 207.20 करोड़ रुपए, जहाजरानी में इंजीनियरी उद्योगों के लिए 13.00 करोड़ रुपए और 4.83 करोड़ रुपए आटोमेटिव रिसर्च एसोसिएशन के लिए तथा केन्द्रीय मशीन टूल्स संस्थान के लिए 3.64 करोड़ रुपए है।

दूर-संचार और इलेक्ट्रानिक उद्योग : 273.30 करोड़ रुपए के आयोजना परिव्यय की तुलना में वर्ष 1987-88 के लिए संशोधित अनुमान 304.54 करोड़ रुपए के है। वर्ष 1988-89 के संबंध में बजट अनुमान 262.25 करोड़ रुपए के है। परिव्यय में ये शामिल है : 3.50 करोड़ रुपए प्रौद्योगिकी विकास परिषद् (टी.डी.सी.) परियोजनाओं के लिए, 4.50 करोड़ रुपए औद्योगिक इलेक्ट्रोनिकी संवर्धन कार्यक्रम (जैसे सूक्ष्म-संसाधक अनुप्रयोग इंजीनियरी और खनन इलेक्ट्रोनिकी उपस्कर विकास, एप्लीकेशन आटोमेशन प्रोमोशन), 38 करोड़ रुपए राष्ट्रीय सूचना केन्द्र, 1.70 करोड़ रुपए इलेक्ट्रोनिकी में उच्च अध्ययन केन्द्र के लिए जिसका प्रयोजन मौजूदा हार्डवेयर और सॉफ्टवेयर को उनकी प्रचालनात्मक अवधि को बढ़ाने के लिए बदलना और उपस्कर एवं प्रणालियों की जानकारी के विषय में आंकड़े जुटाना है, 2.00 करोड़ रुपए संगणकों के लिए विशेष जनशक्ति का सृजन करने के वास्ते, एक करोड़ रुपए उत्कृष्टता केन्द्र, 5.50 करोड़ रुपए दूरसंचार विकास केन्द्र के लिए, 4.00 करोड़ रुपए भारतीय सूक्ष्म-इलेक्ट्रानिकी कार्यक्रम के लिए, 8.00 करोड़ रुपए कम्प्यूटरों के मुख्य ढांचों के विनिर्माण के लिए, 4.20 करोड़ रुपए राष्ट्रीय एच.वी.डी.सी. परियोजना के लिए, 4.70 करोड़ रुपए अनुप्रयोगिक सूक्ष्म तरंग इलेक्ट्रोनिकी इंजीनियरी एवं अनुसंधान सोसाइटी के लिए जो कि कैंसर थैरेपी के लिए चिकित्सा संबद्ध डयुब के विकास एवं निर्माण कार्य में रत है, 6.00 करोड़ रुपए मानकीकरण संबंधी गतिविधि कार्यक्रम के लिए, 2.20 करोड़ रुपए सॉफ्टवेयर विकास कार्यक्रम, 4 करोड़ रुपए इलेक्ट्रोनिकी डिजाइन और प्रौद्योगिकी केन्द्र के लिए, 2.50 करोड़ रुपए राष्ट्रीय राडार परिषद् परियोजना के लिए, 4.00 करोड़ रुपए पांचवी पीढ़ी संगणक प्रणालीविकास कार्यक्रम के लिए, 1.50 करोड़ रुपए बड़े/बहुत बड़े पैमाने के एकीकृत सर्किटों के विकास के लिए, 13.60 करोड़ रुपए अन्य कार्यक्रमों के लिए और 5.50 करोड़ रुपए एस.सी.एल., सी.एम.सी. और ई.टी. एण्ड टी तथा

Rs.314.90 crores. An outlay of Rs.2.60 crores has been provided for Central Institute for Plastic Engg. and Tools.

Chemical Industries : The outlay for 1987-88 was Rs.30 crores which was revised to Rs.37.30 crores in Revised Estimates 1987-88. The small increase is due to increased outlay in Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, I.D.P.L., Hindustan Antibiotics Limited. The outlay for 1988-89 is Rs. 39.44 crores with a budgetary support of Rs. 24.44 crores and I.E.B.R. of Rs. 15.00 crores (Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.). The break up of Rs. 24.44 crores is as follows :-

Engineering Industries : As against the outlay in the budget estimates of Rs. 268.57 crores, the revised estimate is Rs. 261.45 crores. The Plan outlay for 1988-89 is Rs. 328.07 crores, with Rs.97.27 crores as budgetary support and I.E.B.R. of Rs.230.80 crores. It mainly consists of Rs. 207.20 crores for Engineering Units, Rs. 13.00 crores for Engineering Industries in Shipping, and Rs. 4.83 crores for Automotive Research Association and Rs.3.64 crores for Central Machine Tools Institute.

Telecommunication and Electronic Industries: Against the plan outlay of Rs. 273.30 crores, the Revised Estimate for 1987-88 is Rs.304.54 crores. The Budget Estimate for 1988-89 is Rs.262.25 crores. The outlay includes Rs.3.50 crores for Technology Development Council (TDC) projects, Rs.4.50 Crores for Industrial Electronics Promotion Programmes (like Microprocessor Application Engineering and Mining Electronics Equipment Development, Appropriate Automation Promotion), Rs.38.00 crores for National Informatics Centre, Rs.1.70 crores for Centre for Advanced Studies in Electronics (CASE) to convert the existing hardware and software to increase their operational life and generate data bank on "Know-why" of equipment and systems, Rs.2.00 crores for generation of special manpower for computers, Rs.1.00 crore for Centre for Exellence Rs.5.50 crores for Centre for Development of Telematics (CDOT), Rs.4.00 crores for Indian Micro-Electronics Programme, Rs.8.00 crores for manufacture of Computer Mainframes, Rs.4.20 crores for National HVDC Project, Rs.4.70 crores for Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engg. & Research (SAMEER) dealing also in development and fabrication of medical linac tube for Cancer Therapy, Rs.6.00 crores for Standardisation Activities Programme, Rs.2.20 crores for Software Development Programme, Rs.4.00 Crores for Centre for Electronics Design and Technology, Rs.2.50 crores for National Radar Council (NRC) Project, Rs.4.00 crores for fifth Generation Computer System Development Programme, Rs.1.50 crores for Development of Large/Very Large Scale Integrated Circuits, Rs.13.60 crores for other programmes, and Rs.5.50 crores for investment in SCL, CMC and ETT & DC. The

डीसी. के लिए है। संचार विभाग के अन्तर्गत रखा गया परिव्यय भारतीय टेलीफोन उद्योग और हिन्दुस्तान टेलिप्रिन्टर्स लिमिटेड के लिए है।

उपभोक्ता उद्योग : इसके अन्तर्गत खाद्य और नागरिक आपूर्ति मंत्रालय, सरकारी उद्यम विभाग तथा वस्त्र मंत्रालय के उपभोक्ता उद्योगों के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है। 1987-88 के लिए 139.44 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया था जिसे संशोधित करके 133.20 करोड़ रुपए कर दिया गया। 1988-89 के लिए बजट अनुमान 260.99 करोड़ रुपए का है जिसके अन्तर्गत खाद्य विभाग, नागरिक आपूर्ति, सरकारी उद्यमों तथा वस्त्रोद्योग के लिए व्यवस्था है। नागरिक आपूर्ति के अन्तर्गत परिव्ययक भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो के लिए है जबकि खाद्य विभाग के अन्तर्गत मार्डन फूड इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए ऋण तथा इक्विटी सहायता देने हेतु है। सरकारी उद्यमों के अन्तर्गत उपभोक्ता उद्योगों, देशवल न्यूज प्रिंट, तथा कागज मिलों जिसमें हेमपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) स्थित नई कागज परियोजना के लिए 8.00 करोड़ रुपए शामिल है, हिन्दुस्तान पेपर कारपोरेशन, टैनरी एण्ड फुटवियर कारपोरेशन, टायर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया तथा हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्म मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कंपनी के लिए परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है। वस्त्र उद्योग के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम, ब्रिटिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन, और राष्ट्रीय जूट विनिर्माण निगम के लिए परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है।

परमाणु ऊर्जा उद्योग : 1988-89 के लिए कुल आयोजना परिव्यय 283.57 करोड़ रुपए है। परिव्यय में भारी पानी संयंत्र के लिए 200 करोड़ रुपए शामिल है जो मुख्य रूप से मनुगुरु के लिए (65 करोड़ रुपए) हजीरा (116.00 करोड़ रुपए) तथा कोटा, बड़ौदा, तुतिकोरिन और तलचर संयंत्रों के सुधार के लिए है। न्युक्लीयर फ्युल काम्प्लेक्स के लिए 19.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है जो मुख्य रूप से बिजलीघरों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए ईंधन विनिर्माण सुविधाओं के विस्तार के लिए है। अन्य व्यवस्थाओं में निम्नलिखित के लिए परिव्यय शामिल है : इंडियन रेयर अर्थ लिमिटेड (9.47 करोड़ रुपए), यूरेनियम कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड (16.07 करोड़ रुपए) तथा परमाणु खनिज प्रभाग के विकास कार्यों के लिए 1.63 करोड़ रुपए वित्तीय सहायता के रूप में शामिल है।

अन्य उद्योग : वर्ष 1987-88 के लिए 6.34 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय को 1987-88 के संशोधित अनुमानों में संशोधित करके 4.57 करोड़ रुपए कर दिया गया है। वर्ष 1988-89 के लिए 7.60 करोड़ रुपए का बजट अनुमान है जिसमें केन्द्रीय लुगदी और कागज अनुसंधान संस्थान, राष्ट्रीय डिजाइन संस्थान, ब्यूरो आफ इंडस्ट्रियल कास्ट्स एण्ड प्राइसिज आदि के लिए औद्योगिक विकास विभाग के अन्तर्गत 7.40 करोड़ रुपए और अल्कालोइड संयंत्रों के लिए राजस्व विभाग के अन्तर्गत 0.20 करोड़ रुपए की राशि शामिल है।

उद्योगों तथा खनिजों के अन्तर्गत अन्य परिव्यय: वर्ष 1987-88 की 215.86 करोड़ रुपए की बजट व्यवस्था की तुलना में संशोधित व्यवस्था 269.86 करोड़ रुपए है। वर्ष 1988-89 के बजट में 198.00 करोड़ रुपए का आयोजना परिव्यय रखा गया है। 1987-88 के संशोधित अनुमानों में वृद्धि चुनिंदा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में नए औद्योगिक एककों को वित्तीय सहायता देने के कारण हुई है। 1988-89 में जो परिव्यय रखा गया है, वह औद्योगिक वित्तीय संस्थानों और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में नए औद्योगिक एककों को वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिए है।

परिवहन

रेलवे: रेलवे की अतिआवश्यक आवश्यकताओं को देखते हुए, 1987-88 के लिए 2980 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमोदित परिव्यय को बढ़ा कर 3300 करोड़ रुपए कर दिया गया था। आवंटित अतिरिक्त

outlay under the Department of Communication is for Indian Telephone Industries and Hindustan Teleprinters Limited.

Consumer Industries. The outlays relating to consumer industries under the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies, Public Enterprises and Textiles have been included. The outlay for 1987-88 was Rs.139.44 crores which was revised to Rs.133.20 crores. The BE for 1988-89 is Rs.260.98 crores consisting of provisions for Department of Food, Civil Supplies,Public Enterprises and Textiles. The outlay under Civil Supplies relates to Bureau of Indian Standards while under Department of Food it is extension of loan and equity support to Modern Food Industries. The outlay for consumer industries under the Department of Public Enterprises relates to National Newsprint and Paper Mills including Rs.8.00 crores for the new news print project at Hempur, Uttar Pradesh,Hindustan Paper Corporation, Tannery and Footwear Corporation, Tyre Corporation of India and Hindustan Photo-films Manufacturing Co. The outlay for textiles relates to National Textile Corporation, British India Corporation and National Jute Manufactures Corporation.

Atomic Energy Industries: The total outlay for 1988-89 is Rs.283.57 crores. The outlay includes Rs.200 crores for Heavy Water Plants mainly for the plants at Manuguru (Rs.65 crores) Hazira (Rs.116 crores) and improvements to Kota, Baroda, Tuticorin and Talcher. A provision of Rs.19 crores has been made for Nuclear Fuel Complex mainly for expansion of fuel fabrication facilities to meet the needs of the power stations. Other provisions include financial assistance to Indian Rare Earths Ltd. (Rs.9.47 crores), Uranium Corporation of India (Rs.16.07 crores) and Rs.1.63 crores for development works of Atomic Minerals Division.

Other Industries: The outlay for 1987-88 is Rs.6.34 crores was revised to Rs.4.57 crores in the revised estimates for 1987-88. The budget estimate for 1988-89 is Rs.7.60 crores, inclusive of Rs.7.40 crores under Department of Industrial Development for Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute, National Institute of Design, Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices etc. and Rs.0.20 crores under Department of Revenue for Alkaloid Plants.

Other outlays on Industries and Minerals: As against the budgetary provision of Rs.215.86 crores for 1987-88 the revised provision is Rs.269.86 crores. The outlay for 1988-89 is Rs.198.00 crores. The increase in RE 1987-88 was due to increased outlay on subsidy to new industrial units in selected backward areas. The outlay in 1988-89 is for industrial financial institutions and subsidy to new industrial units in backward areas.

TRANSPORT

Railways: Keeping in view the essential needs of Railways, the approved outlay of Rs.2980 crores for 1987-88 was enhanced to Rs.3300 crores. The additional amount

राशि मुख्य रूप से रोलिंग स्टाक को प्राप्त करने, कार्यशालाओं और शेडो तथा कपूरथला कोच फैक्टरी, अत्यावश्यक ट्रैफिक सुविधा कार्य तथा नई लाईनों को बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित खर्चे की पूर्ति के लिए की गई है । 1988-89 के लिए 3850 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है । इससे निम्नलिखित के लिए रेलवे समर्थ हो पाएगा : (i) 18,500 वैगन, 303 लोकोमोटिव्स और 1672 कोच की खरीद, (ii) 3750 ट्रेक किलोमीटर के नवीकरण का कार्य प्रारम्भ करना, (iii) लगभग 680 किलोमीटर के विद्युतकरण का कार्य प्रारम्भ करना, (iv) 255 कि.मी. की नई लाईनें, 78 किलोमीटर गैज में परिवर्तन और लगभग 280 किलोमीटर लाईन को डबल करना, (v) कपूरथला में रेल कोच फैक्टरी स्थापित करने के कार्य में तेजी लाना और (vi) 3320 लाख मीट्रिक टन माल भाड़े के यातायात की क्षमता का विकास करना ।

पत्तन और दीपस्तम्भ : पत्तन क्षेत्र की नीति में निम्नलिखित तरीकों से बड़े पत्तनों का विकास करने के लिए जोर दिया गया है (i) कन्टेनर कार्गो के लिए पत्तन सुविधाओं का विस्तार करना, (ii) अन्य पत्तन सुविधाओं का आधुनिकीकरण और विस्तार, (iii) बड़े जहाजों को घाट लगाने के लिए चुने हुए मुख्य पत्तनों पर गोदी (ड्राफ्ट) को गहरा करना, (iv) तलकर्षण सुविधाओं का विस्तार करना और, (v) बड़े पत्तनों के पूरक के रूप में भूमिका अदा करने के संबंध में चुने हुए छोटे पत्तनों का विकास करना ।

375.50 करोड़ रुपए के बजट परिव्यय की तुलना में 1987-88के लिए संशोधित परिव्यय 269.09 करोड़ रुपए का है । वर्ष 1988-89 के लिए आयोजना परिव्यय को बढ़ाकर 525.79 करोड़ रुपए कर दिया गया है । यह वृद्धि बम्बई के निकट न्हावा-शेवा पत्तन परियोजना के लिए बढ़ी हुई व्यवस्था और अन्य पत्तन न्यासों के लिए अधिक परिव्यय की व्यवस्था के कारण हुई है । दीपस्तम्भों के विकास के लिए की गई व्यवस्था को बढ़ा दिया गया है ताकि दीपस्तम्भों के विकास और अन्य सामुद्रिक सहायता की बढ़ती हुई मांग को पूरा किया जा सके । बजटीय समर्थन के अतिरिक्त, ऐसी सम्भावना है कि पत्तनों की आवश्यकता उनके आन्तरिक साधनों द्वारा पूरी की जाएगी । ड्रेजिंग कारपोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया के लिए 38.90 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है ।

नौवहन : भारतीय नौवहन उद्योग के विकास और विस्तार के लिए 113.10 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमोदित परिव्यय का संशोधन करके 1987-88 के संशोधित अनुमानों में 223.87 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है । वर्ष 1988-89 के लिए 261.06 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है । इसमें भारतीय जहाजरानी निगम के लिए की गई अधिक व्यवस्था तथा भारतीय नौवहन ऋण और निवेश कम्पनी को ऋण देना शामिल है ।

नागर विमानन : नागर विमानन क्षेत्र के 442.00 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमोदित परिव्यय की तुलना में 1987-88 के संशोधित परिव्यय में 397.46 करोड़ रुपए रखे गए हैं । नागर विमानन क्षेत्र के लिए 1988-89 के परिव्यय में 388.00 करोड़ रुपए निर्धारित किए गए हैं, जिसमें बजट समर्थन 15.00 करोड़ रुपए और आन्तरिक तथा बजट बाह्य साधनों से 373.00 करोड़ रुपए की रकम होगी । इसमें एयर इंडिया 130.35 करोड़ रुपए, इंडियन एयरलाइन्स 138.65 करोड़ रुपए, आई.ए.ए.आई. 48.00 करोड़ रुपए, वायुदूत 9.70 करोड़ रुपए, नेशनल एयरपोर्ट अथोरिटी 46.00 करोड़ रुपए और पवनहंस 10.00 करोड़ रुपए शामिल हैं ।

सड़कें और पुल : सड़क क्षेत्र में, सुरक्षित और द्रुत गति से यात्रा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए राजपथ पद्धति में मौजूदा कमी को उत्तरोत्तर रूप से कम करने, ऊर्जा संरक्षण और वाहनों की प्रचालन संबंधी लागत को कम करने की दृष्टि से सड़कों की सतह को बेहतर बनाने के लिये सड़कों के निर्माण में प्रयुक्त प्रौद्योगिकी का उत्थान करने और मौजूदा सड़क प्रणाली के पुनः सुधार कार्य को उच्च प्राथमिकता दी गई है।

allotted was mainly to meet the requirements for procurement of rolling stock, workshops and sheds including Kapurthala Coach Factory, urgent traffic facility works and new lines. The outlay for 1988-89 has been fixed at Rs.3850 crores. It would enable the Railways to (i) procure 18,500 wagons, 303 locomotives and 1672 coaches including EMUs; (ii) undertake renewals of 3750 track kilometres; (iii) undertake electrification of about 680 route kilometres; (iv) complete 255 Kms of "new lines", 78 Kms of gauge conversion and approximately 280 Kms of "doubling". (v) step up the pace of work for setting up Rail Coach Factory at Kapurthala and (vi) build up capacity to lift 332 million tonnes of freight traffic.

Ports and Lighthouses: The policy thrust in the port sector envisages development of major ports by (i) expansion of port facilities,for container cargo; (ii) modernisation and expansion of other port facilities; (iii) deepening of draft at selected major ports to receive larger vessels; (iv) augmentation of dredging facilities, and (v) development of selected minor ports to play a complementary role to major ports.

The revised outlay for 1987-88 is Rs. 269.09 crores as against the budget outlay of Rs.375.50 crores. The Plan outlay for 1988-89 has been enhanced to Rs.525.79 crores. The increase is on account of increased provision for the project of Nhava-Sheva Port, and increased outlays for other Port Trusts. The provision for the development of Lighthouses has been increased for meeting increased requirements for development of Lighthouses and other navigational aids. In addition to the budgetary support, the Ports are expected to meet their requirements from their internal resources. Outlay for Dredging Corporation of India is Rs.38.90 crores.

Shipping: For development and expansion of Indian shipping industry the approved outlay of Rs.113.10 crores has been revised to 223.87 crores in RE 1987-88. The outlay for 1988-89 has been kept at Rs.261.06 crores. This includes increased outlay for Shipping Corporation of India, and for loan to Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India.

Civil Aviation: Against the approved outlay of Rs. 442.00 crores for Civil Aviation, the revised outlay for 1987-88 is Rs. 397.46 crores. The outlay for 1988-89 for the Civil Aviation Sector has been fixed at Rs.388.00 crores with a Budgetary Support of Rs.15.00 crores and Internal and Extra Budgetary Support of Rs.373.00 crores. This includes provision for Air India Rs.130.35 crores, Indian Airlines Rs.138.65 crores, I.A.A.I. Rs.48.00 crores, Vayudoot Rs.9.70 crores, National Airports Authority Rs.46.00 crores and Pawan Hans Rs.10.00 crores.

Road and Bridges: In the Road Sector, a high priority is accorded for progressive removal of the present deficiencies in the Highway system to ensure safe and speedy travel, to upgrade the technology in the construction of roads to ensure better road surface in the interest of energy conservation and lowering the cost of operations of the vehicles, and rehabilitation of the present road system.

देश के राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के निर्माण, विकास और अनुरक्षण के क्षेत्र में काफी प्रगति की गई है । सामरिक और अन्तर-राज्यीय महत्व की सड़कों की देखभाल केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा की जाती है । 1987-88 के 355.00 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमोदित परिव्यय की राशि को संशोधित करके 346.50 करोड़ रुपए कर दिया गया है । राष्ट्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था के विकास के लिये सड़कों के महत्व को देखते हुए 1988-89 के संबंध में 410.00 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है । इसमें राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के निर्माण और विकास के लिये (378.50 करोड़ रुपए), सामरिक महत्व की सड़कों के लिए (18.00 करोड़ रुपए) अन्तर्राज्यीय महत्व की सड़कों और पुलों के लिये (29.25 करोड़ रुपये), तथा राजमार्ग अनुसंधान और आयोजना के लिये (2.25 करोड़ रुपए) की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

सड़क परिवहन : सरकार सड़क परिवहन के बारे में व्यापक नीतियां बनाने पर विचार कर रही है जिसमें राज्य परिवहन उपक्रमों का प्रबन्ध, राज्य सड़क परिवहन निगम से संबंधित मोटर वाहन कानून भी शामिल है । 73.00 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमोदित परिव्यय के मुकाबले 1987-88 के लिए संशोधित परिव्यय 66.16 करोड़ रुपए का है । संशोधित परिव्यय में कमी मुख्य रूप से दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के लिये ऋण की कम व्यवस्था करने और एस.आर.टी. सी. को कम अंशदान करने के कारण हुई है । 1988-89 के लिये परिव्यय की राशि 84.26 करोड़ रुपए रखी गई है । इस राशि में शामिल परिव्यय इस प्रकार है : राज्य सड़क परिवहन निगमों को केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा दिये जाने वाले अंशदानों के लिये (55.25 करोड़ रुपए) (2) दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के लिये 21.00 करोड़ रुपये, और (3) अनुसंधान और विकास की अन्य योजनाओं के लिये 8.01 करोड़ रुपये ।

अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन: वर्ष 1987-88 के संबंध में 32.00 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमोदित परिव्यय के मुकाबले संशोधित परिव्यय की राशि 31.10 करोड़ रुपए रखी गई है । संशोधित परिव्यय में आई कमी का मुख्य कारण अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन की अन्य योजनाओं में कटौती करना है । 1988-89 के परिव्यय की राशि बढ़ाकर 43.89 करोड़ रुपए कर दी गई है । इसमें 12.79 करोड़ रुपए की जो वृद्धि हुई है उसका मुख्य कारण सी.आई.डब्ल्यू.टी.सी. (5.00 करोड़ रुपए), और आई.डब्ल्यू.ए.आई. (5.30 करोड़ रुपए) और जलपरिवहन के अन्य कार्यक्रमों में अधिक निवेश करना है ।

अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं : फरक्का बराज परियोजना का उद्देश्य भागीरथी हुगली नदी प्रणाली के क्षेत्र (रिजीम) और नौगम्यता में सुधार द्वारा कलकत्ता बंदरगाह का परिरक्षण और रखरखाव करना है । 5.00 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमोदित परिव्यय की तुलना में वर्ष 1987-88 के लिए संशोधित परिव्यय 5.20 करोड़ रुपए का रखा गया है । 1988-89 के लिए 9 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय है । इस वृद्धि का मुख्य कारण परियोजना में भू-कटाव निरोधक कार्य करना है ।

संचार

डाक सेवाएं : 1988-89 के बजट अनुमानों में 50 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है । इस परिव्यय के एक बड़े भाग (28 करोड़ रुपए) को डाक-घरों के भवनों के निर्माण पर खर्च करने का प्रस्ताव है । डाक प्रणाली के आधुनिकीकरण और उसके मशीनीकरण के लिए 11.90 करोड़ रुपए की राशि की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

Considerable progress has been made in construction, development and maintenance of National Highways in the country. Strategic and roads of inter-state importance are also looked after by the Central Government. The approved outlay of Rs. 355.00 crores has been revised in 1987-88 to Rs. 346.50 crores. Keeping in view, the importance of Roads for development of National economy, the outlay for 1988-89 has been kept at Rs. 410.00 crores. This includes provision for construction and development of National Highways (Rs. 378.50 crores), Strategic Roads (Rs. 18.00 crores), Roads and Bridges of Inter-State importance (Rs.29.25 crores), and for Highway Research and Planning (Rs. 2.25 crores).

Road Transport: The Government is concerned with broad policies relating to Road Transport including management of State Transport Undertakings and Motor Vehicles Legislation relating to State Road Transport Corporations. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 73.00 crores, the revised outlay for 1987-88 is Rs. 66.16 crores. The decrease in the revised outlay is mainly due to less provisions for loans to Delhi Transport Corporation and contribution to SRTCs. The outlay for 1988-89 has been kept at Rs. 84.26 crores. It includes an outlay of (Rs.55.25 crores) for Central Government contribution to State Road Transport Corporation, (ii) Rs. 21.00 crores for Delhi Transport Corporation, and (iii) Rs. 8.01 crores for other Schemes of Research and Development.

Inland Water Transport: Against the approved outlay of Rs. 32.00 crores, the revised outlay for 1987-88 has been kept at Rs. 31.10 crores. The shortfall in the Revised Outlay is mainly due to reduction in other schemes of the Inland Water Transport. The outlay for 1988-89 has been increased to Rs.43.89 crores. The increase of Rs.12.79 crores is due to more investment in CIWTC (Rs.5.00 crores), and IWAI (Rs.5.30 crores) and other programmes of water transport.

Other Transport Services: The Farakka Barrage project is intended to preserve and maintain the Calcutta Port by improving the regime and navigability of the Bhagirathi Hoogly River system. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 5.00 crores, the revised outlay for 1987-88 is Rs.5.20 crores. The outlay for 1988-89 is Rs. 9.00 crores. The increase is mainly for undertaking anti-erosion works in the project.

COMMUNICATION

Postal Services: An outlay of Rs. 50.00 crores has been provided in Budget Estimates 1988-89. A major portion of this outlay (Rs.28.00 crores) is proposed to be spent on construction of Postal Buildings. An amount of Rs. 11.90 crores has been provided for mechanisation and modernisation of postal system.

दूर-संचार सेवाएं 1126.92 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमोदित परिव्यय की राशि को बढ़ाकर बजट अनुमानों में 1392.80 करोड़ रुपए कर दिया गया है । इस वृद्धि का मुख्य कारण चालू परियोजनाओं का जल्दी पूरा हो जाना और दूरसंचार नेटवर्क का विस्तार करना/उसमें सुधार लाना है । संशोधित परिव्यय में हुई वृद्धि को बांडों के रूप में बजटेतर साधन जुटाकर पूरा किया जा रहा है । 1988-89 के लिए 1694.00 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है जिसका वित्तपोषण मुख्यत: दूरसंचार क्षेत्र के आन्तरिक और बजटेतर साधनों से किया जाएगा । 1988-89 के दौरान दूरसंचार सेवाओं के लिए इस परिव्यय का उपयोग स्विचिंग क्षमता की 5.10 लाख लाइनों की अतिरिक्त क्षमता, (4.04 लाख सीधी एक्सचेंज लाइनों) और 17500 लाइनों की क्षमता वाले 5 ट्रंक स्वचालित एक्सचेंजों, 80 हस्तचालित ट्रंक बोर्डों, कोएक्सियल केबिल प्रणालियों के 1307 मार्ग किलोमीटर, माइक्रोवेव प्रणालियों के 800 मार्ग किलोमीटर, यू.एच.एफ. प्रणालियों के 2000 मार्ग किलोमीटर, 2400 दूरवर्ती सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनों, 10462 टेलेक्स स्थानीय लाइनों और 3090 टेलेक्स मार्गस्थ लाइनों और साथ ही नेट वर्क को सुदृढ़ बनाने व सेवा की कोटि में सुधार करने के लिए किया जाएगा ।

अन्य संचार सेवाएं यह परिव्यय मुख्यत: विदेश संचार निगम के लिए है जिसे पूर्णत: साधनों से पूरा किया जाएगा । इसमें वायरलेस आयोजना, सहकारिता खण्ड तथा दूरसंचार विकास केन्द्र के लिए भी व्यवस्था है ।

Telecommunication Services: The approved outlay of Rs.1126.92 crores has been raised to Rs. 1392.80 crores.at the revised estimates. The step-up is mainly for early completion of the on-going projects, and expansion/improvement of telecommunication network. The increase in the revised outlay is being financed by raising the extra-budgetary resources in the form of bonds. The outlay for 1988–89 has been kept at Rs.1694.00 crores which will be financed predominantly from the internal and extra budgetary resources of the Telecommunication Sector. This outlay for Telecommunication Services during 1988–89 will be utilised for providing 5.10 lakhs additional switching capacity of telephone lines (4.04 lakhs direct exchange lines) 5 trunk automatic exchanges with a capacity of 17500 lines, 80 manual trunk boards, 1307 route-kilometers of co-axial cable systems, 800 route-kilometers of microwave systems, 2000 route-kilometers of UHF systems, 2400 long distance public telephones 10462 telex local lines and 3090 telex transit lines, apart from consolidating the net-work and improving the quality of service.

Other Communication Services: Outlay is mainly for Videsh Sanchar Nigam to be met from its internal resources, and for wireless planning and cooperation wing, and for the Centre for Development of Telematics.

विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण

परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान 67.00 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमोदित परिव्यय के मुकाबले वर्ष 1987-88 के संशोधित परिव्यय में 58.93 करोड़ रुपए की राशि निर्धारित की गई है । वर्ष 1988-89 के परिव्यय में 80.00 करोड़ रुपए की राशि निर्धारित की गई है । वर्ष 1988-89 के परिव्यय में मुख्य रूप से भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र में परमाणु ऊर्जा कार्यक्रमों की प्रौद्योगिकी के अनुसंधान और विकास को जारी रखने, इन्दौर स्थित उन्नत प्रौद्योगिकी का इंदिरा गांधी परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र, टाटा आधारभूत अनुसंधान संस्थान, टाटा स्मारक केन्द्र और साहा नाभिकीय भौतिकी संस्थान और नाभिकीय विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान करने वाली अन्य संस्थाओं को वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिए, राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रमों के लिए (5.00 करोड़ रुपए) और विभाग के विभिन्न अनुसंधान और विकास एककों की आवास सुविधाओं के लिए (9.50 करोड़ रुपए) की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान एस एण्ड टी क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत चालू योजनाओं/परियोजनाओं के लिए अनुमोदित परिव्यय का सम्बन्ध इनसे है :- वी.एस.एस.सी., एस.ए.सी., आई.एस.ए.सी., एस.एच.ए.आर., एल.पी.एस., आई.एस.टी.आर.ए.सी., पी.आर.एल. और एन.आर.एस.ए. की सगठन एवं आधारभूत अनुरक्षण (22.40 करोड़ रुपए) तथा बड़े प्रक्षेपण वाहन/उपग्रह परियोजनाएं जैसे ए.एस.एल.वी., पी.एस.एल.वी., आई.आर.एस., एस.आर.ओ.एस.एस., आई.आर.एस/यू.पी., आई.आर.एस.-एस.बी.सी. और इन्सैट-II परिक्षण अन्तरिक्ष यान (199.00 करोड़ रुपए) । विशेष सुविधाओं के संवर्धन सहित नयी योजनाओं/परियोजनाओं, एम.आर.एस.पी., जी.एस.एल.वी., सी.आर.वाई.ओ. तथा एच.एच.आर.एस.एस. के लिए 37.76 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है । ए.एस.एल.वी., एस.आर.ओ.एस.एस., और आई.आर.एस. को जारी रखने और इनके परिचालन संबंधी कार्य के लिए 11.50 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है । संचार, सुदूर संवेदन और प्रक्षेपण वाहन विकास संबंधी उन्नत अनुसंधान और विकास तथा विविध परियोजनाओं के लिए कुल 3.64 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है । उद्योग इन्टरफेस/प्रौद्योगिक हस्तांतरण, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग, आदि के लिए 2.77 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

Atomic Energy Research: Against the approved outlay of Rs. 67.00 crores, the revised outlay for 1987–88 is Rs. 58.95 crores. The outlay for 1988–89 is Rs. 80.00 crores. The outlay for 1988–89 is mainly for continuing research and development of technologies involved in the atomic energy programme at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research, Centre for Advanced Technology at Indore, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Tata Memorial Centre and Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics and other institutions for carrying out research in the field of nuclear science, National Programmes (Rs.5.00 crores) and for providing housing facilities for the various research and development units of the Department (Rs.9.50 crores).

Space Research: The approved outlay on ongoing schemes/projects under S&T Sector include provision for Organisation & Infrastructure Maintenance (Rs.22.40 crores) of VSSC, SAC, ISAC, SHAR, LPS, ISTRAC, PRL & NRSA and provision for major launch vehicle/satellite projects like ASLV, PSLV, IRS, SROSS, IRS-UP, IRS-SCC & INSAT-II Test Spacecraft (Rs.199.00 crores). The outlay for New Schemes/Projects including augmentation of special facilities,MRSP,GSLV,CRYO & NNRMS is Rs.37.76 crores. A Provision of Rs.11.50 crores is made for continuation/operationalisation of ASLV, SROSS & IRS. A total provision of Rs.3.64 crores is made for Advanced R&D and Miscellaneous Projects on communications, remote sensing and launch vehicle development. An amount of Rs.2.77 crores is provided for Industry Interface/Transfer of Technology, International Co-operation, etc.

समुद्रविज्ञान अनुसंधान : 20 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमोदित परिव्यय के मुकाबले, 1987-88 के लिए संशोधित परिव्यय 13.73 करोड़ रुपए रखा गया है। 1988-89 के लिए 22.00 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है। महासागर क्षेत्र में जीवित और जड़ संसाधनों के अनुकूलतम उपयोग तथा सर्वेक्षण के संवर्द्धन, अंटार्कटिका अनुसंधान (7.5 करोड़ रु०), गहरे समुद्र की तह में बहुधात्विक ग्रंथिकाओं की खोज, नवीकरण योग्य ऊर्जा के स्रोतों जैसे-समुद्र तापीय ऊर्जा के उपयोग, लहरों से ऊर्जा प्राप्त करना तथा समुद्रिक प्रौद्योगिकी और जनशक्ति के विकास के लिए आधारभूत ढांचा तैयार करने पर मुख्य जोर दिया गया है। इस विभाग द्वारा अंटार्कटिका में दक्षिण गंगोत्री नामक एक स्थायी केन्द्र की स्थापना की गई है। तटीय अनुसंधान पोत की खरीद के लिए 2.50 करोड़ रुपए की राशि आवंटित की गई है।

अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान : इस शीर्ष के अंतर्गत वैज्ञानिक एवं औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् की आयोजनागत स्कीमों और विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग के अन्य कार्यक्रमों के परिव्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है। वर्ष 1987-88 के लिए अनुमोदित परिव्यय 172.50 करोड़ रु० का है और 1988-89 के लिए 207.46 करोड़ रु० का है। विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग के अन्तर्गत रखे गए परिव्यय में 55.85 करोड़ रु० तक की राशि पहले से जारी स्कीमों के परिव्यय के लिए और 19.15 करोड़ रु० नई स्कीमों के लिए है। यह व्यवस्था मौसम की भविष्यवाणी करने वाले मध्यम रेंज के सुपर कम्प्यूटर और अनुसंधान तथा सुपर कंडक्टिविटी के लिए की गई है। वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाओं के लिए 60.50 करोड़ रु० की राशि आवंटित की गई है और 6 करोड़ रु० विशेष अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं के लिए है। जीव-प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग में 1987-88 के 39 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमोदित परिव्यय की तुलना में संशोधित परिव्यय 31 करोड़ रुपए का है। 1988-89 के लिए परिव्यय 45 करोड़ रु० रखा गया है। इस परिव्यय में जीव-प्रौद्योगिकी अनुसंधान, जनशक्ति विकास, बुनियादी सुविधाओं के विकास, अनुसंधान एवं विकास पर आधारित विनिर्माण संबंधी क्रियाकलापों के लिए सहायता अनुदान की राशि और राष्ट्रीय प्रतिरक्षा संस्थान के लिए अनुदान शामिल हैं।

पारिस्थितिकी और पर्यावरण : वर्ष 1987-88 के लिए अनुमोदित परिव्यय 74.95 करोड़ रु० रखा गया था जिसे संशोधित अनुमानों में 70.44 करोड़ रु० कर दिया गया। 1988-89 के लिए आवंटन की राशि 86.97 करोड़ रु० है। इसमें 4.56 करोड़ रु० संरक्षण और सर्वेक्षण कार्यों, 57 करोड़ रु० गंगा प्रदूषण नियंत्रण, 6.90 करोड़ रु० पारिस्थितिक विकास और 9.53 करोड़ रु० वायु और जल प्रदूषण की रोकथाम के लिए हैं।

सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं

सचिवालय - आर्थिक सेवाएं : इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत किए गए परिव्यय का संबंध कृषि, जल संसाधन और इलेक्ट्रानिक्स से सम्बद्ध आर्थिक सेवा विभागों के सचिवालय व्यय से है।

पर्यटन : सातवीं आयोजना में पर्यटन क्षेत्र के लिए निम्नलिखित उद्देश्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं : (i) पर्यटन का तीव्र विकास, (ii) पर्यटन को उद्योग का दर्जा प्रदान करना, (iii) सरकारी और निजी क्षेत्र की भूमिका का निर्धारण करना ताकि पर्यटन के विकास में निजी क्षेत्र के निवेश को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके, और (iv) स्थानीय हस्तशिल्प और दूसरी सर्जनात्मक कलाओं की सहायता के लिए पर्यटन क्षमता का उपयोग करना और इस प्रकार राष्ट्रीय एकता को बढ़ाना।

Oceanographic Research: Against the approved outlay of Rs. 20.00 crores, the revised outlay for 1987–88 is Rs. 13.73 crores. The outlay for 1988–89 is Rs. 22.00 crores. In the Ocean Sector the main emphasis has been on promotion of survey & optimum utilisation of living and non–living resources, Antarctic Research (Rs.7.5 crores) exploration of Polymetallic Nodules from the deep sea-bed, harnessing of renewable resources of energy such as, ocean thermal energy, energy from waves and creation of infrastructure for the development of marine technology and manpower. The Department has set up a permanent station named 'Dakshin Gangotri' in Antractica. Rs.2.50 crores have been allocated for procurement of coastal research vessel.

Other Scientific Research : This head provides outlays for Plan schemes of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and other programmes of the Department of Science Technology. The approved outlay for 1987–88 is Rs. 172.50 crores and for 1988–89 it is Rs.207.46 crores. The outlay under Department of Science and Technology includes an outlay on continuing schemes to the extent of Rs. 55.85 crores and Rs. 19.15 crores on new schemes. Provision has been made for medium range weather forecasting super computer and research and super conductivity. Under the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research the allocation for national laboratories is Rs. 60.50 crores and Rs. 6.00 crores for Special Research Schemes. In the Department of Bio-technology against the approved outlay for 1987-88 at Rs. 39.00 crores, revised outlay at Rs. 31.00 crores, the outlay for 1988-89 is Rs. 45.00 crores. The outlay includes grants-in-aid for bio-technology research, manpower development, development of infra-structural facilities, R&D base, manufacturing activities and grants to National Institute of Immunology.

Ecology and Environment : The approved outlay of Rs. 74.95 crores for 1987-88 was revised to Rs. 70.44 crores at R.E. stage. The allocation for 1988-89 is Rs. 86.97 crores. It consists of Rs. 4.56 crores for conservation and survey for Rs. 57.00 crores for Ganga Pollution Control, Rs. 6.90 crores for ecology and development and Rs.9.53 crores for prevention of air and water pollution.

GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

Secretariat Economic Services : Outlay under this head relates to secretariat expenditure of the Economic Services of Departments of Agriculture, Water Resources and Electronics.

Tourism: The objectives for the Tourism sector provided in the Seventh Plan are (i) faster development of tourism; (ii) according the status of an industry to tourism; (iii) redefining the roles of public and private sectors to ensure that the private sector investment is encouraged for developing tourism; and (iv) exploiting tourism potential to support local handicrafts and other creative arts thus providing national integration.

इस शीर्ष के अंतर्गत रखे गए परिव्यय का उपयोग पर्यटकों के लिए आवास तथा परिवहन की सुविधाएं प्रदान करने, होटल विकास और प्रचार सामग्री तथा फिल्मों के उत्पादन के साथ-साथ पर्यटन विकास के संवर्धन के लिए किया जाएगा । 37.00 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमोदित परिव्यय के मुकाबले 1987-88 में 31.66 करोड़ रुपए के संशोधित परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है । । 1988-89 के लिए 47 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है जिसमें से 8.52 करोड़ रु० मार्ग (ट्रांजिट) केन्द्रों के विकास और 11.50 करोड़ रुपए भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम 17.43 करोड़ रुपए पर्यटन सूचना एवं प्रचार, तथा 6.93 करोड़ रुपए प्रशिक्षण के लिए है ।

विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन — वर्ष 1987-88 के लिए 22.20 करोड़ रुपए आबंटित किए गए थे जिनका संशोधन करके 17.09 करोड़ रुपए किया गया । वर्ष 1988-89 के लिए 18.71 करोड़ रुपए के आबंटन किए गए हैं जो बजटीय सहायता के रूप में है । परिव्यय में कमी का कारण निर्यात संसाधन क्षेत्रों के लिए आवश्यकताओं में कमी का होना है ।

जनगणना, सर्वेक्षण और सांख्यिकी । 1988-89 के लिए 12.20 करोड़ रुपए के इस परिव्यय में आयोजना स्कीमों, केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकी संगठन, राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण संगठन, भारतीय सांख्यिकी संस्थान के लिए कम्प्यूटर सेंटर हेतु व्यवस्था सम्मिलित है । 1988-89 के दौरान केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकी संगठन के मुख्य आयोजना कार्यक्रम निम्नलिखित से सम्बद्ध होंगे - अनुवर्ती सर्वेक्षण की तीसरी शृंखला को आरम्भ करने के लिए आर्थिक संगणना के स्वरूप का आधुनिकीकरण करना, अनुवर्ती सर्वेक्षण की द्वितीय शृंखला से संबंधित कार्यक्रम को जारी रखना और राष्ट्रीय आय और सम्बद्ध विषयों के अध्ययन का सुधार और विस्तार, प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं का विस्तार तथा औद्योगिक आंकड़ा बेस को मजबूत बनाना । राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण संगठन की आयोजना स्कीमों में ऐसी गतिविधियों पर जोर दिया गया है जिससे आंकड़े इकट्ठे करने, संसाधित करने तथा क्षेत्रीय आंकड़ों के स्तर को सुधारने से संबंधित मौजूदा मशीनरी को मजबूत और कारगर बनाया जा सके। भारतीय सांख्यिकी संस्थान की 1988-89 की मुख्य आयोजना गतिविधियों में सांख्यिकी के अध्ययन का संवर्धन और इसकी जानकारी का विस्तार करना, आयोजना, राष्ट्रीय विकास तथा समाज कल्याण के विशेष संदर्भ में सांख्यिकी सिद्धान्त और प्रणालियों तथा अनुसंधान और व्यवहारिक अनुप्रयोग में उनके उपयोग का विकास करना सम्मिलित है ।

मौसम विज्ञान- वर्ष 1988-89 के लिए 17 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है । इसमें ये परिव्यय शामिल हैं- प्रयोगशालाएं और मौसम केन्द्र 14.41 करोड़ रुपए , अनुसंधान और अन्य कार्यक्रम 0.67 करोड़ रुपए । प्रयोग शालाओं और मौसम केन्द्रों पर अधिक परिव्यय का मुख्य उद्देश्य उड्डयन, जीवहन और कृषि संबंधी उपयोगकर्ताओं को मौसम संबंधी जानकारी देना और साथ ही बाढ़ नियंत्रण, तूफानों की चेतावनी देना आदि है ।

नागरिक आपूर्ति- 8.45 करोड़ रुपए की राशि में, शहरी क्षेत्र के उपभोक्ता सहकारी संस्थानों की सहायता के लिये व्यवस्था सम्मिलित है । इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से सहकारी समितियों को सहायता दी जाती है जिससे (1) शहरी क्षेत्रों में छोटे बिक्री केन्द्रों, बड़े पैमाने के खुदरा बिक्री केन्द्रों तथा डिपार्टमैंटल स्टोरों की स्थापना की जा सके (2) थोक बिक्री के रूप अथवा अस्पतालकारी भंडारगृहों का पुनरुत्थान किया जा सके तथा (3) सहकारी समितियों की परिचालन और व्यापारिक क्षमता को सुधारा जा सके तथा इनकी व्यवहार्यता का विकास किया जा सके । 1988-89 के बजट अनुमानों में वृद्धि इसलिए हुई है चूंकि राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता सहकारी संघ को अधिक धनराशियां प्रदान की जा रही हैं ।

सामान्य वित्तीय तथा व्यापारिक संस्थाएं- यह परिव्यय, भारतीय अभ्रक व्यापार निगम के लिए है जिसे मुख्य रूप से उनके आन्तरिक तथा अतिरिक्त बजट संसाधनों से पूरा किया जाएगा और

The outlay under this head is utilised for promotion and development of tourism including accommodation for transport facilities for tourists, hotel development and production of publicity literature and films.Against the approved outlay of Rs. 37.00 crores, the revised outlay for 1987–88 is Rs. 31.66 crores. The outlay for 1988–89 is Rs. 47.00 crores consisting of Rs.8.52 crores for development of Transit Centres, and Rs.11.50 crores, for Indian Tourism Development Corporation, Rs.17.43 crores for tourist information and publicity and Rs.6.93 crores for training.

Foreign Trade and Export Promotion : The allocation for 1987–88 was Rs. 22.20 crores which was revised to Rs. 17.09 crores. The allocation for 1988–89 is Rs. 18.71 crores of budgetary support . The reduced outlay is due to reduction in requirement for export processing zones.

Census Surveys and Statistics : The outlay of Rs.12.20 crores for 1988–89 includes provision for the plan scheme of the Central Statistical organisation (CSO), for the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), for the Computer Centre for the India Statistical Institute (ISI) etc. The major plan activities of the CSO during 1988–89 relate to updation of economic census frame for undertaking the third series of follow up surveys, continuing the work programme relating to second series of follow up surveys improvement and expansion of studies of national income and allied aggregates expansion of training facilities and strengthening of Industrial data base. In the plan schemes of NSSO, emphasis has been laid on those activities which strengthen and streamline the existing machinery for data collection and processing and for improving the the quality of field data. The major plan activities of ISI during 1988–89 involve promoting the study and dissemination of knowledge of statistics, developing statistical theory and methods and their use in research and practical applications with special reference to problems of planning and national development and social welfare.

Meteorology: The outlay for 1988-89 is Rs. 17.00 crores which includes an outlay for observatories and weather stations, Rs. 14.41 crores, research and other programmes, Rs.0.67 crores. The increased outlay for observatories and weather stations is aimed at furnishing weather information to users in aviation, shipping, and agriculture as also for flood control, issue of warnings against cyclones, etc.

Civil Supplies: Outlay of Rs.8.45 crores includes provision for assistance to Consumer Cooperative Institutions in urban areas. The programme envisages assistance to cooperative societies through State Governments for (i) setting up of small outlets, large sized retail outlets and departmental stores in urban areas (ii) rehabilitation of sick/weak whole sale stores and (iii) improving the operational and trading efficiency and developing the viability of cooperatives. Increase in BE 1988-89 is because more funds are being provided for National Consumer Cooperative Federation.

General Financial and Trading Institutions: Outlay is for Mica Trading Corporation of India Ltd., to be met mainly from their internal and extra budgetary

साथ ही यह राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शेयर पूंजी बढ़ाने के लिए भी है ।

अन्य देशों के साथ तकनीकी और आर्थिक सहयोग इसमें पंचेश्वर परियोजना में निवेश के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं 55.30 करोड़ रु० के मूल बजट परिव्यय के मुकाबले में संशोधित आंकड़े 54.85 करोड़ रुपए के हैं । 1988-89 के लिए 45.80 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है जिसमें से 40 करोड़ रुपए शहर के गरीब व्यक्तियों के लिए स्व-रोजगार योजना के वास्ते, 2 करोड़ रु० सहकारी विकास, 0.50 करोड़ रुपए पेटेन्ट्स डिजाइन और ट्रेड मार्क के लिए है और 2.70 करोड़ रुपए मानव संसाधनों की प्रकृति, विशेषताएं और उपयोग के बारे में जानकारी बढ़ाने के लिए संस्थानों और विश्वविद्यालयों को अनुदान देने के लिए हैं ।

सामाजिक सेवाएं

सामान्य शिक्षा : सातवीं आयोजना में मानव संसाधन विकास से संबंधित व्यवस्थाओं को उच्च प्राथमिकता देने के कारण मानव संसाधन विकास से संबंधित विभागों के लिए परिव्यय की राशि काफी बढ़ा दी गई है । 1988-89 के दौरान सामान्य शिक्षा के लिए 656.66 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है । परिव्यय में 408.79 करोड़ रु० माध्यमिक स्तर की शिक्षा के लिए रखे गए हैं जिसमें से 69.30 करोड़ रु० नवोदय विद्यालयों के लिए, 15.43 करोड़ रु० शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों, 45.05 करोड़ रु० अनौपचारिक शिक्षा, 8.50 करोड़ रु० लड़कियों के वास्ते मुफ्त शिक्षा, 47.20 करोड़ रु० शिक्षा के व्यवसायीकरण, 18.90 करोड़ रु० विज्ञान प्रयोगशालाओं को बढ़ावा देने के लिए और 170.07 करोड़ रु० अन्य कार्यक्रमों के लिए हैं । विश्वविद्यालय और उच्च शिक्षा के लिए 145.85 करोड़ रुपए रखे गए हैं, 75.50 करोड़ रुपए प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के लिए हैं जिसमें से 40 करोड़ रु० ग्रामीण कार्यात्मक साक्षरता परियोजना के लिए और 26.50 करोड़ रु० अन्य प्रौढ़ शैक्षिक कार्यक्रमों के लिए है । हिन्दी को लोकप्रिय बनाने सहित भारतीय भाषाओं और उनके साहित्य के विकास के लिए 12.93 करोड़ रु० का परिव्यय रखा गया है । शैक्षिक प्रयोजनों के छपाई वाले सफेद कागजों के लिए 24.00 करोड़ रु० की आर्थिक सहायता भी शामिल की गई है । सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों को विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता देने के लिए 35.50 करोड़ रु० रखे गए हैं ।

तकनीकी शिक्षा तकनीकी शिक्षा के लिए 1988-89 के संबंध में 141 करोड़ रु० का परिव्यय रखा गया है । इसमें से 24 करोड़ रु० भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, 10 करोड़ रु० क्षेत्रीय इंजीनियरी कालेजों, 6 करोड़ रु० भारतीय प्रबन्ध संस्थान, 8 करोड़ रु० आधुनिक तकनीकों के लिए शिक्षा एवं प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं का विस्तार करने, 12 करोड़ रु० उदीयमान प्रौद्योगिकियों के क्षेत्रों में आधारभूत ढांचे का सृजन करने, 43 करोड़ रु० इंजीनियरी प्रयोगशालाओं तथा कार्यशालाओं का आधुनिकीकरण करने के लिए और 19.00 करोड़ रु० ग्रामीण उपयुक्त प्रौद्योगिकी की विशेष योजना सहित, तकनीकी शिक्षा के अन्य कार्यक्रमों के लिए है ।

खेल और युवा सेवाएं वर्ष 1987-88 के लिए रखे गए 61.29 करोड़ रु० के परिव्यय को संशोधित अनुमानों में घटाकर 58.07 करोड़ रु० कर दिया गया । 1988-89 के लिए बजट अनुमान

resources, and for augmenting the share capital of nationalised banks.

Technical and Economic Cooperation with other countries: Includes provision for investment in Pancheswar Project.

Other General Economic Services: Against the original Budget outlay of Rs.55.30 crores the revised figures are Rs.54.85 crores. The outlay for 1988-89 is Rs.45.80 crores consisting of Rs.40.00 crores for self employment scheme of urban poor, Rs.2.00 crores for cooperative development, Rs.0.50 crores for Patents, Designs and Trade Marks and Rs.2.70 crores for grants to institutes and universities for advancement of knowledge about the nature, characteristics and utilisation of human resources.

SOCIAL SERVICES

General Education: With high priority accorded to the problem of human resource development in the Seventh Plan, outlays for the departments under the umbrella of human resource development have been considerably stepped up. The outlay for General Education during 1988-89 is Rs.656.66 crores. The outlay consists of Rs.408.79 crores for education upto secondary standard consisting of Rs.69.30 crores for Navodaya Vidyalayas, Rs.15.43 crores for teachers training programmes, Rs.45.05 crores for non-formal education, Rs.8.50 crores for free education for girls, Rs.47.20 crores for vocationalisation of education, Rs.18.90 crores for promotion of science laboratories and Rs.170.07 crores for other programmes. Rs.145.85 crores have been earmarked for university and higher education, Rs.75.50 crores for adult education including Rs.40.00 crores for rural functional literacy project and Rs.26.50 crores for other adult educational programmes. For development of languages and literature of Indian languages including popularisation of Hindi, the outlay is Rs.12.93 crores. Subsidy for white-printing paper for educational purposes at Rs.24.00 crores has also been included. Special Central assistance to border areas has been kept at Rs.35.50 crores.

Technical Education: Outlay on technical education for 1988-89 has been kept at Rs.141.00 crores. It includes Rs.24.00 crores for Indian Institute for Technology, Rs.10 crores for Regional Engineering Colleges, Rs.6.00 crores for Indian Institutes of Management, Rs.8.00 crores for expansion of education and training facilities for modern techniques, Rs.12.00 crores for creation of infra-structure in areas of emerging technologies, Rs.43.00 crores for modernisation of engineering laboratories and workshops and Rs.19.00 crores for other programmes of technical education including special scheme for rural appropriate technologies.

Sports and Youth Services: The outlay for 1987-88 of Rs.61.29 crores was reduced to Rs.58.07 crores in revised estimates. The budget estimate for 1988-89 is

69.64 करोड़ रु० के हैं । वर्ष 1988-89 की आयोजना में युवा एवं कल्याण योजनाओं, खेल-कूद, भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण (नेताजी सुभाष राष्ट्रीय खेल संस्थान, पटियाला), राज्य खेल परिषदों के माध्यम से खेलों के विकास, सिंथेटिक ट्रैक बिछाने, खेल और शारीरिक शिक्षा विशेषज्ञों का आदान-प्रदान, राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना, स्वयंसेवी संगठनों को दी जाने वाली सहायता और राष्ट्रीय सवेकित कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत अधिक परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

Rs.69.64 crores. The Plan for 1988-89 envisage increased outlay under Youth and Welfare schemes, Sports and Games, Sports Authority of India (including Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala), development of sports through State Sports Councils, Laying of Synthetic Track, exchange of sports and physical education experts, National Service Scheme, assistance to voluntary organisations and national integration programmes.

कला और संस्कृति: वर्ष 1988-89 के लिए 66.00 करोड़ रु०, का परिव्यय रखा गया है । इसके अंतर्गत क्षेत्रीय सांस्कृतिक केन्द्रों के लिए 13.00 करोड़ रुपए, इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय कला केन्द्र के लिए 4.00 करोड़ रुपए, प्राचीन स्मारकों के संरक्षण हेतु 4.50 करोड़ रुपए, भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के लिए 1.04 करोड़ रुपए, राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय के लिए 4.55 करोड़ रुपए, राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान संग्रहालय परिषद के लिए 6.18 करोड़ रुपए तथा संगीत नाटक अकादमी, ललित कला अकादमी, राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार आदि के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

Art and Culture: The outlay for 1988-89 is Rs.66.00 crores. This includes provision of Rs.13.00 crores for zonal cultural centres, Rs. 4.00 crores for Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts, Rs.4.50 crores for conservation of ancient monuments and Rs.1.04 crores for Archaeological Survey of India, Rs. 4.55 crores for National Museum, Rs.6.18 crores for National Council of Science Museums and, for Sangeet Natak Akademi, Lalit Kala Akademi, National Archives etc.

चिकित्सा और जनस्वास्थ्य: 1987-88 के संबंध में 205 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमोदित परिव्यय के मुकाबले संशोधित परिव्यय 191.14 करोड़ रुपए निर्धारित किया गया है । संशोधित परिव्यय में कमी मुख्य रूप से केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य स्कीम (1.26 करोड़ रुपए), भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसंधान परिषद (3.00 करोड़ रुपए), क्षेत्रीय चिकित्सा आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, शिलांग (0.90 करोड़ रुपए), कैंसर अनुसंधान (0.50 करोड़ रु०), गलगण्ड नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम (1.20 करोड़ रुपए), और भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति तथा होम्योपैथी (4.27 करोड़ रुपए) से सम्बद्ध स्कीमों के अन्तर्गत हुई है, जिसका कारण सम्बद्ध अभिकरणों द्वारा इन स्कीमों के क्रियान्वयन में देरी करना है । 1988-89 के संबंध में परिव्यय की राशि 228.00 करोड़ रुपए है ।

Medical and Public Health: Against the approved outlay of Rs.205 crores, the revised outlay for 1987-88 is Rs.191.14 crores. The shortfall in the revised outlay, which is mainly under the schemes relating to Central Government Health Scheme (Rs.1.26 crores), Indian Council of Medical Research (Rs.3.00 crores), Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Shillong (Rs.0.90 crores), Cancer Research (Rs.0.50 crores), Goitre Control Programme (Rs.1.20 crores) and Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy (Rs.4.27 crores), is due to delay in implementation of the various schemes by the concerned agencies. The outlay for 1988-89 is Rs.228.00 crores.

इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत परिव्यय का अधिकांश भाग संचारी और अन्य बीमारियों की रोकथाम से संबंधित राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रमों के लिए है । यह कार्यक्रम मुख्य रूप से केन्द्र प्रायोजित स्कीमों के लिए है, जिनका कार्यान्वयन राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जाता है । स्वास्थ्य से संबंधित वर्ष 1988-89 के परिव्यय में जिन कार्यक्रमों को मुख्य रूप से शामिल किया गया है वह कार्यक्रम ये हैं- राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम और राष्ट्रीय फिलेरिया नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम (85.00 करोड़ रुपए), राष्ट्रीय कोढ़ नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम (17.00 करोड़ रुपए), कैंसर नियंत्रण (16 करोड़ रु०),अन्धेपन की रोकथाम जिसमें राष्ट्रीय रोहा और अन्धापन नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम शामिल है (6.20 करोड़ रुपए) क्षय रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम (12.50 करोड़ रुपए), बहु-प्रयोजन के लिए काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों, विशेषज्ञों के लिए प्रशिक्षण, पैरा-चिकित्सा कर्मचारी और सामुदायिक चिकित्सा अधिकारियों (1.51 करोड़ रुपए) और भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसंधान परिषद् (20.00 करोड़ रु०) । चिकित्सा के लिए, चिकित्सा शिक्षा पर अनुसंधान सहित चिकित्सा विज्ञान के विकास पर बल दिया गया है, जिसके लिए वर्ष 1988-89 के दौरान 63.02 करोड़ रुपए का समग्र परिव्यय रखा गया है ।

A major portion of the outlay under this head is meant for national programmes for control of communicable and other diseases. These Centrally Sponsored Schemes are implemented through State Governments. On the Health side, the outlay for 1988-89 mainly includes allocations for National Malaria Eradication Programme and National Filaria Control Programme (Rs.85.00 crores), National Leprosy Control Programme (Rs.17.00 crores), Cancer Control (Rs.16 crores), Prevention of Blindness including National Trachoma and Blindness Control Programme (Rs.6.20 crores), T.B. Control Programme (Rs.12.50 crores), Training of Multi Purpose Workers, specialists, para-medical workers and community health officers (Rs.1.51 crores), and Indian Council of Medical Research (Rs.20.00 crores). On Medical side, the emphasis is on development of medical sciences including medical education , training and research for which a total outlay of Rs.63.02 crores has been provided during 1988-89.

परिवार कल्याण: देश के योजनाबद्ध विकास में परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम को प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है और इसका लक्ष्य वर्ष 2000 तक जन्म दर को घटाकर 21 प्रति हजार तथा मृत्युदर को क्रमशः 9 प्रति हजार कर देने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है । इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए वर्ष 1988-89 के लिए लक्ष्य 65 लाख नसबन्दियां, 47.5 लाख लूप लगाना और सामान्य गर्भ-निरोधकों का इस्तेमाल करने वालों तथा गर्भ निरोध के लिए खाई जाने वाली दवाओं का इस्तेमाल करने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या बढ़ाकर 135 लाख करना है । इन लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए 1987-88 के लिए रखे गए 585.00 करोड़ रुपए के आयोजना परिव्यय के संशोधित स्तर को बढ़ाकर 1988-89 के लिए 600.00 करोड़ रुपए कर दिया गया है । 1988-89 के परिव्ययों में प्रसूति एवं शिशु स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए, ग्रामीण परिवार कल्याण सेवाओं, शहरी परिवार कल्याण सेवाओं, शिक्षा, प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान, व्यवस्था शामिल है । देश के 30 जिलों और 50 मेडिकल कालेजों के साथ लगने वाले क्षेत्रों

Family Welfare: Family Welfare Programme occupies high priority in developmental planning of the country and its aim is to bring down the birth rate to 21 and death rate to 9 per thousand respectively by 2000 AD. For achieving these objectives the operational target for 1988-89 is to perform 6.50 million sterilisations, 4.75 million IUD insertions and raise the level of users of contraceptives (condom and oral pills) to 13.50 millions. Keeping these targets in view, the outlay for 1988-89 has been stepped up to Rs.600.00 crores from the current level of Rs.585.00 crores for 1987-88. The outlay for 1988-89 includes provision for strengthening of Maternity and Child Health (MCH) services, Rural Family Welfare Services, Urban Family Welfare Services, Education, Training and Research. A scheme for universal immunisation was

नवम्बर, 1985 से एक व्यापक प्रतिरक्षण योजना चलाई गई। वर्ष 1987-88 के दौरान इस स्कीम को 90 जिलों में लागू कर दिया गया है। इसके अलावा 120 जिलों को भी 1988-89 में इसमें अन्तर्गत शामिल कर दिया जाएगा। 1984 के मध्य में लगाए गए अनुमानों के आधार पर गैर-जनजातीय क्षेत्र में 5000 ग्रामीण जनसंख्या के लिए और पहाड़ी तथा जनजातीय क्षेत्र में 3000 की जनसंख्या के लिए एक-एक उप-केन्द्र की स्थापना करने के उद्देश्य को पूरा करने में सहायता देने के लिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उप-केन्द्र स्थापित करने, उप-जिला अस्पतालों के अतिरिक्त 1988-89 के दौरान 125 सब डिवीजनल अस्पतालों में प्रसवोत्तर कार्यक्रम का विस्तार करने, और बेकार पड़े वाहनों के प्रतिस्थापन के लिए वाहनों की खरीद के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

जल-पूर्ति और सफाई : जल-पूर्ति और सफाई राज्य का विषय है और केन्द्रीय सहायता निर्धारित समस्याग्रस्त गांवों में पेय जल की व्यवस्था करने के वास्ते राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के संसाधनों को पूरा करने के लिए दी जाती है। केन्द्रीय सरकार/केन्द्रीय लोक स्वास्थ्य और पर्यावरणिक इंजीनियरी संगठन के माध्यम से जलपूर्ति और सफाई कार्यक्रमों को तैयार करने और उनका क्रियान्वयन करने के लिए तकनीकी मार्गदर्शन भी प्रदान करती है। साफ पेय जल एक बुनियादी आवश्यकता है और 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम में प्रधानमंत्री गांवों को पेय जल की आपूर्ति करने का कार्यक्रम शामिल किया गया है। भारत सरकार जो कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पेय जल पूर्ति और सफाई दशक पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र के संकल्प पर हस्ताक्षर करने वाले देशों में से एक देश है, मार्च 1991 तक पूरी ग्रामीण आबादी को जलपूर्ति की व्यवस्था करने के लिए वचनबद्ध है। वर्ष 1988-89 के लिए केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा प्रायोजित त्वरित ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति स्कीम के लिए 410.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है। इस योजना के कार्यान्वयन में सुधार लाने और लागत में कमी करने के उद्देश्य से गांवों में पेयजल और उससे संबद्ध जल-प्रबन्ध के लिए एक तकनीकी मिशन की स्थापना की गई है।

ग्रामीण सफाई योजना का उद्देश्य ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में निजी घरों में साफ शौचालयों का निर्माण करके विभिन्न केन्द्रीय और राज्य क्षेत्र के कार्यक्रमों को बढ़ावा देना है ताकि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जीवन-यापन की गुणवत्ता में सुधार किया जा सके। अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जन जातियों के लाभानुभोगियों और गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे के लोगों से सम्बन्धी सारा खर्च केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा वहन किया जाएगा और अन्य मामलों में कुछ व्यय सरकारी वित्तीय सहायता द्वारा और कुछ लाभानुभोगियों से अंशदान/ऋणों द्वारा पूरा किया जाएगा। वर्ष 1988-89 के लिए 20 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है। वर्ष 1988-89 के लिए जलपूर्ति और सफाई के संबंध में कुल परिव्यय 432.00 करोड़ रुपए का है।

आवास : 44.41 करोड़ रुपए के निर्धारित आयोजना परिव्यय में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिए दिल्ली, बम्बई, मद्रास, कलकत्ता, नागपुर, कोचीन, शिमला, बंगलौर, श्रीनगर, हैदराबाद, गाजियाबाद और फरीदाबाद में विभिन्न प्रकार के रिहायशी मकानों के निर्माण पर होने वाले खर्च की परिकल्पना की गई है। इसमें आवास तथा नगर विकास निगम (हुडको) के लिए व्यवस्था भी शामिल है। प्रस्तावित राष्ट्रीय आवास बैंक की स्थापना के लिए बजट में कुछ राशि आवंटित की गई है।

नगर विकास: 30.24 करोड़ रुपए के निर्धारित आयोजना परिव्यय में छोटे तथा मध्यम दर्जे के कस्बों के समन्वित विकास के लिए 17.75 करोड़ रुपए, राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र के लिए 7.92 करोड़ रुपए, प्रस्तावित नगर विकास वित्त निगम में निवेश के लिए 0.50 करोड़ रुपए और शहरी विकास योजनाओं तथा शहरी परिवहन संघ निधि के लिए 4.07 करोड़ रुपए शामिल है।

launched from November, 1985 in 30 districts and catchment areas of 50 medical colleges in the country. During the year 1987-88, the Scheme has been extended to another 90 districts and to the remaining medical colleges. Besides, this additional 120 districts will be covered during 1988-89. Provision has been made for establishment of sub-centres in rural areas to help in achieving the goal of setting up of one sub-centre for 5000 rural population in non-tribal areas and one sub-centre for 3000 population in hilly and tribal areas based on mid 1984 projections, extension of Post Partum Programme to 125 sub-divisional hospitals during 1988-89 and procurement of vehicles in replacement of condemned vehicles.

Water Supply and Sanitation: Water supply and sanitation is a State subject and Central assistance is intended to supplement the resources of State Governments and Union Territory Governments in providing safe drinking water to identified problem villages. The Central Government also provides technical guidance for formulation and implementation of water supply and sanitation programmes through Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation. Safe drinking water is a basic need and supply of drinking water to all problem villages has been included in the 20-Point Programme. The Government of India, being a signatory to the U.N. resolution on International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, is committed to provide water supply to the entire rural population by March, 1991. Provision of Rs.410.00 crores has been made for the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Scheme for the year 1988-89. A Technology Mission on drinking water in villages and related water management has been set up to improve performance and cost-effectiveness of the scheme.

The scheme of Rural Sanitation aims at supplementing the efforts made under various Central and State Sector Programmes for providing sanitary facilities in rural areas through construction of sanitary latrines in individual houses with the overall objective of improving the quality of life in rural areas. The entire expenditure in the case of SC/ST beneficiaries and those below the poverty line is borne by the Central Govt. and in the case of others partly by subsidy and partly and partly by beneficiary contributions/loans. The provision for 1988-89 is Rs.20 crores. The total outlay for water supply and sanitation in 1988-89 is Rs.432.00 crores.

Housing: The outlay of Rs.44.41 crores envisages expenditure on construction of various types of residential accommodation for Central Government Employees at Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Nagpur, Cochin, Simla, Bangalore, Srinagar, Hyderabad, Ghaziabad and Faridabad. It also includes provision for the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO). An allocation has been included for setting up of the proposed National Housing Bank.

Urban Development: The outlay of Rs.30.24 crores includes Rs.17.75 crores for the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns, Rs.7.92 crores for the National Capital Region, Rs.0.50 crores for investment in the proposed Urban Development Financing Corporation and Rs.4.07 crores for Urban Development Schemes and Urban Transport Consortium Fund.

सूचना और प्रचार : 1988-89 के लिए 18.00 करोड़ रुपए का आवंटन किया गया है, जिसमें राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम के लिए 3.81 करोड़ रुपए शामिल हैं और इसमें से भी सरकार द्वारा बजटीय सहायता के रूप में 1.81 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की जायगी और 2.00 करोड़ रुपए की शेष राशि की पूर्ति निगम के आन्तरिक साधनों से की जायगी। 1988-89 के आवंटनों में वृद्धि का कारण नयी योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन है।

प्रसारण : वर्ष 1988-89 के बजट में ध्वनि प्रसारण के लिए 1987-88 के 160.00 करोड़ रु० की तुलना में 159.00 करोड़ रु० का परिव्यय (जिसमें से 50 करोड़ रु० आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन वाणिज्यिक राजस्व निधि से पूरे किए जाएंगे) रखा गया है। 1987-88 के लिए संशोधित अनुमान 128.97 करोड़ रु० के हैं। इस कमी का मुख्य कारण उपस्करों की आपूर्ति और स्कीमों को पूरा कार्यक्रमबद्ध करने में देरी होना है। अगले वर्ष के परिव्यय में स्टूडियोज के कार्य को पूरा करने, नये केन्द्रों, निर्माण-कार्य तथा ट्रांसमीटर परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है। 1988-89 के बजट में दूरदर्शन के लिए 180.00 करोड़ रु० का परिव्यय निर्धारित किया गया है (जिसमें से 70.00 करोड़ रु० आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन वाणिज्यिक राजस्व निधि से पूरे किए जाएंगे) जबकि इसकी सूचना में 1987-88 के लिए 150 करोड़ रु० रखे गए थे। 1987-88 के लिए संशोधित अनुमान 147.72 करोड़ रु० के रखे गए हैं। अगले वर्ष के परिव्यय में नए टी.वी. स्टूडियो स्थापित करने, उच्च शक्ति वाले टी.वी. ट्रांसमीटरों, सिविल निर्माण कार्यों, ओ.बी. गाड़ियों, टी.वी. कैमरों और अन्य उपस्करों की व्यवस्था शामिल है।

Information and Publicity : The allocation for 1988-89 is Rs.18.00 crores which includes an amount of Rs.3.81 crores for the National Film Development Corporation, of which Rs.1.81 crores will be provided as budgetary support by the Government and the balance Rs.2.00 crores will be met by the Corporation from its internal resources. Increase in the allocation for 1988-89 is for implementation of new schemes.

Broadcasting : For Sound Broadcasting the outlay for 1988-89 is Rs. 159.00 crores (of which Rs. 50 crores would be met from Akashvani and Doordarshan Commercial Revenue Fund) as against 1987-88 outlay of Rs.160.00 crores. The revised estimates for 1987-88 are Rs.128.97 crores. The shortfall is mainly on account of delay in supply of equipment and rescheduling of schemes. The outlay for next year includes provision for completion of studios, new stations, installation works and completion of transmitter projects. The outlay for Doordarshan for 1988-89 has been fixed at Rs.180 crores (of which Rs. 70.00 crores will be met from Akashvani and Doordarshan Commercial Revenue Fund) against Rs.150.00 crores for 1987-88. The revised estimates for 1987-88 are placed at Rs.147.72 crores. Next year's outlay includes provision for commissioning of new T.V. Studios, High Power T.V Transmitters, civil works, O.B. vans, T.V. cameras and other equipment.

कल्याण

अनुसूचित जातियोंऔर अनुसूचित जनजातियों का कल्याण : 1987-88 के लिए 235.04 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई थी। 1988-89 के लिए परिव्यय के रूप में 305.06 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था है, जिसमें से शामिल हैं : अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्तियां (42.00 करोड़ रुपए), अनुसूचित जाति संघटक योजना के लिए विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता (180 करोड़ रुपए), नागरिक अधिकार अधिनियम, 1955 के संरक्षण के कार्यान्वयन के लिए तंत्र (11.00 करोड़ रुपए), अनुसूचित जाति विकास निगम को सहायता (10.00 करोड़ रुपए), कन्या छात्रावास (5.50 करोड़ रुपए), अनुसूचित जाति /अनुसूचित जन-जाति के कल्याण के लिए अन्य कार्यक्रम (6.10 करोड़ रुपए), अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जन-जाति वित्त और विकास निगम (50.00 करोड़ रुपए), आदि। 1988-89 के लिए बढ़े हुए आवंटन इन योजनाओं के लिए अतिरिक्त व्यवस्था किए जाने के कारण है :- अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जन-जाति के लिए मैट्रिकोत्तर योजना के लिए अतिरिक्त व्यवस्था के कारण 1988-89 के लिए संशोधित आवंटन (15.27 करोड़ रुपए), विशेष संघटक योजना के लिए विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता (5.00 करोड़ रुपए), बिगड़े हुए किशोरों के संरक्षण और नियंत्रण (2.50 करोड़ रुपए), विकलांगों के लिए सहायता और उपस्कर (1.15 करोड़ रुपए) आदि। दो नयी योजनाएं (i) अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन जाति की लड़कियों के लिए अवसर लागत हेतु मुआवजा,और (ii)अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जन-जाति के लिए बालक छात्रावास, 1988-89 के दौरान चलाई जानी है।

WELFARE

Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes : The outlay for 1987-88 was Rs.235.04 Crores. The outlay for 1988-89 is Rs.305.06 crores consisting of Post-Matric Scholarship for SCs/STs (Rs.42.00 crores), Special Central Assistance for SC component Plan (R.180 crores), Machinery for implementation of protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 (Rs.11.00 Crores), Assistance to Scheduled Caste Development Corporation (Rs. 10.00 Crores), Girls Hostel (Rs.5.50 crores) other programmes for Welfare of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe (Rs.6.10 crores) Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Finance and Development Corporation (Rs.50.00 crores)etc. Increased allocation for 1988-89 is on Account of additional provision for schemes of Post Matric Scholarship for SC/ST. (Rs.15.27 crores), Special Central assistance to Special component plan (Rs.5.00 crores), Prevention and Control of Juvenile Maladjustments (Rs.2.50 crores), Aids and appliances for the Handicapped (Rs.1.15 crores) etc. Two new schemes (i) Compensation for Opportunity Cost for S/Cs and S/Ts Girls; and (ii) Boys Hostels for SCs/Sts are proposed to be launched during 1988-89

श्रम और रोजगार : वर्ष 1987-88 के लिए 18.96 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय को संशोधित करके 18.32 करोड़ रुपए कर दिया गया। 1988-89 के लिए 22.94 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है जिसमें निर्माण कार्यों के लिए परिव्यय शामिल है और सम्पूर्ण राशि के लिए बजटीय समर्थन प्राप्त है। श्रमिकों के रोजगार और प्रशिक्षण तथा उनके काम-काज की स्थिति सुधारने और सुरक्षा पर जोर दिया गया है।

Labour and Employment : The outlay for 1987-88 of Rs. 18.96 crores was revised to Rs.18.32 crores, both inclusive of works outlay. The outlay for 1988-89 is Rs. 22.94 crores inclusive of works outlay and the entire amount has budgetary support. Emphasis is on employment and training of labour and improving working conditions and safety.

सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण 1987-88 के लिए 258.27 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमोदित परिव्यय की तुलना में 1988-89 के परिव्यय में काफी वृद्धि कर दी गई है और उसे बढ़ाकर 314.00 करोड़ रुपए तक कर दिया गया है। 1988-89 के संबंध में किए गए बजट आवंटन में वृद्धि मुख्य रूप से एकीकृत बाल विकास सेवाओं, दिन में देखरेख करने वाले केन्द्रों तथा महिला कल्याण संबंधी अन्य कार्यक्रमों के लिए व्यवस्था करने के कारण हुई है। 1988-89 के परिव्यय में बच्चों के लिए दिन में देख-रेख करने वाले केन्द्रों, रोजगार में लगी महिलाओं के लिए होस्टलों, महिला शिक्षा के संक्षिप्त पाठ्यक्रमों के संबंध में व्यवस्था शामिल है। निर्धन और भूमिहीन खेतीहर मजदूरों के लिए बीमा योजना, विस्थापित लोगों के पुनर्वास और अपंग तथा विकलांगों के कल्याण के लिए व्यवस्था भी की गई है।

पौषाहार : यह खाद्य विभाग की मांग का एक भाग है। वर्ष 1987-88 के लिए 0.31 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था है। संशोधित परिव्यय 0.26 करोड़ रुपए का है और 1988-89 के लिए बजट अनुमान 0.78 करोड़ रुपए के हैं।

सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं : इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत रखे गए परिव्यय का संबंध शिक्षा विभाग से है।

सामान्य सेवाएं

करेंसी, सिक्का निर्माण तथा टकसाल : वर्ष 1987-88 के लिए 58 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय के मुकाबले उस वर्ष के लिए संशोधित अनुमानों में 48.04 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है। 1988-89 के लिए बजट परिव्यय 64.05 करोड़ रुपए है। 1988-89 के परिव्यय का संबंध करेंसी नोट प्रैस, नासिक रोड, बैंक नोट प्रैस, देवास, भारत सरकार टकसाल, और न्यू नोट प्रैस से है। पूरी राशि बजट समर्थन से पूरी की जाएगी।

अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं : 1988-89 के लिए 15.95 करोड़ रु० का परिव्यय रखा गया है, इसमें से 12.00 करोड़ रु० भारतीय प्रत्याभूति मुद्रणालय और 3.95 करोड़ रुपए प्रत्याभूति छपाई मुद्रणालय के लिए हैं।

पुलिस : वर्ष 1987-88 के लिए 4.00 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय था, जिसे संशोधित कर 3.68 करोड़ रुपए तक कर दिया गया था। वर्ष 1988-89 के लिए परिव्यय की राशि 5.00 करोड़ रुपए है जिसमें शिक्षा, प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान तथा आपराधिक जांच और सतर्कता तथा अन्तर्राज्यीय पुलिस वायरलेस स्कीम के लिए परिव्यय शामिल है।

पूर्ति तथा निपटान : पूर्ति तथा निपटान महानिदेशालय के इन्डेन्टों के प्रत्युत्तर में विभिन्न एककों की क्षमता और कार्य भार के बीच सन्तुलन बनाए रखने के लिए एक अलग प्रभार की स्थापना की जानी है। पूर्ति तथा निपटान महानिदेशालय सरकार का एकमात्र और सबसे बड़ा खरीद अभिकरण है, अतः पूर्ति तथा निपटान महानिदेशालय द्वारा इन्डेन्ट की गई मदों के विनिर्माताओं तथा संभरकों की तकनीकी सक्षमता और क्षमता का सुनियोजित ढंग से मूल्यांकन करना और उनकी एक छोटी सूची बनाना जरूरी है ताकि भावी अपेक्षाओं के संबंध में वस्तुओं की पूर्ति का एक निश्चित स्रोत सुनिश्चित किया जा सके। 1988-89 के लिए 0.04 करोड़ रुपए का आयोजना परिव्यय है।

Social Security and Welfare: Against the approved outlay of Rs.258.27 crores for 1987-88 the outlay for 1988-89 has been substantially stepped up to Rs.314.00 crores. The increase in the allocation for 1988-89 is mainly on account of increased outlay for Integrated Child Development Services, Day Care Centres and other programmes for women's welfare. The outlay for 1988-89 also includes provision for day care centres for children, hostels for working women, Condensed Courses for Education of Women. Provision has been made for insurance scheme for poor and landless agricultural labourers, rehabilitation of displaced person, and welfare of sick and handicapped persons.

Nutrition : This forms a part of the demands for Department of Food. The outlay for 1987-88 is Rs.0.31 crores, revised Rs.0.26 crores and budget estimates for 1988-89 is Rs.0.78 crores.

Secretariat Social Service : Outlay under this head relates to the Department of Education.

GENERAL SERVICES

Currency, Coinage and Mints : Against an outlay of Rs.58 crores for 1987-88, the revised outlay for that year is Rs. 48.04 crores. The outlay for 1988-89 is Rs.64.05 crores. The outlay for 1988-89 relates to Currency Note Press, Nasik Road, Bank Note Press, Dewas, India Government Mints and New Note Press. The entire amount would be budgetary support.

Other Fiscal Services : The outlay for 1988-89 is Rs.15.95 crores, of this Rs.12.00 crores is for India Security Press and Rs.3.95 crores for Security Printing Press.

Police: The outlay for 1987-88 was Rs.4.00 crores which was revised to Rs.3.68 crores. The outlay for 1988-89 is Rs.5.00 crores for education, training and research, criminal investigation and vigilance, and Interstate Police Wireless Scheme.

Supplies and Disposals : A separate Division is to be established to ensure a balance between capacity and load of different units responding to the indents of DGS&D. DGS&D, being single and largest procurement agency for the Government, it is necessary to verify systematically the technical capability and capacity of manufacturers and suppliers of items indented by DGS&D and short list them to ensure a dependable source of supply against future requirements. The outlay for 1988-89 is Rs. 0.04 crore.

लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण : 3.00 करोड़ का यह परिव्यय मुख्य रूप से भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय, मिन्टो रोड के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए है ।

लोक निर्माण कार्य: इसके अंतर्गत 5.35 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय निर्धारित है जिसमें दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली, कलकत्ता, बम्बई, मद्रास, नागपुर, इंदौर, हैदराबाद, बंगलौर, त्रिवेन्द्रम और गाजियाबाद में कार्यालय भवनों के निर्माण के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं : 1987-88 के बजट अनुमानों में 4.85 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय के मुकाबले में 1988-89 के परिव्यय में 8.20 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है जिसमें प्रशिक्षण, सरकारी कार्यालयों की मशीनों आदि के यांत्रिकीकरण विकास के लिए अधिक व्यवस्था की गई है ।

Stationery and Printing: This outlay of Rs.3.00 crores is primarily intended for modernisation of the Government of India Press at Minto Raod.

Public Works: The outlay of Rs.5.35 crores provides for construction of Office accommodation in Delhi/New Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Nagpur, Indore, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Trivandrum and Ghaziabad.

Other Administrative Services: As against the outlay in budget estimates in 1987-88 of Rs.4.85 crores, the outlay for 1988-89 is Rs.8.20 crores with increased provision for training, mechanisation of government offices etc.

विवरण और अनुबन्ध

STATEMENTS AND ANNEXURES

व्यय का सारांश
SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE

विवरण
STATEMENT 1

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

	बजट 1987-88 Budget			संशोधित 1987-88 Revised			बजट 1988-89 Budget		
	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
1. कुल व्यय TOTAL EXPENDITURE (2+3)	43430.49	19512.04	**62942.53**	46618.60	19542.21	**66160.81**	52689.21	20920.26	**73609.47**
2. आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय Non Plan Expenditure	33809.63	5456.46	**39266.09**	36605.45	4630.18	**41235.63**	41985.66	5910.11	**47895.77**
3. आयोजना व्यय Plan Expenditure	9620.86	14055.58	**23676.44**	10013.15	14912.03	**24925.18**	10703.55	15010.15	**25713.70**
4. राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की आयोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता Central Assistance for State & UT Plans	3544.23	5209.53	**8753.76**	3847.43	6033.83	**9881.26**	3816.79	5896.71	**9713.50**
5. केन्द्रीय आयोजना के लिए बजट समर्थन BUDGET SUPPORT FOR CENTRAL PLAN (3-4)	6076.63	8846.05	**14922.68**	6165.72	8878.20	**15043.92**	6886.76	9113.44	**16000.20**
6. सरकारी उद्यमों के संसाधन Resources of Public Enterprises	...	9699.11	**9699.11**	...	10656.77	**10656.77**	...	12714.45	**12714.45**
7 केन्द्रीय आयोजना CENTRAL PLAN(5+6)	6076.63	18545.16	**24621.79**	6165.72	19534.97	**25700.69**	6886.76	21827.89	**28714.65**

मंत्रालय/विभागों का कुल व्यय TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF MINISTRIES / DEPARTMENTS विवरण STATEMENT 2

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

मंत्रालय/विभाग	MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	बजट 1987-88 Budget			संशोधित 1987-88 Revised			बजट 1988-89 Budget		
		आयोजना Plan	आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
कृषि और सहकारिता	Agriculture & Cooperation	467.42	46.44	513.86	534.38	55.18	589.56	673.67	28.95	702.62
कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा	Agricultural Research and Education	82.00	90.94	172.94	82.00	90.94	172.94	95.00	106.17	201.17
ग्रामीण विकास	Rural Development	2050.00	6.29	2056.29	2142.64	6.29	2148.93	2200.00	6.66	2206.66
उर्वरक	Fertilisers	400.61	1955.40	2356.01	559.67	2255.31	2814.98	335.00	3105.51	3440.51
नागर विमानन	Civil Aviation	10.00	54.50	64.50	8.53	52.03	60.56	15.00	50.91	65.91
वाणिज्य	Commerce	52.15	1186.67	1238.82	46.26	1210.67	1256.93	52.00	1357.86	1409.86
पूर्ति	Supply	1.88	17.00	18.88	1.39	18.80	20.19	2.00	19.00	21.00
संचार	Communications	2.75	4.56	7.31	2.57	4.73	7.30	4.10	5.00	9.10
डाक	Posts	40.00	125.84	165.84	35.00	127.37	162.37	50.00	129.99	179.99
दूरसंचार	Telecommunications	100.00	...	100.00	100.00	...	100.00	245.65	...	245.65
रक्षा (सिविल अनुमान)	Defence (Civil estimates)	...	926.77	926.77	...	1401.37	1401.37	...	1339.53	1339.53
रक्षा सेवाएं	Defence Services	...	12512.00	12512.00	...	12000.00	12000.00	...	13000.00	13000.00
कोयला	Coal	1189.00	121.83	1310.83	1187.00	120.88	1307.88	1533.00	130.00	1663.00
विद्युत	Power	1276.19	87.74	1363.93	996.00	167.64	1163.64	1449.00	167.85	1616.85
गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत	Non-Conventional Energy Sources	99.33	1.24	100.57	98.89	1.24	100.13	104.25	1.23	105.48
पर्यावरण, वन और वन्य जीवन	Environment, Forests and Wild Life	164.20	16.20	180.40	151.20	15.45	166.65	179.98	17.64	197.62
विदेश कार्य	External Affairs	...	400.43	400.43	...	415.46	415.46	...	497.00	497.00
आर्थिक कार्य	Economic Affairs	453.74	750.58	1204.32	761.70	782.19	1543.89	520.00	709.25	1229.25
आर्थिक कार्य (केन्द्रीयकृत व्यवस्थाएं)	Economic Affairs (centralised provisions)	...	12823.44	12823.44	...	13516.30	13516.30	...	16449.56	16449.56
व्यय	Expenditure	...	468.32	468.32	...	184.00	184.00	2.00	986.09	988.09
राजस्व	Revenue	1.00	514.18	515.18	0.50	535.08	535.58	0.20	594.30	594.50
खाद्य	Food	48.72	2100.66	2149.38	42.40	2300.66	2343.06	35.00	2422.00	2457.00
नागरिक पूर्ति	Civil Supplies	11.70	8.69	20.39	10.95	8.69	19.64	13.00	43.69	56.69
स्वास्थ्य	Health	201.32	129.77	331.09	188.74	142.35	331.09	226.30	153.08	379.38
परिवार कल्याण	Family Welfare	584.86	4.60	589.46	572.86	5.35	578.21	599.90	7.24	607.14
गृह	Home Affairs	34.95	1299.02	1333.97	30.37	1302.47	1332.84	31.70	1519.60	1551.30
शिक्षा	Education	799.57	386.23	1185.80	712.85	471.41	1184.26	799.60	749.74	1549.34
युवा कार्य और खेल	Youth Affairs and Sports	60.00	27.63	87.63	57.00	27.63	84.63	68.00	29.00	97.00
कला और संस्कृति	Art and Culture	58.22	68.03	126.25	48.36	65.83	114.19	56.33	71.56	127.89
महिला और बाल विकास	Women and Child Development	221.00	13.77	234.77	221.00	13.77	234.77	235.00	14.46	249.46
औद्योगिक विकास	Industrial Development	309.74	118.64	428.38	369.74	118.64	488.38	318.18	217.24	535.42
कंपनी कार्य	Company Affairs	...	6.56	6.56	...	7.85	7.85	...	7.20	7.20
रसायन और पेट्रो-रसायन	Chemicals and Petrochemicals	173.17	15.51	188.68	158.95	15.51	174.46	116.00	9.45	125.45
सरकारी उद्यम	Public Enterprises	214.52	96.81	311.33	211.62	431.10	642.72	230.00	213.82	443.82
सूचना और प्रसारण	Information and Broadcasting	220.50	108.67	329.17	205.60	147.21	352.81	235.00	181.79	416.79

मंत्रालय/विभागों का कुल व्यय TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF MINISTRIES / DEPARTMENTS विवरण STATEMENT 2

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

मंत्रालय/विभाग	MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	बजट 1987-88 Budget			संशोधित 1987-88 Revised			बजट 1988-89 Budget		
		आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न NOn-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
श्रम	Labour	16.04	133.54	149.58	16.04	140.13	156.17	19.68	210.80	230.48
विधि और न्याय	Law and Justice	...	29.76	29.76	...	32.81	32.81	...	36.00	36.00
संसदीय कार्य	Parliamentary Affairs	...	0.71	0.71	...	0.75	0.75	...	0.86	0.86
कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशनें	Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	1.25	35.62	36.87	1.25	36.18	37.43	2.25	39.20	41.45
पैट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस	Petroleum and Natural Gas	434.55	7.17	441.72	486.08	8.18	494.26	163.20	103.13	266.33
योजना आयोग	Planning Commission	4.15	7.02	11.17	3.60	7.62	11.22	5.00	8.68	13.68
सांख्यिकी	Statistics	6.70	24.06	30.76	5.73	25.66	31.39	7.20	28.00	35.20
कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन	Programme Implementation	...	0.72	0.72	...	0.72	0.72	...	0.79	0.79
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी	Science and Technology	62.75	95.91	158.66	56.75	97.07	153.82	90.70	107.00	197.70
वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान	Scientific and Industrial Research	79.00	103.72	182.72	79.00	103.65	182.65	88.00	120.57	208.57
जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी	Biotechnology	39.00	1.39	40.39	31.00	1.34	32.34	45.00	1.60	46.60
इस्पात	Steel	873.82	34.72	908.54	866.35	44.67	911.02	660.00	56.02	716.02
खान	Mines	315.23	55.53	370.76	311.23	73.84	385.07	277.00	65.92	342.92
जल-भूतल परिवहन	Surface Transport	748.67	467.96	1216.63	744.68	499.49	1244.17	878.58	487.85	1366.43
वस्त्रोद्योग	Textiles	96.93	576.89	673.82	90.93	691.26	782.19	110.42	680.06	790.48
पर्यटन	Tourism	33.50	6.44	39.94	29.80	7.83	37.63	43.00	8.29	51.29
शहरी विकास	Urban Development	111.58	235.54	347.12	88.57	236.35	324.92	123.81	285.29	409.10
जल संसाधन	Water Resources	172.00	54.03	226.03	179.09	116.34	295.43	226.50	98.36	324.86
कल्याण	Welfare	249.00	22.58	271.58	248.60	19.96	268.56	275.00	21.29	296.29
परमाणु ऊर्जा	Atomic Energy	651.04	296.11	947.15	588.49	358.61	947.10	592.00	403.53	995.53
इलैक्ट्रानिकी	Electronics	130.93	-1.39	129.54	125.93	-1.39	124.54	120.00	-0.84	119.16
महासागर विकास	Ocean Development	20.00	6.73	26.73	13.73	5.22	18.95	22.00	7.40	29.40
अन्तरिक्ष	Space	296.00	51.88	347.88	278.71	69.12	347.83	354.00	77.75	431.75
संसद, राष्ट्रपति का सचिवालय आदि	Parliament, Secretariat of the President,etc	...	27.90	27.90	...	29.64	29.64	...	33.87	33.87
रेलवे	Railways	1252.00	...	1252.00	1260.19	...	1260.19	1472.00	...	1472.00
जोड़	Total	**14922.68**	**38769.50**	**53692.18**	**15043.92**	**40624.45**	**55668.37**	**16000.20**	**47223.79**	**63223.99**
राज्यों, उत्तर-पूर्वी परिषद और संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों की आयोजनाएं	STATE, NEC & UT PLANS	8753.76	...	8753.76	9881.26	...	9881.26	9713.50	...	9713.50
राज्यों की आयोजनाएं	State Plans	7923.95	...	7923.95	9039.12	...	9039.12	8790.00	...	8790.00
कृषि और सहकारिता	Agriculture & Cooperation	27.00	...	27.00	13.50	...	13.50	29.50	...	29.50
ग्रामीण विकास	Rural Development	10.00	...	10.00	8.00	...	8.00	12.00	...	12.00
शिक्षा	Education	25.00	...	25.00	25.00	...	25.00	35.50	...	35.50
ऊर्जा	Energy	198.00	...	198.00	198.00	...	198.00	215.00	...	215.00
वित्त	Finance	7388.75	...	7388.75	8588.90	...	8588.90	8269.85	...	8269.85
गृह	Home Affairs	2.00	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00

मंत्रालय/विभागों का कुल व्यय TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF MINISTRIES / DEPARTMENTS विवरण STATEMENT 2

(करोड़ रुपए) (in crores of rupees)

मंत्रालय/विभाग	MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	बजट 1987-88 Budget			संशोधित 1987-88 Revised			बजट 1988-89 Budget		
		आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
योजना आयोग	Planning Commission	0.30	...	0.30	0.22	...	0.22	0.15	...	0.15
जल संसाधन	Water Resources	84.40	...	84.40	15.00	...	15.00	21.00	...	21.00
कल्याण	Welfare	188.50	...	188.50	188.50	...	188.50	205.00	...	205.00
उत्तर-पूर्वी परिषद की योजना	NEC Plan									
गृह	Home Affairs	140.00	...	140.00	125.00	...	125.00	155.00	...	155.00
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की आयोजनाएं	UT Plans	689.81	...	689.81	717.14	...	717.14	768.50	...	768.50
गृह	Home Affairs									
विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	Union Territories with Legislature	45.50	...	45.50	47.37	...	47.37	53.50	...	53.50
बिना विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	Union Territories without Legislature	644.31	...	644.31	669.77	...	669.77	715.00	...	715.00
संघ राज्य क्षेत्र आयोजना-भिन्न	UT NON-PLAN	...	496.59	496.59	...	611.18	611.18	...	671.98	671.98
गृह	Home Affairs									
विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्र•	Union Territories with Legislature *	...	28.03	28.03	...	32.00	32.00	...	29.38	29.38
बिना विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	Union Territories without Legislature	...	468.56	468.56	...	579.18	579.18	...	642.60	642.60
कुल जोड़	*GRAND TOTAL*	*23676.44*	*39266.09*	*62942.53*	*24925.18*	*41235.63*	*66160.81*	*25713.70*	*47895.77*	*73609.47*

• अन्य मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा दिए गए आयोजना-भिन्न अनुदानों और ऋणों को छोड़कर ।

* *Excludes non-plan grants and loans given by other Ministries/Departments*

मंत्रालयों/विभागों का राजस्व व्यय REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF MINISTRIES / DEPARTMENTS — विवरण STATEMENT 3

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

मंत्रालय/विभाग	MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	बजट 1987-88 Budget			संशोधित 1987-88 Revised			बजट 1988-89 Budget		
		आयोजना Plan	आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
कृषि और सहकारिता	Agriculture & Cooperation	303.61	46.08	349.69	354.08	49.58	403.66	466.91	48.60	515.51
कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा	Agricultural Research and Education	82.00	90.94	172.94	82.00	90.94	172.94	95.00	106.17	201.17
ग्रामीण विकास	Rural Development	2049.70	6.23	2055.93	2142.44	6.23	2148.67	2199.70	6.66	2206.36
उर्वरक	Fertilisers	8.75	1911.89	1920.64	12.00	2211.80	2223.80	13.50	3002.00	3015.50
नागर विमानन	Civil Aviation	1.33	54.50	55.83	1.42	52.03	53.45	1.97	50.91	52.88
वाणिज्य	Commerce	34.25	980.06	1014.31	31.78	1035.67	1067.45	33.97	1181.60	1215.57
पूर्ति	Supply	1.88	17.00	18.88	1.39	18.80	20.19	2.00	19.00	21.00
संचार	Communications	2.75	4.56	7.31	2.57	4.73	7.30	2.50	5.00	7.50
डाक	Posts	3.00	130.00	133.00	2.90	131.72	134.62	6.15	131.86	138.01
दूरसंचार	Telecommunications	7.20	...	7.20	7.20	...	7.20	6.00	...	6.00
रक्षा (सिविल अनुमान)	Defence (Civil estimates)	...	780.27	780.27	...	1261.54	1261.54	...	1163.77	1163.77
रक्षा सेवाएं	Defence Services	...	8534.03	8534.03	...	8893.34	8893.34	...	9127.88	9127.88
कोयला	Coal	9.00	121.83	130.83	7.00	120.88	127.88	9.00	130.00	139.00
विद्युत	Power	41.81	87.74	129.55	34.85	167.64	202.49	106.66	167.85	274.51
गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत	Non-Conventional Energy Sources	95.68	1.24	96.92	95.24	1.24	96.48	101.75	1.23	102.98
पर्यावरण, वन और वन्य जीवन	Environment, Forests and Wild Life	156.04	16.20	172.24	144.25	15.45	159.70	171.04	17.64	188.68
विदेश कार्य	External Affairs	...	325.38	325.38	...	373.01	373.01	...	404.00	404.00
आर्थिक कार्य	Economic Affairs	83.80	655.40	739.20	103.15	697.74	800.89	141.96	550.84	692.80
आर्थिक कार्य (केन्द्रीयकृत व्यवस्थाएं)	Economic Affairs (centralised provisions)	...	12673.31	12673.31	...	13380.68	13380.68	...	16284.56	16284.56
व्यय	Expenditure	...	468.32	468.32	...	184.00	184.00	0.18	986.09	986.27
राजस्व	Revenue	...	429.61	429.61	...	471.54	471.54	...	486.42	486.42
खाद्य	Food	1.87	2100.66	2102.53	1.70	2300.66	2302.36	5.00	2422.00	2427.00
असैनिक पूर्ति	Civil Supplies	4.92	8.65	13.57	4.17	8.65	12.82	5.00	43.61	48.61
स्वास्थ्य	Health	200.44	136.32	336.76	188.32	150.92	339.24	225.44	158.74	384.18
परिवार कल्याण	Family Welfare	583.81	4.60	588.41	571.81	5.35	577.16	599.86	7.24	607.10
गृह	Home Affairs	24.55	1217.76	1242.31	23.13	1251.54	1274.67	24.97	1407.80	1432.77
शिक्षा	Education	799.07	383.23	1182.30	712.35	468.41	1180.76	799.10	746.50	1545.60
युवा कार्य और खेल	Youth Affairs and Sports	56.51	27.62	84.13	53.51	27.62	81.13	65.47	29.00	94.47
कला और संस्कृति	Art and Culture	58.22	47.53	105.75	48.36	65.83	114.19	56.33	51.06	107.39
महिला और बाल विकास	Women and Child Development	221.00	13.77	234.77	221.00	13.77	234.77	235.00	14.46	249.46
औद्योगिक विकास	Industrial Development	227.32	114.01	341.33	279.32	114.21	393.53	234.66	117.92	352.58
कंपनी कार्य	Company Affairs	...	6.55	6.55	...	7.85	7.85	...	7.19	7.19
रसायन और पेट्रो-रसायन	Chemicals and Petrochemicals	2.17	11.51	13.68	2.65	12.51	15.16	3.00	6.45	9.45
सरकारी उद्यम	Public Enterprises	4.99	4.81	9.80	4.99	339.10	344.09	4.46	21.44	25.90
सूचना और प्रसारण	Information and Broadcasting	44.71	139.47	184.18	40.25	154.08	194.33	65.06	162.24	227.30

मंत्रालयों/विभागों का राजस्व व्यय REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF MINISTRIES / DEPARTMENTS विवरण STATEMENT 3

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

मंत्रालय/विभाग	MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	बजट 1987-88 Budget			संशोधित 1987-88 Revised			बजट 1988-89 Budget		
		आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
श्रम	Labour	16.04	133.54	149.58	16.04	140.13	156.17	19.68	210.80	230.48
विधि और न्याय	Law and Justice	...	29.76	29.76	...	32.81	32.81	...	36.00	36.00
संसदीय कार्य	Parliamentary Affairs	...	0.71	0.71	...	0.75	0.75	...	0.86	0.86
कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन	Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	1.25	31.62	32.87	1.25	32.18	33.43	2.25	35.20	37.45
पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस	Petroleum and Natural Gas	...	5.89	5.89	52.97	4.37	57.34	24.00	101.46	125.46
योजना आयोग	Planning Commission	4.15	7.02	11.17	3.60	7.62	11.22	5.00	8.68	13.68
सांख्यिकी	Statistics	6.70	24.06	30.76	5.73	25.66	31.39	7.20	28.00	35.20
कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन	Programme Implementation	...	0.72	0.72	...	0.72	0.72	...	0.79	0.79
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी	Science and Technology	56.31	93.72	150.03	50.99	95.84	146.83	77.50	101.70	179.20
वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान	Scientific and Industrial Research	74.60	103.72	178.32	74.60	103.65	178.25	83.35	120.57	203.92
जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी	Biotechnology	39.00	1.39	40.39	28.90	1.34	30.24	39.50	1.60	41.10
इस्पात	Steel	3.50	29.72	33.22	2.70	34.92	37.62	3.54	48.02	51.56
खान	Mines	45.28	55.53	100.81	43.28	73.84	117.12	50.39	65.92	116.31
भूतल-परिवहन	Surface Transport	34.93	329.91	364.84	32.06	301.90	333.96	50.26	344.76	395.02
वस्त्रोद्योग	Textiles	38.99	374.73	413.72	41.37	438.15	479.52	45.84	447.70	493.54
पर्यटन	Tourism	19.48	6.44	25.92	18.26	7.83	26.09	27.04	8.29	35.33
शहरी विकास	Urban Development	4.54	157.67	162.21	3.62	167.17	170.79	9.22	187.10	196.32
जल संसाधन	Water Resources	109.55	51.55	161.10	125.96	120.89	246.85	164.88	96.06	260.94
कल्याण	Welfare	249.00	21.88	270.88	248.60	19.26	267.86	275.00	20.44	295.44
परमाणु ऊर्जा	Atomic Energy	26.98	156.66	183.64	22.70	162.73	185.43	31.67	263.36	295.03
इलैक्ट्रानिकी	Electronics	73.74	-1.39	72.35	71.91	-1.39	70.52	69.53	-0.84	68.69
महासागर विकास	Ocean Development	17.69	6.73	24.42	13.48	5.22	18.70	19.15	7.40	26.55
अन्तरिक्ष	Space	144.52	51.88	196.40	133.87	69.12	202.99	200.12	77.75	277.87
संसद, राष्ट्रपति का सचिवालय, आदि	Parliament, Secretariat of the President,etc	...	27.90	27.90	...	29.64	29.64	...	33.87	33.87
रेलवे	Railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**	**6076.63**	**33252.44**	**39329.07**	**6165.72**	**35963.41**	**42129.13**	**6886.76**	**41313.22**	**48199.98**
राज्यों, उत्तर-पूर्वी परिषद और संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों की आयोजनाएं	STATE, NEC & UT PLANS	3544.23	...	3544.23	3847.43	...	3847.43	3816.79	...	3816.79
राज्यों की आयोजनाएं	State Plans	3248.17	...	3248.17	3532.87	...	3532.87	3483.17	...	3483.17
कृषि और सहकारिता	Agriculture & Cooperation	27.00	...	27.00	13.50	...	13.50	29.50	...	29.50
ग्रामीण विकास	Rural Development	10.00	...	10.00	8.00	...	8.00	12.00	...	12.00
शिक्षा	Education	25.00	...	25.00	25.00	...	25.00	35.50	...	35.50
ऊर्जा	Energy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
वित्त	Finance	2911.17	...	2911.17	3280.85	...	3280.85	3178.22	...	3178.22
गृह	Home Affairs	1.80	...	1.80	1.80	...	1.80	1.80	...	1.80

मंत्रालयों/विभागों का राजस्व व्यय REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF MINISTRIES / DEPARTMENTS विवरण STATEMENT 3

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

मंत्रालय/विभाग	MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	बजट 1987-88 Budget			संशोधित 1987-88 Revised			बजट 1988-89 Budget		
		आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
योजना आयोग	Planning Commission	0.30	...	0.30	0.22	...	0.22	0.15	...	0.15
जल संसाधन	Water Resources	84.40	...	84.40	15.00	...	15.00	21.00	...	21.00
कल्याण	Welfare	188.50	...	188.50	188.50	...	188.50	205.00	...	205.00
उत्तर-पूर्वी परिषद की आयोजना	NEC Plan									
गृह	Home Affairs	66.06	...	66.06	63.59	...	63.59	77.47	...	77.47
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की आयोजनाएं	UT Plans	230.00	...	230.00	250.97	...	250.97	256.15	...	256.15
गृह	Home Affairs									
विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	Union Territories with Legislature	28.79	...	28.79	29.87	...	29.87	32.10	...	32.10
बिना विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	Union Territories without Legislature	201.21	...	201.21	221.10	...	221.10	224.05	...	224.05
संघ राज्य क्षेत्र आयोजना-भिन्न	UT NON-PLAN	...	557.19	557.19	...	642.04	642.04	...	672.44	672.44
गृह	Home Affairs									
विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्र*	Union Territories with Legislature *	...	21.33	21.33	...	25.26	25.26	...	22.40	22.40
बिना विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	Union Territories without Legislature	...	535.86	535.86	...	616.78	616.78	...	650.04	650.04
कुल जोड़	***GRAND TOTAL***	***9620.86***	***33809.63***	***43430.49***	***10013.15***	***36605.45***	***46618.60***	***10707.55***	***41985.66***	***52689.21***

* अन्य मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा दिए गए आयोजना भिन्न अनुदानों को छोड़कर ।
* *Excludes non-plan grants given by other Ministries/Departments*

मंत्रालयों/विभागों का पूंजीगत व्यय CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OF MINISTRIES / DEPARTMENTS विवरण STATEMENT 4

(करोड़ रुपए) (in crores of rupees)

मंत्रालय/विभाग	MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	बजट 1987-88 Budget			संशोधित 1987-88 Revised			बजट 1988-89 Budget		
		आयोजना Plan	आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
कृषि और सहकारिता	Agriculture & Cooperation	163.81	0.36	164.17	180.30	5.60	185.90	206.76	-19.65	187.11
कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा	Agricultural Research and Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ग्रामीण विकास	Rural Development	0.30	0.06	0.36	0.20	0.06	0.26	0.30	...	0.30
उर्वरक	Fertilisers	391.86	43.51	435.37	547.67	43.51	591.18	321.50	103.51	425.01
नागर विमानन	Civil Aviation	8.67	...	8.67	7.11	...	7.11	13.03	...	13.03
वाणिज्य	Commerce	17.90	206.61	224.51	14.48	175.00	189.48	18.03	176.26	194.29
पूर्ति	Supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
संचार	Communications	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.60	...	1.60
डाक	Posts	37.00	-4.16	32.84	32.10	-4.35	27.75	43.85	-1.87	41.98
दूरसंचार	Telecommunications	92.80	...	92.80	92.80	...	92.80	239.65	...	239.65
रक्षा (सिविल अनुमान)	Defence (Civil estimates)	...	146.50	146.50	...	139.83	139.83	...	175.76	175.76
रक्षा सेवाएं	Defence Services	...	3977.97	3977.97	...	3106.66	3106.66	...	3872.12	3872.12
कोयला	Coal	1180.00	...	1180.00	1180.00	...	1180.00	1524.00	...	1524.00
विद्युत	Power	1234.38	...	1234.38	961.15	...	961.15	1342.34	...	1342.34
गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत	Non-Conventional Energy Sources	3.65	...	3.65	3.65	...	3.65	2.50	...	2.50
पर्यावरण, वन और वन्य जीवन	Environment, Forests and Wild Life	8.16	...	8.16	6.95	...	6.95	8.94	...	8.94
विदेश कार्य	External Affairs	...	75.05	75.05	...	42.45	42.45	...	93.00	93.00
आर्थिक कार्य	Economic Affairs	369.94	95.18	465.12	658.55	84.45	743.00	378.04	158.41	536.45
आर्थिक कार्य (केन्द्रीकृत व्यवस्थाएं)	Economic Affairs (centralised provisions)	...	150.13	150.13	...	135.62	135.62	...	165.00	165.00
व्यय	Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.82	...	1.82
राजस्व	Revenue	1.00	84.57	85.57	0.50	63.54	64.04	0.20	107.88	108.08
खाद्य	Food	46.85	...	46.85	40.70	...	40.70	30.00	...	30.00
नागरिक पूर्ति	Civil Supplies	6.78	0.04	6.82	6.78	0.04	6.82	8.00	0.08	8.08
स्वास्थ्य	Health	0.88	-6.55	-5.67	0.42	-8.57	-8.15	0.86	-5.66	-4.80
परिवार कल्याण	Family Welfare	1.05	...	1.05	1.05	...	1.05	0.04	...	0.04
गृह	Home Affairs	10.40	81.26	91.66	7.24	50.93	58.17	6.73	111.80	118.53
शिक्षा	Education	0.50	3.00	3.50	0.50	3.00	3.50	0.50	3.24	3.74
युवा कार्य और खेल	Youth Affairs and Sports	3.49	0.01	3.50	3.49	0.01	3.50	2.53	...	2.53
कला और संस्कृति	Art and Culture	...	20.50	20.50	...	...	...	...	20.50	20.50
महिला और बाल विकास	Women and Child Development	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
औद्योगिक विकास	Industrial Development	82.42	4.63	87.05	90.42	4.43	94.85	83.52	99.32	182.84
कंपनी कार्य	Company Affairs	...	0.01	0.01	...	...	...	...	0.01	0.01
रसायन और पेट्रो-रसायन	Chemicals and Petrochemicals	171.00	4.00	175.00	156.30	3.00	159.30	113.00	3.00	116.00
सरकारी उद्यम	Public Enterprises	209.53	92.00	301.53	206.63	92.00	298.63	225.54	192.38	417.92
सूचना और प्रसारण	Information and Broadcasting	175.79	-30.80	144.99	165.35	-6.87	158.48	169.94	19.55	189.49
श्रम	Labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
विधि और न्याय	Law and Justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
संसदीय कार्य	Parliamentary Affairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशनें	Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	...	4.00	4.00	...	4.00	4.00	...	4.00	4.00

मंत्रालयों/विभागों का पूंजीगत व्यय CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OF MINISTRIES / DEPARTMENTS विवरण STATEMENT 4

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

मंत्रालय/विभाग	MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	बजट 1987-88 Budget			संशोधित 1987-88 Revised			बजट 1988-89 Budget		
		आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस	Petroleum and Natural Gas	434.55	1.28	435.83	433.11	3.81	436.92	139.20	1.67	140.87
योजना आयोग	Planning Commission	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
सांख्यिकी	Statistics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन	Programme Implementation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी	Science and Technology	6.44	2.19	8.63	5.76	1.23	6.99	13.20	5.30	18.50
वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान	Scientific and Industrial Research	4.40	...	4.40	4.40	...	4.40	4.65	...	4.65
जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी	Biotechnology	...	...	...	2.10	...	2.10	5.50	...	5.50
इस्पात	Steel	870.32	5.00	875.32	863.65	9.75	873.40	656.46	8.00	664.46
खान	Mines	269.95	...	269.95	267.95	...	267.95	226.61	...	226.61
जल-भूतल परिवहन	Surface Transport	713.74	138.05	851.79	712.62	197.59	910.21	828.32	143.09	971.41
वस्त्रोद्योग	Textiles	57.94	202.16	260.10	49.56	253.11	302.67	64.58	232.36	296.94
पर्यटन	Tourism	14.02	...	14.02	11.54	...	11.54	15.96	...	15.96
शहरी विकास	Urban Development	107.04	77.87	184.91	84.95	69.18	154.13	114.59	98.19	212.78
जल संसाधन	Water Resources	62.45	2.48	64.93	53.13	-4.55	48.58	61.62	2.30	63.92
कल्याण	Welfare	...	0.70	0.70	...	0.70	0.70	...	0.85	0.85
परमाणु ऊर्जा	Atomic Energy	624.06	139.45	763.51	565.79	195.88	761.67	560.33	140.17	700.50
इलेक्ट्रानिकी	Electronics	57.19	...	57.19	54.02	...	54.02	50.47	...	50.47
महासागर विकास	Ocean Development	2.31	...	2.31	0.25	...	0.25	2.85	...	2.85
अन्तरिक्ष	Space	151.48	...	151.48	144.84	...	144.84	153.88	...	153.88
संसद, राष्ट्रपति का सचिवालय, आदि	Parliament, Secretariat of the President,etc	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
रेलवे	Railways	1252.00	...	1252.00	1260.19	...	1260.19	1472.00	...	1472.00
जोड़	Total	**8846.05**	**5517.06**	**14363.11**	**8878.20**	**4661.04**	**13539.24**	**9113.44**	**5910.57**	**15024.01**
राज्यों, उत्तर-पूर्वी परिषद और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की आयोजनाएं	STATE, NEC & UT PLANS	5209.53	...	5209.53	6033.83	...	6033.83	5896.71	...	5896.71
राज्यों की आयोजनाएं	State Plans	4675.78	...	4675.78	5506.25	...	5506.25	5306.83	...	5306.83
कृषि और सहकारिता	Agriculture & Cooperation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ग्रामीण विकास	Rural Development	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
शिक्षा	Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ऊर्जा	Energy	198.00	...	198.00	198.00	...	198.00	215.00	...	215.00
वित्त	Finance	4477.58	...	4477.58	5308.05	...	5308.05	5091.63	...	5091.63
गृह	Home Affairs	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20
योजना आयोग	Planning Commission	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जल संसाधन	Water Resources	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
कल्याण	Welfare	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
उत्तर-पूर्वी परिषद की आयोजना	NEC Plan									
गृह	Home Affairs	73.94	...	73.94	61.41	...	61.41	77.53	...	77.53
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की आयोजनाएं	UT Plans	459.81	...	459.81	466.17	...	466.17	512.35	...	512.35

मंत्रालयों/विभागों का पूंजीगत व्यय CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OF MINISTRIES / DEPARTMENTS — विवरण STATEMENT 4

(करोड़ रुपए) (in crores of rupees)

मंत्रालय/विभाग	MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	बजट 1987-88 Budget			संशोधित 1987-88 Revised			बजट 1988-89 Budget		
		आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
गृह	Home Affairs									
विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	Union Territories with Legislature	16.71	...	16.71	17.50	...	17.50	21.40	...	21.40
बिना विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	Union Territories without Legislature	443.10	...	443.10	448.67	...	448.67	490.95	...	490.95
संघ राज्य क्षेत्र आयोजना-भिन्न	UT NON-PLAN	...	-60.60	-60.60	...	-30.86	-30.86	...	-0.46	-0.46
गृह	Home Affairs									
विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्र*	Union Territories with Legislature *	...	6.70	6.70	...	6.74	6.74	...	6.98	6.98
बिना विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	Union Territories without Legislature	...	-67.30	-67.30	...	-37.60	-37.60	...	-7.44	-7.44
कुल जोड़	*GRAND TOTAL*	*14055.58*	*5456.46*	*19512.04*	*14912.03*	*4630.18*	*19542.21*	*15010.15*	*5910.11*	*20920.26*

*अन्य मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा दिए गए आयोजना भिन्न ऋणों को छोड़कर ।

** Excludes non-plan loans given by other Ministries/Departments*

स्थूल श्रेणियों के अनुसार आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय NON PLAN EXPENDITURE BY BROAD CATEGORIES विवरण STATMENT 5

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

	1987-88 बजट Budget	1987-88 संशोधित Revised	1988-89 बजट Budget
1. ब्याज	**10650.00**	**11450.00**	**14100.00**
2. रक्षा	**12512.00**	**12000.00**	**13000.00**
3. मुख्य आर्थिक सहायताएं	**4780.00**	**5370.00**	**6391.00**
3.01 खाद्य	2000.00	2200.00	2300.00
3.02 देशी उर्वरक	1750.00	2050.00	2750.00
3.03 आयातित उर्वरक	160.00	160.00	250.00
3.04 निर्यात संवर्धन और बाजार विकास	870.00	960.00	1091.00
4. अन्य आर्थिक सहायताएं	**827.33**	**909.12**	**925.19**
4.01 रेलवे	177.74	169.80	203.17
4.02 कारखाना निर्मित कपड़ा	27.40	27.40	27.40
4.03 हस्तकरघा	127.02	126.73	167.27
4.04 शैक्षिक कार्यों के लिए श्वेत मुद्रण कागज	24.00	24.00	24.00
4.05 ब्याज आर्थिक सहायताएं	289.03	432.34	336.52
4.06 अन्य आर्थिक सहायताएं	182.14	128.85	166.83
5. डाक घाटा	**130.00**	**131.72**	**131.86**
6. सामान्य सेवाएं	**4118.80**	**4345.84**	**5212.79**
6.01 राज्य के अंग	217.47	240.42	247.75
6.02 कर संग्रह	412.02	453.61	461.89
6.03 अनिवार्य जमाओं पर ब्याज	110.00	110.00	90.00
6.04 अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को देय प्रभार	296.83	356.38	259.40
6.05 सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं	144.65	153.19	175.68
6.06 पुलिस	974.53	993.16	1115.22
6.07 विदेश कार्य	170.76	192.14	198.82
6.08 पेंशन	1181.65	1555.82	1593.23
6.09 राज्यों को उधार बट्टा खाता	84.45	82.76	87.34
6.10 महंगाई भत्ते के लिए एकमुश्त व्यवस्था	300.00	0.00	800.00
6.11 अन्य	226.44	208.36	183.46
7. सामाजिक सेवाएं	**1029.32**	**1142.00**	**1250.47**
7.01 शिक्षा	347.39	407.83	438.03
7.02 स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण	138.17	153.34	162.80
7.03 सूचना और प्रसारण	132.93	151.66	156.17
7.04 श्रम और रोजगार	152.89	159.46	229.97
7.05 सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	132.13	119.95	120.10
7.06 अन्य	125.81	149.76	143.40
8. आर्थिक सेवाएं	**1380.17**	**1756.27**	**1852.62**
8.01 कृषि और सम्बद्ध क्रियाकलाप	258.26	257.62	291.77
8.02 ऊर्जा	107.88	188.39	346.87
8.03 उद्योग और खनिज	210.27	489.12	282.88

1. Interest
2. Defence
3. Major Subsidies
   - 3.01 Food
   - 3.02 Indigenous fertilizers
   - 3.03 Imported fertilizers
   - 3.04 Export Promotion and Market Development
4. Other Subsidies
   - 4.01 Railways
   - 4.02 Mill-made Cloth
   - 4.03 Handloom
   - 4.04 White printing paper for educational purposes
   - 4.05 Interest Subsidies
   - 4.06 Other Subsidies
5. Postal Deficit
6. General Services
   - 6.01 Organs of State
   - 6.02 Tax Collection
   - 6.03 Interest on Compulsory Deposits
   - 6.04 Charges Payable to IMF
   - 6.05 Secretariat-General Services
   - 6.06 Police
   - 6.07 External Affairs
   - 6.08 Pensions
   - 6.09 Loans to States written off
   - 6.10 Lump provision for DA
   - 6.11 Others
7. Social Services
   - 7.01 Education
   - 7.02 Health and Family Welfare
   - 7.03 Information and Broadcasting
   - 7.04 Labour and Employment
   - 7.05 Social Security and Welfare
   - 7.06 Others
8. Economic Services
   - 8.01 Agriculture and Allied Activities
   - 8.02 Energy
   - 8.03 Industry and Minerals

स्थूल श्रेणियों के अनुसार आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय NON PLAN EXPENDITURE BY BROAD CATEGORIES विवरण STATMENT 5

(करोड़ रुपए) (in crores of Rupees)

		1987-88 बजट Budget	1987-88 संशोधित Revised	1988-89 बजट Budget
8.04 परिवहन	8.04 Transport	184.65	393.70	223.12
8.05 विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण	8.05 Science, Technology and Environment	360.32	377.52	423.24
8.06 अन्य	8.06 Others	258.79	249.92	284.74
9. आयोजना-भिन्न पूंजी परिव्यय	9. Non Plan Capital Outlay	527.47	549.80	768.49
10. सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न उधार	10. Non Plan Loans to Public Enterprises	464.75	572.36	767.62
10.01 निवेश ऋण	10.01 Investment Loans	76.00	76.96	80.00
10.02 अन्य ऋण	10.02 Other Loans	388.75	495.40	687.62
11. अन्य आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण	11. Other Non Plan Loans	156.51	166.36	210.47
12. राज्यों को आयोजना-भिन्न अनुदान*	12. Non Plan Grants to States*	1627.83	1796.33	2140.38
13. राज्यों को आयोजना-भिन्न उधार	13. Non Plan Loans to States	90.31	65.57	39.07
14. संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को आयोजना-भिन्न अनुदान	14. Non Plan Grants to UT Governments	50.84	26.08	23.27
15. संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण	15. Non Plan Loans to UT Governments	6.70	6.74	6.98
16. बिना विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय	16. Non Plan Expenditure of UTs without Legislature	468.56	579.18	642.60
17. विदेशी सरकारों को अनुदान	17. Grants to Foreign Governments	145.45	167.97	180.16
18. विदेशी सरकारों को ऋण	18. Loans to Foreign Governments	300.05	200.29	252.80
कुल जोड़	*GRAND TOTAL*	*39266.09*	*41235.63*	*47895.77*

* उपर्युक्त मद 4 में शामिल आर्थिक सहायता को छोड़कर

* *Excludes subsidies included under item 4 above.*

बजट विभायक आयोजना-भिन्न आर्थिक सहायता NON-PLAN SUBSIDIES FROM THE BUDGET विवरण STATEMENT 6

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मंत्रालय / विभाग	MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	बजट Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
कृषि मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE**	**1915.00**	**2216.95**	**3005.00**
कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग	*Department of Agriculture and Cooperation*	*5.00*	*6.95*	*5.00*
1. आलुओं तथा प्याज आदि के लिए मूल्य समर्थन उपाय	1. Price support operations for potatoes, onions etc.	5.00	2.80	5.00
1.01 नाफेड के माध्यम से	1.01 Through NAPED	3.50	1.30	3.50
1.02. राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से	1.02 Through State Governments	1.50	1.50	1.50
2. बीजों के लिए किसानों को आर्थिक सहायता	2. Subsidy to farmers for seeds	...	4.15	...
उर्वरक विभाग	*Department Of Fertilizers*	*1910.00*	*2210.00*	*3000.00*
3. देशी उर्वरकों के लिए आर्थिक सहायता	3. Subsidy on indigenous fertilizers	1750.00	2050.00	2750.00
4. आयातित उर्वरकों के लिए आर्थिक सहायता	4. Subsidy on imported fertilizers	160.00	160.00	250.00
नागर विमानन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION**	**36.00**	**36.00**	**30.00**
5. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय एयर लाइनों को बेचे गए विमानन ईंधन पर बिक्रय कर के एवज में राज्य सरकारों को अदायगियां	5. Payments to State Govts in lieu of sales tax on aviation fuel sold international airlines	36.00	36.00	30.00
वाणिज्य मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF COMMERCE**	**890.06**	**968.06**	**1101.09**
6. निर्यात संवर्धन तथा बाजार विकास के लिए सहायता	6. Assistance for export promotion and market development	870.00	960.00	1091.00
7. वस्तुओं के निर्यात के लिए राज्य व्यापार निगम को हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति	7. Reimbursements of losses to State Trading Corpn. for export of commodities	20.00	8.00	10.00
8. भारतीय चाय व्यापार निगम लि0 के लिए राज्य व्यापार निगम को हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति	8. Reimbursement of losses to S.T.C for Tea Trading Corporation of India Ltd.	0.01	0.01	0.01
9. राज्य व्यापार निगम को हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति	9. Reimbursement of losses to S.T.C	0.05	0.05	0.08
विदेश मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**	**2.24**	**...**	**2.24**
10. हज समिति को आर्थिक सहायता	10. Subsidy to Haj Committee	2.24	...	2.24
मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**	**24.00**	**24.00**	**24.00**
शिक्षा विभाग	*Department of Education*	*24.00*	*24.00*	*24.00*
11.शैक्षिणिक प्रयोजनों के लिए श्वेत मुद्रण कागज के लिए आर्थिक सहायता	11. Subsidy for white printing paper for educational purposes	24.00	24.00	24.00
ऊर्जा मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF ENERGY**	**59.08**	**58.48**	**58.58**
12. कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड को ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	12. Interest Subsidy to Coal India Ltd.	58.08	58.08	58.08
13. रेलवे व समुद्री मार्ग से कोयले को लाने ले जाने के लिए आर्थिक सहायता	13. Subsidy for transport of coal by rail cum sea route	1.00	0.40	0.50
वित्त मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF FINANCE**	**180.84**	**174.91**	**210.28**
आर्थिक कार्य विभाग	*Department of Economic Affairs*	*180.84*	*174.91*	*210.28*
14. लाभांश राहत तथा अन्य रियायतों के तौर पर रेलवे को आर्थिक सहायता	14. Subsidy to Railways towards dividend reliefs and other concessions	177.74	169.80	203.17
15. ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	*15. Interest Subsidy*	*3.10*	*3.11*	*2.11*
15.01 भारतीय औद्योगिक पुनर्निर्माण बैंक	15.01 Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India	3.00	3.00	2.00
15.02 गोआनी बैंक	15.02 Goan Banks	0.10	0.11	0.11
15.03 जहाजों के अधिग्रहण हेतु ब्याज विभेदक के लिए आर्थिक सहायता	15.03 Subsidy towards interest differential on acquisition of ships	...	2.00	5.00

बजट विषयक आयोजना-भिन्न आर्थिक सहायता NON-PLAN SUBSIDIES FROM THE BUDGET विवरण STATEMENT 6

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मंत्रालय/विभाग	MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	बजट Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
खाद्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES	2009.72	2208.55	2343.59
खाद्य विभाग	*Department of Food*	*2004.72*	*2203.55*	*2303.59*
16. खाद्य संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	16. Food Subsidy	2000.00	2200.00	2300.00
17. चीनी के संकट-निरोधक भंडार को बनाए रखने के लिए आर्थिक सहायता	17. Subsidy on maintenance of buffer stock of sugar	2.00	1.00	1.00
18. वि-अधिसूचित चीनी उपक्रमों को ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	18. Interest subsidy to denotified sugar undertakings	2.72	2.55	2.59
नागरिक पूर्ति विभाग	*Department of Civil Supplies*	*5.00*	*5.00*	*40.00*
19. राज्य व्यापार निगम को हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति	19. Reimbursement of losses to S.T.C.	5.00	5.00	40.00
उद्योग मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY	42.72	136.90	43.80
औद्योगिक विकास विभाग	*Department of Industrial Development*	*36.00*	*36.00*	*36.00*
20. साबुन उद्योग को आयातित चर्बीयुक्त एसिडों के कारण हानियों की पूर्ति के लिए राज्य व्यापार निगम को अदायगी	20. Payment to STC. to cover losses due to imported fatty acids to soap industry	2.00	2.00	2.00
21. *ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता*	21. Interest Subsidy:	34.00	34.00	34.00
21.01 खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग (खादी उद्योग)	21.01 Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Khadi Industries)	23.00	23.00	23.00
21.02 खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग उद्योग (अन्य ग्रामोद्योग)	21.02 Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Other Village Industries)	11.00	11.00	11.00
रसायन तथा पैट्रोरसायन विभाग	*Department of Chemical and Petrochemicals*	*5.87*	*5.87*	...
22.हिन्दुस्तान एंटीबायोटिक्स लि.को ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	22. Interest Subsidy to Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd	5.87	5.87	...
सरकारी उद्यम विभाग	*Department of Public Enterprises*	*0.85*	*95.03*	*7.80*
23. ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	23. Interest Subsidy:	0.85	95.03	7.80
23.01 भारत वैगन इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी लि.	23.01 Bharat Wagon Engg. Co. Ltd.	0.85	0.85	...
23.02 बर्न स्टैंडर्ड कम्पनी लि०	23.02 Burn Standard Company Ltd.	...	33.44	5.70
23.03 माइनिंग एण्ड एलाइड मशीनरी कारपोरेशन	23.03 Mining And Allied Machinery Corp.	...	7.55	2.10
23.04 जेसप एण्ड कम्पनी	23.04 Jessop & Co.	...	10.43	...
23.05 ब्रेथवेट एण्ड कम्पनी	23.05 Braithwaite & Co.	...	11.28	...
23.06 भारत ब्रेक एण्ड वाल्व्स लि०	23.06 Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd.	...	2.55	...
23.07 भारत प्रोसेस एण्ड मैकेनिकल इंजीनियरिंग लि०	23.07 Bharat Process & Mech.Engg. Ltd.	...	1.83	...
23.08 तुंगभद्रा स्ट्रक्चरल्स लि०	23.08 Tungabhadra Structurals Ltd.	...	12.01	...
23.09 तुंगभद्रा स्टील प्रोडक्ट्स	23.09 Tungabhadra Steel Products	...	2.33	...
23.10 रिचर्डसन एण्ड क्रुडास	23.10 Richardson & Cruddas	...	12.76	...
सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING	4.20	...	3.50
24. अखबारी कागज के आयात पर हानि के लिए आर्थिक सहायता	24. Subsidy for loss on import of newsprint	4.20	...	3.50
इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES	29.82	50.62	53.05
इस्पात विभाग	*Department of Steel*	*27.32*	*32.35*	*45.40*
25. ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	25. Interest Subsidy:			
25.01 स्टील अथोरिटी आफ इंडिया लि०	25.01 Steel Authority of India Limited	27.32	32.35	45.40

बजट विषयक आयोजना-भिन्न आर्थिक सहायता NON- PLAN SUBSIDIES FROM THE BUDGET विवरण STATEMENT 6

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मंत्रालय / विभाग	MINISTRY /DEPARTMENT	बजट Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
खान विभाग	*Department of Mines*	*2.50*	*18.27*	*7.65*
26. भारत गोल्ड माइन्स लि. को आर्थिक सहायता	26. Subsidy to Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.	2.50	18.27	7.65
जल-भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT**	**74.37**	**34.17**	**42.04**
27. ब्याज संबंधी अन्तर के लिए सहायता	27. Subsidy for interest differentials	45.00	7.00	9.19
28. भारतीय नौवहन निगम को आर्थिक सहायता	28. Subsidy to Shipping Corporation of India	10.37	10.37	13.05
29.अन्य आर्थिक सहायता	29. Other subsidies:	19.00	16.80	19.80
29.01 हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड लि.	29.01 Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	5.00	1.30	4.30
29.02 कोचीन शिपयार्ड लि.	29.02 Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	6.50	8.00	8.00
32.03 ट्रालर विकास निधि	30.03 Trawler Development Fund	7.50	7.50	7.50
वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF TEXTILES**	**339.28**	**370.48**	**399.02**
वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय	*Ministry Of Textiles*	*339.28*	*370.48*	*399.02*
30. हथकरघा आर्थिक सहायता	30. Handloom Subsidy :	127.02	126.73	167.27
30.01 हथकरघे के कपड़े पर विशेष छूट	30.01 Special rebate on handloom cloth	15.07	15.07	15.07
30.02 जनता कपड़े पर आर्थिक सहायता	30.02 Subsidy on Janta Cloth	110.00	109.00	150.25
30.03 अन्य	30.03 Others	1.95	2.66	1.95
31. कीमत समर्थन कार्यकलाप	31. Price support operations:	72.77	24.00	32.00
31.01 जूट	31.01 Jute	24.58	15.00	12.00
31.02 कपास	31.02 Cotton	48.19	9.00	20.00
32. ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	32. Interest Subsidy:	112.09	192.35	172.35
32.01 राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम	32.01 National Textile Corporation	111.00	111.00	126.27
32.02 बिन्नी एण्ड कम्पनी	32.02 Binny & Co.	1.09	1.35	1.08
32.03 राष्ट्रीय जूट विनिर्माता निगम	32.03 National Jute Manufactures Corporation	...	80.00	45.00
33. मिल के बने कपड़े पर आर्थिक सहायता	33. Subsidy on mill-made cloth	27.40	27.40	27.40
कुल जोड़	***GRAND-TOTAL***	***5607.33***	***6279.12***	***7316.19***

विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रम DEPARTMENTAL COMMERCIAL UNDERTAKINGS

विवरण STATEMENT 7

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मंत्रालय/विभाग	MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	बजट 1987-88 Budget राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	बजट 1987-88 Budget प्राप्तियां receipts	बजट 1987-88 Budget निवल व्यय Net Expenditure	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised प्राप्तियां Receipts	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised निवल व्यय Net Expenditure	बजट 1988-89 Budget राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	बजट 1988-89 Budget प्राप्तियां Receipts	बजट 1988-89 Budget निवल व्यय Net Expenditure
कृषि मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE**	**68.02**	**57.49**	**10.53**	**60.80**	**50.42**	**10.38**	**76.03**	**65.03**	**11.00**
कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग	*Department of Agriculture & Cooperation*									
1. दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना	1. Delhi Milk Scheme	68.02	57.49	10.53	60.80	50.42	10.38	76.03	65.03	11.00
संचार मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS**	**874.00**	**744.00**	**130.00**	**786.72**	**655.00**	**131.72**	**856.86**	**725.00**	**131.86**
2.डाक सेवाएं	2. Postal Services	874.00	744.00	130.00	786.72	655.00	131.72	856.86	725.00	131.86
रक्षा मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF DEFENCE**	**492.29**	**496.10**	**-3.81**	**490.21**	**522.30**	**-32.09**	**528.90**	**552.30**	**-23.40**
3. कैंटीन स्टोर विभाग	3. Canteen Stores Department	492.29	496.10	-3.81	490.21	522.30	-32.09	528.90	552.30	-23.40
ऊर्जा मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF ENERGY**	**207.88**	**130.00**	**77.88**	**207.58**	**49.60**	**157.98**	**220.94**	**63.94**	**157.00**
विद्युतविभाग	Department of Power									
4. बदरपुर तापीय बिजलीघर	4. Badarpur Thermal Power Station	207.88	130.00	77.88	207.58	49.60	157.98	220.94	63.94	157.00
वित्त मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF FINANCE**	**291.75**	**322.83**	**-31.08**	**223.16**	**348.03**	**-124.87**	**276.53**	**370.91**	**-94.38**
आर्थिक कार्य विभाग	Department of Economic Affairs	249.00	281.83	-32.83	184.64	313.74	-129.10	230.01	335.01	-105.00
5. करेंसी नोट प्रेस	5. Currency Note press	102.76	126.54	-23.78	53.38	147.72	-94.34	77.53	155.17	-77.64
6. बैंक नोट प्रेस	6. Bank Note press	65.94	70.98	-5.04	59.24	72.86	-13.62	69.60	75.00	-5.40
7. सिक्यूरिटी पेपर मिल	7. Security paper Mill	23.10	28.79	-5.69	21.48	33.87	-12.39	24.67	39.84	-15.17
8. इंडिया सिक्यूरिटी प्रेस	8. India Security Press	47.34	40.52	6.82	43.66	44.29	-0.63	48.20	47.00	1.20
9. सिक्यूरिटी प्रिंटिंग प्रेस	9. Security Printing Press	9.86	15.00	-5.14	6.88	15.00	-8.12	10.01	18.00	-7.99
राजस्व विभाग	*Department Of Revenue*	*42.75*	*1.00*	*1.75*	*38.52*	*34.29*	*4.23*	*46.52*	*35.90*	*10.62*
10. अफीम और एल्कलायड के कारखाने	10. Opium and Alkaloid Factories	42.75	41.00	1.75	38.52	34.29	4.23	46.52	35.90	10.62
सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING**	**157.14**	**161.26**	**-4.12**	**162.87**	**167.85**	**-4.98**	**174.12**	**170.64**	**3.48**
11. आकाशवाणी	11. Akashvani	78.87	22.89	55.98	84.96	27.80	57.16	90.46	28.64	61.82
12. दूरदर्शन	12. Doordarshan	78.27	138.37	-60.10	77.91	140.05	-62.14	83.66	142.00	-58.34
जल भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT**	**20.03**	**22.00**	**-1.97**	**20.20**	**22.00**	**-1.80**	**20.20**	**22.30**	**-2.10**
13.दीप स्तंभ और दीपपोत	13. Lighthouses & Lightships	20.03	22.00	-1.97	20.20	22.00	-1.80	20.20	22.30	-2.10
परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग	**DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY**	**313.41**	**325.21**	**-11.80**	**267.03**	**271.09**	**-4.06**	**240.65**	**177.03**	**63.62**
14. ईंधन निर्माण सुविधाएं	14. Fuel Fabrication Facilities	55.42	42.62	12.80	60.16	42.52	17.64	78.00	45.19	32.81
15. तारापुर परमाणु बिजलीघर	15. Tarapur Atomic Power Station	67.30	63.47	3.83	58.54	31.01	27.53	...	...	...
16. राजस्थान परमाणु बिजलीघर	16. Rajasthan Atomic Power Station	63.12	85.10	-21.98	42.67	75.34	-32.67	33.34	38.62	-5.28
17. मद्रास परमाणु बिजलीघर	17. Madras Atomic Power Station	79.45	103.02	-23.57	59.82	60.79	-0.97	...	...	...
18. ईंधन की विस्तृत सूची	18. Fuel Inventory	...	...	...	...	23.84	-23.84	67.74	52.74	15.00
19. भारी पानी के पुंज प्रबंध	19. Heavy Water Pool Management	48.12	31.00	17.12	45.84	37.59	8.25	61.57	40.48	21.09
कुल जोड़	*GRAND TOTAL*	*2424.52*	*2258.89*	*165.63*	*2218.57*	*2086.29*	*132.28*	*2394.23*	*2147.15*	*247.08*

उपर्युक्त विवरण में रेलवे और दूरसंचार का राजस्व व्यय और प्राप्तियां शामिल नहीं है ।

The above statement does not include the Revenue expenditure and receipts of Railways and Telecommunications.

सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण NON PLAN LOANS TO PUBLIC ENTERPRISES — विवरण STATEMENT 8

(करोड़ रुपए) (in crores of Rupees)

मंत्रालय/विभाग	MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	वास्तविक Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
कृषि मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE**	**43.00**	**43.00**	**103.00**
1. पाइराइट्स फास्फेट्स एण्ड केमिकल्स लि०	1. Pyrites Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd.	3.00	3.00	3.00
2. हिन्दुस्तान उर्वरक निगम लि०	2. Hindustan Fertilizers Corpn. Ltd.	20.00	20.00	45.00
3. भारतीय उर्वरक निगम	3. Fertilizers Corpn. of India	20.00	20.00	45.00
4. प्रोजेक्ट्स एंड डेवलपमेन्ट्स इंडिया लि०	4. Projects and Developments India Ltd.	...	...	5.00
5. मद्रास उर्वरक लि०	5. Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	...	...	5.00
रक्षा मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF DEFENCE**	**80.00**	**76.96**	**80.00**
6. *निवेश ऋण*	*6. Investment loans:*	*76.00*	*76.96*	*80.00*
6.01 भारत अर्थ मूवर्स लि०	6.01 Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.	14.00	16.00	12.00
6.02 भारत डाइनेमिक्स लि०	6.02 Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	10.00	10.00	33.00
6.03 हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनौटिक्स लि०	6.03 Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	20.00	20.00	15.00
6.04 माझगांव गोदी लि०	6.04 Mazagon Dock Ltd.	12.00	11.50	...
6.05 गार्डन रीच शिप-बिल्डर्स एण्ड इंजीनियर्स	6.05 Garden Reach Ship Builders & Engineers	2.00	2.00	2.00
6.06 गोआ शिपयार्ड लि०	6.06 Goa Shipyard Ltd.	2.00	2.00	3.00
6.07 भारत इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स लि०	6.07 Bharat Electronics Ltd.	16.00	15.46	15.00
7. *अन्य ऋण*	*7. Other loans:*	*4.00*	...	...
7.01 गार्डन रीच शिपबिल्डर्स एण्ड इंजीनियर्स	7.01 Garden Reach Ship Builders & Engineers	4.00	...	...
उद्योग मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY**	**99.85**	**98.65**	**294.00**
औद्योगिक विकास विभाग	*Department of Industrial Development*	*4.25*	*4.05*	*99.00*
8. खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग	8. Khadi and Village Industries Commission	4.00	4.00	98.90
9. राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम	9. National Small Industries Corpn.	0.25	0.05	0.10
रसायन और पैट्रो-रसायन विभाग	*Department of Chemical and Petrochemicals*	*4.00*	*3.00*	*3.00*
10. इंडियन ड्रग्स एंड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लि०	10. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd	...	1.00	...
11. बंगाल केमिकल्स एण्ड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लि०	11. Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd	4.00	1.00	3.00
12. बंगाल इम्यूनिटी लि०	12. Bengal Immunity Ltd	...	1.00	...
सरकारी उद्यम विभाग	*Department of Public Enterprises*	*91.60*	*91.60*	*192.00*
13. नैशनल इन्स्ट्रूमेन्ट्स लि०	13. National Instruments Ltd	0.75	1.00	1.50
14. भारत आफथाल्मिक ग्लास लि०	14. Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd	0.75	2.00	2.50
15. भारतीय साइकिल निगम	15. Cycle Corporation of India	3.50	3.50	4.00
16. भारतीय राष्ट्रीय साईकिल निगम	16. National Bicycle Corporation of India	1.50	1.50	3.00
17. स्कूटर्स इंडिया लि०	17. Scooters India Ltd	9.00	9.00	6.00
18. हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन लि०	18. Heavy Enineering Corpn. Ltd	15.00	15.00	40.00
19. जेसप एण्ड कम्पनी	19. Jessop and Co	1.00	1.00	...
20. रिचर्डसन एण्ड क्रूडास लि.	20. Richardson and Cruddas Ltd	4.00	4.00	...
21. माइनिंग एण्ड एलाइड मशीनरी कारपोरेशन लि.	21. Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd	2.00	2.00	10.00
22. ब्रेथवेट एण्ड कम्पनी लि.	22. Braithwaite & Co Ltd	4.00	4.00	...
23. भारत ब्रेक्स एण्ड वाल्व्स लि.	23. Bharat Brakes and Valves Ltd	1.00	1.00	...
24. इंजीनियरिंग प्रोजेक्ट्स इंडिया लि.	24. Engineering Projects India ltd	28.00	26.00	92.00
25. भारत प्रोसेस एण्ड मैकेनिकल इंजीनियर्स लि.	25. Bharat Process and Mechanical Engineers Ltd	2.00	2.00	...
26. पुनर्वास उद्योग निगम	26. Rehabilitation Industries Corpn.	1.00	2.00	1.00
27. भारत यंत्र निगम लि.	27. Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd.	0.30	0.30	6.50

सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण NON PLAN LOANS TO PUBLIC ENTERPRISES विवरण STATEMENT 8

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मंत्रालय/विभाग	MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	बजट Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
28. भारत भारी उद्योग लि.	28. Bharat Bhari Udyog Ltd.	0.30	0.30	6.50
29. टेनरी एण्ड फुटवीयर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि.	29. Tannery and Foot Wear Corporation of India Ltd	3.50	3.00	2.00
30. हिन्दुस्तान पेपर कम्पनी लि.	30. Hindusthan Paper Co Ltd	10.00	10.00	13.00
31. टायर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया	31. Tyre Corporation of India	4.00	4.00	4.00
पैट्रोलियम तथा प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF PERTROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS	1.28	2.72	1.67
32. बीको लारी लि.	32. Bicco Lawrie Ltd	1.28	2.72	1.67
इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES	5.00	9.75	8.00
इस्पात विभाग	*Department of Steel*	*5.00*	*9.75*	*8.00*
33. हिन्दुस्तान स्टीलवर्क्स कंस्ट्रक्शन लि०	33. Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd.	4.00	3.50	5.00
34. बर्ड ग्रुप आफ कम्पनीज	34. Bird Group of companies	1.00	6.25	3.00
जल भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT	26.11	86.31	35.10
35. दिल्ली परिवहन निगम	35. Delhi Transport Corporation	20.00	48.00	25.00
36. केन्द्रीय भारत जल परिवहन निगम	36. Central India Water Transport Corporation	0.10	1.50	0.10
37. भारतीय सड़क निर्माण निगम	37. Indian Roads Construction Corporation	1.00	12.27	10.00
38. पारादीप पत्तन	38. Paradip Port	5.00	...	...
39. ड्रैजिंग कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया	39. Dredging Corporation of India	0.01	0.44	...
40. कलकत्ता पोर्ट ट्रस्ट	40. Calcutta Port Trust	...	4.00	...
41. कोचीन पोर्ट ट्रस्ट	41. Cochin Port Trust	...	1.10	...
42. हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड लि.	42. Hindustan Shipyard Ltd	...	11.00	...
43. कोचीन शिपयार्ड लि०	43. Cochin Shipyard Limited	...	6.00	...
44. हुगली डाक एंड पोर्ट इंजीनियरिंग लि०	44. Hooghly Dock and Ports Engineering Ltd.	...	2.00	...
वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF TEXTILES	196.81	248.27	223.00
45. नार्थ ईस्टर्न हैंडलूम एण्ड हैंडीक्राफ्ट डवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन	45. North Eastern Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corpn.	0.25	0.25	0.28
46. नेशनल टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन	46. National Textile Corporation	135.31	170.77	156.77
47. ब्रिटिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन	47. British India Corporation	10.00	10.00	7.69
48. राष्ट्रीय जूट विनिर्माण निगम	48. National Jute Manufactures Corporation	35.00	51.00	42.77
49. एल्गिन मिल्स	49. Elgin Mills	16.25	16.25	10.50
50. कानपुर टैक्सटाइल मिल	50. Cawnpur Textile Mills	...	...	4.50
51. बर्ड जूट एंड एक्सपोर्ट लि०	51. Bird Jute and Export Limited	...	...	0.49
शहरी विकास मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT	12.00	6.00	22.00
52. आवासन तथा शहरी विकास निगम	52. Housing & Urban Development Corporation	10.00	5.00	20.00
53. हिन्दुस्तान प्रीफैब लि.	53. Hindustan Pre-fab Ltd.	1.00	...	1.00
54. नैशनल बिल्डिंग कंस्ट्रक्शन कारपोरेशन	54. National Building Construction Corporation	1.00	1.00	1.00
कल्याण मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF WELFARE	0.70	0.70	0.85
55. कृत्रिम अंग विनिर्माण निगम	55. Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation	0.70	0.70	0.85
कुल जोड़	*GRAND TOTAL*	*464.75*	*572.36*	*767.62*

मंत्रालयों / विभागों के अनुसार केन्द्रीय आयोजना परिव्यय CENTRAL PLAN OUTLAY BY MINISTRIES/DEPARTMENTS विवरण / STATEMENT 9

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मंत्रालय/विभाग	MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	1987-88 Budget			1987-88 Revised			1988-89 Budget		
		बजट Budget	आंतरिक एवं बा.स.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट Budget	आंतरिक एवं बा.स.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट Budget	आंतरिक एवं बा.स.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
कृषि मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE	3002.11	525.39	3527.50	3320.54	435.80	3756.34	3305.00	337.00	3642.00
कृषि विभाग	Department of Agriculture	469.50	...	469.50	536.20	...	536.20	675.00	...	675.00
कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा विभाग	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	82.00	...	82.00	82.00	...	82.00	95.00	1.00	96.00
ग्रामीण विकास विभाग	Department of Rural Development	2050.00	...	2050.00	2142.67	...	2142.67	2200.00	...	2200.00
उर्वरक विभाग	Department of Fertilizers	400.61	525.39	926.00	559.67	435.80	995.47	335.00	336.00	671.00
नागर विमानन मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION	10.00	432.00	442.00	8.53	388.93	397.46	15.00	373.00	388.00
वाणिज्य मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF COMMERCE	54.68	13.80	68.48	47.92	14.78	62.70	55.00	8.63	63.63
वाणिज्य विभाग	Department of Commerce	52.15	13.80	65.95	46.26	14.78	61.04	52.00	8.63	60.63
पूर्ति विभाग	Department of Supply	2.53	...	2.53	1.66	...	1.66	3.00	...	3.00
संचार मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS	143.00	1197.00	1340.00	137.83	1517.21	1655.04	300.00	1623.12	1923.12
संचार मंत्रालय	Ministry of Communications	3.00	162.88	165.88	2.83	217.21	220.04	4.35	168.77	173.12
डाक सेवाएं	Postal Services	40.00	...	40.00	35.00	...	35.00	50.00	...	50.00
दूर-संचार सेवाएं	Telecommunication Services	100.00	1034.12	1134.12	100.00	1300.00	1400.00	245.65	1454.35	1700.00
ऊर्जा मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF ENERGY	2565.19	1563.81	4129.00	2282.56	1861.09	4143.65	3087.00	2245.00	5332.00
कोयला विभाग	Department of Coal	1189.00	254.89	1443.89	1187.00	206.32	1393.32	1533.00	470.00	2003.00
विद्युत विभाग	Department of Power	1276.19	1308.92	2585.11	996.00	1654.77	2650.77	1449.00	1775.00	3224.00
गैर-परम्परागत ऊर्जा-स्रोत विभाग	Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources	100.00	...	100.00	99.56	...	99.56	105.00	...	105.00
पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS	167.00	...	167.00	153.91	...	153.91	182.00	...	182.00
वित्त मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF FINANCE	454.74	...	454.74	762.20	...	762.20	522.20	...	522.20
आर्थिक कार्य विभाग	Department of Economic Affairs	453.74	...	453.74	761.70	...	761.70	520.00	...	520.00
व्यय विभाग	Department of Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.00	...	2.00
राजस्व विभाग	Department of Revenue	1.00	...	1.00	0.50	...	0.50	0.20	...	0.20
खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES	60.42	21.78	82.20	53.35	24.73	78.08	48.00	26.75	74.75
खाद्य विभाग	Department of Food	48.72	21.78	70.50	42.40	24.73	67.13	35.00	26.75	61.75
नागरिक पूर्ति विभाग	Department of Civil Supplies	11.70	...	11.70	10.95	...	10.95	13.00	...	13.00
स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE	790.00	...	790.00	764.03	...	764.03	828.00	...	828.00
स्वास्थ्य विभाग	Department of Health	205.00	...	205.00	191.14	...	191.14	228.00	...	228.00
परिवार कल्याण विभाग	Department of Family Welfare	585.00	...	585.00	572.89	...	572.89	600.00	...	600.00
गृह मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS	34.95	...	34.95	30.37	...	30.37	31.70	...	31.70
मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	1148.00	...	1148.00	1042.10	...	1042.10	1169.00	...	1169.00
शिक्षा विभाग	Department of Education	800.00	...	800.00	713.21	...	713.21	800.00	...	800.00
युवा कार्य और खेल कूद विभाग	Department of Youth Affairs and Sports	60.00	...	60.00	57.00	...	57.00	68.00	...	68.00

मंत्रालयों / विभागों के अनुसार केन्द्रीय आयोजना परिव्यय CENTRAL PLAN OUTLAY BY MINISTRIES/DEPARTMENTS विवरण / STATEMENT 9

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मंत्रालय/विभाग	MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	बजट 1986-87 Budget			संशोधित 1986-87 Revised			बजट 1987-88 Budget		
		बजट Budget	आ.स.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट Budget	आ.स.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट Budget	आ.स.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
कला और संस्कृति विभाग	Department of Art and Culture	67.00	...	67.00	50.89	...	50.89	66.00	...	66.00
महिला और बाल विकास विभाग	Department of Women and Child Development	221.00	...	221.00	221.00	...	221.00	235.00	...	235.00
उद्योग मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY	699.48	419.12	1118.60	742.09	414.80	1156.89	666.18	626.59	1292.77
औद्योगिक विकास विभाग	Department of Industrial Development	311.79	2.30	314.09	371.52	2.30	373.82	320.18	0.59	320.77
रसायन और पेट्रो-रसायन विभाग	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	173.17	211.34	384.51	158.95	211.34	370.29	116.00	330.00	446.00
सरकारी उद्यम विभाग	Department of Public Enterprises	214.52	205.48	420.00	211.62	201.16	412.78	230.00	296.00	526.00
सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING	220.50	103.50	324.00	205.60	82.77	288.37	235.00	122.00	357.00
श्रम मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF LABOUR	19.00	...	19.00	18.36	...	18.36	23.00	...	23.00
कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS	3.25	...	3.25	1.30	...	1.30	6.30	...	6.30
पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय	PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS	434.55	2830.45	3265.00	486.08	2928.91	3414.99	163.20	3231.36	3394.56
योजना मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF PLANNING	10.85	...	10.85	9.33	...	9.33	12.20	...	12.20
आयोजन	Planning	4.15	...	4.15	3.60	...	3.60	5.00	...	5.00
सांख्यिकी विभाग	Department of Statistics	6.70	...	6.70	5.73	...	5.73	7.20	...	7.20
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	184.00	...	184.00	169.29	...	169.29	225.50	...	225.50
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग	Department of Science and Technology	66.00	...	66.00	59.29	...	59.29	92.50	...	92.50
वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	79.00	...	79.00	79.00	...	79.00	88.00	...	88.00
जैव प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग	Department of Biotechnology	39.00	...	39.00	31.00	...	31.00	45.00	...	45.00
इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES	1193.60	650.35	1843.95	1181.98	742.47	1924.45	942.00	948.00	1890.00
इस्पात विभाग	Department of Steel	873.82	610.18	1484.00	866.35	653.62	1519.97	660.00	915.00	1575.00
खान विभाग	Department of Mines	319.78	40.17	359.95	315.63	88.85	404.48	282.00	33.00	315.00
जल-भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT	751.62	190.38	942.00	746.02	69.55	815.57	885.00	433.00	1318.00
वस्त्र उद्योग मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF TEXTILES	96.93	2.00	98.93	90.93	2.00	92.93	110.42	81.00	191.42
पर्यटन मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF TOURISM	33.50	3.50	37.00	29.80	1.86	31.66	43.00	4.00	47.00
शहरी विकास मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT	74.34	...	74.34	65.06	...	65.06	84.00	...	84.00
जल संसाधन मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES	172.00	...	172.00	179.09	...	179.09	226.50	...	226.50
कल्याण मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF WELFARE	249.00	...	249.00	248.60	...	248.60	275.00	...	275.00
परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग	DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY	651.04	11.96	663.00	588.49	121.47	709.96	592.00	257.00	849.00
इलेक्ट्रोनिकी विभाग	DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS	130.93	6.07	137.00	125.93	10.59	136.52	120.00	20.00	140.00
महासागर विकास विभाग	DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT	20.00	...	20.00	13.73	...	13.73	22.00	...	22.00
अन्तरिक्ष विभाग	DEPARTMENT OF SPACE	296.00	...	296.00	278.71	...	278.71	354.00	...	354.00
रेलवे	RAILWAYS	1252.00	1728.00	2980.00	1260.19	2039.81	3300.00	1472.00	2378.00	3850.00
कुल जोड़	*GRAND TOTAL*	*14922.68*	*9699.11*	*24621.79*	*15043.92*	*10656.77*	*25700.69*	*16090.28*	*12714.45*	*28714.65*

मंत्रालयों/विभागों के सम्मुख दर्शाए गए बजट समर्थन में केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण द्वारा किए गए निर्माण कार्य पर हुआ व्यय शामिल है ।

Budget support shown against Ministries/Departments is inclusive of expenditure on works executed by CPWD.

विकास शीर्षों के अनुसार केन्द्रीय आयोजना-परिव्यय CENTRAL PLAN OUTLAY BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT विवरण STATEMENT 10

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

	विकास शीर्ष Head Of Development	बजट 1987-88 Budget	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised	बजट 1988-89 Budget
I. कृषि और सम्बद्ध क्रियाकलाप	**I. *Agriculture and Allied Activities***	***911.93***	***1157.23***	***1078.30***
1. फसल पालन	1. Crop Husbandry	215.55	253.38	387.22
2. भू और जल संरक्षण	2. Soil and Water Conservation	36.00	35.65	38.00
3. पशु पालन	3. Animal Husbandry	24.69	18.80	27.00
4. डेरी विकास	4. Dairy Development	65.31	78.93	58.17
5. मीन उद्योग	5. Fisheries	40.00	46.12	53.00
6. वानिकी और वन्य जीवन	6. Forestry and Wild Life	92.00	83.42	95.00
7. बागान	7. Plantations	31.52	33.00	32.48
8. खाद्य भंडारण और भाडागारण	8. Food, Storage and Warehousing	72.16	67.19	60.67
9. कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा	9. Agricultural Research and Education	82.00	82.00	96.00
10. कृषि वित्तीय संस्थाएं	10. Agricultural Financial Institutions	155.00	347.39	110.00
11. सहकारिता	11. Cooperation	91.00	105.17	114.26
12. अन्य कृषि कार्यक्रम	12. Other Agricultural programmes	6.70	6.18	6.50
II. ग्रामीण विकास	**II. *Rural Development***	***1650.95***	***1744.14***	***1761.70***
1. विशेष ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	1. Special Programmes for Rural Development	412.40	383.80	464.56
2. ग्रामीण रोजगार	2. Rural Employment	1205.00	1334.90	1259.43
3. भूमि सुधार	3. Land Reforms	5.75	3.55	9.65
4. अन्य ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	4. Other Rural Development Programmes	27.80	21.89	28.06
III. सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण	**III. *Irrigation and Flood Control***	***167.00***	***173.80***	***217.30***
1. वृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई	1. Major and Medium Irrigation	13.55	10.05	16.25
2. लघु सिंचाई	2. Minor Irrigation	28.00	39.94	41.00
3. कमान क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम	3. Command Area Development	90.00	90.00	125.00
4. बाढ़ नियंत्रण और जल निकासी	4. Flood Control and Drainage	35.45	33.81	35.05
IV. ऊर्जा	**IV. *Energy***	***7690.42***	***7936.63***	***9195.96***
1. विद्युत	1. Power	2994.72	3140.48	3962.70
2. पेट्रोलियम	2. Petroleum	3265.00	3414.99	3394.56
3. कोयला और लिग्नाइट	3. Coal and Lignite	1330.00	1280.97	1733.00
4. ऊर्जा के गैर-पारम्परिक स्रोत	4. Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	100.00	99.56	105.00
5. ऊर्जा समन्वय और विकास	5. Energy Coordination and Development	0.70	0.63	0.70
V. उद्योग और खनिज	**V. *Industry and Minerals***	***4716.08***	***4911.77***	***4789.06***
1. ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	1. Village and Small Industries	295.28	302.22	336.59
2. लोहा और इस्पात उद्योग	2. Iron and Steel Industries	1484.00	1519.97	1575.00
3. अलौह खनन और धातुकर्मीय उद्योग	3. Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries	359.95	404.48	315.00
4. सीमेंट और धातु-भिन्न खनिज उद्योग	4. Cement and non-metallic Mineral Industries	85.00	85.00	105.00
5. उर्वरक उद्योग	5. Fertilizer Industries	926.00	995.47	671.00
6. पैट्रो-रसायन उद्योग	6. Petrochemical Industries	354.51	332.99	406.56

विकास शीर्षों के अनुसार केन्द्रीय आयोजना-परिव्यय CENTRAL PLAN OUTLAY BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT विवरण STATEMENT 10

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		विकास शीर्ष Head Of Development	बजट 1987-88 Budget	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised	बजट 1988-89 Budget
7.रसायन और औषधीय उद्योग	7. Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industries	12857	30.00	37.30	39.44
8.इंजीनियरी उद्योग	8. Engineering Industries	12858	268.57	261.45	328.07
9.दूर-संचार और इलेक्ट्रानिक उद्योग	9. Telecommunication and Electronic Industries	12859	273.30	304.54	262.25
10.उपभोक्ता उद्योग	10. Consumer Industries	12860	139.44	133.20	260.98
11.परमाणु ऊर्जा उद्योग	11. Atomic Energy Industries	12861	277.83	260.72	283.57
12.अन्य उद्योग	12. Other Industries	12875	6.34	4.57	7.60
13.उद्योगों और खनिजों पर अन्य परिव्यय	13. Other outlays on Industries and Minerals	12885	215.86	269.86	198.00
VI.परिवहन	*VI. Transport.*		*4375.60*	*4639.38*	*5572.00*
1.रेलवे	1. Railways	13002	2980.00	3300.00	3850.00
2.पत्तन और दीपस्तम्भ	2. Ports and Lighthouses	13051	375.50	269.09	525.79
3.पोतवहन	3. Shipping	13052	113.10	223.87	261.06
4.नागर विमानन	4. Civil Aviation	13053	442.00	397.46	388.00
5.सड़कें और पुल	5. Roads and Bridges	13054	355.00	346.50	410.00
6.सड़क परिवहन	6. Road Transport	13055	73.00	66.16	84.26
7.अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन	7. Inland Water Transport	13056	32.00	31.10	43.89
8.अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	8. Other Transport Services	13075	5.00	5.20	9.00
VII.संचार	*VII. Communications*		*1229.12*	*1502.92*	*1820.30*
1.डाक सेवाएं	1. Postal Services	13201	40.00	35.00	50.00
2.दूर-संचार सेवाएं	2. Telecommunication Services	13225	1126.92	1392.80	1694.00
3.अन्य संचार सेवाएं	3. Other Communication Services	13275	62.20	75.12	76.30
VIII.विज्ञान,प्रौद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण	*VIII. Science, Technology and Environment*		*630.45*	*579.46*	*750.43*
1.परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान	1. Atomic Energy Research	13401	67.00	58.95	80.00
2.अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान	2. Space Research	13402	296.00	278.71	354.00
3.समुद्र-विज्ञान अनुसंधान	3. Oceanographic Research	13403	20.00	13.73	22.00
4.अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	4. Other Scientific Research	13425	172.50	157.63	207.46
5.पारिस्थितिकी और पर्यावरण	5. Ecology and Environment	13435	74.95	70.44	86.97
IX.*सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं*	*IX. General Economic Services*		*152.46*	*140.21*	*157.58*
1.सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	13451	1.35	1.43	1.83
2.पर्यटन	2. Tourism	13452	37.00	31.66	47.00
3.विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन	3. Foreign Trade and Export Promotion	13453	22.20	17.09	18.71
4.जनगणना,सर्वेक्षण और सांख्यिकी	4. Census, Surveys and Statistics	13454	12.00	11.21	12.20
5.मौसम विज्ञान	5. Meteorology	13455	10.00	9.29	17.00
6.नागरिक पूर्ति	6. Civil Supplies	13456	6.60	6.55	8.45
7.सामान्य वित्तीय और व्यापारिक संस्थाएं	7. General Financial and Trading Institutions	13465	7.73	7.85	6.29
8.अन्य देशों के साथ तकनीकी और आर्थिक सहयोग	8. Technical and Economic Cooperation with other countries	13605	0.28	0.28	0.30
9.अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	9. Other General Economic Services	13475	55.30	54.85	45.80

विकास शीर्षों के अनुसार केन्द्रीय आयोजना-परिव्यय CENTRAL PLAN OUTLAY BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT विवरण STATEMENT 10

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		विकास शीर्ष Head Of Development	बजट 1987-88 Budget	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised	बजट 1988-89 Budget
X. सामाजिक सेवाएं	*X. Social Services*		*3010.71*	*2841.63*	*3268.43*
1.सामान्य शिक्षा	1. General Education	22202	625.06	538.75	656.66
2.तकनीकी शिक्षा	2. Technical Education	22203	173.00	173.00	141.00
3.खेल-कूद और युवा सेवाएं	3. Sports and Youth Services	22204	61.29	58.07	69.64
4.कला और संस्कृति	4. Art and Culture	22205	67.00	50.89	66.00
5.चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	5. Medical and Public Health	22210	205.00	191.14	228.00
6.परिवार कल्याण	6. Family Welfare	22211	585.00	572.89	600.00
7.जल पूर्ति और सफाई	7. Water Supply and Sanitation	22215	392.34	390.43	432.00
8.आवास	8. Housing	22216	41.14	31.95	44.41
9.शहरी विकास	9. Urban Development	22217	23.67	23.47	30.24
10.सूचना और प्रचार	10. Information and Publicity	22220	14.00	11.68	18.00
11.प्रसारण	11. Broadcasting	22221	310.00	276.69	339.00
12. अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जन जातियों और अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण	12. Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes	22225	235.04	235.04	305.06
13. श्रम और रोजगार	13. Labour and Employment	22230	18.96	18.32	22.94
14.सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	14. Social Security and Welfare	22235	258.25	268.66	314.00
15.पोषाहार	15. Nutrition	22236	0.31	0.26	0.78
16.सचिवालय- सामाजिक सेवाएं	16. Secretariat-Social Services	22251	0.65	0.39	0.70
XI. सामान्य सेवाएं	*XI. General Services*		*87.07*	*73.52*	*103.59*
1.करेंसी, सिक्का-निर्माण और टकसाल	1. Currency, Coinage and Mint	32046	58.00	48.04	64.05
2.अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	2. Other Fiscal Services	32047	12.00	9.18	15.95
3. पुलिस	3. Police	32055	4.00	3.68	5.00
4. पूर्ति और निपटान	4. Supplies and Disposals	32057	0.03	0.03	0.04
5.लेखन-सामग्री और मुद्रण	5. Stationery and Printing	32058	2.00	5.71	3.00
6. लोक निर्माण कार्य	6. Public Works	32059	6.19	4.35	5.35
7.अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	7 Other Administrative Services	32070	4.85	2.53	10.20
कुल जोड़	*GRAND TOTAL*		*24621.79*	*25700.69*	*28714.65*

सरकारी उद्यमों में आयोजना निवेश PLAN INVESTMENT IN PUBLIC ENTERPRISES — विवरण STATEMENT 11

(करोड़ रुपए में) (In crores of Rupees)

क्रम संख्या	उद्यम/उपक्रम का नाम	Sl. No.	Name of Enterprise/Undertaking	बजट 1987-88 Budget			संशोधित 1987-88 Revised			बजट 1988-89 Budget		
				बा.स. Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सं. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total	बा.स. Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सं. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total	बा.स. Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सं. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total
	कृषि मंत्रालय		**Ministry of Agriculture**	*501.38*	*525.39*	*1026.77*	*663.84*	*435.80*	*1099.64*	*469.11*	*336.00*	*805.11*
	कृषि विभाग और सहकारिता		*Department of Agriculture and Cooperation*	115.25	...	115.25	118.71	...	118.71	152.61	...	152.61
1.	स्टेट फार्म्स कारपोरेशन आफ इं० लि०	1.	State Farms Corporation of India Ltd.	1.65	...	1.65	1.60	...	1.60	4.04	...	4.04
2.	भारतीय पाम आयल लिमिटेड	2.	Oil Palm India Ltd.	1.31	...	1.31	0.75	...	0.75	1.00	...	1.00
3.	राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम	3.	National Seeds Corporation	...	...	...	3.00	...	3.00	0.21	...	0.21
4.	बूचड़खाना निगम	4.	Slaughter Houses Corporation	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.20	...	0.20
5.	राष्ट्रीय डेरी विकास बोर्ड	5.	National Dairy Development Board	36.14	...	36.14	20.14	...	20.14	50.00	...	50.00
6.	राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम	6.	National Cooperative Development Corporation	51.05	...	51.05	68.12	...	68.12	72.16	...	72.16
7.	भूमि विकास बैंक	7.	Land Development Banks	25.00	...	25.00	25.00	...	25.00	25.00	...	25.00
	उर्वरक विभाग		*Department of Fertilizers*	*386.13*	*525.39*	*911.52*	*545.13*	*435.80*	*980.93*	*316.50*	*336.00*	*652.50*
8.	फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन आफ इं० लि०	8.	Fertilizers Corporation of India Ltd.	14.33	20.00	34.33	30.00	...	30.00	32.00	...	32.00
9.	फर्टिलाइजर एण्ड केमिकल्स (ट्रावनकोर) लिमिटेड	9.	Fertilizers and Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	52.00	43.00	95.00	82.00	28.00	110.00	70.00	30.00	100.00
10.	पाइराइट्स, फास्फेट्स एण्ड केमिकल्स लिमिटेड	10.	Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd.	12.00	...	12.00	16.00	...	16.00	35.00	1.50	36.50
11.	नेशनल फर्टिलाइजर लिमिटेड	11.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	160.00	135.00	295.00	185.97	118.69	304.66	36.40	125.60	162.00
12.	हिंदुस्तान फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड	12.	Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Ltd.	30.00	30.00	60.00	76.50	...	76.50	60.00	...	60.00
13.	प्रोजेक्ट्स एण्ड डेवलपमेंट (इं०)लि०	13.	Projects and Development (India) Ltd.	13.40	...	13.40	10.00	...	10.00	13.00	...	13.00
14.	पारादीप फास्फेट्स लिमिटेड	14.	Paradeep Phosphates Ltd.	25.00	65.00	90.00	79.00	...	79.00	42.00	30.00	72.00
15.	राष्ट्रीय केमिकल्स एण्ड फर्टिलाइजर्स लिमिटेड	15.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.	...	33.19	33.19	...	20.00	20.00	...	42.00	42.00
16.	मद्रास फर्टिलाइजर्स लिमिटेड	16.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	4.00	5.00	9.00	2.26	...	2.26	12.00	...	12.00
17.	इंडियन फारमर्स फर्टिलाइजर कोआपरेटिव लि०	17.	Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperative Ltd.	38.40	181.20	219.60	38.40	256.20	294.60	...	93.00	93.00
18.	कृषक भारती कोआपरेटिव लि०	18.	Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd.	37.00	13.00	50.00	25.00	12.91	37.91	16.10	13.90	30.00
	नागर विमानन मंत्रालय		**Ministry of Civil Aviation**	**5.00**	**432.00**	**437.00**	**5.00**	**388.93**	**393.93**	**9.70**	**373.00**	**382.70**
19.	एयर इंडिया	19.	Air India	...	147.36	147.36	...	122.10	122.10	...	130.35	130.35
20.	इंडियन एयरलाइन्स	20.	Indian Airlines	...	138.36	138.36	...	137.45	137.45	...	138.65	138.65
21.	वायुदूत	21.	Vayudoot	...	5.99	5.99	...	5.99	5.99	9.70	...	9.70
22.	भारतीय अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई पत्तन प्राधिकरण	22.	International Airports Authority of India Ltd.	...	32.00	32.00	...	32.00	32.00	...	48.00	48.00
23.	राष्ट्रीय हवाईपत्तन प्राधिकरण	23.	National Airports Authority	5.00	50.00	55.00	5.00	43.10	48.10	...	46.00	46.00
24.	पवन हंस लिमिटेड	24.	Pawan Hans Ltd.	...	48.29	48.29	...	48.29	48.29	...	10.00	10.00
25.	इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय उड्डयन अकादमी	25.	Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Academy	...	10.00	10.00	...	...	...	...	...	...

सरकारी उद्यमों में आयोजना निवेश PLAN INVESTMENT IN PUBLIC ENTERPRISES — विवरण STATEMENT 11

(करोड़ रुपए में) (in crores of Rupees)

क्रम संख्या	उपक्रम/उपक्रम का नाम	Sl. No.	Name of Enterprise/Undertaking	बजट 1987-88 Budget			संशोधित 1987-88 Revised			बजट 1988-89 Budget		
				सकल बजट Budget Support	आं.सं.स्रो. I.E.B.R.	योग Total	सकल बजट Budget Support	आं.सं.स्रो. I.E.B.R.	योग Total	सकल बजट Budget Support	आं.सं.स्रो. I.E.B.R.	योग Total
	वाणिज्य मंत्रालय		**Ministry of Commerce**	...	**7.73**	**7.73**	...	**7.85**	**7.85**	**0.01**	**5.28**	**5.29**
26.	चाय व्यापार निगम	26.	Tea Trading Corporation	...	0.75	0.75	...	0.85	0.85	0.01	...	0.01
27.	माइका ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि०	27.	Mica Trading Corporation of India Ltd.	...	6.98	6.98	...	7.00	7.00	...	5.28	5.28
	संचार मंत्रालय		**Ministry of Communications**	**92.80**	**1197.00**	**1289.80**	**92.80**	**1517.21**	**1610.01**	**241.25**	**1623.12**	**1864.37**
	संचार मंत्रालय		*Ministry of Communications*	...	*162.88*	*162.88*	...	*217.21*	*217.21*	*1.60*	*168.77*	*170.37*
28.	इंडियन टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्रीज लि०	28.	Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.	...	106.00	106.00	...	147.27	147.27	...	100.00	100.00
29.	हिंदुस्तान टेलीप्रिंटर्स लिमिटेड	29.	Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd.	...	4.88	4.88	...	4.85	4.85	1.60	1.22	2.82
30.	विदेश संचार निगम लिमिटेड	30.	Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	...	52.00	52.00	...	65.09	65.09	...	67.55	67.55
	दूर-संचार विभाग		*Department of Telecommunications*	*92.80*	*1034.12*	*1126.92*	*92.80*	*1300.00*	*1392.80*	*239.65*	*1454.35*	*1694.00*
31.	दूर-संचार	31.	Telecommunications	92.80	774.12	866.92	92.80	1000.00	1092.80	239.65	1054.35	1294.00
32.	महानगर टेलीफोन निगम लिमिटेड	32.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited	...	260.00	260.00	...	300.00	300.00	...	400.00	400.00
	ऊर्जा मंत्रालय		**Ministry of Energy**	**2287.08**	**1563.81**	**3850.89**	**1917.58**	**1861.09**	**3778.67**	**2712.44**	**2245.00**	**4957.44**
	कोयला विभाग		*Department of Coal*	*1180.00*	*254.89*	*1434.89*	*1180.00*	*206.32*	*1386.32*	*1524.00*	*470.00*	*1994.00*
33.	नेयेली लिग्नाइट कारपोरेशन लि०	33.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.	139.00	154.89	293.89	119.00	206.32	325.32	255.00	280.00	535.00
34.	कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड	34.	Coal India Ltd.	926.00	100.00	1026.00	961.00	...	961.00	1144.00	170.00	1314.00
35.	सिंगरेनी कोलियरीज कंपनी लि०	35.	Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	115.00	...	115.00	100.00	...	100.00	125.00	20.00	145.00
	विद्युत विभाग		*Department of Power*	*1104.80*	*1308.92*	*2413.73*	*735.33*	*1654.77*	*2390.10*	*1185.94*	*1775.00*	*2960.94*
36.	नेशनल थर्मल पावर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि०	36.	National Thermal Power Corporation of India Ltd.	925.30	791.74	1717.04	479.90	1213.99	1693.89	981.34	1199.00	2180.34
37.	नेशनल हाइड्रो इलेक्ट्रिक पावर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि०	37.	National Hydro-Electric Power Corporation of India Ltd.	167.93	274.49	442.42	167.93	221.32	389.25	129.00	315.00	444.00
38.	उत्तर-पूर्वी बिजली विद्युत विभाग	38.	North-Eastern Electric Power Corporation	7.60	...	7.60	1.50	...	1.50	20.00	25.00	45.00
39.	विद्युत वित्त निगम	39.	Power Finance Corporation	...	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	200.00	...	75.00	75.00
40.	नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट्स कंस्ट्रक्शन कारपोरेशन लि	40.	National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd.	4.00	2.10	6.10	4.00	1.00	5.00	5.60	1.00	6.60
41.	दामोदर घाटी निगम	41.	Damodar Valley Corporation	...	140.59	140.59	...	118.46	118.46	...	160.00	160.00
42.	नाथपा झाकरी विद्युत निगम	42.	Nathpa Jhakri Power Corporation	...	...	...	2.00	...	2.00	50.00	...	50.00
	गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत विभाग		*Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources*	*2.25*	...	*2.25*	*2.25*	...	*2.25*	*2.50*	...	*2.50*
43.	इंडियन रिन्यूएबल एनर्जी डेवलेपमेंट कारपोरेशन	43.	Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency	2.25	...	2.25	2.25	...	2.25	2.50	...	2.50
	वित्त मंत्रालय		**Ministry of Finance**	**300.29**	...	**300.29**	**488.29**	...	**488.29**	**298.09**	...	**298.09**
	आर्थिक कार्य विभाग		*Department of Economic Affairs*	*300.29*	...	*300.29*	*488.29*	...	*488.29*	*298.09*	...	*298.09*
44.	भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक	44.	Industrial Development Bank of India	50.00	...	50.00	50.00	...	50.00	64.67	...	64.67
45.	भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम	45.	Industrial Finance Corporation of India	0.95	...	0.95	0.95	...	0.95	2.28	...	2.28
46.	भारतीय औद्योगिक ऋण और निवेश निगम	46.	Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India	28.34	...	28.34	28.34	...	28.34	27.14	...	27.14

सरकारी उद्यमों में आयोजना निवेश PLAN INVESTMENT IN PUBLIC ENTERPRISES — विवरण STATEMENT 11

(करोड़ रुपए में) (In crores of Rupees)

क्रम संख्या	उपक्रम/उपक्रम का नाम	Sl. No.	Name of Enterprise/Undertaking	बजट 1987-88 Budget			संशोधित 1987-88 Revised			बजट 1988-89 Budget		
				सकल बजट सहायता Budget Support	आंतरिक एवं बा.सं. I.E.B.R.	योग Total	सकल बजट सहायता Budget Support	आंतरिक एवं बा.सं. I.E.B.R.	योग Total	सकल बजट सहायता Budget Support	आंतरिक एवं बा.सं. I.E.B.R.	योग Total
47.	भारतीय निर्यात-आयात बैंक	47.	Export Import Bank of India	25.00	...	25.00	25.00	...	25.00	25.00	...	25.00
48.	भारतीय औद्योगिक पुनर्निर्माण बैंक	48.	Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India	18.00	...	18.00	18.00	...	18.00	15.00	...	15.00
49.	राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक	49.	Nationalised banks	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.00	...	1.00
50.	राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक	50.	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	150.00	...	150.00	338.00	...	338.00	78.00	...	78.00
51.	क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक	51.	Regional Rural Banks	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00
52.	अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति वित्त एवं विकास निगम	52.	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.00	...	50.00
53.	भारतीय पोतवहन ऋण तथा निवेश कंपनी लि०	53.	Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India Limited	23.00	...	23.00	23.00	...	23.00	30.00	...	30.00
	खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय		Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies	48.35	21.78	70.13	42.35	24.73	67.08	30.90	26.75	57.65
	खाद्य विभाग		*Department of Food*	*46.35*	*21.78*	*68.13*	*40.35*	*24.73*	*65.08*	*28.90*	*26.75*	*55.65*
54.	भारतीय खाद्य निगम	54.	Food Corporation of India	46.00	...	46.00	40.00	...	40.00	27.75	...	27.75
55.	मार्डर्न फूड इंडस्ट्रीज (इं) लि०	55.	Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd.	0.35	1.78	2.13	0.35	3.23	3.58	1.15	2.75	3.90
56.	केन्द्रीय भांडागारण निगम	56.	Central Warehousing Corporation	...	20.00	20.00	...	21.50	21.50	...	24.00	24.00
	नागरिक पूर्ति विभाग		*Department of Civil Supplies*	*2.00*	...	*2.00*	*2.00*	...	*2.00*	*2.00*	...	*2.00*
57.	राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम लि.	57.	National Cooperative Development Corporation	2.00	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00
	स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय		**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare**	**1.06**	...	**1.06**	**1.05**	...	**1.05**	**0.07**	...	**0.07**
	स्वास्थ्य विभाग		*Department of Health*	*0.06*	...	*0.06*	*0.05*	...	*0.05*	*0.06*	...	*0.06*
58.	हास्पिटल सर्विसेज कन्सलटेंसी कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया	58.	Hospitals Services Consultancy Corporation	0.01	...	0.01	...	...	...	0.01	...	0.01
59.	इंडियन मेडीसिन्स फार्मास्युटिकल कारपोरेशन लि०	59.	Indian Medicines Pharmaceuticals Corporation Ltd.	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05
	परिवार कल्याण विभाग		*Department of Family Welfare*	*1.00*	...	*1.00*	*1.00*	...	*1.00*	*0.01*	...	*0.01*
60.	हिन्दुस्तान लेटेक्स लि.	60.	Hindustan Latex Ltd.	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	0.01	...	0.01
	उद्योग मंत्रालय		**Ministry of Industry**	**458.03**	**416.82**	**874.85**	**448.43**	**412.50**	**860.93**	**417.19**	**626.00**	**1043.19**
	औद्योगिक विकास विभाग		*Department of Industrial Development*	*77.50*	...	*77.50*	*85.50*	...	*85.50*	*78.65*	...	*78.65*
61.	राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम लि.	61.	National Small Industries Corporation Ltd.	5.50	...	5.50	5.50	...	5.50	6.00	...	6.00
62.	खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग --खादी उद्योग	62.	Khadi and Village Industries Commission -Khadi Industries	30.00	...	30.00	37.00	...	37.00	30.00	...	30.00
63.	खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग - अन्य ग्रामोद्योग	63.	Khadi and Village Industries Commission - Other Village Industries	42.00	...	42.00	43.00	...	43.00	42.65	...	42.65
	रसायन और पेट्रो रसायन विभाग		*Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals*	*171.00*	*211.34*	*382.34*	*156.30*	*211.34*	*367.64*	*113.00*	*330.00*	*443.00*
64.	भारतीय पेट्रो-रसायन निगम लि०	64.	Indian Petro-Chemicals Corporation Ltd.	152.00	200.24	352.24	130.00	200.24	330.24	88.56	314.90	403.46
65.	पेट्रोफिल्स कोआपरेटिव लि०	65.	Petrofils Cooperative Ltd.	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.10
66.	हिन्दुस्तान आरगैनिक कैमिकल्स लि०	66.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	...	11.00	11.00	...	11.00	11.00	...	15.00	15.00
67.	हिन्दुस्तान इन्सैक्टिसाइड्स लि०	67.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	4.50	...	4.50	8.00	...	8.00	4.25	...	4.25

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(करोड़ रुपए में) (In crores of Rupees)

क्रम संख्या	उद्यम/उपक्रम का नाम	Sl. No.	Name of Enterprise/Undertaking	बजट Budget 1987-88			संशोधित Revised 1987-88			बजट Budget 1988-89		
				सकल बजटीय सहायता Budget Support	आंतरिक साधन IEBR	योग Total	सकल बजटीय सहायता Budget Support	आंतरिक साधन IEBR	योग Total	सकल बजटीय सहायता Budget Support	आंतरिक साधन IEBR	योग Total
68.	इंडियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लि०	68.	Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	4.00	...	4.00	7.30	...	7.30	9.50	...	9.50
69.	हिंदुस्तान एंटीबायोटिक्स लि०	69.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	4.00	...	4.00	6.00	...	6.00	3.00	...	3.00
70.	बंगाल केमिकल्स एंड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेड	70.	Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	2.50	...	2.50	2.00	...	2.00	2.39	...	2.39
71.	स्मिथ स्टेनीस्ट्रीट एण्ड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लि०	71.	Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.50	...	1.50
72.	बंगाल इम्युनिटी लि०	72.	Bengal Immunity Ltd.	3.00	...	3.00	2.00	...	2.00	3.80	...	3.80
	सरकारी उद्यम विभाग		*Department of Public Enterprises*	*2955*	*2548*	*4150*	*2063*	*2016*	*4079*	*2554*	*2600*	*5154*
73.	भारत हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्स लि०	73.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	...	60.00	60.00	...	60.00	60.00	...	90.00	90.00
74.	हिंदुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लि०	74.	Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.	...	25.08	25.08	...	25.08	25.08	...	28.61	28.61
75.	भारी इंजीनियरी निगम लि०	75.	Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	12.00	...	12.00
76.	भारत हैवी प्लेट्स एंड वैसल्स लि०	76.	Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Ltd.	5.25	1.25	6.50	5.25	...	5.25	...	...	...
77.	भारत पम्प एंड कम्प्रैसर्ज लि०	77.	Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.	3.00	...	3.00	2.07	...	2.07	...	...	...
78.	बर्न स्टेण्डर्ड कंपनी लि०	78.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	11.36	1.64	13.00	11.36	...	11.36	...	...	...
79.	ब्रेथवेट एंड कंपनी लि०	79.	Braithwaite and Company Ltd.	2.50	...	2.50	2.50	...	2.50	...	...	...
80.	भारत ब्रेक्स एंड वाल्व्स लि०	80.	Bharat Brakes and Valves Ltd.	0.65	...	0.65	0.65	...	0.65	...	...	...
81.	भारत वैगन एंड इंजीनियरिंग कंपनी लि०	81.	Bharat Wagon and Engineering Company Limited	1.20	0.50	1.70	1.15	0.60	1.75	...	...	...
82.	इंजीनियरिंग प्रोजेक्ट्स (इंडिया) लि०	82.	Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.10	...	0.10
83.	जेसप एंड कम्पनी लि०	83.	Jessop and Company Ltd.	3.86	...	3.86	3.86	...	3.86	...	...	...
84.	लगन जूट मशीनरी कंपनी लि०	84.	Lagan Jute Machinery Company Ltd.	...	0.53	0.53	0.08	...	0.08	...	...	...
85.	माइनिंग एंड एलाइड मशीनरी कारपोरेशन लि०	85.	Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited	4.15	...	4.15	4.15	...	4.15	4.20	...	4.20
86.	मारुति उद्योग लि०	86.	Maruti Udyog Ltd.	10.02	42.98	53.00	10.02	42.98	53.00	...	55.00	55.00
87.	रिचर्डसन एंड क्रुडास लि०	87.	Richardson and Cruddas Ltd.	3.50	...	3.50	3.50	...	3.50	...	...	...
88.	स्कूटर्स इंडिया लि०	88.	Scooters India Ltd.	1.50	...	1.50	1.50	...	1.50	0.20	...	0.20
89.	त्रिवेणी स्ट्रक्चरल्स लि०	89.	Triveni Structurals Ltd.	1.30	...	1.30	1.30	...	1.30	...	...	...
90.	तुंगभद्रा स्टील प्रोडक्ट्स लि०	90.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	0.75	...	0.75	0.75	...	0.75	...	...	...
91.	भारत प्रोसेस एंड मैकेनिकल इंजीनियर्स लि०	91.	Bharat Process and Mechanical Engineering Limited	0.81	...	0.81	0.81	...	0.81	...	...	...
92.	नेशनल इंस्ट्रूमेंट्स लि०	92.	National Instruments Ltd.	1.25	...	1.25	1.25	...	1.25	1.25	...	1.25
93.	हिंदुस्तान केबल्स लि०	93.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	...	18.00	18.00	...	18.00	18.00	...	35.00	35.00
94.	इंस्ट्रूमेंटेशन लि०	94.	Instrumentation Ltd.	3.00	2.00	5.00	3.00	2.00	5.00	3.54	2.00	5.54
95.	भारत आप्थेलमिक ग्लास लि०	95.	Bharat Opthalmic Glass Ltd.	1.50	...	1.50	1.50	...	1.50	1.40	...	1.40
96.	साइकिल कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि०	96.	Cycle Corporation of India Ltd.	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	0.25	...	0.25
97.	नेशनल साइकिल कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि०	97.	National Bicycle Corporation of India Ltd.	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	0.25	...	0.25
98.	एण्ड्रयू यूल एंड कंपनी लि०	98.	Andrew Yule and Company Ltd.	...	13.00	13.00	...	13.00	13.00	...	10.46	10.46

सरकारी उद्यमों में आयोजना निवेश PLAN INVESTMENT IN PUBLIC ENTERPRISES — विवरण STATEMENT 11

करोड़ रुपए में (in crores of Rupees)

क्र. संख्या	उपक्रम/उपक्रम का नाम	Sl. No.	Name of Enterprise/Undertaking	बजट 1987-88 Budget			संशोधित 1987-88 Revised			बजट 1988-89 Budget		
				क.स. Budget Support	आं.बा.सं. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total	क.स. Budget Support	आं.बा.सं. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total	क.स. Budget Support	आं.बा.सं. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total
99.	पुनर्वास उद्योग निगम लि०	99.	Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd.	0.30	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.30	1.00	...	1.00
100.	ब्रिज एंड रूफ कंपनी लि०	100.	Bridge and Roof Company Ltd.	3.00	1.00	4.00	3.00	...	3.00	...	...	...
101.	प्रागा टूल्स लि०	101.	Praga Tools Ltd.	4.00	2.50	6.50	4.00	2.50	6.50	2.00	1.61	3.61
102.	भारत लेदर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि०	102.	Bharat Leather Corporation of India Ltd.	1.15	...	1.15	1.15	...	1.15	0.50	...	0.50
103.	टैनरी एंड फुटवीयर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि०	103.	Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Limited	1.20	...	1.20	1.20	...	1.20	1.00	...	1.00
104.	हिंदुस्तान पेपर कारपोरेशन लि०	104.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	35.00	...	35.00	35.00	...	35.00	67.55	...	67.55
105.	नेशनल न्यूजप्रिंट एंड पेपर मिल्स लि०	105.	National Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd.	20.00	...	20.00	20.00	...	20.00	15.00	1.00	16.00
106.	हिंदुस्तान साल्ट कंपनी लि०	106.	Hindustan Salt Company Ltd.	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.25	0.50	0.75
107.	हिंदुस्तान फोटोफिल्म्स मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कंपनी लि०	107.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Ltd.	22.08	7.00	29.08	20.08	7.00	27.08	3.80	25.20	29.00
108.	टायर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि०	108.	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	4.08	...	4.08	4.08	...	4.08	9.00	...	9.00
109.	सीमेंट कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि०	109.	Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	55.00	30.00	85.00	55.00	30.00	85.00	64.00	41.00	105.00
110.	राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक विकास निगम	110.	National Industrial Development Corporation	0.12	...	0.12	0.12	...	0.12	...	...	...
111.	भारत यंत्र निगम लि०	111.	Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.20	2.00	17.20*
112.	भारत भारी उद्योग निगम लि०	112.	Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.05	3.62	26.67*
	सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय		Ministry of Information & Broadcasting	...	3.50	3.50	...	4.21	4.21	1.81	2.00	3.81
113.	नेशनल फिल्म डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन	113.	National Film Development Corporation	...	3.50	3.50	...	4.21	4.21	1.81	2.00	3.81
	पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय		Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	434.55	2830.45	3265.00	433.11	2928.91	3362.02	138.20	3231.36	3369.56
114.	तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग	114.	Oil and Natural Gas Commission	160.00	1896.26	2056.26	160.00	1896.26	2056.26	100.00	2250.00	2350.00
115.	भारतीय गैस प्राधिकरण लि०	115.	Gas Authority of India Ltd.	229.53	320.47	550.00	229.53	440.71	670.24	5.00	265.00	270.00
116.	हिंदुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लि०	116.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	20.38	57.34	77.72	11.00	55.27	66.27	3.50	82.64	86.14
117.	भारत पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लि०	117.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	15.58	87.60	103.18	22.52	80.29	102.81	3.50	94.27	97.77
118.	मद्रास रिफाइनरीज लि०	118.	Madras Refineries Ltd.	6.79	6.52	13.31	8.73	18.92	27.65	...	8.95	8.95
119.	कोचीन रिफाइनरीज लि०	119.	Cochin Refineries Ltd.	2.07	27.93	30.00	1.13	31.57	32.70	...	36.39	36.39
120.	बोंगाईगांव रिफाइनरीज एंड पेट्रोकेमिकल्स लि०	120.	Bongaigaon Refinery and Petro-Chemicals Ltd.	...	21.32	21.32	...	28.15	28.15	...	18.45	18.45
121.	इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन लि०	121.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	...	177.29	177.29	...	151.02	151.02	...	249.80	249.80
122.	आयल इंडिया लि०	122.	Oil India Ltd.	...	210.10	210.10	...	195.00	195.00	26.00	199.00	225.00
123.	लुब्रिजोल इंडिया लि०	123.	Lubrizol India Ltd.	...	3.72	3.72	...	3.63	3.63	...	4.86	4.86
124.	इंजीनियर्स इंडिया लि०	124.	Engineers India Ltd.	...	7.97	7.97	...	12.61	12.61	...	4.00	4.00
125.	आई.बी.पी. कंपनी लि०	125.	Indo-Burmah Petroleum Company Ltd.	...	9.93	9.93	...	9.88	9.88	...	13.00	13.00
126.	बाल्मेर लारी लि०	126.	Balmer Lawrie Ltd.	...	4.00	4.00	...	5.60	5.60	...	5.00	5.00
127.	बीको लारी लि०	127.	Biecco Lawrie Ltd.	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20

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(करोड़ रुपए में) (In crores of Rupees)

क्रम संख्या	उद्यम/उपक्रम का नाम	Sl. No.	Name of Enterprise/Undertaking	बजट 1987-88 Budget			संशोधित 1987-88 Revised			बजट 1988-89 Budget		
				बा.स. Budget Support	आं.ब.सा.सं. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total	बा.स. Budget Support	आं.ब.सा.सं. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total	बा.स. Budget Support	आं.ब.सा.सं. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total
	विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय		**Ministry of Science and Technology**	**4.40**	**...**	**4.40**	**4.50**	**...**	**4.50**	**10.00**	**...**	**10.00**
128.	सेंट्रल इलेक्ट्रानिक्स लि०	128.	Central Electronics Ltd.	4.00	...	4.00	4.00	...	4.00	4.00	...	4.00
129.	राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान विकास निगम	129.	National Research Development Corporation	0.40	...	0.40	0.40	...	0.40	0.50	...	0.50
130.	सहभागीदारी	130.	Joint Venture	...	...	...	0.10	...	0.10	5.50	...	5.50
	इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय		**Ministry of Steel and Mines**	**1099.27**	**650.35**	**1749.62**	**1090.60**	**742.47**	**1833.07**	**868.07**	**943.00**	**1811.07**
	इस्पात विभाग		*Department of Steel*	*829.32*	*610.18*	*1439.50*	*822.65*	*653.62*	*1476.27*	*641.46*	*915.00*	*1556.46*
131.	भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लि०	131.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	47.00	444.18	491.18	50.21	486.88	537.09	2.00	853.00	855.00
132.	राष्ट्रीय इस्पात निगम लि०	132.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	731.00	159.00	890.00	731.00	159.00	890.00	590.00	50.00	640.00
133.	विजयनगर स्टील लि०	133.	Vijaynagar Steel Ltd.	0.70	...	0.70	0.70	...	0.70	1.00	...	1.00
134.	स्पंज आयरन इंडिया लि०	134.	Sponge Iron India Ltd.	3.45	...	3.45	1.27	...	1.27	2.15	...	2.15
135.	नीलांचल इस्पात निगम लि०	135.	Neelachal Ispat Nigam Ltd.	0.37	...	0.37	0.37	...	0.37	0.35	...	0.35
136.	हिंदुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कंस्ट्रक्शन लि०	136.	Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd.	6.00	...	6.00	6.96	...	6.96	6.00	2.00	8.00
137.	भारत रिफ्रेक्ट्रीज लि०	137.	Bharat Refractories Ltd.	9.00	...	9.00	8.50	...	8.50	7.00	...	7.00
138.	राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम	138.	National Mineral Development Corporation	26.20	...	26.20	19.00	...	19.00	26.21	...	26.21
139.	कुद्रेमुख लोहा अयस्क कंपनी लि०	139.	Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd.	...	1.50	1.50	...	3.22	3.22	...	5.00	5.00
140.	मैंगनीज ओर इंडिया लि०	140.	Manganese Ore India Ltd.	4.60	...	4.60	3.64	...	3.64	4.75	...	4.75
141.	बर्ड ग्रुप आफ कम्पनीज	141.	Bird Group of Companies	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	2.00	...	2.00
142.	मेटलर्जिकल एंड इंजीनियरिंग कंसल्टेंट इंडिया लि०	142.	Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants India Ltd.	...	1.50	1.50	...	1.80	1.80	...	1.50	1.50
143.	मेटल स्क्रेप ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन	143.	Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Ltd.	...	4.00	4.00	...	2.72	2.72	...	3.50	3.50
	खान विभाग		*Department of Mines*	*269.95*	*40.17*	*310.12*	*267.95*	*88.85*	*356.80*	*226.61*	*28.00*	*254.61*
144.	भारत एल्युमीनियम कंपनी लि०	144.	Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd.	87.00	...	87.00	87.00	36.70	123.70	49.50	...	49.50
145.	हिंदुस्तान कापर लि०	145.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	32.30	...	32.30	29.41	...	29.41	29.00	6.00	35.00
146.	नेशनल एल्युमीनियम कंपनी लि०	146.	National Aluminium Company Ltd.	130.00	20.00	150.00	129.00	39.53	168.53	98.50	...	98.50
147.	हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लि०	147.	Hindusthan Zinc Ltd.	10.15	15.00	25.15	12.04	6.56	18.60	38.50	15.00	53.50
148.	मिनरल एक्सप्लोरेशन कारपोरेशन लि०	148.	Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.	5.00	5.17	10.17	5.00	6.06	11.06	3.00	7.00	10.00
149.	भारत गोल्ड माइन्स लि०	149.	Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.	5.50	...	5.50	5.50	...	5.50	8.00	...	8.00
150.	सिक्किम माइनिंग कारपोरेशन	150.	Sikkim Mining Corporation	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.11	...	0.11
	जल भू-तल परिवहन मंत्रालय		**Ministry of Surface Transport**	**353.92**	**190.38**	**544.30**	**369.71**	**69.55**	**439.26**	**399.58**	**430.50**	**830.08**
151.	दिल्ली परिवहन निगम	151.	Delhi Transport Corporation	21.00	...	21.00	19.00	...	19.00	21.00	...	21.00
152.	राज्य परिवहन निगम	152.	State Transport Corporations	50.05	...	50.05	47.00	...	47.00	55.25	...	55.25
153.	केंद्रीय अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन निगम	153.	Central Inland Water Transport Corporation	20.00	...	20.00	20.00	...	20.00	25.00	...	25.00
154.	कलकत्ता पत्तन न्यास	154.	Calcutta Port Trust	8.00	2.00	10.00	5.00	7.00	12.00	20.17	...	20.17
155.	हल्दिया गोदी	155.	Haldia Dock	8.00	17.00	25.00	3.40	0.77	4.17	17.03	9.00	26.03
156.	कोचीन पत्तन न्यास	156.	Cochin Port Trust	17.22	...	17.22	3.54	...	3.54	25.11	5.00	30.11
157.	पारादीप पत्तन	157.	Paradip Port	6.00	...	6.00	6.00	...	6.00	3.95	...	3.95

सरकारी उद्यमों में आयोजना निवेश PLAN INVESTMENT IN PUBLIC ENTERPRISES — विवरण STATEMENT 11

(करोड़ रुपए में) (in crores of Rupees)

क्रम संख्या	उद्यम/उपक्रम का नाम	Sl. No.	Name of Enterprise/Undertaking	बजट 1987-88 Budget			संशोधित 1987-88 Revised			बजट 1988-89 Budget		
				बा.स. Budget Support	आं.ब.का.सं. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total	बा.स. Budget Support	आं.ब.का.सं. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total	बा.स. Budget Support	आं.ब.का.सं. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total
158.	तुतिकोरीन पत्तन	158.	Tuticorin Port	1.50	4.50	6.00	1.50	3.25	4.75	1.47	4.00	5.47
159.	नैवा शेवा पोर्ट	159.	Nhava Shewa Port	120.00	75.00	195.00	165.00	...	165.00	113.94	166.12	280.06
160.	नव मंगलौर पत्तन	160.	New Mangalore Port	...	4.34	4.34	...	4.34	4.34	...	4.19	4.19
161.	मद्रास पत्तन न्यास	161.	Madras Port Trust	...	18.60	18.60	0.12	5.83	5.95	...	17.18	17.18
162.	बम्बई पत्तन न्यास	162.	Bombay Port Trust	...	30.94	30.94	...	16.38	16.38	...	34.23	34.23
163.	नव कांडला पत्तन न्यास	163.	New Kandla Port Trust	...	7.00	7.00	...	5.55	5.55	...	8.83	8.83
164.	मार्मोगोआ पत्तन	164.	Marmogoa Port	...	7.00	7.00	...	2.50	2.50	...	5.05	5.05
165.	विशाखापत्तनम पत्तन	165.	Vishakapatnam Port	3.00	9.00	12.00	...	6.93	6.93	4.60	10.00	14.60
166.	भारतीय तलकर्षण निगम	166.	Dredging Corporation of India	...	15.00	15.00	...	17.00	17.00	...	38.90	38.90
167.	हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड लि0	167.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	4.70	...	4.70	4.70	...	4.70	8.00	...	8.00
168.	कोचीन शिपयार्ड लि0	168.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	6.80	...	6.80	6.80	...	6.80	6.40	...	6.40
169.	हुगली डाक एंड पोर्ट्स इंजीनियरिंग कंपनी लि0	169.	Hooghly Dock and Ports Engineering Company Ltd.	2.00	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00	2.10	...	2.10
170.	भारतीय नौवहन निगम लि0	170.	Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	...	...	...	85.65	...	85.65	95.56	128.00	223.56
171.	नौवहन विकास निधि समिति	171.	Shipping Development Fund Committee	85.65	...	85.65	...	...	...	...	...	...
	वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय		**Ministry of Textiles**	**46.86**	**2.00**	**48.86**	**40.39**	**2.00**	**42.39**	**53.10**	**81.00**	**134.10**
172.	राष्ट्रीय हथकरघा विकास निगम	172.	National Handloom Development Corporation	2.00	...	2.00	0.65	...	0.65	1.25	...	1.25
173.	नेशनल टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन लि0	173.	National Textile Corporation	25.00	...	25.00	25.00	...	25.00	28.00	80.00	108.00
174.	ब्रिटिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन लि0	174.	British India Corporation	13.00	...	13.00	7.88	...	7.88	17.00	...	17.00
175.	नेशनल जूट मैन्युफैक्चर्स कारपोरेशन लि0	175.	National Jute Manufactures Corporation	1.86	2.00	3.86	1.86	2.00	3.86	3.12	1.00	4.12
176.	राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम	176.	National Cooperative Development Corporation	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	3.73	...	3.73
	पर्यटन मंत्रालय		**Ministry of Tourism**	**5.50**	**3.50**	**9.00**	**4.90**	**1.86**	**6.76**	**7.52**	**4.00**	**11.52**
177.	भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम	177.	India Tourism Development Corporation	5.50	3.50	9.00	4.90	1.86	6.76	7.50	4.00	11.50
178.	पर्यटन वित्त निगम	178.	Tourism Finance Corporation	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.02	...	0.02
	शहरी विकास मंत्रालय		**Ministry of Urban Development**	**16.60**	**...**	**16.60**	**9.00**	**...**	**9.00**	**20.61**	**...**	**20.61**
179.	आवास और शहरी विकास निगम	179.	Housing and Urban Development Corporation	11.90	...	11.90	9.00	...	9.00	19.75	...	19.75
180.	हिंदुस्तान प्रिफेब लि0	180.	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	0.20	...	0.20	...	...	...	0.35	...	0.35
181.	राष्ट्रीय आवास बैंक	181.	National Housing Bank	4.00	...	4.00	...	...	...	0.01	...	0.01
182.	शहरी विकास और शहरी जल-पूर्ति वित्त निगम	182.	Urban Development and Urban Water Supply Financing Corporation	0.50	...	0.50	...	...	...	0.50	...	0.50
	जल संसाधन मंत्रालय		**Ministry of Water Resources**	**4.00**	**...**	**4.00**	**0.10**	**...**	**0.10**	**0.10**	**...**	**0.10**
183.	राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक	183.	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	4.00	...	4.00	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10
	परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग		**Department of Atomic Energy**	**56.62**	**11.96**	**68.58**	**308.72**	**121.47**	**430.19**	**246.29**	**257.00**	**503.29**
184.	इलेक्ट्रानिकी कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया	184.	Electronics Corporation of India	13.34	8.83	22.17	5.43	7.22	12.65	7.00	9.43	16.43
185.	यूरेनियम कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया	185.	Uranium Corporation of India	16.55	...	16.55	10.00	..	10.00	16.07	...	16.07
186.	इंडियन रेअर अर्थ्स लि0	186.	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	18.71	3.13	21.84	18.71	5.83	24.54	2.90	6.57	9.47

सरकारी उद्यमों में आयोजना निवेश PLAN INVESTMENT IN PUBLIC ENTERPRISES विवरण STATEMENT 11

करोड़ रुपए में (In crores of Rupees)

क्रम संख्या	उद्यम/उपक्रम का नाम	Sl. No.	Name of Enterprise/Undertaking	बजट 1987-88 Budget			संशोधित 1987-88 Revised			बजट 1988-89 Budget		
				सं.स. Budget Support	अ.उ.स.आ. IEBR	जोड़ Total	सं.स. Budget Support	अ.उ.स.आ. IEBR	जोड़ Total	सं.स. Budget Support	अ.उ.स.आ. IEBR	जोड़ Total
187.	नेशनल फर्टिलाइजर्स लि०	187.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	8.00	...	8.00	8.00	...	8.00	...	...	...
188.	न्यूक्लीयर पावर कारपोरेशन	188.	Nuclear Power Corporation	0.02	...	0.02	266.58	108.42	375.00	220.32	241.00	461.32
	इलैक्ट्रानिकी विभाग		Department of Electronics	12.36	4.87	17.23	9.50	9.59	19.09	5.50	14.30	19.80
189.	सेमी-कंडक्टर कांप्लेक्स लि०	189.	Semi-Conductor Complex Ltd	3.86	...	3.86	2.50	...	2.50	2.00	2.00	4.00
190.	सी.एम.सी.	190.	Computer Maintenance Corporation	7.00	3.00	10.00	5.50	8.25	13.75	3.00	11.42	14.42
191.	इ.टी.टी.डी.सी. लि०	191.	Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Ltd.	1.50	1.87	3.37	1.50	1.34	2.84	0.50	0.88	1.38
192.	रेलवे	192.	Railways	1252.00	1728.00	2980.00	1260.19	2039.81	3300.00	1472.00	2378.00	3850.00
	अन्य		Others									
193.	आकाशवाणी और दूर-दर्शन की गैर-व्ययगत निधि	193.	Non-lapsable funds of Akashvani and Doordarshan	...	100.00	100.00	...	78.56	78.56	...	120.00	120.00
194.	अन्य संस्थानों/निकायों के अ.उ.स.आ.	194.	IEBR of other bodies/institutions	...	9.57	9.57	...	10.23	10.23	...	18.14	18.14
	कुल जोड़		GRAND TOTAL	6980.07	9699.11	16679.18	7190.06	10656.77	17846.83	7401.54	12714.45	20115.99

* इसमें 1988-89 के बजट में सहायक कंपनियों के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

* Includes provision of subsidiary companies in 1988-89 Budget

सरकारी उद्यमों के संसाधन RESOURCES OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

विवरण STATEMENT 12

(करोड़ रुपए in crores of Rupees)

मंत्रालय/उद्यम	Ministry/Enterprise	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1987-88					बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1988-89				
		आंतरिक संसाधन Internal Resources	बांड ऋण-पत्र Bonds/ Debentures	ईसीबी/ सप्लायर्स क्रेडिट E.C.B./ Suppliers Credit	अन्य Others	योग Total	आंतरिक संसाधन Internal Resources	बांड ऋण-पत्र Bonds/ Debentures	ईसीबी/ सप्लायर्स क्रेडिट E.C.B./ Suppliers Credit	अन्य Others	योग Total
		5699.88	*2108.42*	*576.73*	*2271.74*	*10656.77*	*8311.33*	*2039.28*	*616.58*	*1747.26*	*12714.45*
कृषि मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Agriculture**	**74.80**	**75.00**	**70.40**	**215.60**	**435.80**	**190.10**	**...**	**48.89**	**97.01**	**336.00**
उर्वरक विभाग	***Department of Fertilizers***	***74.80***	***75.00***	***70.40***	***215.60***	***435.80***	***190.10***	***...***	***48.89***	***97.01***	***336.00***
1. फर्टिलाइजर्स एण्ड केमिकल्स ट्रावनकोर लि०	1. Fertilizers and Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	13.00	...	...	15.00	28.00	...	...	...	30.00	30.00
2. इंडियन फार्मर्स फर्टिलाइजर्स कोआपरेटिव लि०	2. Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperative Ltd.	8.80	...	70.40	177.00	256.20	21.00	...	48.89	23.11	93.00
3. कृषक भारती सहकारिता लि०	3. Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd.	...	...	...	12.91	12.91	...	...	...	13.90	13.90
4. राष्ट्रीय उर्वरक लिमिटेड	4. National Fertilizers Ltd.	33.00	75.00	...	10.69	118.69	125.60	...	...	...	125.60
5. पारादीप फास्फेटस लिमिटेड	5. Paradeep Phosphates Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.00	30.00
6. पाइराइट्स फास्फेटस एंड केमिकल्स लि०	6. Pyrites Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	1.50	...	...	...	1.50
7. राष्ट्रीय केमिकल्स एण्ड फर्टिलाइजर्स लि०	7. Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.	20.00	...	...	...	20.00	42.00	...	...	...	42.00
नागर विमानन मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Civil Aviation**	**307.62**	**...**	**...**	**81.31**	**388.93**	**302.29**	**...**	**51.41**	**19.30**	**373.00**
8. एअर इंडिया	8. Air India	106.27	...	...	15.83	122.10	128.70	...	...	1.65	*130.35
9. इंडियन एअरलाइन्स	9. Indian Airlines	137.45	...	...	...	137.45	85.59	...	51.41	1.65	*138.65
10. भारतीयविमानपत्तनप्राधिकरण लि०	10. International Airports Authority of India Ltd.	32.00	...	...	...	32.00	48.00	...	...	...	48.00
11. राष्ट्रीय विमान पत्तन प्राधिकरण	11. National Airports Authority	10.73	...	...	32.37	43.10	30.00	...	...	16.00	46.00
12. पवन हंस लि०	12. Pawan Hans Ltd.	19.88	...	...	28.41	48.29	10.00	...	...	...	10.00
13. वायुदूत	13. Vayudoot	1.29	...	...	4.70	5.99	...	...	...	...	...
वाणिज्य मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Commerce**	**7.85**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**7.85**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**5.28**	**5.28**
वाणिज्य विभाग	***Department of Commerce***	***7.85***	...	...	...	***7.85***	...	...	...	***5.28***	***5.28***
14. भारतीय अभ्रक व्यापार निगम लि०	14. Mica Trading Corporation of India Ltd.	7.00	...	...	...	7.00	...	...	...	5.28	5.28
15. भारतीय चाय व्यापार निगम लि०	15. Tea Trading Corporation of India Ltd.	0.85	...	...	...	0.85	...	...	...	...	...
संचार मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Communications**	**734.50**	**490.67**	**...**	**292.04**	**1517.21**	**1473.12**	**100.00**	**...**	**50.00**	**1623.12**
संचार मंत्रालय	***Ministry of Communications***	***72.50***	***140.67***	***...***	***4.04***	***217.21***	***168.77***	***...***	***...***	***...***	***168.77***
16. हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिंटर्स लिमिटेड	16. Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd.	0.81	...	...	4.04	4.85	1.22	...	...	...	1.22
17. भारतीय टेलीफोन उद्योग लिमिटेड	17. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.	6.60	140.67	...	...	147.27	100.00	...	...	...	100.00
18. विदेश संचार निगम लिमिटेड	18. Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	65.09	...	...	...	65.09	67.55	...	...	...	67.55
दूर संचार विभाग	***Department of Telecommunications***	***662.00***	***350.00***	***...***	***288.00***	***1300.00***	***1304.35***	***100.00***	***...***	***50.00***	***1454.35***
19. महानगर टेलीफोन निगम लिमिटेड	19. Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	192.00	...	...	108.00	300.00	400.00	...	...	...	400.00
20. दूर संचार	20. Telecommunications	470.00	350.00	...	180.00	1000.00	904.35	100.00	...	50.00	1054.35
ऊर्जा मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Energy**	**460.62**	**618.83**	**253.64**	**528.00**	**1861.09**	**583.00**	**835.00**	**277.00**	**550.00**	**2245.00**
कोयला विभाग	***Department of Coal***	***85.01***	***88.83***	***...***	***32.48***	***206.32***	***150.00***	***120.00***	***...***	***200.00***	***470.00***
21. कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड	21. Coal India Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	70.00	...	...	100.00	170.00
22. नेयवली लिग्नाइट निगम लिमिटेड	22. Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.	85.01	88.83	...	32.48	206.32	60.00	120.00	...	100.00	280.00
23. सिंगरेनी कोलरीज कम्पनी लिमिटेड	23. Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	20.00	...	...	...	20.00
विद्युत विभाग	***Department of Power***	***375.61***	***530.00***	***253.64***	***495.52***	***1654.77***	***433.00***	***715.00***	***277.00***	***350.00***	***1775.00***
24. दामोदर घाटी निगम लिमिटेड	24. Damodar Valley Corporation Ltd.	24.24	...	24.48	69.74	118.46	85.00	65.00	10.00	...	160.00
25. नेशनल हाइड्रो-इलैक्ट्रिक पावर कारपो० आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड	25. National Hydro- Electric Power Corporation of India Ltd.	7.92	130.00	83.40	...	221.32	65.00	150.00	100.00	...	315.00
26. राष्ट्रीय परियोजना निर्माण निगम लि०	26. National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd.	1.00	...	...	...	1.00	1.00	...	...	...	1.00

सरकारी उद्यमों के संसाधन RESOURCES OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

विवरण STATEMENT 12

(करोड़ रुपए in crores of Rupees)

मंत्रालय/उद्यम	Ministry/Enterprise	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1987-88					बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1988-89				
		आन्तरिक संसाधन Internal Resources	बाण्ड/ऋण पत्र Bonds/ Debentures	ई.सी.बी./आपूर्तिक ऋण E.C.B./ Suppliers Credit	अन्य Others	योग Total	आन्तरिक संसाधन Internal Resources	बाण्ड/ऋण पत्र Bonds/ Debentures	ई.सी.बी./आपूर्तिक ऋण E.C.B./ Suppliers Credit	अन्य Others	योग Total
27. नेशनल थर्मल पावर कारपोरेशन लि०	27. National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.	342.45	300.00	145.76	425.78	1213.99	282.00	500.00	167.00	250.00	1199.00
28. उत्तर-पूर्वी विद्युत निगम	28. North- Eastern Electric Power Corporation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.00	25.00
29. विद्युत वित्त निगम	29. Power Finance Corporation	...	100.00	...	...	100.00	...	...	...	75.00	75.00
खाद्य और नागरिक आपूर्ति मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies**	**21.89**	**...**	**...**	**2.84**	**24.73**	**24.75**	**...**	**...**	**2.00**	**26.75**
खाद्य विभाग	*Department of Food*	*21.89*	*...*	*...*	*2.84*	*24.73*	*24.75*	*...*	*...*	*2.00*	*26.75*
30. केन्द्रीय भण्डागार निगम लि०	30. Central Warehousing Corporation Ltd.	21.50	...	...	...	21.50	24.00	...	...	...	24.00
31. मार्डन फूड इंडस्ट्रीज (इंडिया) लि०	31. Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd.	0.39	...	...	2.84	3.23	0.75	...	...	2.00	2.75
उद्योग मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Industry**	**211.36**	**113.00**	**10.63**	**77.51**	**412.50**	**315.71**	**113.28**	**70.00**	**127.01**	**626.00**
रसायन और पैट्रो-रसायन विभाग	*Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals*	*88.10*	*100.00*	*...*	*23.24*	*211.34*	*143.22*	*66.78*	*70.00*	*50.00*	*330.00*
32. हिन्दुस्तान आर्गेनिक केमिकल्स लि०	32. Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	11.00	...	...	...	11.00	15.00	...	...	...	15.00
33. भारतीय पेट्रो-रसायन निगम लि०	33. Indian Petro-Chemicals Corporation Ltd.	77.00	100.00	...	23.24	200.24	128.12	66.78	70.00	50.00	314.90
34. पेट्रोफिल्स कोआपरेटिव लि०	34. Petrofils Cooperative Ltd.	0.10	...	...	...	0.10	0.10	...	...	...	0.10
सरकारी उद्यम विभाग	*Department of Public Enterprises*	*123.26*	*13.00*	*10.63*	*54.27*	*201.16*	*172.49*	*46.50*	*...*	*77.01*	*296.00*
35. एन्ड्रू यूल एण्ड कम्पनी लि०	35. Andrew Yule and Company Ltd.	6.00	...	...	7.00	13.00	5.63	...	...	4.83	10.46
36. भारत-भारती उद्योग निगम लि०	36. Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	3.62	...	...	...	**3.62
37. भारत हैवी-इलैक्ट्रिकल्स लि०	37. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	60.00	...	...	...	60.00	90.00	...	...	...	90.00
38. भारत हैवी-प्लेट्स एंड वैसल्स लि०	38. Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39. भारत वैगन एंड इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी लि०	39. Bharat Wagon and Engineering Company Ltd.	0.60	...	...	...	0.60	...	...	...	...	...
40. भारत यन्त्र निगम लि०	40. Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	2.00	...	...	...	**2.00
41. भारतीय सीमेन्ट निगम लि०	41. Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	...	...	...	30.00	30.00	...	...	...	41.00	41.00
42. हिन्दुस्तान केबुल लि०	42. Hindustan Cables Ltd.	8.00	10.00	...	...	18.00	5.00	30.00	...	...	35.00
43. हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लि०	43. Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.	11.20	...	9.88	4.00	25.08	15.06	...	...	13.55	28.61
44. हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्म विनिर्माण कम्पनी लि०	44. Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Ltd.	4.00	3.00	...	...	7.00	8.70	16.50	...	...	25.20
45. हिन्दुस्तान साल्ट लि०	45. Hindustan Salts Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	0.50	...	...	...	0.50
46. इन्स्ट्रूमेन्टेशन लि०	46. Instrumentation Ltd.	2.00	...	...	...	2.00	2.00	...	...	...	2.00
47. मारुति उद्योग लि०	47. Maruti Udyog Ltd.	29.84	...	...	13.14	42.98	37.37	...	...	17.63	55.00
48. नेशनल न्यूजप्रिंट एंड पेपर मिल्स लि०	48. National Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	1.00	...	...	...	1.00
49. प्राग टूल्स लि०	49. Praga Tools Ltd.	1.62	...	0.75	0.13	2.50	1.61	...	...	...	1.61
सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Information & Broadcasting**	**4.21**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**4.21**	**2.00**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**2.00**
50. राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम	50. National Film Development Corporation	4.21	...	...	...	4.21	2.00	...	...	...	2.00
पैट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas**	*2406.73*	*12.50*	*118.76*	*390.92*	*2928.91*	*2935.67*	*20.00*	*9.00*	*266.69*	*3231.36*
51. बालमर लारी एंड कम्पनी लि०	51. Balmer Lawrie and Company Ltd.	1.44	...	...	4.16	5.60	0.05	...	...	4.95	5.00
52. भारत पैट्रोलियम निगम लि०	52. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	80.29	...	...	...	80.29	94.27	...	...	...	94.27
53. बोंगाईगांव रिफाईनरी एंड पैट्रो-केमिकल्स लि०	53. Bongaigaon Refinery and Petro-Chemicals Ltd.	19.79	...	...	8.36	28.15	15.52	...	...	2.93	18.45
54. कोचीन रिफाईनरी लि०	54. Cochin Refineries Ltd.	...	...	...	31.57	31.57	...	...	...	36.39	36.39
55. इंजीनियर्स इण्डिया लि०	55. Engineers India Ltd.	6.65	...	...	5.96	12.61	4.00	...	...	...	4.00
56. गैस अथोरिटी आफ इण्डिया लि०	56. Gas Authority of India Ltd.	...	...	118.76	321.95	440.71	47.00	...	9.00	209.00	265.00
57. हिन्दुस्तान पैट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लि०	57. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	42.77	12.50	...	...	55.27	62.64	20.00	...	...	82.64

सरकारी उद्यमों के संसाधन RESOURCES OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

विवरण STATEMENT 12

(Rupee Figures in crores of Rupees)

मंत्रालय/उद्यम	Ministry/Enterprise	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1987-88					बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1988-89				
		आन्तरिक संसाधन Internal Resources	बांड, ऋण-पत्र Bonds/ Debentures	ई.सी.बी./ आपूर्तकार-ऋण E.C.B./ Suppliers Credit	अन्य Others	योग Total	आन्तरिक संसाधन Internal Resources	बांड, ऋण-पत्र Bonds/ Debentures	ई.सी.बी./ आपूर्तकार-ऋण E.C.B./ Suppliers Credit	अन्य Others	योग Total
58. भारत-बर्मा पेट्रोलियम कम्पनी लि०	58. Indo- Burmah Petroleum Company Ltd.	9.88	...	...	...	9.88	1.08	...	...	11.92	13.00
59. इण्डियन आयल कारपोरेशन लि०	59. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	151.02	...	...	...	151.02	249.80	...	...	...	249.80
60. लुब्रीजोल इण्डिया लि०	60. Lubrizol India Ltd.	3.63	...	...	...	3.63	4.86	...	...	...	4.86
61. मद्रास रिफाइनरीज लि०	61. Madras Refineries Ltd.	...	...	...	18.92	18.92	7.45	...	...	1.50	8.95
62. तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग	62. Oil and Natural Gas Commission	1896.26	...	...	...	1896.26	2250.00	...	...	...	2250.00
63. आयल इण्डिया लि०	63. Oil India Ltd.	195.00	...	...	...	195.00	199.00	...	...	...	199.00
इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Steel and Mines**	**22.63**	**...**	**121.23**	**598.61**	**742.47**	**521.50**	**...**	**56.00**	**365.50**	**943.00**
इस्पात विभाग	***Department of Steel***	***10.01***	***...***	***45.00***	***598.61***	***653.62***	***499.50***	***...***	***50.00***	***365.50***	***915.00***
64. हिन्दुस्तान स्टीलवर्क्स कन्स्ट्रक्शन लि०	64. Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	2.00	...	...	...	2.00
65. कुद्रेमुख आयरन ओर कम्पनी लि०	65. Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd.	3.22	...	...	...	3.22	5.00	...	...	...	5.00
66. मेटल स्क्रैप ट्रेड कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि०	66. Metal Scrap Trade Corporation of India Ltd.	2.72	...	...	...	2.72	3.50	...	...	...	3.50
67. मेटलर्जिकल इंजीनियरिंग कन्सल्टेंटस (इण्डिया) लि०	67. Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants(India) Ltd.	1.80	...	...	...	1.80	1.50	...	...	...	1.50
68. राष्ट्रीय इस्पात निगम लि०	68. Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	...	...	45.00	114.00	159.00	...	...	50.00	...	50.00
69. स्टील अथारिटी आफ इण्डिया लि०	69. Steel Authority of India Ltd.	2.27	...	...	484.61	486.88	487.50	...	...	365.50	853.00
खान विभाग	***Department of Mines***	***12.62***	***...***	***76.23***	***...***	***88.85***	***22.00***	***...***	***6.00***	***...***	***28.00***
70. भारत एलम्युनियम कम्पनी लि०	70. Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd.	...	...	36.70	...	36.70	...	...	...	...	...
71. हिन्दुस्तान कापर लि०	71. Hindustan Copper Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.00	...	6.00
72. हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लि०	72. Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	6.56	...	...	...	6.56	15.00	...	...	...	15.00
73. खनिज अन्वेषण निगम लि०	73. Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.	6.06	...	...	...	6.06	7.00	...	...	...	7.00
74. नेशनल एलम्युनियम कम्पनी लि०	74. National Aluminium Company Ltd.	...	...	39.53	...	39.53	...	...	...	...	...
जल भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Surface Transport**	**69.55**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**69.55**	**160.38**	**...**	**99.00**	**171.12**	**430.50**
75. बम्बई पत्तन न्यास	75. Bombay Port Trust	16.38	...	...	...	16.38	34.23	...	...	...	34.23
76. कलकत्ता पत्तन न्यास	76. Calcutta Port Trust	7.00	...	...	...	7.00	...	...	...	...	...
77. कोचीन पत्तन न्यास	77. Cochin Port Trust	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.00	5.00
78. भारतीय तलकर्षण निगम लि०	78. Dredging Corporation of India Ltd.	17.00	...	...	...	17.00	38.90	...	...	...	38.90
79. हल्दिया पत्तन	79. Haldia Dock	0.77	...	...	...	0.77	9.00	...	...	...	9.00
80. मद्रास पत्तन न्यास	80. Madras Port Trust	5.83	...	...	...	5.83	17.18	...	...	...	17.18
81. मारमोगोआ पत्तन	81. Marmogoa Port	2.50	...	...	...	2.50	5.05	...	...	...	5.05
82. नेवा-शेवा पत्तन	82. Nhava Sheva Port	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166.12	166.12
83. नवीन कांडला पत्तन न्यास	83. New Kandla Port Trust	5.55	...	...	...	5.55	8.83	...	...	...	8.83
84. नवीन मंगलौर पत्तन	84. New Mangalore Port	4.34	...	...	...	4.34	4.19	...	...	...	4.19
85. भारतीय पोवहन निगम लि०	85. Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	29.00	...	99.00	...	128.00
86. तूतीकोरन पत्तन	86. Tuticorin Port	3.25	...	...	...	3.25	4.00	...	...	...	4.00
87. विशाखापतनम पत्तन	87. Vishakapatnam Port	6.93	...	...	...	6.93	10.00	...	...	...	10.00
वस्त्र मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Textiles**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**2.00**	**2.00**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**81.00**	**81.00**
88. राष्ट्रीय जूट विनिर्माण निगम लि०	88. National Jute Manufactures Corporation	...	...	...	2.00	2.00	...	...	...	1.00	1.00
89. राष्ट्रीय वस्त्रोद्योग निगम	89. National Textile Corporation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80.00	80.00

सरकारी उद्यमों के संसाधन RESOURCES OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

विवरण STATEMENT 12

(करोड़ रुपए in crores of Rupees)

मंत्रालय/उद्यम	Ministry/Enterprise	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1987-88					बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1988-89				
		आन्तरिक संसाधन Internal Resources	बांड बॉन्ड-पत्र Bonds/ Debentures	ईसीबी/ सप्लायर्स क्रेडिट E.C.B./ Suppliers Credit	अन्य Others	जोड़ Total	आन्तरिक संसाधन Internal Resources	बांड बॉन्ड-पत्र Bonds/ Debentures	ईसीबी/ सप्लायर्स क्रेडिट E.C.B./ Suppliers Credit	अन्य Others	जोड़ Total
पर्यटन मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Tourism**										
90. भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम लि०	90. India Tourism Development Corporation	1.86	...	...	...	1.86	4.00	...	...	...	4.00
परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग	**Department of Atomic Energy**	1.86	...	...	...	1.86	4.00	...	...	...	4.00
91. इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि०	91. Electronics Corporation of India Ltd.	39.93	78.42	2.07	1.05	121.47	83.07	171.00	2.48	0.45	257.00
92. इंडियन रेअर अर्थस लि०	92. Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	4.10	...	2.07	1.05	7.22	6.50	...	2.48	0.45	9.43
93. न्यूक्लियर पावर कारपोरेशन	93. Nuclear Power Corporation	5.83	...	...	...	5.83	6.57	...	...	...	6.57
इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी विभाग	**Department of Electronics**	30.00	78.42	...	...	108.42	70.00	171.00	...	...	241.00
94. कम्प्यूटर अनुरक्षण निगम	94. Computer Maintenance Corporation	9.59	...	...	...	9.59	8.30	...	...	6.00	14.30
95. इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी व्यापार और प्रौद्योगिकी विकास निगम लि०	95. Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Ltd.	8.25	...	...	...	8.25	5.42	...	...	6.00	11.42
96. सेमी-कन्डक्टर कम्प्लेक्स लि०	96. Semi- Conductor Complex Ltd.	1.34	...	...	...	1.34	0.88	...	...	...	0.88
97. रेलवे	97. Railways	...	...	...	...	...	2.00	...	...	...	2.00
अन्य:	Others:	1319.81	720.00	–	–	2039.81	1578.00	800.00	–	–	2378.00
98. आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन की व्यपगत न होने वाली निधियां	98. Non-lapsable fund Akashvani/ Doordarshan										
99. अन्य निकायों/संस्थाओं के आंकड़ों का कुल जोड़	99. I.E.B.R. of other bodies/institutions	...	...	...	78.56	78.56	120.00	...	...	120.00	
	GRAND TOTAL	6.93	...	...	3.30	10.23	9.44	...	2.80	5.90	18.14
		5695.89	*2188.42*	*576.73*	*2271.74*	*10656.77*	*8311.33*	*2839.28*	*616.58*	*1747.26*	*12714.45*

आन्तरिक संसाधन — *इसमें कुणों की वापसी/अदायगी कम करके मूल्यह्रास और रोक रखे गए लाभ*

बांड — *देश के अन्दर उपक्रमों द्वारा जारी किए गए सरकारी कुणों के शेषक हैं*

विदेशी वाणिज्यिक उधार — *ये देश से बाहर वाणिज्यिक उधारों के शेषक हैं।*

अन्य — *इनमें उपक्रम द्वारा जुटाए गई जमा राशि शामिल है।*

* *इसमें इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय उड्डयन अकादमी को दिए गए 1.65 करोड़ रुपए का अंशदान शामिल है।*

** *बजट 1988-89 में सहायक कम्पनियों का आंकड़ा शामिल है।*

Internal Resources: *Comprises depreciation and retained profit reduced by repayment of loans*

Bonds: *Represent public loans floated by the enterprises within the country*

External Commercial Borrowings: *Represent commercial borrowings outside the country*

Others: *Include deposits raised by the enterprise*

* Includes contribution of Rs. 1.65 crores to IGRUA

** Includes IEBR of subsidiary companies in 1988-89 Budget

राज्य तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्र आयोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता
CENTRAL ASSISTANCE FOR STATE AND UNION TERRITORY PLANS

विवरण STATEMENT 13

करोड़ रुपए (in crores of Rupees)

		वास्तविक Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
क. राज्य आयोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता*	A. Central Assistance for State Plans *	8063.95	9164.12	8945.00
सामान्य केन्द्रीय सहायता	*Normal Central Assistance*	*6874.15*	*7028.76*	*7669.31*
अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता	*Additional Central Assistance*	...	*160.64*	...
विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता	*Special Central Assistance*	*591.80*	*561.22*	*660.69*
पर्वतीय क्षेत्र	Hill Areas	204.00	204.00	220.54
जनजातीय उप-आयोजना	Tribal Sub-Plans	168.50	168.50	185.00
सीमा क्षेत्र	Border Areas	42.30	42.22	58.65
उत्तर पूर्वी परिषद्	North Eastern Council	140.00	125.00	155.00
अन्य विशेष क्षेत्र	Other Special Areas	37.00	21.50	41.50
ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण	*Rural Electrification*	*198.00*	*198.00*	*215.00*
देवी विपत्तियों के लिए अग्रिम आयोजना सहायता	*Advance Plan assistance for natural calamities*	*400.00*	*1215.50*	*400.00*
ख.संघ राज्य क्षेत्र आयोजनाएं *	B. Union Territory Plans *	689.81	717.14	768.50**
विधान सभा वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	*Union territories with Legislature*	*45.50*	*47.37*	*53.50*
पांडिचेरी	Pondicherry	45.50	47.37	53.50
विधान-सभा रहित संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	*Union territories without Legislature*	*644.31*	*669.77*	*715.00*
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	48.00	48.26	71.00
चण्डीगढ़	Chandigarh	42.93	44.03	46.60
दादरा और नागर हवेली	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9.00	9.00	9.90
दिल्ली	Delhi	524.14	541.34	558.00
लक्षद्वीप	Lakshadweep	9.50	16.40	17.50
दमन और दीव	Daman and Diu	10.74	10.74	12.00
कुल जोड़ (क+ख)	**Grand Total (A+B)**	**8753.76**	**9881.26**	**9713.50*** **

* तुलना करने के उद्देश्य से पूर्व संघ राज्य क्षेत्र गोवा के लिए की गई व्यवस्था को समायोजित कर लिया गया है ।

* *For comparison purposes the provision made for erstwhile U.T. of Goa have been adjusted.*

** संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की आयोजनाओं के लिए स्वीकृत परिव्यय 770.00 करोड़ रुपए है, जिसमें से 1.50 करोड़ रुपए की पूर्ति वर्ष के दौरान संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा अतिरिक्त संसाधन जुटाकर की जानी है ।

** *The approved outlay for Union Territory Plans is Rs.770.00 crores, of which Rs.1.50 crores are to be met from additional resouce mobilisation during the course of the year by the Union Territories.*

*** इसमें राज्य सरकारों को अनुदान और ऋण के रूप में दी गई 8538.27 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है - (मांग संख्या 1, 4, 29, 44, 45, 46, 61, 77 और 78). संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों को 53.50 करोड़ रुपए अनुदान और ऋण के रूप में, (मांग संख्या 44, 45, और 78). विधान सभा रहित संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में व्यय के लिए 715.00 करोड़ रुपए (मांग संख्या 89 और 94) और अन्य व्यय के रूप में 406.73 करोड़ रुपए (मांग संख्या 20,29,44 और 78)।

*** *This comprises Rs. 8538.27 crores as grants and loans to State Governments (Demands Nos. 1,4,29,44,45,46,61,77 & 78), Rs.53.50 crores as grants and loans to U.T. Governments (D.Nos.44,45 & 78), Rs.715.00 crores as expenditure in U.Ts without legislature (D.Nos.89 to 94) and Rs.406.73 crores as other expenditure (D.Nos.20, 29,44 & 78)*

राज्य सरकारों को अनुदान और ऋण GRANTS AND LOANS TO STATE GOVERNMENTS

विवरण STATEMENT 14

(करोड़ रुपए में) (in crores of Rupees)

मंत्रालय/विभाग	Ministry/Department	बजट Budget 1987-88 अनुदान Grant	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित Revised 1987-88 अनुदान Grant	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total	बजट Budget 1988-89 अनुदान Grant	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total
आयोजना भिन्न	NON-PLAN	1814.40	90.31	1904.71	1957.90	65.57	2023.47	2337.20	39.07	2376.27
1. कृषि तथा सहकारिता	*1. Agriculture & Cooperation* *	*268*	..	*268*	*278*	*533*	*811*	*215*	*-2000*	*-1785*
*2. वित्त**	*2. Finance* **	*145393*	*2513*	*147906*	*149728*	*562*	*150290*	*160116*	..	*160116*
2.01 संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275 (1) के अन्तर्गत दिए जाने वाले अनुदान	2.01 Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution.	1211.90	...	1211.90	1212.08	...	1212.08	1265.96	...	1265.96
2.02 रेल यात्री किराया कर के बदले अनुदान	2.02 Grants in lieu of Tax on Railway Passenger Fares.	95.00	...	95.00	95.00	...	95.00	95.00	...	95.00
2.03 दैवी विपत्तियों के लिए राहत	2.03 Assistance on account of natural calamities .	100.00	2.00	102.00	150.00	...	150.00	200.00	...	200.00
2.04 संसाधनों की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए ऋण	2.04 Loans to cover gaps in resources .	...	23.13	23.13		5.62	5.62		...	...
2.05 अन्य	2.05 Others.	47.03		47.03	40.20		40.20	40.20		40.20
3. गृह	*3. Home Affairs*	*6646*	*500*	*7146*	*6777*	*750*	*7527*	*8021*	*800*	*8821*
3.01 होमगार्ड	3.01 Home Gaurds	19.30	...	19.30	20.70	...	20.70	20.50	...	20.50
3.02 पुलिस	3.02 Police	15.33	...	15.33	17.83	...	17.83	14.75	...	14.75
3.03 विस्थापितों और प्रत्यावर्तितों का पुनर्वास	3.03 Rehabilitation of DPs and repatriates	8.99	...	8.99	14.91	...	14.91	14.87	...	14.87
3.04 जेल प्रशासन का आधुनिकीकरण	3.04 Modernisation of prison administration	15.00	...	15.00	5.00	...	5.00	21.00	...	21.00
3.05 अन्य	3.05 Others	7.84	5.00	12.84	9.33	7.50	16.83	9.09	8.00	17.09
4. शिक्षा	*4. Education*	*2777*	*300*	*3077*	*380*	*300*	*680*	*25091*	*300*	*25391*
4.01 शिक्षा प्रयोजनों के लिए श्वेत मुद्रण कागज के लिए आर्थिक सहायता	4.01 Subsidy for white printing paper for educational purposes.	24.00	...	24.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.02 अन्य	4.02 Others.	3.77	3.00	6.77	27.80	3.00	6.80	274.91	3.00	253.91
5. युवा कार्य और खेलकूद	*5. Youth Affairs & Sports*	*1198*	..	*1198*	*1208*	..	*1208*	*1325*	..	*1325*
6. वस्त्रोद्योग	*6. Textiles*	*12507*	*091*	*12598*	*12478*	*020*	*12498*	*16532*	..	*16532*
हथकरघा आर्थिक सहायता	Handloom Subsidy :	*12507*	*091*	*12598*	*12478*	*020*	*12498*	*16532*	..	*16532*
6.01 हथकरघे के कपड़े पर विशेष छूट	6.01 Special rebate on handloom cloth.	15.07	...	15.07	15.07	...	15.07	15.07	...	15.07
6.02 जनता वस्त्रों पर आर्थिक सहायता	6.02 Subsidy on Janta Cloth.	110.00		110.00	109.00		109.00	150.25		150.25
6.03 अन्य	6.03 Others	...	0.91	0.91	0.71	0.20	0.91	...	...	...
7. जल-भूतल परिवहन	*7. Surface Transport*	*6314*	*4350*	*10664*	*9291*	*3125*	*12416*	*10237*	*3500*	*13737*
7.01 सड़कें	7.01 Roads	63.14	43.50	106.64	92.91	31.25	124.16	102.37	35.00	137.37
8. नागर विमानन	*8. Civil Aviation*	*3606*	..	*3606*	*3606*	..	*3606*	*3006*	..	*3006*
8.01 अंतर्राष्ट्रीय एयरलाइनों को बेचे गए विमानन ईंधन पर बिक्री कर के बदले राज्य सरकारों को दी जाने वाली अदायगियां।	8.01 Payments to State Govts in lieu of sales tax on aviation fuel sold to international airlines	36.00	...	36.00	36.00	...	36.00	30.00	...	30.00
8.02 अन्य	8.02 Others.	0.06	...	0.06	0.06	...	0.06	0.06	...	0.06
9. अन्य मंत्रालय/विभाग	*9. Other Ministries/Departments*	*2731*	*1277*	*4008*	*9644*	*1267*	*10911*	*6777*	*1307*	*8084*

राज्य सरकारों को अनुदान और ऋण GRANTS AND LOANS TO STATE GOVERNMENTS विवरण STATEMENT 14

(करोड़ रुपए में) (In crores of Rupees)

मंत्रालय/विभाग	Ministry/Department	बजट Budget 1987-88 अनुदान Grant	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित Revised 1987-88 अनुदान Grant	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total	बजट Budget 1988-89 अनुदान Grant	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total
राज्य आयोजना	STATE PLAN	3291.07	4397.46	7688.53	3587.53	5206.55	8794.08	3544.35	4993.92	8538.27
1. कृषि और सहकारिता	*1. Agriculture & Cooperation*	*27.00*	...	*27.00*	*13.50*	...	*13.50*	*29.50*	...	*29.50*
1.01 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता - अन्य विशेष क्षेत्र	1.01 Special Central Assistance-Other special areas	27.00	...	27.00	13.50	...	13.50	29.50	...	29.50
1.02 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता - अन्य विशेष क्षेत्र										
2. ग्रामीण विकास	*2. Rural Development*	*10.00*	...	*10.00*	*8.00*	...	*8.00*	*12.00*	...	*12.00*
2.01 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता - अन्य विशेष क्षेत्र	2.01 Special Central Assistance-Other special areas	10.00	...	10.00	8.00	...	8.00	12.00	...	12.00
3. शिक्षा	*3. Education*									
3.01 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता - सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र	3.01 Special Central Assistance-Border areas	25.00	...	25.00	25.00	...	25.00	35.50	...	35.50
4. वित्त	*4. Finance*	*2911.17*	*4392.58*	*7303.75*	*3280.85*	*5200.29*	*8481.14*	*3178.22*	*4986.63*	*8164.85*
4.01 सामान्य केन्द्रीय सहायता	4.01 Normal Central Assistance	2607.65	4092.10	6699.75	2514.48	4386.52	6901.00	2859.73	4684.58	7544.31
4.02 अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता	4.02 Additional Central Assistance	...	...	...	82.68	77.96	160.64	...	...	...
4.03 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता - पहाड़ी क्षेत्र	4.03 Special Central Assistance - Hill areas	183.52	20.48	204.00	183.52	20.48	204.00	198.49	22.05	220.54
4.04 दैवी विपत्तियों के लिए अग्रिम आयोजना सहायता	4.04 Advance Plan Assistance for natural calamities	120.00	280.00	400.00	500.17	715.33	1215.50	120.00	280.00	400.00
5. योजना आयोग	*5. Planning Commission*	*0.30*	...	*0.30*	*0.22*	...	*0.22*	*0.15*	...	*0.15*
5.01 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता - सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र	5.01 Special Central Assistance-Border areas	0.30	...	0.30	0.22	...	0.22	0.15	...	0.15
6. गृह	*6. Home Affairs*	*45.27*	*4.88*	*50.15*	*59.03*	*6.26*	*65.29*	*68.68*	*7.29*	*75.97*
6.01 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता - सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र	6.01 Special Central Assistance-Border areas	1.80	0.20	2.00	1.80	0.20	2.00	1.80	0.20	2.00
6.02 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता - उत्तर-पूर्वी परिषद आयोजना	6.02 Special Central Assistance-North Eastern Council Plan	43.47	4.68	48.15	57.23	6.06	63.29	66.88	7.09	73.97
7. जल संसाधन	*7. Water Resources*	*84.40*	...	*84.40*	*15.00*	...	*15.00*	*21.00*	...	*21.00*
7.01 अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता	7.01 Additional Central Assistance	69.40	...	69.40	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.02 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता - सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र	7.02 Special Central Assistance-Border areas	15.00	...	15.00	15.00	...	15.00	21.00	...	21.00
8. कल्याण	*8. Welfare*	*187.93*	...	*187.93*	*185.93*	...	*185.93*	*199.30*	...	*199.30*
8.01 सामान्य केन्द्रीय सहायता	8.01 Normal Central Assistance	20.00	...	20.00	20.00	...	20.00	20.00	...	20.00
8.02 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता - जनजातीय उप-आयोजना	8.02 Special Central Assistance-Tribal Sub Plan	167.93	...	167.93	165.93	...	165.93	179.30	...	179.30
केन्द्रीय और केन्द्र-प्रायोजित आयोजनगत योजनाएं	CENTRAL AND CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN SCHEMES	**3468.80**	**197.43**	**3666.23**	**3490.11**	**249.34**	**3739.45**	**3936.96**	**251.08**	**4188.04**
1. कृषि और सहकारिता	1. Agriculture & Cooperation	213.55	22.03	235.58	191.33	21.54	212.87	395.67	23.61	419.28
2. ग्रामीण विकास	2. Rural Development	1659.18	...	1659.18	1768.98	...	1768.98	1783.19	...	1783.19
3. उर्वरक	3. Fertilizers	...	2.73	2.73	...	2.04	2.04	...	1.00	1.00

राज्य सरकारों को अनुदान और ऋण GRANTS AND LOANS TO STATE GOVERNMENTS — विवरण STATEMENT 14

करोड़ रुपए में (In crores of Rupees)

मंत्रालय/विभाग	Ministry/Department	बजट Budget 1987-88 अनुदान Grant	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित Revised 1987-88 अनुदान Grant	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total	बजट Budget 1988-89 अनुदान Grant	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total
4. विद्युत	4. Power	2.55	29.30	31.85	2.43	89.30	91.73	3.38	97.00	100.38
5. गैर- पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत	5. Non-Conventional Energy Sources	36.86	...	36.86	36.89	...	36.89	46.31	...	46.31
6. पर्यावरण और वन	6. Environment and Forests	52.46	5.80	58.26	49.91	6.30	56.21	63.05	6.00	69.05
7. स्वास्थ्य	7. Health	114.89	...	114.89	115.54	...	115.54	129.83	...	129.83
8. परिवार कल्याण	8. Family Welfare	527.23	...	527.23	517.23	...	517.23	539.50	...	539.50
9. गृह	9. Home Affairs	13.78	5.33	19.11	12.77	4.15	16.92	13.20	3.96	17.16
10. शिक्षा	10. Education	305.72	...	305.72	245.07	...	245.07	333.46	...	333.46
11. युवा कार्य और खेल	11. Youth Affairs and Sports	16.85	...	16.85	18.35	...	18.35	15.89	...	15.89
12. महिला और बाल-विकास	12. Women and Child Development	169.30	...	169.30	169.30	...	169.30	180.89	...	180.89
13. औद्योगिक विकास	13. Industrial Development	19.07	3.43	22.50	18.20	3.43	21.63	19.90	3.38	23.28
14. श्रम	14. Labour	7.52	...	7.52	8.33	...	8.33	6.93	...	6.93
15. इस्पात	15. Steel	...	41.00	41.00	...	41.00	41.00	...	15.00	15.00
16. जल-भूतल परिवहन	16. Surface Transport	18.90	11.45	30.35	17.10	10.75	27.85	20.60	25.00	45.60
17. वस्त्रोद्योग	17. Textiles	3.11	9.10	12.21	3.60	7.57	11.17	4.29	9.23	13.52
18. शहरी विकास	18. Urban Development	0.80	15.25	16.05	0.75	15.25	16.00	4.15	17.90	22.05
19. जल संसाधन	19. Water Resources	69.65	48.65	118.30	77.45	44.65	122.10	114.95	45.00	159.95
20. कल्याण	20. Welfare	234.26	...	234.26	233.91	...	233.91	256.32	...	256.32
21. अन्य मंत्रालय/विभाग	21. Other Ministries/Departments	3.12	3.36	6.48	2.97	3.36	6.33	5.45	4.00	9.45
कुल जोड़	GRAND TOTAL	8574.27	4685.20	13259.47	9035.54	5521.46	14557.00	9818.51	5284.07	15102.58

* इसमें कृषि निवेश साधनों के लिए अल्पावधि ऋण सम्मिलित हैं (वसूलियों को घटाकर)।

* Includes short term loans for agricultural inputs (net of recoveries).

** इनमें अल्प बचतों के ऋण जिन्हें प्राप्तियों में से घटाया गया है तथा वसूलियों के बराबर अधोपाय आदिम शामिल नहीं हैं।

** Excludes small savings loans netted against receipts and ways and means advances matched by recoveries.

संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को अनुदान और ऋण
GRANTS AND LOANS TO UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS

विवरण
STATEMENT 15

(करोड़ रुपए In crores of rupees)

मंत्रालय/विभाग	Ministry/Department	बजट Budget 1987-88 अनुदान Grant	बजट Budget 1987-88 ऋण Loan	बजट Budget 1987-88 जोड़ Total	संशोधित Revised 1987-88 अनुदान Grant	संशोधित Revised 1987-88 ऋण Loan	संशोधित Revised 1987-88 जोड़ Total	बजट Budget 1988-89 अनुदान Grant	बजट Budget 1988-89 ऋण Loan	बजट Budget 1988-89 जोड़ Total
आयोजना-भिन्न	**NON-PLAN**	**50.84**	**6.70**	**57.54**	**26.08**	**6.74**	**32.82**	**23.27**	**6.98**	**30.25**
1. गृह	1. Home Affairs	21.48	6.70	28.18	25.27	6.74	32.01	22.41	6.98	29.39
2. जल-भूतल परिवहन	2. Surface Transport	28.60	...	28.60	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. अन्य मंत्रालय/विभाग	3. Other Ministries/Departments	0.76	...	0.76	0.81	...	0.81	0.86	...	0.86
राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की आयोजनाएं	**STATE AND UNION TERRITORY PLANS**	**40.11**	**17.93**	**58.04**	**29.94**	**17.50**	**47.44**	**32.10**	**21.40**	**53.50**
		40.04	*17.93*	*57.97*	*29.87*	*17.50*	*47.37*	*32.10*	*21.40*	*53.50*
1. गृह	*1. Home Affairs*									
1.01 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता-उत्तर पूर्वी परिषद आयोजना	1.01 Special Central Assistance-North Eastern Council Plan	11.25	1.22	12.47	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.02 संघ राज्य क्षेत्र आयोजना (विधान मंडल सहित)	1.02 U.T. Plans (with Legislature)	28.79	16.71	45.50	29.87	17.50	47.37	32.10	21.40	53.50
2. अन्य मंत्रालय/विभाग	*2. Other Ministries/Departments*									
2.01 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता-जनजातीय उप-आयोजना (कल्याण)	2.01 Special Central Assistance-Tribal Sub Plan(Welfare)	0.07	...	0.07	0.07	...	0.07	...	...	...
केन्द्रीय और केन्द्र प्रायोजित आयोजनागत योजनाएं	**CENTRAL AND CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN SCHEMES**	**48.33**	**2.98**	**51.31**	**38.41**	**2.78**	**41.19**	**36.26**	**1.11**	**37.37**
1. कृषि और सहकारिता	1. Agriculture & Cooperation	4.92	...	4.92	3.85	0.04	3.89	1.95	0.01	1.96
2. ग्रामीण विकास	2. Rural Development	9.43	...	9.43	6.33	...	6.33	7.28	...	7.28
3. विद्युत	3. Power	...	0.70	0.70	...	0.70	0.70	...	...	...
4. गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत	4. Non-Conventional Energy Sources	0.34	...	0.34	0.34	...	0.34	0.32	...	0.32
5. पर्यावरण और वन	5. Environment and Forests	7.34	...	7.34	6.91	...	6.91	1.23	...	1.23
6. नागरिक पूर्ति	6. Civil Supplies	0.16	0.56	0.72	0.16	0.56	0.72	0.13	0.07	0.20
7. स्वास्थ्य	7. Health	2.25	...	2.25	2.09	...	2.09	0.26	...	0.26
8. परिवार कल्याण	8. Family Welfare	2.27	...	2.27	2.27	...	2.27	0.54	...	0.54
9. शिक्षा	9. Education	11.73	...	11.73	8.78	...	8.78	20.18	...	20.18
10. युवामामले और खेल	10. Youth Affairs and Sports	1.53	...	1.53	0.53	...	0.53	0.61	...	0.61
11. महिला और बाल विकास	11. Women and Child Development	3.51	...	3.51	3.51	...	3.51	1.24	...	1.24
12. औद्योगिक विकास	12. Industrial Development	0.62	0.18	0.80	0.53	0.18	0.71	0.63	0.18	0.81
13. श्रम	13. Labour	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.03	...	0.03
14. जल-भूतल परिवहन	14. Surface Transport	0.95	0.46	1.41	1.00	...	1.00	0.57	...	0.57
15. शहरी विकास	15. Urban Development	0.05	0.50	0.55	0.05	0.50	0.55	0.18	0.85	1.03
16. जल संसाधन	16. Water Resources	2.05	0.50	2.55	1.01	0.80	1.81	0.25	...	0.25
17. कल्याण	17. Welfare	0.96	...	0.96	0.93	...	0.93	0.84	...	0.84
18. अन्य मंत्रालय/विभाग	18. Other Ministries/Departments	0.20	0.08	0.28	0.10	...	0.10	0.02	...	0.02
कुल जोड़	*GRAND TOTAL*	*139.28*	*27.61*	*166.89*	*94.43*	*27.02*	*121.45*	*91.63*	*29.49*	*121.12*

विधानमंडल रहित संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का व्यय
EXPENDITURE OF UNION TERRITORIES WITHOUT LEGISLATURE

विवरण
STATEMENT 16
(करोड़ रुपए In crores of rupees)

		बजट Budget 87-88			संशोधित Revised 87-88			बजट Budget 88-89		
		आयोजना Plan	आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
दिल्ली	Delhi	524.14	302.16	826.30	541.34	390.96	932.30	558.00	450.50	1008.50
अंदमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	48.00	62.27	110.27	48.26	71.81	120.07	71.00	75.76	146.76
दादरा और नगर हवेली	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9.00	6.91	15.91	9.00	8.00	17.00	9.90	9.00	18.90
लक्षद्वीप	Lakshadweep	9.50	15.10	24.60	16.40	17.12	33.52	17.50	16.63	34.13
चंडीगढ़	Chandigarh	42.93	70.09	113.02	44.03	79.26	123.29	46.60	78.68	125.28
दमन और दीव	Daman and Diu	10.74	12.03	22.77	10.74	12.03	22.77	12.00	12.03	24.03
जोड़-संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	**Total-Union Territories**	**644.31**	**468.56**	**1112.87**	**669.77**	**579.18**	**1248.95**	**715.00**	**642.60**	**1357.60**

विदेशी सरकारों को अनुदान और ऋण GRANTS AND LOANS TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

विवरण STATEMENT 17

(करोड़ रुपए) (in crores of Rupees)

मदसंख्या	Ministry/Department	बजट Budget 1987-88 अनुदान Grant	ऋण Loan	योग Total	संशोधित (Revised) 1987-88 अनुदान Grant	ऋण Loan	योग Total	बजट Budget 1988-89 अनुदान Grant	ऋण Loan	योग Total
आयोजना-भिन्न	*Non-Plan*	*145.45*	*300.05*	*445.50*	*167.97*	*200.29*	*368.26*	*180.16*	*252.80*	*432.96*
1. वाणिज्य	1. Commerce	...	200.00	200.00	...	150.00	150.00	...	150.00	150.00
1.01 तकनीकी ऋण	1.01 Technical Credits	...	200.00	200.00		150.00	150.00	...	150.00	150.00
2. विदेश कार्य	2. External Affairs	134.95	53.05	188.00	156.67	20.45	177.12	168.54	61.00	229.54
2.01 बंगला देश	2.01 Bangladesh	2.93	10.57	13.50	2.66	5.18	7.84	1.51	8.00	9.51
2.02 भूटान	2.02 Bhutan	63.00	17.48	80.48	63.00	12.27	75.27	80.00	6.00	86.00
2.03 नेपाल	2.03 Nepal	24.03	25.00	49.03	13.16	...	13.16	21.00	25.00	46.00
2.04 अफ्रीका	2.03 Africa	...	...	...	16.66	...	16.66	16.66	...	16.66
2.05 अन्य विकासशील देश	2.05 Other developing countries	44.99	...	44.99	61.19	3.00	64.19	49.37	22.00	71.37
3. वित्त	3. Finance	9.50	47.00	56.50	10.30	29.84	40.14	10.12	41.80	51.92
3.01 संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम को अनुदान	3.01 Contribution to U.N.D.P.	8.05	...	8.05	8.05	...	8.05	8.12	...	8.12
3.02 मारीशस	3.02 Mauritius	...	4.00	4.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	2.00	2.00
3.03 तन्जानिया	3.03 Tanzania	...	2.00	2.00	...	0.01	0.01	...	1.00	1.00
3.04 श्रीलंका	3.04 Sri Lanka	...	3.00	3.00	...	3.50	3.50	...	6.00	6.00
3.05 वियतनाम	3.05 Vietnam	...	17.00	17.00	...	10.30	10.30	...	19.30	19.30
3.06 युगांडा	3.06 Uganda	...	2.00	2.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	3.00	3.00
3.07 जाम्बिया	3.07 Zambia	...	5.00	5.00	...	...	...	...	5.00	5.00
3.08 कीनिया	3.08 Kenya	...	4.00	4.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	...	...
3.09 मोजाम्बिक	3.09 Mozambique	...	...	...	...	0.03	0.03	...	...	...
3.10 निकारागुआ	3.10 Nicaragua	...	10.00	10.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.50	5.50
3.11 अन्य देश	3.11 Other countries	1.45	...	1.45	2.25	...	2.25	2.00	...	2.00
4. जल भूतल	**4. Surface Transport**	...	...	...	...	...	...	**0.50**	...	**0.50**
4.01 बंगला देश को सहायता	4.01 Assistance to Bangladesh	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.50	...	0.50
5. जल संसाधन	**5. Water Resources**	**1.00**	...	**1.00**	**1.00**	...	**1.00**	**1.00**	...	**1.00**
5.01 नेपाल हितकारी योजना	5.01 Nepal Benefit Scheme	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00
आयोजना	*Plan*	**0.28**	...	**0.28**	**0.28**	...	**0.28**	**0.30**	...	**0.30**
1. विद्युत	**1. Power**									
1.01 नेपाल हितकारी योजना	1.01 Nepal Benefit Scheme	0.28	...	0.28	0.28	...	0.28	0.30	...	0.30
कुल जोड़	*GRAND TOTAL*	*145.73*	*300.05*	*445.78*	*168.25*	*200.29*	*368.54*	*180.46*	*252.80*	*433.26*

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - I

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

लेखा शीर्ष Major Head	1987-88 बजट अनुमान 1987-88 Budget Estimate			1987-88 संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 Revised Estimate			1988-89 बजट अनुमान 1988-89 Budget Estimate		
	योजना Plan	अयोजना-गैर योजना Non-Plan	योग Total	योजना Plan	अयोजना-गैर योजना Non-Plan	योग Total	योजना Plan	अयोजना-गैर योजना Non-Plan	योग Total
योग TOTAL	23676.44	39266.09	62942.53	24925.18	41235.63	66160.81	25713.70	47895.77	73609.47
राजस्व व्यय REVENUE EXPENDITURE	9620.86	33809.63	43430.49	10013.15	36605.45	46618.60	10703.53	41985.66	52689.21
क. सामान्य सेवाएं A. GENERAL SERVICES	7.47	23305.07	23312.54	6.78	24689.18	24695.96	9.77	28442.91	28452.68
(a) Organs of State	00	27747	27747	00	2042	2042	00	2025	2025
2011 Parliament	00	178	178	00	1824	1824	00	360	360
Demand58	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
Demand84	0.00	12.86	12.86	0.00	12.86	12.86	0.00	15.00	15.00
Demand85	0.00	4.94	4.94	0.00	5.37	5.37	0.00	5.59	5.59
2012 President, Vice President etc.	00	199	199	00	226	226	00	238	238
Demand86	0.00	1.83	1.83	0.00	2.10	2.10	0.00	2.20	2.20
Demand87	0.00	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.18	0.18
2013 Council of Ministers	00	1027	1027	00	1475	1475	00	1630	1630
Demand39	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.15
Demand41	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.03
Demand42	0.00	10.07	10.07	0.00	14.55	14.55	0.00	16.09	16.09
Demand46	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.03
2014 Administration of Justice	00	401	401	00	708	708	00	512	512
Demand57	0.00	4.01	4.01	0.00	7.08	7.08	0.00	5.12	5.12
2015Elections	00	1873	1873	00	1809	1809	00	2135	2135
Demand57	0.00	18.73	18.73	0.00	18.09	18.09	0.00	21.35	21.35
2016 Audit	00	16466	16466	00	18000	18000	00	18200	18200
Demand33	0.00	164.66	164.66	0.00	180.00	180.00	0.00	182.00	182.00
(b) Fiscal Services									
(i) Tax Collection	00	41202	41202	00	45361	45361	00	46130	46130
2020 Collection of Taxes on Income and Expenditure	00	12661	12661	00	15205	15205	00	14693	14693
Demand35	0.00	124.22	124.22	0.00	149.43	149.43	0.00	143.60	143.60
Demand57	0.00	2.39	2.39	0.00	2.62	2.62	0.00	3.33	3.33
2021 Collectin of Estate Duty, Taxes on Wealth and Gift Tax	000	13580	13580	000	16660	16660	000	15595	15595
Demand35	0.00	13.80	13.80	0.00	16.60	16.60	0.00	15.95	15.95
2037 Customs	00	13843	13843	00	14789	14789	00	16269	16269
Demand36	0.00	138.43	138.43	0.00	147.89	147.89	0.00	162.69	162.69
2038 Union Excise Duties	00	13292	13292	00	13681	13681	00	13606	13606
Demand36	0.00	132.92	132.92	0.00	136.81	136.81	0.00	136.06	136.06
2045 Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	00	026	026	00	026	026	00	026	026
Demand34	0.00	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.26	0.26

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - I

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head		बजट अनुमान 1987-88 Budget Estimate			संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 Revised Estimate			बजट अनुमान 1988-89 Budget Estimate		
			योजना Plan	अयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	योजना Plan	अयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	योजना Plan	अयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
(II) अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं		(ii) Other Fiscal Services	0.35	428.59	428.94	0.31	392.64	392.95	0.05	306.84	306.89
करेंसी, सिक्का निर्माण और टकसाल	2046	Currency, Coinage and Mint	0.35	5.53	5.88	0.31	-81.33	-81.02	0.05	-52.71	-52.66
मांग संख्या 25		Demand25	0.35	5.53	5.88	0.31	-81.33	-81.02	0.05	-52.71	-52.66
अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	2047	Other Fiscal Services	0.00	423.06	423.06	0.00	473.97	473.97	0.00	359.55	359.55
मांग संख्या 24		Demand24	0.00	119.76	119.76	0.00	121.39	121.39	0.00	101.50	101.50
मांग संख्या 25		Demand25	0.00	3.34	3.34	0.00	-6.84	-6.84	0.00	-4.69	-4.69
मांग संख्या 26		Demand26	0.00	296.83	296.83	0.00	356.38	356.38	0.00	259.40	259.40
मांग संख्या 32		Demand32	0.00	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00
मांग संख्या 34		Demand34	0.00	2.89	2.89	0.00	2.80	2.80	0.00	3.34	3.34
(III) ब्याज अदायगी और ऋण सेवाएं		(c) Interest Payment and Servicing of Debt	0.00	10650.00	10650.00	0.00	11450.00	11450.00	0.00	14100.00	14100.00
	2049	Interest Payments	0.00	10650.00	10650.00	0.00	11450.00	11450.00	0.00	14100.00	14100.00
ब्याज अदायगियां		Demand28	0.00	10650.00	10650.00	0.00	11450.00	11450.00	0.00	14100.00	14100.00
मांग संख्या 28		(d) Administrative Services	7.12	1799.58	1806.70	6.47	1554.45	1560.92	9.22	2540.30	2549.52
(IV) प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	2051	Public Service Commission	0.00	11.58	11.58	0.00	12.82	12.82	0.00	14.57	14.57
लोक सेवा आयोग		Demand59	0.00	3.47	3.47	0.00	3.67	3.67	0.00	3.67	3.67
मांग संख्या 59		Demand88	0.00	8.11	8.11	0.00	9.15	9.15	0.00	10.90	10.90
मांग संख्या 88	2052	Secretariat-General Services	0.25	144.65	144.90	0.25	153.19	153.44	1.10	175.68	176.68
सचिवालय - सामान्य सेवाएं		Demand8	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	4.44	4.44	0.00	4.46	4.46
मांग संख्या 8		Demand12	0.00	79.28	79.28	0.00	79.27	79.27	0.00	86.70	86.70
मांग संख्या 12		Demand23	0.00	15.72	15.72	0.00	22.20	22.20	0.00	32.40	32.40
मांग संख्या 23		Demand24	0.00	6.34	6.34	0.00	7.22	7.22	0.00	9.28	9.28
मांग संख्या 24		Demand32	0.00	3.34	3.34	0.00	3.68	3.68	0.00	4.09	4.09
मांग संख्या 32		Demand34	0.00	14.24	14.24	0.00	12.61	12.61	0.00	12.77	12.77
मांग संख्या 34		Demand41	0.00	9.52	9.52	0.00	10.33	10.33	0.00	11.12	11.12
मांग संख्या 41		Demand57	0.00	3.89	3.89	0.00	4.19	4.19	0.00	5.35	5.35
मांग संख्या 57		Demand58	0.00	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.74	0.74	0.00	0.85	0.85
मांग संख्या 58		Demand59	0.25	4.19	4.44	0.25	4.74	4.99	1.00	4.65	5.65
मांग संख्या 59		Demand63	0.00	0.72	0.72	0.00	0.72	0.72	0.00	0.79	0.79
मांग संख्या 63		Demand74	0.00	2.71	2.71	0.00	3.05	3.05	0.00	3.22	3.22
मांग संख्या 74	2055	Police	4.00	974.53	978.53	3.68	993.16	996.84	5.00	1115.22	1120.22
पुलिस		Demand43	4.00	951.44	965.44	3.68	979.05	982.73	5.00	1099.98	1104.98
मांग संख्या 43		Demand59	0.00	13.09	13.09	0.00	14.11	14.11	0.00	15.24	15.24
मांग संख्या 59	2057	Supplies and Disposals	0.03	13.56	13.59	0.03	15.09	15.12	0.04	15.23	15.27
पूर्ति और निपटान		Demand8	0.03	11.85	11.88	0.03	13.09	13.12	0.04	13.23	13.27
मांग संख्या 8		Demand23	0.00	1.71	1.71	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00
मांग संख्या 23	2058	Stationery and Printing	0.05	40.62	40.67	0.00	43.23	43.23	0.00	42.64	42.64
लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण		Demand76	0.05	40.62	40.67	0.00	43.23	43.23	0.00	42.64	42.64
मांग संख्या 76											

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध I
ANNEXURE - I

करोड़ रुपए (in crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट अनुमान 1987-88 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 Revised Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1987-88 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
लोक-निर्माण कार्य	2059 *Public Works*	*0.19*	*51.77*	*51.96*	*0.28*	*54.45*	*54.73*	*0.35*	*69.01*	*69.36*
मांग संख्या 12	Demand12	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.07	0.07
मांग संख्या 75	Demand75	0.19	51.71	51.90	0.28	54.39	54.67	0.35	68.94	69.29
विदेश	2061 *External Affairs*	*0.00*	*173.00*	*173.00*	*0.00*	*192.14*	*192.14*	*0.00*	*201.06*	*201.06*
मांग संख्या 23	Demand23	0.00	173.00	173.00	0.00	192.14	192.14	0.00	201.06	201.06
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	2070 *Other Administrative Services*	*2.10*	*39.87*	*39.47*	*2.23*	*90.37*	*92.60*	*3.33*	*906.79*	*910.12*
मांग संख्या 1	Demand1	0.90	0.04	0.94	0.71	0.06	0.77	0.90	0.06	0.96
मांग संख्या 24	Demand24	0.00	2.25	2.25	0.00	2.31	2.31	0.00	2.57	2.57
मांग संख्या 32	Demand32	0.00	300.08	300.08	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.18	800.00	800.18
मांग संख्या 34	Demand34	0.00	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.38	0.38
मांग संख्या 41	Demand41	0.70	74.24	74.94	0.52	75.84	76.36	1.00	89.69	90.69
मांग संख्या 50	Demand50	0.00	1.43	1.43	0.00	1.46	1.46	0.00	1.70	1.70
मांग संख्या 57	Demand57	0.00	0.61	0.61	0.00	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.75	0.75
मांग संख्या 59	Demand59	1.00	10.87	11.87	1.00	9.66	10.66	1.25	11.64	12.89
(घ) पेंशनें और विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	*(e) Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services*	*0.00*	*1263.38*	*1263.38*	*0.00*	*1704.72*	*1704.72*	*0.00*	*1658.35*	*1658.35*
पेंशनें और अन्य सेवा निवृत्ति लाभ	2071 *Pension and other Retirement Benefits*	*0.00*	*1181.65*	*1181.65*	*0.00*	*1555.82*	*1555.82*	*0.00*	*1593.23*	*1593.23*
मांग संख्या 13	Demand13	0.00	703.86	703.86	0.00	1213.08	1213.08	0.00	1100.00	1100.00
मांग संख्या 27	Demand27	0.00	477.79	477.79	0.00	342.74	342.74	0.00	493.23	493.23
विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	2075 *Miscellaneous General Services*	*0.00*	*81.73*	*81.73*	*0.00*	*148.90*	*148.90*	*0.00*	*65.12*	*65.12*
मांग संख्या 12	Demand12	0.00	-3.81	-3.81	0.00	-32.09	-32.09	0.00	-23.40	-23.40
मांग संख्या 24	Demand24	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	97.49	97.49	0.00	0.08	0.08
मांग संख्या 29	Demand29	0.00	81.04	81.04	0.00	81.04	81.04	0.00	81.04	81.04
मांग संख्या 34	Demand34	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.50	0.50
मांग संख्या 44	Demand44	0.00	3.95	3.95	0.00	2.06	2.06	0.00	6.90	6.90
(ङ) रक्षा सेवाएं	*(f) Defence Services*	*0.00*	*8534.03*	*8534.03*	*0.00*	*8893.34*	*8893.34*	*0.00*	*9127.88*	*9127.88*
रक्षा सेवाएं - थल सेना	2076 *Defence Services-Army*	*0.00*	*6359.47*	*6359.47*	*0.00*	*6487.87*	*6487.87*	*0.00*	*6606.60*	*6606.60*
मांग संख्या 14	Demand14	0.00	6359.47	6359.47	0.00	6487.87	6487.87	0.00	6606.60	6606.60
रक्षा सेवाएं - जल सेना	2077 *Defence Services-Navy*	*0.00*	*595.50*	*595.50*	*0.00*	*683.80*	*683.80*	*0.00*	*754.83*	*754.83*
मांग संख्या 15	Demand15	0.00	595.50	595.50	0.00	683.80	683.80	0.00	754.83	754.83
रक्षा सेवाएं - वायु सेना	2078 *Defence Services-Air Force*	*0.00*	*1578.06*	*1578.06*	*0.00*	*1655.67*	*1655.67*	*0.00*	*1722.45*	*1722.45*
मांग संख्या 16	Demand16	0.00	1578.06	1578.06	0.00	1655.67	1655.67	0.00	1722.45	1722.45
आयुद्ध निर्माण कारखाने	2079 *Ordnance Factories*	*0.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*0.00*	*66.00*	*66.00*	*0.00*	*44.00*	*44.00*
मांग संख्या 17	Demand17	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	66.00	66.00	0.00	44.00	44.00
ख.सामाजिक सेवाएं	B. SOCIAL SERVICES	877.32	1030.41	1907.73	836.91	1162.34	1999.25	936.95	1274.31	2211.26
सामान्य शिक्षा	2202 *General Education*	*306.93*	*257.25*	*564.18*	*284.26*	*335.64*	*619.90*	*302.32*	*358.29*	*660.61*
मांग संख्या 46	Demand46	306.93	257.01	563.94	284.26	335.31	619.57	302.32	357.93	660.25
मांग संख्या 76	Demand76	0.00	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.36	0.36

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध I
ANNEXURE - I

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	1987-88 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate			1987-88 संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate			1988-89 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate		
		योजना Plan	अयोजना-गैर योजना Non-Plan	योग Total	योजना Plan	अयोजना-गैर योजना Non-Plan	योग Total	योजना Plan	अयोजना-गैर योजना Non-Plan	योग Total
तकनीकी शिक्षा	2203 *Technical Education*	*172.80*	*90.14*	*262.94*	*172.80*	*96.19*	*268.99*	*140.85*	*103.74*	*244.59*
मांग संख्या 46	Demand46	172.80	90.14	262.94	172.80	96.19	268.99	140.85	103.74	244.59
खेल और युवा सेवाएं	2204 *Sports and Youth Services*	*39.22*	*15.13*	*54.35*	*35.57*	*15.22*	*50.75*	*50.90*	*15.28*	*65.68*
मांग संख्या 46	Demand46	1.24	0.78	2.02	1.05	0.81	1.86	1.59	0.86	2.45
मांग संख्या 47	Demand47	37.98	14.35	52.33	34.48	14.41	48.89	48.81	14.42	63.23
कला और संस्कृति	2205 *Art and Culture*	*57.75*	*45.23*	*102.98*	*47.99*	*63.55*	*111.54*	*55.79*	*48.46*	*104.25*
मांग संख्या 48	Demand48	57.75	45.23	102.98	47.99	63.55	111.54	55.79	48.46	104.25
चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	2210 *Medical and Public Health*	*83.30*	*134.15*	*217.45*	*70.69*	*148.64*	*219.33*	*95.35*	*156.31*	*251.66*
मांग संख्या 39	Demand39	83.30	134.15	217.45	70.69	148.64	219.33	95.35	156.31	251.66
परिवार कल्याण	2211 *Family Welfare*	*54.26*	*4.02*	*58.28*	*52.26*	*4.70*	*56.96*	*59.79*	*6.49*	*66.28*
मांग संख्या 40	Demand40	54.26	4.02	58.28	52.26	4.70	56.96	59.79	6.49	66.28
जल पूर्ति और स्वच्छता	2215 *Water Supply and Sanitation*	*44.24*	*0.00*	*44.24*	*42.85*	*0.00*	*42.85*	*33.80*	*0.00*	*33.80*
मांग संख्या 4	Demand4	42.40	0.00	42.40	42.25	0.00	42.25	31.60	0.00	31.60
मांग संख्या 74	Demand74	1.84	0.00	1.84	0.58	0.00	0.58	1.50	0.00	1.50
आवास	2216 *Housing*	*0.79*	*40.50*	*41.29*	*0.79*	*45.89*	*44.68*	*1.15*	*49.35*	*51.00*
मांग संख्या 12	Demand12	0.00	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.13	0.13
मांग संख्या 74	Demand74	0.79	40.38	41.17	0.79	43.77	44.56	1.15	49.72	50.87
शहरी विकास	2217 *Urban Development*	*0.82*	*2.01*	*2.83*	*1.17*	*2.40*	*3.57*	*1.89*	*2.22*	*4.11*
मांग संख्या 74	Demand74	0.82	2.01	2.83	1.17	2.40	3.57	1.89	2.22	4.11
सूचना और प्रचार	2220 *Information and Publicity*	*7.69*	*45.60*	*53.29*	*5.13*	*42.58*	*47.71*	*11.55*	*49.22*	*60.77*
मांग संख्या 54	Demand54	7.69	45.60	53.29	5.13	42.58	47.71	11.55	49.22	60.77
प्रसारण	2221 *Broadcasting*	*37.02*	*91.53*	*128.55*	*35.08*	*109.08*	*144.16*	*53.39*	*110.45*	*163.84*
मांग संख्या 55	Demand55	37.02	91.53	128.55	35.08	109.08	144.16	53.39	110.45	163.84
अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जन-जातियों और अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण	225 *Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward classes*	*4.86*	*2.11*	*6.97*	*6.86*	*2.21*	*9.07*	*10.96*	*2.47*	*13.43*
मांग संख्या 56	Demand56	0.04	0.41	0.45	0.04	0.41	0.45	0.06	0.43	0.49
मांग संख्या 78	Demand78	4.82	1.70	6.52	6.82	1.80	8.62	10.90	2.04	12.94
श्रम तथा रोजगार	2230 *Labour & Employment*	*8.46*	*152.89*	*161.35*	*7.65*	*159.46*	*167.11*	*12.66*	*229.97*	*242.63*
मांग संख्या 19	Demand19	0.00	24.46	24.46	0.00	24.46	24.46	0.00	24.70	24.70
मांग संख्या 56	Demand56	8.46	128.43	136.89	7.65	135.00	142.65	12.66	205.27	217.93
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	2235 *Social Security and Welfare*	*57.22*	*132.13*	*189.35*	*72.18*	*119.95*	*192.13*	*105.18*	*120.10*	*225.28*
मांग संख्या 24	Demand24	0.00	16.30	16.30	15.00	1.20	16.20	40.00	5.20	45.20
मांग संख्या 27	Demand27	0.00	9.00	9.00	0.00	7.26	7.26	0.00	6.77	6.77
मांग संख्या 44	Demand44	0.07	77.10	77.17	0.05	84.95	85.00	0.07	80.64	80.71
मांग संख्या 49	Demand49	47.69	13.28	60.97	47.69	13.08	60.77	52.47	13.46	65.93
मांग संख्या 78	Demand78	9.46	16.45	25.91	9.44	13.46	22.90	12.64	14.03	26.67
पोषाहार	2236 *Nutrition*	*0.31*	*0.66*	*0.97*	*0.26*	*0.70*	*0.96*	*0.78*	*0.80*	*1.58*
मांग संख्या 37	Demand37	0.31	0.66	0.97	0.26	0.70	0.96	0.78	0.80	1.58

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - I

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head		बजट अनुमान 1987-88 Budget Estimate योजनेतर Plan	योजनेतर Non-Plan	योग Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 Revised Estimate योजनेतर Plan	योजनेतर Non-Plan	योग Total	बजट अनुमान 1988-89 Budget Estimate योजनेतर Plan	योजनेतर Non-Plan	योग Total
न्यायालय - सामाजिक सेवाएं	2251	*Secretariat-Social Services*	*165*	*1598*	*1763*	*143*	*1718*	*1861*	*179*	*1959*	*2138*
मांग संख्या 39		Demand39	0.00	2.02	2.02	0.00	2.13	2.13	0.00	2.28	2.28
मांग संख्या 40		Demand40	0.05	0.58	0.63	0.05	0.65	0.70	0.03	0.75	0.78
मांग संख्या 46		Demand46	0.65	4.40	5.05	0.39	4.61	5.00	0.70	5.36	6.06
मांग संख्या 47		Demand47	0.15	1.00	1.15	0.15	1.00	1.15	0.16	1.20	1.36
मांग संख्या 48		Demand48	0.30	1.50	1.80	0.30	1.50	1.80	0.38	1.80	2.18
मांग संख्या 49		Demand49	0.50	0.49	0.99	0.50	0.69	1.19	0.40	1.00	1.40
मांग संख्या 54		Demand54	0.00	2.34	2.34	0.04	2.42	2.46	0.12	2.57	2.69
मांग संख्या 56		Demand56	0.00	2.10	2.10	0.00	2.36	2.36	0.00	2.65	2.65
मांग संख्या 78		Demand78	0.00	1.55	1.55	0.00	1.82	1.82	0.00	1.98	1.98
अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं	2252	*Other Social Services*	*00*	*108*	*108*	*00*	*095*	*095*	*00*	*107*	*107*
मांग संख्या 44		Demand44	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.07	0.07
मांग संख्या 78		Demand78	0.00	0.43	0.43	0.00	0.44	0.44	0.00	0.50	0.50
मांग संख्या 81		Demand81	0.00	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.36	0.36	0.00	0.50	0.50
ग. आर्थिक सेवाएं	C.	**ECONOMIC SERVICES**	**1686.27**	**6924.49**	**8610.76**	**1802.09**	**7981.54**	**9783.63**	**1982.81**	**9074.11**	**11056.92**
(क) कृषि तथा सबद्ध क्रियाकलाप		*(a) Agriculture and Allied Activities*	*226.11*	*2436.54*	*2662.65*	*296.98*	*2626.68*	*2923.61*	*250.81*	*2848.95*	*3099.76*
फसल पालन	2401	*Crop Husbandry*	*3021*	*180.81*	*21402*	*7998*	*182.85*	*26283*	*3423*	*27115*	*30538*
मांग संख्या 1		Demand1	31.16	19.76	50.92	79.09	22.24	101.33	32.03	19.87	51.90
मांग संख्या 5		Demand5	0.00	160.00	160.00	0.00	160.00	160.00	0.00	250.00	250.00
मांग संख्या 7		Demand7	2.05	1.05	3.10	0.89	0.61	1.50	2.20	1.28	3.48
मृदा तथा जल संरक्षण	2402	*Soil and Water Conservation*	*309*	*040*	*349*	*299*	*042*	*341*	*413*	*047*	*460*
मांग संख्या 2		Demand2	3.09	0.40	3.49	2.99	0.42	3.41	4.13	0.47	4.60
पशु पालन	2403	*Animal Husbandry*	*533*	*312*	*845*	*441*	*333*	*774*	*580*	*365*	*945*
मांग संख्या 2		Demand2	5.33	3.12	8.45	4.41	3.33	7.74	5.80	3.65	9.45
डेयरी विकास	2404	*Dairy Development*	*2623*	*1053*	*3676*	*5646*	*1038*	*6684*	*590*	*1110*	*1700*
मांग संख्या 2		Demand2	26.23	10.53	36.76	56.46	10.38	66.84	5.90	11.10	17.00
मत्स्य पालन	2405	*Fisheries*	*1173*	*438*	*1611*	*971*	*422*	*1393*	*1112*	*460*	*1572*
मांग संख्या 2		Demand2	11.73	4.38	16.11	9.71	4.22	13.93	11.12	4.60	15.72
वन पालन तथा वन्य जीवन	2406	*Forestry and Wild Life*	*2864*	*664*	*3528*	*2435*	*650*	*3085*	*2875*	*720*	*3595*
मांग संख्या 22		Demand22	28.64	6.64	35.28	24.35	6.50	30.85	28.75	7.20	35.95
बागान	2407	*Plantations*	*2487*	*2337*	*4824*	*2353*	*2185*	*4538*	*2357*	*2299*	*4656*
मांग संख्या 7		Demand7	24.87	23.37	48.24	23.53	21.85	45.38	23.57	22.99	46.56
खाद्य पदार्थ,भंडारण तथा भांडागारण व्यवस्था	2408	*Food, Storage and Warehousing*	*191*	*20789*	*20980*	*159*	*22983*	*22942*	*334*	*24872*	*24206*
मांग संख्या 4		Demand4	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
मांग संख्या 12		Demand12	0.00	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.27	0.27
मांग संख्या 37		Demand37	1.29	2097.30	2098.59	1.17	2297.24	2298.41	3.12	2418.08	2421.20
मांग संख्या 38		Demand38	0.60	0.33	0.93	0.40	0.34	0.74	0.10	0.37	0.47

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - I

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट अनुमान 1987-88 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 Revised Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1988-89 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
कृषि अनुसंधान तथा शिक्षा	2415 *Agricultural Research and Education*	*82.00*	*90.76*	*172.76*	*82.00*	*90.66*	*172.66*	*95.00*	*105.87*	*200.87*
मांग संख्या 3	Demand3	82.00	90.76	172.76	82.00	90.66	172.66	95.00	105.87	200.87
कृषि वित्तीय संस्थाएं	2416 *Agricultural financial Institutions*	*000*	*574*	*574*	*439*	*574*	*1013*	*2700*	*000*	*2700*
मांग संख्या 26	Demand26	0.00	5.74	5.74	4.39	5.74	10.13	27.00	0.00	27.00
सहकारिता	2425 *Cooperation*	*615*	*000*	*615*	*499*	*000*	*499*	*881*	*000*	*881*
मांग संख्या 2	Demand2	6.15	0.00	6.15	4.99	0.00	4.99	8.81	0.00	8.81
अन्य कृषि कार्यक्रम	2435 *Other Agricultural Programmes*	*295*	*290*	*585*	*253*	*290*	*543*	*326*	*320*	*646*
मांग संख्या 4	Demand4	2.95	2.90	5.85	2.53	2.90	5.43	3.26	3.20	6.46
(ख) ग्रामीण विकास	*(b) Rural Development*	*33596*	*160*	*33756*	*32257*	*160*	*32417*	*37469*	*166*	*37635*
ग्रामीण विकास के विशेष कार्यक्रम	2501 *Special Programmes for Rural Development*	*31052*	*000*	*31052*	*29750*	*000*	*29750*	*34666*	*000*	*34666*
मांग संख्या 4	Demand4	310.28	0.00	310.28	297.26	0.00	297.26	346.32	0.00	346.32
मांग संख्या 61	Demand61	0.24	0.00	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.24	0.34	0.00	0.34
ग्रामीण रोजगार	2505 *Rural Employment*	*918*	*000*	*918*	*918*	*000*	*918*	*878*	*000*	*878*
मांग संख्या 4	Demand4	9.18	0.00	9.18	9.18	0.00	9.18	8.78	0.00	8.78
भूमि सुधार	2506 *Land Reforms*	*010*	*000*	*010*	*025*	*000*	*025*	*025*	*000*	*025*
मांग संख्या 4	Demand4	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.25
अन्य ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	2515 *Other Rural Development Programmes*	*1636*	*160*	*1776*	*1564*	*160*	*1724*	*1900*	*166*	*2066*
मांग संख्या 4	Demand4	16.16	1.60	17.76	15.64	1.60	17.24	19.00	1.66	20.66
(ग) विशेष क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम	*(c) Special Areas Programmes*	*1134*	*000*	*1134*	*636*	*000*	*636*	*1059*	*000*	*1059*
उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र	2552 *North Eastern Areas*	*1134*	*000*	*1134*	*636*	*000*	*636*	*1059*	*000*	*1059*
मांग संख्या 44	Demand44	11.34	0.00	11.34	6.36	0.00	6.36	10.59	0.00	10.59
(घ) सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण	*(d) Irrigation and Flood Control*	*3835*	*3571*	*7406*	*4741*	*3569*	*8310*	*4998*	*3936*	*8934*
बड़ी और मध्यम सिंचाई	2701 *Major and Medium Irrigation*	*910*	*1876*	*2786*	*787*	*1851*	*2638*	*843*	*2075*	*2918*
मांग संख्या 77	Demand77	9.10	18.76	27.86	7.87	18.51	26.38	8.43	20.75	29.18
लघु सिंचाई	2702 *Minor Irrigation*	*1645*	*914*	*2559*	*2928*	*937*	*3865*	*2980*	*1040*	*4020*
मांग संख्या 77	Demand77	16.45	9.14	25.59	29.28	9.37	38.65	29.80	10.40	40.20
कमान क्षेत्र विकास	2705 *Command Areas Development*	*050*	*000*	*050*	*010*	*000*	*010*	*020*	*000*	*020*
मांग संख्या 77	Demand77	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.20	0.00	0.20
बाढ़ नियंत्रण	2711 *Flood Control*	*1230*	*781*	*2011*	*1016*	*781*	*1797*	*1155*	*821*	*1976*
मांग संख्या 64	Demand64	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.50
मांग संख्या 77	Demand77	11.80	7.81	19.61	10.16	7.81	17.97	11.05	8.21	19.26
(ङ) ऊर्जा	*(e) Energy*	*10836*	*16696*	*27532*	*15024*	*24687*	*39711*	*19120*	*40545*	*59665*
विद्युत	2801 *Power*	*4113*	*6571*	*10684*	*3214*	*14812*	*18026*	*10298*	*20093*	*30391*
मांग संख्या 20	Demand20	38.98	86.36	125.34	32.14	166.26	198.40	102.98	166.20	269.18
मांग संख्या 80	Demand80	2.15	-20.65	-18.50	0.00	-18.14	-18.14	0.00	34.73	34.73
पेट्रोलियम	2802 *Petroleum*	*000*	*450*	*450*	*5297*	*306*	*5603*	*2400*	*10000*	*12400*
मांग संख्या 60	Demand60	0.00	4.50	4.50	52.97	3.06	56.03	24.00	100.00	124.00

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - 1

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट अनुमान 1987-88 Budget Estimate योजना Plan	योजनेतर Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 Revised Estimate योजना Plan	योजनेतर Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1988-89 Budget Estimate योजना Plan	योजनेतर Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
कोयला और लिग्नाइट	2803 *Coal and Lignite*	*9.00*	*96.49*	*105.49*	*7.00*	*95.43*	*102.43*	*9.00*	*104.25*	*113.25*
मांग संख्या 19	Demand19	9.00	96.49	105.49	7.00	95.43	102.43	9.00	104.25	113.25
ऊर्जा के गैर परम्परागत स्रोत	2810 *Non-Conventional Sources of Energy*	*57.53*	*0.00*	*57.53*	*57.50*	*0.00*	*57.50*	*54.52*	*0.00*	*54.52*
मांग संख्या 21	Demand21	57.53	0.00	57.53	57.50	0.00	57.50	54.52	0.00	54.52
ऊर्जा समन्वय और विकास	2820*Energy Coordination and Development*	*0.70*	*0.26*	*0.96*	*0.63*	*0.26*	*0.89*	*0.70*	*0.27*	*0.97*
मांग संख्या 42	Demand42	0.70	0.26	0.96	0.63	0.26	0.89	0.70	0.27	0.97
(च) उद्योग और खनिज	*(f) Industry and Minerals*	*417.57*	*2241.72*	*2659.29*	*470.47*	*2965.56*	*3436.03*	*437.69*	*3357.94*	*3795.63*
ग्रामीण और लघु उद्योग	2851 *Village and Small Industries*	*169.93*	*107.14*	*277.07*	*172.87*	*107.24*	*280.11*	*209.79*	*110.43*	*320.22*
मांग संख्या 50	Demand50	135.99	89.46	225.45	136.97	89.53	226.50	169.95	91.32	261.27
मांग संख्या 72	Demand72	33.94	17.68	51.62	35.90	17.71	53.61	39.84	19.11	58.95
उद्योग	2852 *Industries*	*108.91*	*2052.20*	*2161.11*	*106.87*	*2778.08*	*2884.95*	*113.60*	*3170.00*	*3283.60*
मांग संख्या 5	Demand5	8.75	1750.56	1759.31	12.00	2050.47	2062.47	13.50	2750.45	2763.95
मांग संख्या 12	Demand12	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.85	0.85	0.00	0.00	0.00
मांग संख्या 38	Demand38	2.50	1.61	4.11	2.00	1.55	3.55	2.45	1.30	3.75
मांग संख्या 50	Demand50	11.34	17.42	28.76	9.37	17.43	26.80	14.68	18.52	33.20
मांग संख्या 52	Demand52	2.17	10.72	12.89	2.65	11.59	14.24	3.00	5.53	8.53
मांग संख्या 53	Demand53	4.99	2.58	7.57	4.99	336.87	341.86	4.46	18.59	23.05
मांग संख्या 67	Demand67	3.50	28.39	31.89	2.70	33.57	36.27	3.54	46.60	50.14
मांग संख्या 71	Demand71	1.04	19.00	20.04	0.44	16.80	17.24	2.40	19.80	22.20
मांग संख्या 72	Demand72	1.94	203.51	205.45	1.87	266.87	268.74	1.71	234.36	236.07
मांग संख्या 79	Demand79	0.00	45.49	45.49	0.00	46.47	46.47	0.00	79.32	79.32
मांग संख्या 81	Demand81	72.68	-4.58	68.10	70.85	-4.39	66.46	67.86	-4.47	63.39
अलौह धातु खनन तथा धातुकर्म उद्योग	2853 *Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries*	*45.28*	*54.34*	*99.62*	*43.28*	*72.71*	*115.99*	*50.39*	*64.59*	*114.98*
मांग संख्या 68	Demand68	45.28	54.34	99.62	43.28	72.71	115.99	50.39	64.59	114.98
अन्य उद्योग	2875 *Other Industries*	*0.00*	*1.94*	*1.94*	*0.00*	*4.42*	*4.42*	*0.00*	*10.81*	*10.81*
मांग संख्या 34	Demand34	0.00	1.94	1.94	0.00	4.42	4.42	0.00	10.81	10.81
उद्योगों और खनिजों पर अन्य परिव्यय	288 *Other outlays on Industries and Minerals*	*33.45*	*3.10*	*36.55*	*147.45*	*3.11*	*150.56*	*63.91*	*2.11*	*66.02*
मांग संख्या 26	Demand26	33.45	3.10	36.55	33.45	3.11	36.56	34.91	2.11	37.02
मांग संख्या 50	Demand50	60.00	0.00	60.00	114.00	0.00	114.00	29.00	0.00	29.00
(छ) परिवहन	*(g) Transport*	*15.37*	*417.76*	*433.13*	*14.94*	*382.87*	*397.81*	*28.66*	*453.53*	*482.19*
पत्तन तथा दीप गृह	3051 *Ports & Light Houses*	*1.90*	*22.65*	*24.55*	*1.51*	*28.77*	*30.28*	*4.00*	*30.74*	*34.74*
मांग संख्या 71	Demand71	1.90	22.65	24.55	1.51	28.77	30.28	4.00	30.74	34.74
नौवहन	3052 *Shipping*	*0.00*	*60.08*	*60.18*	*0.00*	*25.74*	*25.84*	*0.11*	*33.75*	*33.86*
मांग संख्या 26	Demand26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	5.00	5.00
मांग संख्या 71	Demand71	0.10	60.08	60.18	0.10	23.74	23.84	0.11	28.75	28.86
नागरिक विमानन	3053 *Civil Aviation*	*1.33*	*16.58*	*17.91*	*1.42*	*14.13*	*15.55*	*1.97*	*18.74*	*20.71*
मांग संख्या 6	Demand6	1.33	16.58	17.91	1.42	14.13	15.55	1.97	18.74	20.71

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध I
ANNEXURE - I

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट अनुमान 1987-88 Budget Estimate योजना Plan	बजट अनुमान 1987-88 Budget Estimate योजनेतर Non-Plan	बजट अनुमान 1987-88 Budget Estimate जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 Revised Estimate योजना Plan	संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 Revised Estimate योजनेतर Non-Plan	संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 Revised Estimate जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1988-89 Budget Estimate योजना Plan	बजट अनुमान 1988-89 Budget Estimate योजनेतर Non-Plan	बजट अनुमान 1988-89 Budget Estimate जोड़ Total
सड़कें और पुल	*3054 Road and Bridges*	*1.50*	*129.33*	*130.83*	*1.15*	*133.54*	*134.69*	*2.25*	*155.75*	*158.00*
मांग संख्या 29	Demand29	0.00	1.55	1.55	0.00	2.36	2.36	0.00	2.36	2.36
मांग संख्या 43	Demand43	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02
मांग संख्या 70	Demand70	1.50	127.76	129.26	1.15	131.16	132.31	2.25	153.37	155.62
सड़क परिवहन	*3055 Road Transport*	*0.95*	*0.02*	*0.97*	*0.16*	*0.02*	*0.18*	*5.44*	*0.02*	*5.46*
मांग संख्या 69	Demand69	0.95	0.02	0.97	0.16	0.02	0.18	5.44	0.02	5.46
अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन	*3056 Inland Water Transport*	*9.59*	*0.46*	*10.05*	*10.60*	*0.07*	*10.67*	*14.89*	*0.11*	*15.00*
मांग संख्या 69	Demand69	9.59	0.46	10.05	10.60	0.07	10.67	14.89	0.11	15.00
अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	*3075 Other Transport Services*	*0.00*	*188.64*	*188.64*	*0.00*	*180.60*	*180.60*	*0.00*	*214.42*	*214.42*
मांग संख्या 6	Demand6	0.00	0.51	0.51	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.60	0.60
मांग संख्या 24	Demand24	0.00	177.74	177.74	0.00	169.80	169.80	0.00	203.17	203.17
मांग संख्या 77	Demand77	0.00	10.39	10.39	0.00	10.30	10.30	0.00	10.65	10.65
(ज) संचार	*(h) Communications*	*15.24*	*133.91*	*149.15*	*12.87*	*137.93*	*150.80*	*14.98*	*138.38*	*153.33*
डाक सेवाएं	*3201 Postal Services*	*3.00*	*130.00*	*133.00*	*2.90*	*131.72*	*134.62*	*6.15*	*131.86*	*138.01*
मांग संख्या 10	Demand10	3.00	130.00	133.00	2.90	131.72	134.62	6.15	131.86	138.01
दूर संचार सेवाएं	*3225 Telecommunication Services*	*0.00*	*-544.00*	*-544.00*	*0.00*	*-428.00*	*-428.00*	*0.00*	*-741.00*	*-741.00*
मांग संख्या 11	Demand11	0.00	-544.00	-544.00	0.00	-428.00	-428.00	0.00	-741.00	-741.00
सामान्य राजस्व में लाभांश	*3230 Dividends to General revenues*	*0.00*	*237.00*	*237.00*	*0.00*	*243.00*	*243.00*	*0.00*	*267.00*	*267.00*
मांग संख्या 11	Demand11	0.00	237.00	237.00	0.00	243.00	243.00	0.00	267.00	267.00
दूर संचार अधिशेष से विनियोग	*3231 Appropriations from Telecommuniation Surplus*	*0.00*	*307.00*	*307.00*	*0.00*	*185.00*	*185.00*	*0.00*	*474.00*	*474.00*
मांग संख्या 11	Demand11	0.00	307.00	307.00	0.00	185.00	185.00	0.00	474.00	474.00
उपग्रह प्रणाली	*3252 Satellite Systems*	*2.29*	*0.11*	*2.40*	*0.20*	*2.28*	*2.48*	*0.30*	*2.42*	*2.72*
मांग संख्या 83	Demand83	2.29	0.11	2.40	0.20	2.28	2.48	0.30	2.42	2.72
अन्य संचार सेवाएं	*3275 Other Communication Services*	*9.55*	*3.80*	*13.35*	*9.77*	*3.93*	*13.70*	*8.90*	*4.10*	*13.00*
मांग संख्या 9	Demand9	2.75	3.80	6.55	2.57	3.93	6.50	2.50	4.10	6.60
मांग संख्या 11	Demand11	7.20	0.00	7.20	7.20	0.00	7.20	6.00	0.00	6.00
(ङ) विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण	*(i) Science Technology and Environment*	*422.00*	*360.32*	*782.32*	*387.17*	*377.52*	*764.69*	*527.93*	*423.24*	*951.17*
परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान	*3401 Atomic Energy Research*	*24.83*	*129.98*	*154.81*	*22.70*	*132.58*	*155.28*	*31.67*	*147.11*	*178.78*
मांग संख्या 79	Demand79	24.83	129.98	154.81	22.70	132.58	155.28	31.67	147.11	178.78
अन्तरिक्ष विज्ञान	*3402 Space Research*	*142.23*	*51.12*	*193.35*	*133.67*	*66.06*	*199.73*	*199.82*	*74.03*	*273.85*
मांग संख्या 83	Demand83	142.23	51.12	193.35	133.67	66.06	199.73	199.82	74.03	273.85
समुद्र विज्ञान अनुसंधान	*3403 Oceanographic Research*	*17.69*	*6.35*	*24.04*	*13.48*	*4.87*	*18.35*	*19.15*	*6.98*	*26.13*
मांग संख्या 82	Demand82	17.69	6.35	24.04	13.48	4.87	18.35	19.15	6.98	26.13
अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	*3425 Other Scientific Research*	*169.70*	*165.04*	*334.74*	*154.29*	*166.79*	*321.08*	*199.31*	*186.53*	*385.84*
मांग संख्या 8	Demand8	1.85	1.15	3.00	1.36	1.27	2.63	1.96	1.31	3.27
मांग संख्या 64	Demand64	54.25	60.10	114.35	49.43	61.75	111.18	74.50	64.65	139.15
मांग संख्या 65	Demand65	74.60	103.19	177.79	74.60	103.17	177.77	83.35	120.00	203.35
मांग संख्या 66	Demand66	39.00	0.60	39.60	28.90	0.60	29.50	39.50	0.57	40.07

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - I

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट अनुमान 1987-88 Budget Estimate योजना Plan	योजनेतर Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 Revised Estimate योजना Plan	योजनेतर Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1988-89 Budget Estimate योजना Plan	योजनेतर Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
पारिस्थितिकी विज्ञान तथा पर्यावरण	*3435 Ecology and Environment*	*67.55*	*7.83*	*75.38*	*63.03*	*7.22*	*70.25*	*77.98*	*8.59*	*86.57*
मांग संख्या 22	Demand22	67.55	7.83	75.38	63.03	7.22	70.25	77.98	8.59	86.57
(ङ) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	*(j) General Economic Services*	*95.97*	*1139.97*	*1235.94*	*98.13*	*1206.82*	*1299.95*	*96.31*	*1405.60*	*1501.91*
सचिवालय - आर्थिक सेवाएं	*3451 Secretariat-Economic Services*	*3.20*	*63.21*	*66.41*	*2.84*	*66.98*	*69.82*	*3.05*	*74.69*	*77.74*
मांग संख्या 1	Demand1	0.55	5.17	5.72	0.54	6.15	6.69	0.60	6.70	7.30
मांग संख्या 3	Demand3	0.00	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.30	0.30
मांग संख्या 4	Demand4	0.00	1.63	1.63	0.00	1.63	1.63	0.00	1.70	1.70
मांग संख्या 5	Demand5	0.00	1.33	1.33	0.00	1.33	1.33	0.00	1.55	1.55
मांग संख्या 6	Demand6	0.00	1.35	1.35	0.00	1.34	1.34	0.00	1.51	1.51
मांग संख्या 7	Demand7	0.00	3.33	3.33	0.00	3.83	3.83	0.00	4.55	4.55
मांग संख्या 9	Demand9	0.00	0.76	0.76	0.00	0.80	0.80	0.00	0.90	0.90
मांग संख्या 19	Demand19	0.00	0.88	0.88	0.00	0.99	0.99	0.00	1.05	1.05
मांग संख्या 20	Demand20	0.00	1.38	1.38	0.00	1.38	1.38	0.00	1.65	1.65
मांग संख्या 21	Demand21	0.95	1.24	2.19	0.51	1.24	1.75	0.60	1.23	1.83
मांग संख्या 22	Demand22	0.05	1.73	1.78	0.05	1.73	1.78	0.03	1.85	1.88
मांग संख्या 37	Demand37	0.00	2.70	2.70	0.00	2.72	2.72	0.00	3.12	3.12
मांग संख्या 38	Demand38	0.02	0.97	0.99	0.02	1.00	1.02	0.02	1.10	1.12
मांग संख्या 50	Demand50	0.00	3.56	3.56	0.00	3.60	3.60	0.00	3.95	3.95
मांग संख्या 51	Demand51	0.00	1.71	1.71	0.00	2.55	2.55	0.00	2.02	2.02
मांग संख्या 52	Demand52	0.00	0.79	0.79	0.00	0.92	0.92	0.00	0.92	0.92
मांग संख्या 53	Demand53	0.00	2.23	2.23	0.00	2.23	2.23	0.00	2.85	2.85
मांग संख्या 60	Demand60	0.00	1.39	1.39	0.00	1.31	1.31	0.00	1.46	1.46
मांग संख्या 61	Demand61	0.88	6.39	7.27	0.88	6.94	7.82	0.60	7.95	8.55
मांग संख्या 62	Demand62	0.00	0.72	0.72	0.00	0.82	0.82	0.00	0.87	0.87
मांग संख्या 64	Demand64	0.00	3.10	3.10	0.00	3.06	3.06	0.00	3.40	3.40
मांग संख्या 65	Demand65	0.00	0.53	0.53	0.00	0.48	0.48	0.00	0.57	0.57
मांग संख्या 66	Demand66	0.00	0.79	0.79	0.00	0.74	0.74	0.00	1.03	1.03
मांग संख्या 67	Demand67	0.00	1.33	1.33	0.00	1.35	1.35	0.00	1.42	1.42
मांग संख्या 68	Demand68	0.00	1.19	1.19	0.00	1.13	1.13	0.00	1.33	1.33
मांग संख्या 69	Demand69	0.00	8.20	8.20	0.00	8.43	8.43	0.00	9.10	9.10
मांग संख्या 72	Demand72	0.00	0.67	0.67	0.00	0.79	0.79	0.00	0.86	0.86
मांग संख्या 73	Demand73	0.00	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.28	0.28
मांग संख्या 77	Demand77	0.00	2.45	2.45	0.09	2.50	2.59	0.20	2.55	2.75
मांग संख्या 79	Demand79	0.00	1.84	1.84	0.00	1.82	1.82	0.00	2.20	2.20
मांग संख्या 81	Demand81	0.75	2.45	3.20	0.75	2.50	3.25	1.00	3.00	4.00
मांग संख्या 82	Demand82	0.00	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.42	0.42
मांग संख्या 83	Demand83	0.00	0.65	0.65	0.00	0.78	0.78	0.00	1.30	1.30
पर्यटन	*3452 Tourism*	*19.48*	*6.25*	*25.73*	*18.26*	*7.57*	*25.83*	*27.04*	*8.01*	*35.05*
मांग संख्या 73	Demand73	19.48	6.25	25.73	18.26	7.57	25.83	27.04	8.01	35.05

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - I

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट अनुमान 1987-88 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 Revised Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1988-89 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
विदेशी व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन	*3453 Foreign Trade and Export Promotion*	*733*	*952.45*	*959.78*	*736*	*1009.52*	*1016.88*	*820*	*1152.91*	*1161.11*
मांग संख्या 7	Demand7	7.33	952.31	959.64	7.36	1009.38	1016.74	8.20	1152.78	1160.98
मांग संख्या 81	Demand81	0.00	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.13	0.13
जनगणना, सर्वेक्षण तथा सांख्यिकी	*3454 Censes, Survey and Statistics*	*1170*	*37.41*	*49.11*	*1091*	*40.96*	*51.87*	*1185*	*49.66*	*61.51*
मांग संख्या 41	Demand41	5.30	14.07	19.37	5.48	16.12	21.60	5.00	22.53	27.53
मांग संख्या 62	Demand62	6.40	23.34	29.74	5.43	24.84	30.27	6.85	27.13	33.98
मौसम विज्ञान	*3455 Meteorology*	*156*	*30.52*	*32.08*	*156*	*31.03*	*32.59*	*250*	*33.65*	*36.15*
मांग संख्या 64	Demand64	1.56	30.52	32.08	1.56	31.03	32.59	2.50	33.65	36.15
नागरिक पूर्ति	*3456 Civil Supplies*	*068*	*32.41*	*33.12*	*063*	*32.44*	*33.07*	*080*	*67.45*	*68.25*
मांग संख्या 38	Demand38	0.68	5.04	5.72	0.63	5.04	5.67	0.80	40.05	40.85
मांग संख्या 72	Demand72	0.00	27.40	27.40	0.00	27.40	27.40	0.00	27.40	27.40
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थाएं	*3466 International Financial Institutions*	*000*	*0.17*	*0.17*	*000*	*0.22*	*0.22*	*000*	*0.20*	*0.20*
मांग संख्या 26	Demand26	0.00	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.20	0.20
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	*3475 Other General Economic Services*	*5202*	*17.52*	*69.54*	*5157*	*18.10*	*69.67*	*4287*	*19.03*	*61.90*
मांग संख्या 24	Demand24	50.00	8.75	58.75	50.00	8.75	58.75	40.00	9.61	49.61
मांग संख्या 34	Demand34	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.06
मांग संख्या 38	Demand38	0.10	0.70	0.80	0.10	0.72	0.82	0.17	0.79	0.96
मांग संख्या 42	Demand42	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.24	0.24
मांग संख्या 50	Demand50	0.30	2.14	2.44	0.25	2.19	2.44	0.50	2.43	2.93
मांग संख्या 51	Demand51	0.00	4.84	4.84	0.00	5.30	5.30	0.00	5.17	5.17
मांग संख्या 61	Demand61	1.62	0.63	2.25	1.22	0.68	1.90	2.20	0.73	2.93
घ-सहायता अनुदान और अंशदान	**D-GRANTS-IN-AID AND CONTRIBUTIONS**	**6848.59**	**2013.80**	**8862.39**	**7146.27**	**2155.61**	**9301.88**	**7549.97**	**2544.29**	**10094.26**
राज्य सरकारों को सहायता अनुदान	*3601 Grants in aid to State Governments*	*6739.87*	*1814.40*	*8574.27*	*7077.64*	*1957.90*	*9035.54*	*7481.31*	*2337.20*	*9818.51*
मांग संख्या 1	Demand1	164.39	1.77	166.16	150.50	1.87	152.37	343.46	1.50	344.96
मांग संख्या 2	Demand2	76.16	0.91	77.07	54.33	0.91	55.24	81.71	0.65	82.36
मांग संख्या 4	Demand4	1669.18	0.09	1669.27	1776.98	0.09	1777.07	1795.19	0.09	1795.28
मांग संख्या 6	Demand6	0.00	36.06	36.06	0.00	36.06	36.06	0.00	30.06	30.06
मांग संख्या 20	Demand20	2.55	0.00	2.55	2.43	0.00	2.43	3.38	0.00	3.38
मांग संख्या 21	Demand21	36.86	0.00	36.86	36.89	0.00	36.89	46.31	0.00	46.31
मांग संख्या 22	Demand22	52.46	0.00	52.46	49.91	0.00	49.91	63.05	0.00	63.05
मांग संख्या 29	Demand29	2911.17	1453.93	4365.10	3280.85	1497.28	4778.13	3178.22	1601.16	4779.38
मांग संख्या 37	Demand37	0.27	0.00	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.27	1.10	0.00	1.10
मांग संख्या 38	Demand38	0.86	0.00	0.86	0.86	0.00	0.86	1.33	0.00	1.33
मांग संख्या 39	Demand39	114.89	0.00	114.89	115.54	0.00	115.54	129.83	0.00	129.83
मांग संख्या 40	Demand40	527.23	0.00	527.23	517.23	0.00	517.23	539.50	0.00	539.50
मांग संख्या 41	Demand41	0.00	27.14	27.14	0.00	30.03	30.03	0.00	29.59	29.59

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - 1

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट अनुमान 1987-88 Budget Estimate			संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 Revised Estimate			बजट अनुमान 1988-89 Budget Estimate		
		आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
मांग संख्या 43	Demand43	0.00	15.33	15.33	0.00	17.83	17.83	0.00	14.75	14.75
मांग संख्या 44	Demand44	59.05	23.99	83.04	71.80	19.91	91.71	81.88	35.87	117.75
मांग संख्या 46	Demand46	330.72	27.77	358.49	270.07	27.80	297.87	368.96	274.91	643.87
मांग संख्या 47	Demand47	16.85	11.98	28.83	18.35	12.08	30.43	15.89	13.25	29.14
मांग संख्या 48	Demand48	0.16	0.79	0.95	0.06	0.77	0.83	0.15	0.79	0.94
मांग संख्या 49	Demand49	169.30	0.00	169.30	169.30	0.00	169.30	180.89	0.00	180.89
मांग संख्या 50	Demand50	19.07	0.00	19.07	18.20	0.00	18.20	19.90	0.00	19.90
मांग संख्या 56	Demand56	7.52	2.60	10.12	8.33	2.36	10.69	6.93	2.45	9.38
मांग संख्या 57	Demand57	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.10	0.10
मांग संख्या 61	Demand61	1.62	0.00	1.62	1.39	0.00	1.39	2.00	0.00	2.00
मांग संख्या 62	Demand62	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.30	0.00	0.30	0.35	0.00	0.35
मांग संख्या 69	Demand69	0.80	0.00	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	2.00
मांग संख्या 70	Demand70	17.75	63.14	80.89	17.10	92.91	110.01	18.25	102.37	120.62
मांग संख्या 71	Demand71	0.35	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.35
मांग संख्या 72	Demand72	3.11	125.07	128.18	3.60	124.78	128.38	4.29	165.32	169.61
मांग संख्या 74	Demand74	0.80	20.00	20.80	0.75	20.00	20.75	4.15	20.00	24.15
मांग संख्या 77	Demand77	154.05	2.00	156.05	92.45	71.40	163.85	135.95	42.50	178.45
मांग संख्या 78	Demand78	422.19	1.70	423.89	419.84	1.69	421.53	455.62	1.84	457.46
मांग संख्या 81	Demand81	0.31	0.00	0.31	0.31	0.00	0.31	0.67	0.00	0.67
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को सहायता अनुदान	*3602 Grants in aid to Union Territory Governments*	*88.44*	*50.84*	*139.28*	*68.35*	*26.08*	*94.43*	*68.36*	*23.27*	*91.63*
मांग संख्या 1	Demand1	3.08	0.00	3.08	2.63	0.00	2.63	0.49	0.00	0.49
मांग संख्या 2	Demand2	1.84	0.00	1.84	1.22	0.00	1.22	1.46	0.00	1.46
मांग संख्या 4	Demand4	9.43	0.01	9.44	6.33	0.01	6.34	7.28	0.01	7.29
मांग संख्या 21	Demand21	0.34	0.00	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.34	0.32	0.00	0.32
मांग संख्या 22	Demand22	7.34	0.00	7.34	6.91	0.00	6.91	1.23	0.00	1.23
मांग संख्या 38	Demand38	0.16	0.00	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.16	0.13	0.00	0.13
मांग संख्या 39	Demand39	2.25	0.00	2.25	2.09	0.00	2.09	0.26	0.00	0.26
मांग संख्या 40	Demand40	2.27	0.00	2.27	2.27	0.00	2.27	0.54	0.00	0.54
मांग संख्या 44	Demand44	11.25	0.15	11.4	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
मांग संख्या 45	Demand45	28.79	21.33	50.12	29.87	25.26	55.13	32.1	22.40	54.50
मांग संख्या 46	Demand46	11.73	0.00	11.73	8.78	0.01	8.79	20.18	0.01	20.19
मांग संख्या 47	Demand47	1.53	0.29	1.82	0.53	0.13	0.66	0.61	0.13	0.74
मांग संख्या 48	Demand48	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02
मांग संख्या 49	Demand49	3.51	0.00	3.51	3.51	0.00	3.51	1.24	0.00	1.24
मांग संख्या 50	Demand50	0.62	0.00	0.62	0.53	0.00	0.53	0.63	0.00	0.63
मांग संख्या 56	Demand56	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.03
मांग संख्या 61	Demand61	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.01	0.00	0.01
मांग संख्या 62	Demand62	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - 1

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट अनुमान 1987-88 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 Revised Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1988-89 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
मांग संख्या 69	Demand69	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.57	0.00	0.57
मांग संख्या 70	Demand70	0.75	28.60	29.35	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
मांग संख्या 72	Demand72	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.65	0.65
मांग संख्या 74	Demand74	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.18	0.00	0.18
मांग संख्या 77	Demand77	2.05	0.00	2.05	1.01	0.00	1.01	0.25	0.00	0.25
मांग संख्या 78	Demand78	1.03	0.05	1.08	1.00	0.05	1.05	0.84	0.05	0.89
अन्य देशों के साथ तकनीकी व आर्थिक सहयोग	*3605 Technical and Economic Cooperation with other countries*	*028*	*145.45*	*145.73*	*028*	*167.97*	*168.25*	*030*	*180.16*	*180.46*
मांग संख्या 20	Demand20	0.28	0.00	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.28	0.30	0.00	0.30
मांग संख्या 23	Demand23	0.00	134.95	134.95	0.00	156.67	156.67	0.00	168.54	168.54
मांग संख्या 24	Demand24	0.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	10.30	10.30	0.00	10.12	10.12
मांग संख्या 69	Demand69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50
मांग संख्या 77	Demand77	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
सहायता सामग्री तथा उपस्कर	*3606 Aid Material and Equipment*	*0.00*	*3.11*	*3.11*	*0.00*	*3.66*	*3.66*	*0.00*	*3.66*	*3.66*
मांग संख्या 46	Demand46	0.00	3.11	3.11	0.00	3.66	3.66	0.00	3.66	3.66
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का व्यय	*3710 Expenditure of U.T's*	*201.21*	*535.86*	*737.07*	*221.10*	*616.78*	*837.88*	*224.05*	*650.04*	*874.09*
मांग संख्या 89-94	Demand89-94	201.21	535.86	737.07	221.10	616.78	837.88	224.05	650.04	874.09
जोड़-(पूंजी और ऋण)	*TOTAL(CAPITAL AND LOANS)*	*14055.58*	*5456.46*	*19512.04*	*14912.03*	*4630.18*	*19542.21*	*15010.15*	*5910.11*	*20920.26*
पूंजी व्यय	**CAPITAL EXPENDITURE**	**5885.20**	**4437.87**	**10323.07**	**5685.31**	**3618.54**	**9303.85**	**5909.89**	**4631.86**	**10541.75**
क. सामान्य सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	***A. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF GENERAL SERVICES***	*84.42*	*4168.29*	*4252.71*	*71.22*	*3248.39*	*3319.61*	*99.36*	*4140.54*	*4239.90*
करेंसी, सिक्का निर्माण और टकसाल पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4046 Capital Outlay on Currency, Coinage and Mint*	*57.65*	*1.11*	*58.76*	*47.73*	*2.73*	*50.46*	*64.00*	*37.50*	*101.50*
मांग संख्या 25	Demand25	57.65	1.11	58.76	47.73	2.73	50.46	64.00	37.50	101.50
अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4047 Capital Outlay on Other Fiscal Services*	*12.00*	*53.64*	*65.64*	*9.18*	*47.96*	*57.14*	*15.95*	*76.72*	*92.67*
मांग संख्या 25	Demand25	12.00	0.05	12.05	9.18	0.05	9.23	15.95	0.08	16.03
मांग संख्या 36	Demand36	0.00	53.59	53.59	0.00	47.91	47.91	0.00	76.64	76.64
लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4058 Capital Outlay on Sationery and Printing*	*1.75*	*1.73*	*3.48*	*5.50*	*2.74*	*8.24*	*2.00*	*4.00*	*6.00*
मांग संख्या 76	Demand76	1.75	1.73	3.48	5.50	2.74	8.24	2.00	4.00	6.00
सरकारी निर्माण कार्यों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4059 Capital Outlay on Public Works*	*13.02*	*102.64*	*115.66*	*8.81*	*72.10*	*80.91*	*15.59*	*118.90*	*134.49*
मांग संख्या 12	Demand12	0.00	1.15	1.15	0.00	1.15	1.15	0.00	1.24	1.24
मांग संख्या 23	Demand23	0.00	14.00	14.00	0.00	14.00	14.00	0.00	20.00	20.00
मांग संख्या 43	Demand43	1.00	60.12	61.12	1.00	26.62	27.62	1.00	67.25	68.25
मांग संख्या 75	Demand75	12.02	27.37	39.39	7.81	30.33	38.14	14.59	30.41	45.00
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4070 Capital Outlay on Other Administrative Services*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*1.82*	*0.00*	*1.82*
मांग संख्या 32	Demand32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.82	0.00	1.82
विविध सामान्य सेवाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4075 Capital Outlay on Miscellaneous General Services*	*0.00*	*31.20*	*31.20*	*0.00*	*16.20*	*16.20*	*0.00*	*31.30*	*31.30*

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - I

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट अनुमान 1987-88 Budget Estimate योजना Plan	गैर-योजना Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 Revised Estimate योजना Plan	गैर-योजना Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1988-89 Budget Estimate योजना Plan	गैर-योजना Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
मांग संख्या 12	Demand12	0.00	1.20	1.20	0.00	1.20	1.20	0.00	1.30	1.30
मांग संख्या 35	Demand35	0.00	30.00	30.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	0.00	30.00	30.00
रक्षा सेवाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4076 Capital Outlay on Defence Services*	*0.00*	*3977.97*	*3977.97*	*0.00*	*3106.66*	*3106.66*	*0.00*	*3872.12*	*3872.12*
मांग संख्या 18	Demand18	0.00	3977.97	3977.97	0.00	3106.66	3106.66	0.00	3872.12	3872.12
ख.सामाजिक सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	**B. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF SOCIAL SERVICES**	247.36	36.36	283.72	218.79	31.27	250.06	285.38	102.46	387.84
शिक्षा,खेल,कला और संस्कृति पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4202 Capital Outlay on Education, Sports, Art and Culture*	*11.86*	*20.68*	*32.54*	*6.01*	*0.18*	*6.19*	*11.89*	*20.59*	*32.48*
मांग संख्या 47	Demand47	3.49	0.01	3.50	3.49	0.01	3.50	2.53	0.00	2.53
मांग संख्या 48	Demand48	0.00	20.50	20.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.50	20.50
मांग संख्या 75	Demand75	8.37	0.17	8.54	2.52	0.17	2.69	9.36	0.09	9.45
चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4210 Capital Outlay on Medical and Public Health*	*3.90*	*-4.94*	*-1.04*	*2.63*	*-7.84*	*-5.21*	*2.24*	*-3.68*	*-1.44*
मांग संख्या 39	Demand39	0.88	-6.57	-5.69	0.42	-8.57	-8.15	0.86	-5.68	-4.82
मांग संख्या 75	Demand75	3.02	1.63	4.65	2.21	0.73	2.94	1.38	2.00	3.38
परिवार कल्याण पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4211 Capital Outlay on Family Welfare*	*0.69*	*0.02*	*0.71*	*0.58*	*0.02*	*0.60*	*0.13*	*0.00*	*0.13*
मांग संख्या 40	Demand40	0.55	0.00	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.55	0.03	0.00	0.03
मांग संख्या 75	Demand75	0.14	0.02	0.16	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.00	0.10
जल पूर्ति तथा सफाई पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4215 Capital Outlay on Water Supply and Sanitation*	*0.50*	*0.00*	*0.50*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.50*	*0.00*	*0.50*
मांग संख्या 74	Demand74	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.50
आवास पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4216 Capital Outlay on Housing*	*42.87*	*53.28*	*96.15*	*34.72*	*46.43*	*81.15*	*39.42*	*66.46*	*105.88*
मांग संख्या 12	Demand12	0.00	5.98	5.98	0.00	4.47	4.47	0.00	6.46	6.46
मांग संख्या 23	Demand23	0.00	8.00	8.00	0.00	8.00	8.00	0.00	12.00	12.00
मांग संख्या 43	Demand43	0.00	8.00	8.00	0.00	8.00	8.00	0.00	11.04	11.04
मांग संख्या 74	Demand74	42.87	31.30	74.17	34.72	25.96	60.68	39.42	36.96	76.38
शहरी विकास पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4217 Capital outlay on Urban Development*	*6.50*	*0.00*	*6.50*	*6.00*	*0.00*	*6.00*	*8.42*	*0.00*	*8.42*
मांग संख्या 74	Demand74	6.50	0.00	6.50	6.00	0.00	6.00	8.42	0.00	8.42
सूचना और प्रचार पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4220 Capital Outlay on Information and Publicity*	*2.81*	*0.10*	*2.91*	*2.30*	*0.00*	*2.30*	*3.43*	*0.00*	*3.43*
मांग संख्या 54	Demand54	2.81	0.10	2.91	2.30	0.00	2.30	3.43	0.00	3.43
प्रसारण पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4221 Capital Outlay on Broadcasting*	*172.97*	*-30.90*	*142.07*	*163.05*	*-6.88*	*156.17*	*165.61*	*19.54*	*185.15*
मांग संख्या 55	Demand55	172.97	-30.90	142.07	163.05	-6.88	156.17	165.61	19.54	185.15
अनुसूचित जाति,अनुसूचित जनजाति तथा अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण	*4225 Capital Outlay on Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*50.00*	*0.00*	*50.00*
मांग संख्या 26	Demand26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	50.00

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - I

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	शीर्ष Major Head	बजट अनुमान 1987-88 Budget Estimate योजना Plan	गैर-योजना Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 Revised Estimate योजना Plan	गैर-योजना Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1988-89 Budget Estimate योजना Plan	गैर-योजना Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण पर पूंजी-परिव्यय	4235 *Capital Outlay on Social Security and Welfare*	*3.54*	*-1.88*	*1.66*	*1.81*	*-0.65*	*1.16*	*1.51*	*-0.50*	*1.01*
मांग संख्या 44	Demand44	3.54	-1.88	1.66	1.81	-0.65	1.16	1.51	-0.50	1.01
अन्य सामाजिक सेवाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4250 *Capital Outlay on Other Social Services*	*1.72*	*0.00*	*1.72*	*1.69*	*0.01*	*1.70*	*2.23*	*0.05*	*2.28*
मांग संख्या 75	Demand75	1.72	0.00	1.72	1.69	0.01	1.70	2.23	0.05	2.28
ग. आर्थिक सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	C. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF ECONOMIC SERVICES	5386.18	300.79	5686.97	5219.03	376.80	5595.83	5319.55	397.61	5717.16
(क) कृषि और सबद्ध क्रियाकलापों का पूंजी खाता	*(a) Capital Account of Agriculture and allied activities*	*77.32*	*2.37*	*79.69*	*56.04*	*2.41*	*58.45*	*53.71*	*0.82*	*54.53*
कृषि कार्य पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4401 Capital Outlay on Crop Husbandry*	*15.42*	*0.52*	*15.94*	*4.30*	*0.31*	*4.61*	*11.09*	*0.62*	*11.71*
मांग संख्या 1	Demand1	11.99	0.35	12.34	3.37	0.26	3.63	7.09	0.34	7.43
मांग संख्या 5	Demand5	3.00	0.00	3.00	0.50	0.00	0.50	4.00	0.00	4.00
मांग संख्या 75	Demand75	0.43	0.17	0.60	0.43	0.05	0.48	0.00	0.28	0.28
भूमि तथा जल संरक्षण पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4402 Capital Outlay on Soil and Water Conservation*	*0.30*	*0.00*	*0.30*	*0.26*	*0.00*	*0.26*	*0.56*	*0.00*	*0.56*
मांग संख्या 2	Demand2	0.30	0.00	0.30	0.26	0.00	0.26	0.56	0.00	0.56
पशुपालन पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4403 Capital Outlay on Animal Husbandry*	*1.99*	*0.00*	*1.99*	*1.15*	*0.01*	*1.16*	*2.10*	*0.00*	*2.10*
मांग संख्या 2	Demand2	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.16	0.00	0.16	1.50	0.00	1.50
मांग संख्या 75	Demand75	0.99	0.00	0.99	0.99	0.01	1.00	0.60	0.00	0.60
डेरी विकास पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4404 Capital Outlay on Dairy Development*	*1.71*	*0.00*	*1.71*	*1.78*	*0.00*	*1.78*	*1.87*	*0.00*	*1.87*
मांग संख्या 2	Demand2	1.54	0.00	1.54	1.69	0.00	1.69	1.69	0.00	1.69
मांग संख्या 75	Demand75	0.17	0.00	0.17	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.18	0.00	0.18
मीन उद्योग पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4405 Capital Outlay on Fisheries*	*3.11*	*0.01*	*3.12*	*1.12*	*0.01*	*1.13*	*1.79*	*0.01*	*1.80*
मांग संख्या 2	Demand2	3.11	0.01	3.12	1.12	0.01	1.13	1.79	0.01	1.80
खानियों और वन्य जीवन पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4406 Capital Outlay on Forestry and Wild Life*	*3.00*	*0.09*	*3.09*	*1.80*	*0.33*	*2.22*	*2.55*	*0.18*	*2.73*
मांग संख्या 22	Demand22	1.50	0.00	1.50	0.39	0.00	0.39	1.50	0.00	1.50
मांग संख्या 75	Demand75	1.50	0.09	1.59	1.50	0.33	1.83	1.05	0.18	1.23
बागानों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4407 Capital Outlay on Plantations*	*0.00*	*1.68*	*1.68*	*0.00*	*1.68*	*1.68*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
मांग संख्या 7	Demand7	0.00	1.68	1.68	0.00	1.68	1.68	0.00	0.00	0.00
खाद्य, भंडारण और भांडागारण पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4408 Capital Outlay on Food, Storage and Warehousing*	*46.49*	*0.00*	*46.49*	*40.34*	*0.00*	*40.34*	*28.70*	*0.00*	*28.70*
मांग संख्या 37	Demand37	46.49	0.00	46.49	40.34	0.00	40.34	28.70	0.00	28.70
कृषि वित्तीय संस्थाओं में निवेश	*4416 Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions*	*5.00*	*0.00*	*5.00*	*5.00*	*0.00*	*5.00*	*5.00*	*0.00*	*5.00*
मांग संख्या 26	Demand26	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00
सहकारिता पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4425 Capital Outlay on Cooperation*	*0.00*	*0.01*	*0.01*	*0.00*	*0.01*	*0.01*	*0.05*	*0.00*	*0.05*
मांग संख्या 2	Demand2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
मांग संख्या 79	Demand79	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - 1

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head		बजट अनुमान 1987-88 Budget Estimate			संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 Revised Estimate			बजट अनुमान 1988-89 Budget Estimate		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
अन्य कृषि कार्यक्रमों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4435	*Capital Outlay on other Agricultural Programmes*	*030*	*006*	*036*	*020*	*006*	*026*	*000*	*000*	*000*
मांग संख्या 4		Demand4	0.30	0.06	0.36	0.20	0.06	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00
(ख) ग्रामीण विकास का पूंजी खाता		*(b) Capital Account of Rural Development*	*000*	*000*	*000*	*000*	*000*	*000*	*030*	*000*	*030*
अन्य ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रमों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4515	*Capital Outlay on Other Rural Development Programmes*	*000*	*000*	*000*	*000*	*000*	*000*	*030*	*000*	*030*
मांग संख्या 4		Demand4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.30
(ग) विशेष क्षेत्रों के कार्यक्रमों का पूंजी खाता		*(c) Capital Account of Spcial Areas Programmes*	*6420*	*000*	*6420*	*5310*	*000*	*5310*	*6931*	*000*	*6931*
उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्रों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4552	*Capital Outlay on North Eastern Areas*	*6420*	*000*	*6420*	*5310*	*000*	*5310*	*6931*	*000*	*6931*
मांग संख्या 44		Demand44	64.20	0.00	64.20	53.10	0.00	53.10	69.31	0.00	69.31
(घ) सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण का पूंजी खाता		*(d) Capital account of Irrigation and Flood Caontrol*	*430*	*000*	*430*	*238*	*000*	*238*	*732*	*000*	*732*
वृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4701	*Capital outlay on Major and Medium Irrigation*	*400*	*000*	*400*	*173*	*000*	*173*	*732*	*000*	*732*
मांग संख्या 77		Demand77	4.00	0.00	4.00	1.73	0.00	1.73	7.32	0.00	7.32
लघु सिंचाई	4702	*Minor Irrigation*	*030*	*000*	*030*	*065*	*000*	*065*	*020*	*000*	*020*
मांग संख्या 77		Demand77	0.30	0.00	0.30	0.65	0.00	0.65	0.20	0.00	0.20
(ङ) ऊर्जा का पूंजी खाता		*(e) Capital Account of Energy*	*204644*	*000*	*204644*	*199787*	*109*	*199896*	*203898*	*000*	*203898*
विद्युत परियोजनाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4801	*Capital Outlay on Power Projects*	*121296*	*000*	*121296*	*110439*	*000*	*110439*	*127628*	*000*	*127628*
मांग संख्या 19		Demand19	42.90	0.00	42.90	42.90	0.00	42.90	40.00	0.00	40.00
मांग संख्या 20		Demand20	876.22	0.00	876.22	793.27	0.00	793.27	1009.28	0.00	1009.28
मांग संख्या 80		Demand80	293.84	0.00	293.84	268.22	0.00	268.22	227.00	0.00	227.00
पेट्रोलियम पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4802	*Capital Outlay on Petroleum*	*22973*	*000*	*22973*	*22973*	*109*	*23082*	*620*	*000*	*620*
मांग संख्या 60		Demand60	229.73	0.00	229.73	229.73	1.09	230.82	6.20	0.00	6.20
कोयले और लिग्नाइट पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4808	*Capital outlay on Coal and Lignite*	*60010*	*000*	*60010*	*60010*	*000*	*60010*	*75400*	*000*	*75400*
मांग संख्या 19		Demand19	600.10	0.00	600.10	600.10	0.00	600.10	754.00	0.00	754.00
ऊर्जा के गैर-परम्परागत स्रोतों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4810	*Capital Outlay on Non-Conventional Sources of Energy*	*365*	*000*	*365*	*365*	*000*	*365*	*250*	*000*	*250*
मांग संख्या 21		Demand21	3.65	0.00	3.65	3.65	0.00	3.65	2.50	0.00	2.50
(च) उद्योग और खनिज का पूंजी खाता		*(f) Capital Account of Industry and Minerals*	*123078*	*15758*	*142836*	*126318*	*25183*	*151501*	*78500*	*23154*	*101654*
ग्रामोद्योगों और लघु उद्योगों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4851	*Capital Outlay on Village and Small Industries*	*873*	*000*	*873*	*825*	*000*	*825*	*950*	*000*	*950*
मांग संख्या 50		Demand50	6.75	0.00	6.75	6.75	0.00	6.75	7.25	0.00	7.25
मांग संख्या 72		Demand72	1.98	0.00	1.98	1.50	0.00	1.50	2.25	0.00	2.25
लोहा और इस्पात उद्योगों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4852	*Capital outly on Iron & Steel Industries*	*33261*	*000*	*33261*	*38065*	*000*	*38065*	*2060*	*000*	*2060*
मांग संख्या 67		Demand67	332.61	0.00	332.61	380.65	0.00	380.65	20.60	0.00	20.60

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - I

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head		बजट अनुमान 1987-88 Budget Estimate			संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 Revised Estimate			बजट अनुमान 1988-89 Budget Estimate		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
अलौह धातु खनन और धातुकर्म उद्योगों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4853	*Capital Outlay on Non-ferrous Mining & Metallurgical Industries*	*165.38*	*0.00*	*165.38*	*164.24*	*0.00*	*164.24*	*68.53*	*0.00*	*68.53*
मांग संख्या 68		Demand68	165.38	0.00	165.38	164.24	0.00	164.24	68.53	0.00	68.53
सीमेंट और धातु-भिन्न खनिज उद्योगों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4854	*Capital outly on cement and Non-metallic Mineral Industries*	*32.50*	*0.00*	*32.50*	*32.50*	*0.00*	*32.50*	*32.00*	*0.00*	*32.00*
मांग संख्या 53		Demand53	32.50	0.00	32.50	32.50	0.00	32.50	32.00	0.00	32.00
उर्वरक उद्योगों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4855	*Capital Outlay on Fertilizer Industries*	*189.73*	*0.51*	*190.24*	*207.90*	*0.51*	*208.41*	*115.00*	*0.51*	*115.51*
मांग संख्या 15		Demand5	189.73	0.51	190.24	207.90	0.51	208.41	115.00	0.51	115.51
रसायन उद्योगों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4857	*Capital Outlay on Chemical Industries*	*11.20*	*0.00*	*11.20*	*13.00*	*0.00*	*13.00*	*12.75*	*0.00*	*12.75*
मांग संख्या 52		Demand52	11.20	0.00	11.20	13.00	0.00	13.00	12.75	0.00	12.75
इंजीनियरी उद्योगों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4858	*Capital Outlay on Engineering Industries*	*42.72*	*40.40*	*83.12*	*42.29*	*38.40*	*80.69*	*35.25*	*69.38*	*104.63*
मांग संख्या 12		Demand12	0.00	40.00	40.00	0.00	38.00	38.00	0.00	69.00	69.00
मांग संख्या 53		Demand53	37.19	0.40	37.59	36.76	0.40	37.16	31.76	0.38	32.14
मांग संख्या 71		Demand71	5.53	0.00	5.53	5.53	0.00	5.53	3.49	0.00	3.49
दूर संचार और इलेक्ट्रानिकी उद्योगों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4859	*Capital Outlay on Telecommunication and Electronic Industries*	*45.48*	*11.10*	*56.48*	*37.47*	*11.00*	*48.47*	*41.86*	*10.00*	*51.86*
मांग संख्या 9		Demand9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.00	0.58
मांग संख्या 12		Demand12	0.00	11.00	11.00	0.00	11.00	11.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
मांग संख्या 65		Demand65	1.80	0.00	1.80	1.80	0.00	1.80	1.00	0.00	1.00
मांग संख्या 79		Demand79	4.45	0.00	4.45	1.50	0.00	1.50	3.00	0.00	3.00
मांग संख्या 81		Demand81	39.23	0.00	39.23	34.17	0.00	34.17	37.28	0.00	37.28
उपभोक्ता उद्योगों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4860	*Capital Outlay on consumer Industries*	*80.56*	*4.25*	*84.81*	*75.44*	*4.42*	*79.86*	*97.24*	*9.25*	*106.49*
मांग संख्या 37		Demand37	0.17	0.00	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.17	0.58	0.00	0.58
मांग संख्या 38		Demand38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
मांग संख्या 53		Demand53	40.53	0.00	40.53	40.53	0.00	40.53	48.54	0.00	48.54
मांग संख्या 72		Demand72	39.86	4.25	44.11	34.74	4.42	39.16	48.12	9.25	57.37
परमाणु ऊर्जा उद्योगों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4861	*Capital Outlay on Atomic Energy Industries*	*256.95*	*139.44*	*396.39*	*237.14*	*195.87*	*433.01*	*266.82*	*140.16*	*406.98*
मांग संख्या 79		Demand79	256.95	139.44	396.39	237.14	195.87	433.01	266.82	140.16	406.98
अन्य उद्योगों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4875	*Capital Outlay on Other Industries*	*1.00*	*1.98*	*2.98*	*0.50*	*1.63*	*2.13*	*0.20*	*1.24*	*1.44*
मांग संख्या 34		Demand34	1.00	0.98	1.98	0.50	0.63	1.13	0.20	1.24	1.44
मांग संख्या 75		Demand75	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
उद्योगों और खनिजों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4885	*Capital Outlay on Industries and Minerals*	*63.92*	*0.00*	*63.92*	*63.80*	*0.00*	*63.80*	*85.25*	*0.00*	*85.25*
मांग संख्या 26		Demand26	62.00	0.00	62.00	62.00	0.00	62.00	83.50	0.00	83.50
मांग संख्या 53		Demand53	0.12	0.00	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00
मांग संख्या 75		Demand75	1.80	0.00	1.80	1.68	0.00	1.68	1.75	0.00	1.75
(ङ) परिवहन का पूंजी खाता		*(g) Capital Account of Transport*	*1601.17*	*77.72*	*1678.89*	*1571.24*	*81.71*	*1652.95*	*1828.24*	*98.24*	*1926.48*
रेलवे पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5002	*Capital Outlay on Railways*	*1231.00*	*0.00*	*1231.00*	*1219.19*	*0.00*	*1219.19*	*1390.00*	*0.00*	*1390.00*

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - I

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head		बजट अनुमान 1987-88 Budget Estimate योजना Plan	योजनेतर Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 Revised Estimate योजना Plan	योजनेतर Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1988-89 Budget Estimate योजना Plan	योजनेतर Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
पत्तनों और दीपस्तम्भों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	3061	*Capital Outlay on Ports & Light Houses*	*12.50*	*-5.00*	*7.50*	*10.47*	*-2.97*	*7.50*	*19.02*	*-10.31*	*8.71*
मांग संख्या 71		Demand71	12.50	-5.00	7.50	10.47	-2.97	7.50	19.02	-10.31	8.71
नौवहन पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5052	*Capital Outlay on Shipping*	*4.00*	*0.00*	*4.00*	*1.77*	*0.00*	*1.77*	*7.04*	*0.00*	*7.04*
मांग संख्या 71		Demand71	1.05	0.00	1.05	0.43	0.00	0.43	0.62	0.00	0.62
मांग संख्या 75		Demand75	2.95	0.00	2.95	1.34	0.00	1.34	6.42	0.00	6.42
वायु विमानन पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5053	*Capital Outlay on Civil Aviation*	*6.17*	*0.00*	*6.17*	*4.61*	*0.00*	*4.61*	*8.18*	*0.00*	*8.18*
मांग संख्या 6		Demand6	6.17	0.00	6.17	4.61	0.00	4.61	8.18	0.00	8.18
सड़कों और पुलों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5054	*Capital Outlay on Roads and Bridges*	*324.50*	*82.99*	*407.49*	*317.00*	*91.98*	*408.98*	*378.50*	*108.80*	*487.30*
मांग संख्या 43		Demand43	0.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	9.43	9.43	0.00	26.00	26.00
मांग संख्या 70		Demand70	324.50	72.99	397.49	317.00	82.55	399.55	378.50	82.80	461.30
अंतर्देशीय जल परिवहन पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5056	*Capital Outlay on Inland Water Transport*	*11.00*	*0.00*	*11.00*	*10.00*	*0.00*	*10.00*	*12.50*	*0.00*	*12.50*
मांग संख्या 69		Demand69	11.00	0.00	11.00	10.00	0.00	10.00	12.50	0.00	12.50
अन्य परिवहन सेवाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5075	*Capital Outlay on Other Transport Services*	*12.00*	*-0.27*	*11.73*	*8.30*	*-7.30*	*0.90*	*13.00*	*-0.25*	*12.75*
मांग संख्या 71		Demand71	7.00	0.00	7.00	3.00	0.00	3.00	4.00	0.00	4.00
मांग संख्या 77		Demand77	5.00	-0.27	4.73	5.20	-7.30	-2.10	9.00	-0.25	8.75
(ज) संचार का पूंजी खाता		*(h) Capital Account of Communications*	*185.51*	*4.16*	*181.35*	*179.66*	*4.35*	*175.31*	*349.13*	*-1.87*	*347.26*
डाक सेवाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5201	*Capital Outlay on Postal Services*	*37.00*	*4.16*	*32.84*	*32.10*	*4.35*	*27.75*	*43.85*	*-1.87*	*41.98*
मांग संख्या 10		Demand10	37.00	-4.16	32.84	32.10	-4.35	27.75	43.85	-1.87	41.98
दूर संचार सेवाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5225	*Capital Outlay on Telecommunication Services*	*92.80*	*0.00*	*92.80*	*92.80*	*0.00*	*92.80*	*239.65*	*0.00*	*239.65*
मांग संख्या 11		Demand11	92.80	0.00	92.80	92.80	0.00	92.80	239.65	0.00	239.65
उपग्रह प्रणाली पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5252	*Capital Outlay on Satelite system*	*55.71*	*0.00*	*55.71*	*54.76*	*0.00*	*54.76*	*65.63*	*0.00*	*65.63*
मांग संख्या 83		Demand83	55.71	0.00	55.71	54.76	0.00	54.76	65.63	0.00	65.63
(झ) विज्ञान प्रौद्योगिकी तथा पर्यावरण का पूंजी खाता		*(i) Capital Account of Science Technology and Environment*	*143.47*	*2.33*	*145.80*	*130.86*	*1.79*	*132.65*	*148.22*	*1.59*	*149.81*
परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5401	*Capital Outlay on Atomic Energy Research*	*42.17*	*0.00*	*42.17*	*36.25*	*0.00*	*36.25*	*48.33*	*0.00*	*48.33*
मांग संख्या 79		Demand79	42.17	0.00	42.17	36.25	0.00	36.25	48.33	0.00	48.33
अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5402	*Capital Outlay on Space Research*	*95.77*	*0.00*	*95.77*	*90.08*	*0.00*	*90.08*	*88.25*	*0.00*	*88.25*
मांग संख्या 83		Demand83	95.77	0.00	95.77	90.08	0.00	90.08	88.25	0.00	88.25
समुद्र विज्ञान संबंधी अनुसंधान पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5403	*Capital Outlay on Oceanographic Research*	*2.31*	*0.00*	*2.31*	*0.25*	*0.00*	*0.25*	*2.85*	*0.00*	*2.85*
मांग संख्या 82		Demand82	2.31	0.00	2.31	0.25	0.00	0.25	2.85	0.00	2.85
अन्य वैज्ञानिक और पर्यावरणिक अनुसंधान पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5425	*Capital Outlay on Other Scientific and Environmental Research*	*3.22*	*2.33*	*5.55*	*4.28*	*1.79*	*6.07*	*8.79*	*1.59*	*10.38*
मांग संख्या 22		Demand22	0.86	0.00	0.86	0.26	0.00	0.26	1.44	0.00	1.44
मांग संख्या 64		Demand64	0.00	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.22	0.22	0.50	0.45	0.95
मांग संख्या 65		Demand65	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.40	0.00	0.40

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - I

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head		बजट अनुमान 1987-88 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	योग Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 Revised Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	योग Total	बजट अनुमान 1988-89 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	योग Total
मांग संख्या 66		Demand66	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.10	0.00	2.10	5.50	0.00	5.50
मांग संख्या 75		Demand75	2.16	2.11	4.27	1.72	1.57	3.29	0.95	1.14	2.09
(झ) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता		*(j) Capital Account of General Economic Services*	*32.99*	*24.95*	*57.94*	*24.70*	*42.32*	*67.02*	*39.14*	*67.29*	*106.43*
पर्यटन पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5452	*Capital Outlay on Tourism*	*10.67*	*.00*	*10.67*	*8.69*	*.00*	*8.69*	*12.00*	*.00*	*12.00*
मांग संख्या 73		Demand73	10.67	0.00	10.67	8.69	0.00	8.69	12.00	0.00	12.00
विदेशी व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5453	*Capital Outlay on Foreign Trade and Export Promotion*	*13.71*	*1.66*	*15.37*	*8.61*	*1.05*	*9.66*	*10.51*	*1.25*	*11.76*
मांग संख्या 7		Demand7	13.71	1.66	15.37	8.61	1.05	9.66	10.51	1.25	11.76
मौसम विज्ञान पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5455	*Capital Outlay on Meteorology*	*7.94*	*2.25*	*10.19*	*6.73*	*1.27*	*8.00*	*13.84*	*4.93*	*18.77*
मांग संख्या 64		Demand64	6.44	1.97	8.41	5.76	1.01	6.77	12.70	4.85	17.55
मांग संख्या 75		Demand75	1.50	0.28	1.78	0.97	0.26	1.23	1.14	0.08	1.22
सामान्य वित्तीय और व्यापारिक संस्थाओं में निवेश	5465	*Investments in General Financial and Trading Institutions*	*.00*	*3.27*	*3.27*	*.00*	*22.27*	*22.27*	*.01*	*25.01*	*25.02*
मांग संख्या 7		Demand7	0.00	3.27	3.27	0.00	22.27	22.27	0.01	25.01	25.02
मांग संख्या 26		Demand26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थाओं में निवेश	5466	*Investments in International Financial Institutions*	*.00*	*17.76*	*17.76*	*.00*	*17.73*	*17.73*	*.00*	*36.09*	*36.09*
मांग संख्या 26		Demand26	0.00	17.76	17.76	0.00	17.73	17.73	0.00	36.09	36.09
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5475	*Capital Outlay on Other General Economic Services*	*.67*	*.01*	*.68*	*.67*	*.00*	*.67*	*1.78*	*.01*	*1.79*
मांग संख्या 38		Demand38	0.67	0.00	0.67	0.67	0.00	0.67	1.78	0.00	1.78
मांग संख्या 51		Demand51	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का व्यय	5710	*Expenditure of U.T's*	*167.24*	*-67.57*	*99.67*	*176.27*	*-37.92*	*138.35*	*205.60*	*-8.75*	*196.85*
मांग संख्या 89-94		Demand89-94	167.24	-67.57	99.67	176.27	-37.92	138.35	205.60	-8.75	196.85
ङ-ऋण और अग्रिम		*E-LOANS AND ADVANCES*	*8170.38*	*1018.59*	*9188.97*	*9226.72*	*1011.64*	*10238.36*	*9100.26*	*1278.25*	*10378.51*
सामाजिक सेवाओं के लिए ऋण		**LOANS FOR SOCIAL SERVICES**	**4.36**	**11.47**	**15.83**	**1.28**	**5.49**	**6.77**	**7.42**	**21.76**	**29.18**
शिक्षा, खेलकूद, कला और संस्कृति के लिए ऋण	6202	*Loans for Education, Sports, Art and Culture*	*0.50*	*0.00*	*0.50*	*0.50*	*0.00*	*0.50*	*0.50*	*0.24*	*0.74*
मांग संख्या 46		Demand46	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.24	0.74
परिवार कल्याण के लिये ऋण	6211	*Loans for Family Welfare*	*.50*	*.00*	*.50*	*.50*	*.00*	*.50*	*.01*	*.00*	*.01*
मांग संख्या 40		Demand40	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.01	0.00	0.01
आवास के लिये ऋण	6216	*Loans for Housing*	*2.90*	*11.00*	*13.90*	*.00*	*5.00*	*5.00*	*5.75*	*21.00*	*26.75*
मांग संख्या 74		Demand74	2.90	11.00	13.90	0.00	5.00	5.00	5.75	21.00	26.75
सूचना और प्रचार के लिए ऋण	6220	*Loans for Information and Publicity*	*.00*	*.00*	*.00*	*.00*	*.00*	*.00*	*.90*	*.00*	*.90*
मांग संख्या 54		Demand54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.90	0.00	0.90
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण के लिये ऋण	6235	*Loans for Social Security and Welfare*	*.45*	*.02*	*.47*	*.28*	*.03*	*.31*	*.26*	*.01*	*.27*
मांग संख्या 44		Demand44	0.45	0.02	0.47	0.28	0.03	0.31	0.26	0.01	0.27

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - I

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head		बजट अनुमान 1987-88 Budget Estimate योजना Plan	गैर-योजना Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 Revised Estimate योजना Plan	गैर-योजना Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1988-89 Budget Estimate योजना Plan	गैर-योजना Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
अन्य सामाजिक सेवाओं के लिये ऋण	6250	*Loans for other Social Services*	*0.01*	*0.45*	*0.46*	*0.00*	*0.46*	*0.46*	*0.00*	*0.51*	*0.51*
मांग संख्या 55		Demand55	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
मांग संख्या 71		Demand71	0.00	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.50	0.50
आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिये ऋण		LOANS FOR ECONOMIC SERVICES	**3274.36**	**483.67**	**3758.03**	**3476.87**	**602.17**	**4079.04**	**3539.98**	**790.12**	**4330.10**
(क) कृषि और संबंद्ध क्रियाकलाप के लिए ऋण		*(a) Loans For Agriculture and allied activities*	*278.03*	*0.00*	*278.03*	*495.99*	*0.00*	*495.99*	*255.97*	*0.00*	*255.97*
फसल पोषण के लिए ऋण	6401	*Loans for Crop Husbandry*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*14.26*	*0.00*	*14.26*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
मांग संख्या 1		Demand1	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.26	0.00	14.26	0.00	0.00	0.00
डेरी विकास के लिये ऋण	6404	*Loans for Dairy Development*	*36.14*	*0.00*	*36.14*	*20.14*	*0.00*	*20.14*	*50.00*	*0.00*	*50.00*
मांग संख्या 2		Demand2	36.14	0.00	36.14	20.14	0.00	20.14	50.00	0.00	50.00
मत्स्य पालन के लिये ऋण	6405	*Loans for Fisheries*	*11.65*	*0.00*	*11.65*	*24.60*	*0.00*	*24.60*	*23.30*	*0.00*	*23.30*
मांग संख्या 2		Demand2	11.65	0.00	11.65	24.60	0.00	24.60	23.30	0.00	23.30
बागानों के लिये ऋण	6407	*Loans for Plantations*	*4.19*	*0.00*	*4.19*	*5.87*	*0.00*	*5.87*	*7.51*	*0.00*	*7.51*
मांग संख्या 7		Demand7	4.19	0.00	4.19	5.87	0.00	5.87	7.51	0.00	7.51
कृषि वित्तीय संस्थाओं के लिये ऋण	6416	*Loans to Agricultural Financial Institutions*	*150.00*	*0.00*	*150.00*	*338.00*	*0.00*	*338.00*	*78.00*	*0.00*	*78.00*
मांग संख्या 26		Demand26	150.00	0.00	150.00	338.00	0.00	338.00	78.00	0.00	78.00
सहकारिता के लिये ऋण	6425	*Loans for Cooperation*	*76.05*	*0.00*	*76.05*	*93.12*	*0.00*	*93.12*	*97.16*	*0.00*	*97.16*
मांग संख्या 2		Demand2	76.05	0.00	76.05	93.12	0.00	93.12	97.16	0.00	97.16
(ख) विशेष क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के लिए ऋण		*(b) Loans for Special Area Programme*	*7.84*	*0.00*	*7.84*	*2.35*	*0.00*	*2.35*	*1.23*	*0.00*	*1.23*
उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्रों के लिये ऋण	6552	*Loans for North Eastern Areas*	*3.84*	*0.00*	*3.84*	*2.25*	*0.00*	*2.25*	*1.13*	*0.00*	*1.13*
मांग संख्या 44		Demand44	3.84	0.00	3.84	2.25	0.00	2.25	1.13	0.00	1.13
(ग) सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण		*(c) Irrigation and Flood Control*	4.00	0.00	4.00	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10
कमान क्षेत्र विकास के लिये ऋण	6705	*Loans for Command Area Development*	*4.00*	*0.00*	*4.00*	*0.10*	*0.00*	*0.10*	*0.10*	*0.00*	*0.10*
मांग संख्या 77		Demand77	4.00	0.00	4.00	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10
(घ) ऊर्जा के लिये ऋण		*(d) Loans for Energy*	*1362.99*	*1.28*	*1364.27*	*1125.02*	*2.72*	*1127.74*	*1420.06*	*1.67*	*1421.73*
विद्युत परियोजनाओं के लिये ऋण	6801	*Loans for Power Projects*	*673.17*	*0.00*	*673.17*	*426.64*	*0.00*	*426.64*	*557.06*	*0.00*	*557.06*
मांग संख्या 19		Demand19	62.00	0.00	62.00	42.00	0.00	42.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
मांग संख्या 20		Demand20	526.16	0.00	526.16	275.88	0.00	275.88	451.06	0.00	451.06
मांग संख्या 29		Demand29	85.00	0.00	85.00	107.76	0.00	107.76	105.00	0.00	105.00
मांग संख्या 80		Demand80	0.01	0.00	0.01	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
पेट्रोलियम के लिये ऋण	6802	*Loans for Petroleum*	*204.82*	*1.28*	*206.10*	*203.38*	*2.72*	*206.10*	*133.00*	*1.67*	*134.67*
मांग संख्या 60		Demand60	204.82	1.28	206.10	203.38	2.72	206.10	133.00	1.67	134.67
कोयले और लिग्नाइट के लिये ऋण	6803	*Loans for Coal and Lignite*	*475.00*	*0.00*	*475.00*	*495.00*	*0.00*	*495.00*	*730.00*	*0.00*	*730.00*
मांग संख्या 19		Demand19	475.00	0.00	475.00	495.00	0.00	495.00	730.00	0.00	730.00
(ङ) उद्योग और खनिजों के लिए ऋण		*(e) Loans for Industry & Minerals*	*1252.83*	*426.97*	*1679.80*	*1322.20*	*497.97*	*1820.17*	*1368.78*	*710.36*	*2079.14*
ग्रामोद्योगों और लघु उद्योगों के लिये ऋण	6851	*Loans for Village and Small Industries*	*79.06*	*4.72*	*83.78*	*85.81*	*4.52*	*90.33*	*77.69-*	*99.48*	*177.17*
मांग संख्या 50		Demand50	72.06	4.43	76.49	80.06	4.23	84.29	72.71	99.16	171.87
मांग संख्या 72		Demand72	7.00	0.29	7.29	5.75	0.29	6.04	4.98	0.32	5.30

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS)

अनुबन्ध I
ANNEXURE - I

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head		बजट अनुमान 1987-88 Budget Estimate योजना Plan	गैर-योजना Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 Revised Estimate योजना Plan	गैर-योजना Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1988-89 Budget Estimate योजना Plan	गैर-योजना Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
लोहा और इस्पात उद्योगों के लिये ऋण	6852	*Loans for Iron and Steel Industries*	*496.71*	*5.00*	*501.71*	*442.00*	*9.75*	*451.75*	*620.86*	*8.00*	*628.86*
मांग संख्या 67		Demand67	496.71	5.00	501.71	442.00	9.75	451.75	620.86	8.00	628.86
अलौह धातु खनन और धातुकर्म उद्योगों के लिये ऋण	6853	*Loans for Non-ferrous Mining & Metallurgical Industries*	*104.57*	*0.00*	*104.57*	*103.71*	*0.00*	*103.71*	*158.08*	*0.00*	*158.08*
मांग संख्या 68		Demand68	104.57	0.00	104.57	103.71	0.00	103.71	158.08	0.00	158.08
सिमेंट और धातु-भिन्न खनिज उद्योगों के लिये ऋण	6854	*Loans for Cement and Non-metallic Mineral Industries*	*22.50*	*0.00*	*22.50*	*22.50*	*0.00*	*22.50*	*32.00*	*0.00*	*32.00*
मांग संख्या 53		Demand53	22.50	0.00	22.50	22.50	0.00	22.50	32.00	0.00	32.00
उर्वरक उद्योगों के लिये ऋण	6855	*Loans for Fertilizer Industries*	*196.40*	*43.00*	*239.40*	*337.23*	*43.00*	*380.23*	*201.50*	*103.00*	*304.50*
मांग संख्या 5		Demand5	196.40	43.00	239.40	337.23	43.00	380.23	201.50	103.00	304.50
पेट्रो-रसायन उद्योगों के लिये ऋण	6856	*Loans for Petro-Chemical Industries*	*152.00*	*0.00*	*152.00*	*130.00*	*0.00*	*130.00*	*88.56*	*0.00*	*88.56*
मांग संख्या 52		Demand52	152.00	0.00	152.00	130.00	0.00	130.00	88.56	0.00	88.56
रसायन उद्योगों के लिये ऋण	6857	*Loans for Chemicals Industries*	*7.80*	*4.00*	*11.80*	*13.30*	*3.00*	*16.30*	*11.69*	*3.00*	*14.69*
मांग संख्या 52		Demand52	7.80	4.00	11.80	13.30	3.00	16.30	11.69	3.00	14.69
इंजीनियरी उद्योगों के लिये ऋण	6858	*Loans for Engineering Industries*	*43.04*	*138.30*	*181.34*	*41.97*	*155.30*	*197.07*	*40.29*	*238.00*	*285.29*
मांग संख्या 12		Demand12	0.00	64.00	64.00	0.00	61.50	61.50	0.00	65.00	65.00
मांग संख्या 53		Demand53	33.21	74.10	107.31	32.74	74.60	107.34	32.68	173.00	205.68
मांग संख्या 71		Demand71	9.83	0.00	9.83	9.23	19.00	28.23	14.61	0.00	14.61
दूरसंचार और इलेक्ट्रानिकी उद्योगों के लिये ऋण	6859	*Loans for Telecommunication and Electronic Industries*	*29.05*	*16.00*	*45.05*	*25.98*	*15.46*	*41.44*	*21.21*	*15.00*	*36.21*
मांग संख्या 9		Demand9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.02	0.00	1.02
मांग संख्या 12		Demand12	0.00	16.00	16.00	0.00	15.46	15.46	0.00	15.00	15.00
मांग संख्या 65		Demand65	2.20	0.00	2.20	2.20	0.00	2.20	3.00	0.00	3.00
मांग संख्या 79		Demand79	8.89	0.00	8.89	3.93	0.00	3.93	4.00	0.00	4.00
मांग संख्या 81		Demand81	17.96	0.00	17.96	19.85	0.00	19.85	13.19	0.00	13.19
उपभोक्ता उद्योगों के लिये ऋण	6860	*Loans for Consumer Industries*	*43.66*	*214.31*	*257.97*	*41.66*	*265.30*	*306.96*	*49.13*	*241.89*	*291.02*
मांग संख्या 37		Demand37	0.18	0.00	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.18	0.57	0.00	0.57
मांग संख्या 38		Demand38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
मांग संख्या 50		Demand50	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10
मांग संख्या 53		Demand53	43.48	17.50	60.98	41.48	17.00	58.48	48.56	19.00	67.56
मांग संख्या 72		Demand72	0.00	196.71	196.71	0.00	248.20	248.20	0.00	222.79	222.79
परमाणु ऊर्जा उद्योगों के लिये ऋण	6861	*Loans for Atomic Energy Industries*	*17.75*	*0.00*	*17.75*	*17.75*	*0.00*	*17.75*	*10.18*	*0.00*	*10.18*
मांग संख्या 79		Demand79	17.75	0.00	17.75	17.75	0.00	17.75	10.18	0.00	10.18
अन्य उद्योगों के लिये ऋण	6875	*Loans for other Industries*	*0.00*	*1.70*	*1.70*	*0.00*	*1.70*	*1.70*	*0.00*	*1.85*	*1.85*
मांग संख्या 75		Demand75	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
मांग संख्या 78		Demand78	0.00	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.85	0.85
उद्योगों और खनिजों के लिये ऋण	6885	*Loans for other Industries and Minerals*	*60.29*	*0.14*	*60.43*	*60.29*	*0.14*	*60.43*	*50.59*	*0.14*	*50.73*
मांग संख्या 26		Demand26	60.29	0.00	60.29	60.29	0.00	60.29	50.59	0.00	50.59
मांग संख्या 38		Demand38	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.08	0.08
मांग संख्या 50		Demand50	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.06	0.06

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - I

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head		बजट अनुमान 1987-88 Budget Estimate			संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 Revised Estimate			बजट अनुमान 1988-89 Budget Estimate		
			योजना Plan	योजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	योजना Plan	योजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	योजना Plan	योजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
(च) परिवहन के लिये ऋण		*(f) Loans for Transport*	*376.92*	*55.37*	*432.29*	*526.06*	*101.41*	*627.47*	*487.43*	*78.04*	*565.47*
रेलवे को ऋण	*7002*	*Loans to Railways*	*21.00*	*29.26*	*50.26*	*41.00*	*34.10*	*75.10*	*82.00*	*42.94*	*124.94*
मांग संख्या 24		Demand24	21.00	29.26	50.26	41.00	34.10	75.10	82.00	42.94	124.94
पत्तनों और दीप स्तम्भों के लिये ऋण	*7051*	*Loans for Ports and Light Houses*	*163.72*	*5.01*	*168.73*	*184.56*	*5.54*	*190.10*	*186.27*	*0.00*	*186.27*
मांग संख्या 71		Demand71	163.72	5.01	168.73	184.56	5.54	190.10	186.27	0.00	186.27
नौवहन के लिये ऋण	*7052*	*Loans for Shipping*	*108.65*	*0.00*	*108.65*	*222.00*	*0.00*	*222.00*	*125.56*	*0.00*	*125.56*
मांग संख्या 26		Demand24	0.00	0.00	0.00	113.35	0.00	113.35	0.00	0.00	0.00
मांग संख्या 71		Demand26	23.00	0.00	23.00	23.00	0.00	23.00	30.00	0.00	30.00
मांग संख्या 24		Demand71	85.65	0.00	85.65	85.65	0.00	85.65	95.56	0.00	95.56
नागर विमानन के लिये ऋण	*7053*	*Loans for Civil Aviation*	*2.50*	*0.00*	*2.50*	*2.50*	*0.00*	*2.50*	*4.85*	*0.00*	*4.85*
मांग संख्या 6		Demand6	2.50	0.00	2.50	2.50	0.00	2.50	4.85	0.00	4.85
सड़क परिवहन के लिये ऋण	*7055*	*Loans for Road Transport*	*71.05*	*20.00*	*91.05*	*66.00*	*48.00*	*114.00*	*76.25*	*25.00*	*101.25*
मांग संख्या 69		Demand69	71.05	20.00	91.05	66.00	48.00	114.00	76.25	25.00	101.25
अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन के लिये ऋण	*7056*	*Loans for Inland Water Transport*	*10.00*	*0.10*	*10.10*	*10.00*	*1.50*	*11.50*	*12.50*	*0.10*	*12.60*
मांग संख्या 69		Demand69	10.00	0.10	10.10	10.00	1.50	11.50	12.50	0.10	12.60
अन्य परिवहन सेवाओं के लिये ऋण	*7075*	*Loans for Other Transport Services*	*0.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*0.00*	*12.27*	*12.27*	*0.00*	*10.00*	*10.00*
मांग संख्या 70		Demand70	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	12.27	12.27	0.00	10.00	10.00
(छ) विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी तथा पर्यावरण के लिए ऋण		*(g) Loans for Science, Technology and Envirment*	*0.20*	*0.00*	*0.20*	*0.20*	*0.00*	*0.20*	*0.25*	*0.00*	*0.25*
अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधानों के लिये ऋण	*7425*	*Loans for Other Scientific Research*	*0.20*	*0.00*	*0.20*	*0.20*	*0.00*	*0.20*	*0.25*	*0.00*	*0.25*
मांग संख्या 65		Demand65	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.25	0.00	0.25
(ज) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिये ऋण		*(h) Loans for General Economic Services*	*5.55*	*0.05*	*5.60*	*5.05*	*0.07*	*5.12*	*6.26*	*0.05*	*6.31*
पर्यटन के लिये ऋण	*7452*	*Loans for Tourism*	*3.35*	*0.00*	*3.35*	*2.85*	*0.00*	*2.85*	*3.96*	*0.00*	*3.96*
मांग संख्या 73		Demand73	3.35	0.00	3.35	2.85	0.00	2.85	3.96	0.00	3.96
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिये ऋण	*7475*	*Loans for Other General Economic Services*	*2.20*	*0.05*	*2.25*	*2.20*	*0.07*	*2.27*	*2.30*	*0.05*	*2.35*
मांग संख्या 30		Demand30	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.05	0.05
मांग संख्या 38		Demand38	2.20	0.00	2.20	2.20	0.00	2.20	2.30	0.00	2.30
अन्य ऋण		**OTHER LOANS**	**4615.80**	**523.18**	**5138.98**	**5476.17**	**403.66**	**5879.83**	**5267.51**	**465.06**	**5732.57**
राज्य सरकारों को ऋण और अग्रिम	*7601*	*Loans and Advances to State Governments*	*4594.89*	*90.31*	*4685.20*	*5455.89*	*65.57*	*5521.46*	*5245.00*	*39.07*	*5284.07*
मांग संख्या 1		Demand1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.33	5.33	0.00	-20.00	-20.00
मांग संख्या 2		Demand2	22.03	0.00	22.03	21.54	0.00	21.54	23.61	0.00	23.61
मांग संख्या 5		Demand5	2.73	0.00	2.73	2.04	0.00	2.04	1.00	0.00	1.00
मांग संख्या 12		Demand12	0.00	6.00	6.00	0.00	5.92	5.92	0.00	6.50	6.50
मांग संख्या 20		Demand20	29.30	0.00	29.30	89.30	0.00	89.30	97.00	0.00	97.00
मांग संख्या 22		Demand22	5.80	0.00	5.80	6.30	0.00	6.30	6.00	0.00	6.00
मांग संख्या 29		Demand29	4392.58	25.13	4417.71	5200.29	5.62	5205.91	4986.63	0.00	4986.63
मांग संख्या 37		Demand37	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.15	0.00	0.15
मांग संख्या 38		Demand38	3.35	0.00	3.35	3.35	0.00	3.35	3.85	0.00	3.85

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - 1

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head		बजट अनुमान 1987-88 Budget Estimate			संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 Revised Estimate			बजट अनुमान 1988-89 Budget Estimate		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
मांग संख्या 39		Demand39	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02
मांग संख्या 43		Demand43	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	7.50	7.50	0.00	8.00	8.00
मांग संख्या 44		Demand44	10.21	0.00	10.21	10.41	0.00	10.41	11.25	0.00	11.25
मांग संख्या 46		Demand46	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	3.00	3.00
मांग संख्या 50		Demand50	3.43	0.00	3.43	3.43	0.00	3.43	3.38	0.00	3.38
मांग संख्या 59		Demand59	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	4.00	4.00
मांग संख्या 67		Demand67	41.00	0.00	41.00	41.00	0.00	41.00	15.00	0.00	15.00
मांग संख्या 69		Demand69	1.20	0.00	1.20	0.50	0.00	0.50	4.00	0.00	4.00
मांग संख्या 70		Demand70	10.25	43.5	53.75	10.25	31.25	41.50	11.00	35.00	46.00
मांग संख्या 71		Demand71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	10.00
मांग संख्या 72		Demand72	9.10	0.91	10.01	7.57	0.2	7.77	9.23	0.00	9.23
मांग संख्या 74		Demand74	15.25	0.00	15.25	15.25	0.00	15.25	17.90	0.00	17.90
मांग संख्या 77		Demand77	48.65	2.75	51.40	44.65	2.75	47.40	45.00	2.55	47.55
संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों को ऋण और अग्रिम	*7602*	*Loans and Advances to Union Territory Governments*	*2091*	*670*	*2761*	*2028*	*674*	*2702*	*2251*	*698*	*2949*
मांग संख्या 2		Demand2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.01
मांग संख्या 20		Demand20	0.70	0.00	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00
मांग संख्या 38		Demand38	0.56	0.00	0.56	0.56	0.00	0.56	0.07	0.00	0.07
मांग संख्या 44		Demand44	1.3	0.00	1.3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
मांग संख्या 45		Demand45	16.71	6.70	23.41	17.5	6.74	24.24	21.4	6.98	28.38
मांग संख्या 50		Demand50	0.18	0.00	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.18
मांग संख्या 69		Demand69	0.21	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
मांग संख्या 70		Demand70	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
मांग संख्या 74		Demand74	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.85	0.00	0.85
मांग संख्या 77		Demand77	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.80	0.00	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
विदेशी सरकारों को अग्रिम	*7605*	*Advances to Foreign Governments*	*000*	*300.05*	*300.05*	*000*	*200.29*	*200.29*	*000*	*252.80*	*252.80*
मांग संख्या 7		Demand7	0.00	200.00	200.00	0.00	150.00	150.00	0.00	150.00	150.00
मांग संख्या 23		Demand23	0.00	53.05	53.05	0.00	20.45	20.45	0.00	61.00	61.00
मांग संख्या 24		Demand24	0.00	47.00	47.00	0.00	29.84	29.84	0.00	41.80	41.80
सरकारी कर्मचारियों आदि को ऋण	*7610*	*Loans to Government Servants etc.*	*000*	*124.70*	*124.70*	*000*	*129.00*	*129.00*	*000*	*164.00*	*164.00*
मांग संख्या 30		Demand30	0.00	124.70	124.70	0.00	129.00	129.00	0.00	164.00	164.00
विविध ऋण	*7615*	*Miscellaneous Loans*	*000*	*1.42*	*1.42*	*000*	*2.06*	*2.06*	*000*	*2.21*	*2.21*
मांग संख्या 12		Demand12	0.00	1.17	1.17	0.00	1.13	1.13	0.00	1.26	1.26
मांग संख्या 30		Demand30	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.93	0.93	0.00	0.95	0.95
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को ऋण	*7710*	*Loan's of U.T's*	*275.86*	*027*	*276.13*	*272.4*	*032*	*272.72*	*285.35*	*131*	*286.66*
मांग संख्या 89-94		Demand89-94	275.86	0.27	276.13	272.4	0.32	272.72	285.35	1.31	286.66

वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण, अनुदान की मांगों और अनुबन्ध 1 में दर्शाए गए व्यय के बीच मिलान

RECONCILIATION BETWEEN EXPENDITURE SHOWN IN DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT AND ANNEXURE 1

अनुबन्ध ANNEXURE 2

करोड़ रुपए में (In crores of rupees)

		बजट अनुमान B.E. 1987-88	संशोधित अनुमान R.E. 1987-88	बजट अनुमान B.E. 1988-89
क. अनुदानों की मांगों में दर्शाया गया सकल राजस्व व्यय	A. GROSS REVENUE EXPENDITURE as shown in Demands for Grants	56154.49	59183.95	66953.81
घटाइए - अनुदानों की मांगों में दर्शायी वसूलियां	*Less* Recoveries as shown in Demand for Grants	-1582.86	-1326.87	-1608.05
जोड़िए - रेलवे व्यय	*Add* Railway Expenditure	8417.61	8709.00	9663.35
वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में दर्शाया गया राजस्व व्यय	Revenue Expenditure as shown in Annual Financial Statement	62989.24	66566.08	75009.11
राजस्व में से घटा कर राज्यों का संघ उत्पाद शुल्क में भाग	States' share of Union Excise Duties taken in reduction of revenues	-6781.76	-7002.37	-7766.76
रेलवे बजट में शामिल किए गए रेलवे के राजस्व व्यय	Revenue expenditure of Railways included in the Railway Budget	-8417.61	-8709.00	-9663.35
व्यय में से घटा कर दूर संचार की राजस्व प्राप्तियां	Revenue receipts of Telecommunications taken in reduction of expenditure	-1709.00	-1745.00	-2306.00
व्यय में से घटाकर डाक की राजस्व प्राप्तियां	Revenue receipts of Posts taken in reduction of expenditure	-744.00	-655.00	-725.00
व्यय में से घटा कर अन्य वाणिज्यिक विभागों की प्राप्तियां	Receipts of other commercial departments taken in reduction of expenditure	-1514.89	-1431.29	-1422.15
व्यय में से घटा कर रक्षा प्राप्तियां	Defence receipts taken in reduction of expenditure	-348.54	-351.49	-388.60
राजस्व में से घटा कर स्थानीय निकायों को राजस्व का आवंटन और बिना विधान मण्डल के संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का व्यय	Assignment of revenues to local bodies taken in reduction of revenues and expenditure of Union Territories without Legislature	-42.95	-53.33	-48.04
अनुबन्ध - 1 में कुल राजस्व व्यय	TOTAL REVENUE EXPENDITURE in Annexure 1	43430.49	46618.60	52689.21
ख. अनुदानों की मांगों में दर्शाया गया सकल पूंजी व्यय	B. GROSS CAPITAL EXPENDITURE as shown in Demands for Grants	177608.28	157989.01	158704.74
घटाइए - अनुदानों की मांगों में दर्शायी वसूलियां	*Less* Recoveries as shown in Demand for Grants	-1770.25	-1802.68	-1945.61
जोड़िए - रेलवे व्यय	*Add* Railway Expenditure	1231.00	1219.19	1390.00
वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में दर्शाया गया पूंजी व्यय	Capital Expenditure as shown in Annual Financial Statement	177069.03	157405.52	158149.13
प्राप्तियों में से घटाकर लोक ऋण की वापसी अदायगी	Repayment of Public debt taken in reduction of receipts	-152120.80	-132259.31	-132231.76
प्राप्तियों के अनुसार अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को जारी की गई प्रतिभूतियां	Securities issued to International Monetary Fund matched by receipts	-876.19	-1029.33	-147.11
प्राप्तियों के अनुसार राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में निवेश	Investments in nationalised banks matched by receipts	-200.00	-200.00	-200.00
इकट्ठी की गई अल्प बचत की धन राशि के अनुसार राज्य सरकारों को ऋण और प्राप्तियों में से घटा कर कृषि निपिष्टियों के लिए अल्पकालीन ऋणों की वसूलियां	Loans to State Governments against Small Savings collections taken in reduction of receipts and recoveries of short terms loans for agricultural inputs	-4360.00	-4374.67	-4650.00
अनुबन्ध 1 में कुल पूंजी व्यय	TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE in Annexure 1	19512.04	19542.21	20920.26
अनुदानों की मांगों में कुल सकल व्यय	TOTAL GROSS EXPENDITURE in Demand for Grants	233762.77	217172.96	225658.55
वार्षिक वित्त विवरण में कुल व्यय	TOTAL EXPENDITURE in Annual Financial Statement	240058.27	223971.60	233158.24
अनुबन्ध 1 में कुल व्यय	TOTAL EXPENDITURE in Annexure 1	62942.53	66160.81	73609.47

खर्च की प्रवृत्तियां TRENDS IN EXPENDITURE

अनुबन्ध ANNEXURE - 3

(करोड़ रुपए) (in crores of rupees)

	वास्तविक Actuals 1980-81	वास्तविक Actuals 1981-82	वास्तविक Actuals 1982-83	वास्तविक Actuals 1983-84	वास्तविक Actuals 1984-85	वास्तविक Actuals 1985-86	वास्तविक Actuals 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
क.आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय									
A.Non-Plan Expenditure:	**13062**	**14133**	**17774**	**20017**	**25063**	**29705**	**36747**	**41236**	**47896**
1. ब्याज संबंधी अदायगियां 1. Interest Payments	2604	3195	3938	4796	5974	7503	9236	11450	14100
2. रक्षा व्यय** 2. Defence Expenditure**	3604	4329	5021	5831	6661	7987	10477	12000	13000
3. आर्थिक सहायता (ब्यौरा अनुबंध 3.1 में) 3. Subsidies(Details in Annexure-3.1)	2028	1941	2262	2902	4208	4929	5576	6279	7316
4.राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को अनुदान*** 4. Grants to States and Union Territories***	626	594	824	938	994	1807	1587	1822	2164
5. अन्य अनुदान 5. Other Grants	57	68	78	90	89	81	114	168	180
6. अन्य आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय (ब्यौरा अनुबंध 3.2 में) 6. Other Non-Plan Expenditure (Details in Annexure-3.2).	3112	2767	3355	3722	4794	5193	6660	7956	9091
7. आयोजना-भिन्न पूंजी व्यय@# 7. Non-Plan Capital Expenditure@#	212	373	245	311	850	723	411	550	768
8. राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को ऋण तथा अग्रिम 8. Loans and Advances to State and U.T. Governments****	161	50	87	176	468	569	158	72	46
9. अन्य ऋण 9. Other Loans	658	816	1964	1251	1025	913	2528*	939	1231
ख. आयोजना व्यय (ब्यौरा अनुबंध 3.3 में) B.Plan Expenditure(Details in Annexure-3.3)	**8994**	**10250**	**11913**	**14038**	**16615**	**19914**	**22941**	**24925**	**25714**
जोड़ व्यय TOTAL EXPENDITURE	**22056**	**24383**	**29687**	**34055**	**41678**	**49619**	**59688**	**66161**	**73610**
राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	14410	15408	18742	22231	27668	33484	40674	46619	52689
पूंजी व्यय Capital Expenditure	7646	8975	10945	11824	14010	16135	19014	19542	20921

टिप्पणियां–व्यय की प्रवृत्तियों को उचित रूप से समझने के लिए, 1980-81 से 1986-87 तक के वर्षों के आंकड़े और 1987-88 के संशोधित अनुमान इसमें तथा यथासम्भव 1-4-1987 से लेखों के संबंध में अपनाये गये संशोधित वर्गीकरण के अन्तर्गत तथा सहायक अनुबंधों में दिए गए हैं 1986-87 के आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं।

Notes:-For a proper appreciation of the trends in expenditure,the figures for the years 1980-81 to 1986-87 and the Revised Estimates for 1987-88 have been given in this and the supporting Annexures, under the revised classification structure adopted in accounts from 1-4-1987, as far as possible.Figures of 1986-87 are provisional.

**रक्षा प्राप्तियों को घटाकर लेकिन रक्षा संबंधी पूंजी व्यय सहित **Net of Defence Receipts, but inclusive of Defence Capital Expenditure	171 326	190 485	202 527	225 642	247 737	258 967	302 1299	351 3107	389 3872
***इसमें राज्यों के माध्यम से दी गई आर्थिक सहायता शामिल नहीं है। ***Excludes Subsidies released through States	36	52	54	0	111	52	154	162	197
@अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को जारी प्रतिभूतियां, जो पूंजीगत प्राप्तियों में से घटा दी गई हैं, शामिल नहीं हैं। @ Excludes Securities issued to the I.M.F. omitted per contra from capital receipts	587	0	140	636	368	520	1134	1029	147
#इसमें आयातित उर्वरकों के लिए आर्थिक सहायता शामिल नहीं है जिसे 1986-87 तक पूंजी व्यय के रूप में लिया जाता था लेकिन राजस्व व्यय के रूप में माना गया है। # Excludes Subsidy for Imported Fertilisers, accounted for as Capital Expenditure upto 1985-87 but treared as Revenue Expenditure	335	100	53	142	727	450	197	0	0
****अल्पावधिक अधिपेय अधिमी,कृषि विदेशी के लिए अल्पावधिक ऋणों तथा ओवरड्राफ्टों का निपटान करने के लिए ऋणों को घटा कर ****Net of short term Ways and Means Advances, Short term Loans for Agricultural inputs Loans to clear Ovrdrafts	21 154 0	390 200 0	392 250 1743	619 260 400	734 205 0	864 250 1628	382 245 0	900 275 0	900 300 0

•इसमें खाद्यान्नों के बफर बिफरक भंडारों के लिए भारतीय खाद्य निगम को 1200 करोड़ रुपए का उधार शामिल है जिसका वित्तपोषण पहले बैंक ऋणों द्वारा किया जाता था।

**Includes Rs.1200 crores loans to F.C.I. for buffer stock of food grains which was earlier financed by Bank credits.*

अनुबंध 3 में शामिल आर्थिक सहायताओं का ब्यौरा
DETAILS OF SUBSIDIES INCLUDED IN ANNEXURE 3

अनुबन्ध ANNEXURE 3.1

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals 1980-81	वास्तविक Actuals 1981-82	वास्तविक Actuals 1982-83	वास्तविक Actuals 1983-84	वास्तविक Actuals 1984-85	वास्तविक Actuals 1985-86	वास्तविक Actuals 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
क. मुख्य आर्थिक सहायता	A. Major Subsidies	**1554**	**1558**	**1791**	**2339**	**3546**	**4305**	**4685**	**5370**	**6391**
1. खाद्य	1. Food	650	700	711	835	1101	1650	2000	2200	2300
2. स्वदेशी उर्वरक	2. Indegenous Fertilisers	170	281	550	900	1200	1600	1700	2050	2750
3. आयातित उर्वरक	3. Imported Fertilisers	335	100	53	141	727	450	197	160	250
4. निर्यात संवर्धन और बाजार विकास	4. Export Promotion and Market Development	399	477	477	463	518	605	788	960	1091
ख. अन्य आर्थिक सहायता	B. Other Subsidies	**474**	**383**	**471**	**563**	**662**	**624**	**891**	**909**	**925**
5. रेलवे	5. Railways	69	78	97	93	100	128	147	170	203
6. मिल निर्मित कपड़ा	6. Mill-made Cloth	76	125	56	53	53	52	36	27	27
7. हथकरघा कपड़ा	7. Handloom Cloth	36	52	54	0	0	0	125	127	167
8. चीनी,खाद्य तेलों आदि का आयात/निर्यात	8. Import /Export of Sugar, Edible Oils etc			8	0	2	108	0	0	0
9. ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	9. Interest Subsidies	253	102	217	390	507	336	313	432	337
10. अन्य आर्थिक सहायता	10. Other Subsidies	40	26	39	27	0		270	153	191
जोड़- आर्थिक सहायता	TOTAL - Subsidies	**2028**	**1941**	**2262**	**2902**	**4208**	**4929**	**5576**	**6279**	**7316**

* अखबारी लेखन कागज के लिए 24 करोड़ रुपए की आर्थिक सहायता राशि शामिल है।

**Includes Rs.24 crores ,subsidy for white writing paper.*

अनुबंध 3 में शामिल अन्य आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय का ब्यौरा

अनुबन्ध ANNEXURE 3.2

DETAILS OF OTHER NON-PLAN EXPENDITURE INCLUDED IN ANNEXURE 3

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals 1980-81	वास्तविक Actuals 1981-82	वास्तविक Actuals 1982-83	वास्तविक Actuals 1983-84	वास्तविक Actuals 1984-85	वास्तविक Actuals 1985-86	वास्तविक Actuals 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
1. सामान्य सेवाएं	**1.General Services**	**2115**	**1278**	**1680**	**1999**	**2405**	**2894**	**3497**	**4347**	**5213**
1.01 राज्यों के अंग	1.02.Organs of State	98	107	117	129	201	180	217	240	248
1.02 कर संग्रह	1.03.Tax collection	142	158	187	122	250	493	360	454	462
1.03 पुलिस	1.04.Police	274	322	363	482	528	631	821	993	1115
1.04 पेंशन	1.05.Pensions	341	409	484	604	628	681	870	1556	1593
1.05 अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को देय प्रभार	1.06.Charges payable to I .M .F.	7	25	146	288	425	420	368	356	259
1.06 बट्टेखाते डाले गए उधार	1.07.Write off of Loans	939	0	1	0	100	0	86	83	87
1.07 अन्य व्यय	1.08.Other Expenditure	314	257	382	374	273	489	775	665	1449
2. सामाजिक सेवाएं	**2. Social Services**	**260**	**267**	**412**	**503**	**623**	**818**	**1122**	**1142**	**1250**
2.01 शिक्षा, खेल, युवा कल्याण आदि	2.01. Education, Sports, Youth Welfare Etc	144	166	209	224	262	301	386	408	438
2.02 स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण	2.02. Health and FamilyWelfare	90	62	71	87	123	101	140	153	163
2.03 श्रम और रोजगार	2.03. Labour and Employment	59	70	76	89	155	165	227	159	230
2.04 सूचना और प्रसारण	2.05. Information and Broadcasting	19	30	24	27	24	106	127	152	156
2.05 अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं	2.04. Other Social Services	-52	-61	32	76	59	145	242	270	263
3. आर्थिक सेवाएं	**3. Economic Services**	**539**	**988**	**1010**	**917**	**1406**	**963**	**1435**	**1888**	**1985**
3.01 कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं	3.01. Agriculture and Allied Services	57	65	21	170	246	154	234	258	292
3.02 ऊर्जा, उद्योग और खनिज	3.03. Energy, Industry and Minerals	104	247	177	315	626	120	494	677	630
3.03 परिवहन और संचार	3.04. Transport and Communications	122	136	202	119	155	124	113	194	223
3.04 विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण	3.05. Science, Technology and Environment	148	171	197	221	258	302	343	377	423
3.05 डाक संबंधी घाटा	3.07. Postal Deficit	64	85	79	67	118	162	215	132	132
3.06 अन्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	3.06. Other Economic Services	44	283	334	25	3	101	36	250	285
4. बिना विधान सभा वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का व्यय	**4. Expenditure of Union Territories without Legislature:**	**198**	**234**	**253**	**303**	**360**	**518**	**606**	**579**	**643**
जोड़- अन्य आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय	**Total-Other Non- Plan Expenditure**	**3112**	**2767**	**3355**	**3722**	**4794**	**5193**	**6660**	**7956**	**9091**

अनुबंध 3 में शामिल आयोजना व्यय का ब्यौरा

DETAILS OF PLAN EXPENDITURE INCLUDED IN ANNEXURE 3

अनुबन्ध ANNEXURE 3.3

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals 1980-81	वास्तविक Actuals 1981-82	वास्तविक Actuals 1982-83	वास्तविक Actuals 1983-84	वास्तविक Actuals 1984-85	वास्तविक Actuals 1985-86	वास्तविक Actuals 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
क.केन्द्रीय आयोजना के लिए बजट समर्थन	**A. Budget Support for Central Plan**	**5674**	**6683**	**7456**	**9275**	**11507**	**12870**	**14875**	**15044**	**16000**
1. आर्थिक सेवाएं	*1. Economic Services*	*4715*	*5655*	*6424*	*7831*	*9744*	*11127*	*12560*	*12211*	*12750*
1.01 कृषि और संबद्ध सेवाएं	1.01. Agriculture and allied Services	617	805	933	1055	1218	1103	1370	1133	1051
1.02 ग्रामीण विकास	1.02. Rural Development	9	79	244	366	721	1033	1354	1744	1762
1.03 सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण	1.03. Irrigation and Flood Control	57	68	54	57	95	64	107	174	217
1.04 उद्योग और खनिज	1.04. Industry and Minerals	1755	1824	2439	3144	2966	3143	3870	3185	2520
1.05 ऊर्जा	1.05. Energy	948	1236	1171	1209	2305	3162	2768	3146	3720
1.06 परिवहन	1.06. Transport	1052	1077	1081	1095	1403	1615	1774	2141	2388
1.07 संचार	1.07. Communications	131	301	277	464	533	543	733	-14	197
1.08 विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण	1.08. Science Technology and Environment	119	165	94	266	384	335	415	579	750
1.09 सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	1.09. General Economic Services	27	100	131	175	119	129*	169*	123*	145
2. सामाजिक सेवाएं	*2. Social Services*	*940*	*1009*	*1012*	*1424*	*1710*	*1689*	*2260*	*2760*	*3146*
2.01 शिक्षा, कला और संस्कृति	2.01. Education arts and Culture	84	79	192	164	252	187	395	821	933
2.02 स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण	2.02. Health and Family Welfare	229	310	211	463	596	687	709	764	828
2.03 जल पूर्ति, सफाई, आवास और शहरी विकास	2.03.Water Supply,Sanitation Housing and Urban Development	149	187	117	387	444	396	220	446	507
2.04 सूचना और प्रसारण	2.04. Information and Broadcasting	15	32	33	65	101	107	233	206	235
2.05 अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों और अन्य पिछड़ी जातियों का कल्याण	2.05.Welfare of S.C/S.T and other Backward classes.	58	153	149	145	206	180	221	235	305
2.06 श्रम और श्रम कल्याण	2,06. Labour and Labour Welfare	350	195	298	7	9	11	15	18	23
2.06 सामाजिक कल्याण और पोषाहार	2.06. Social Welfare and Nutrition	55	53	0	60	97	109	172	269	314
2.07 अन्य	2.07. Others	0	0	12	133	5	12	295	1	1
3. सामान्य सेवाएं	*3. General Services*	*19*	*19*	*20*	*20*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*73*	*104*
ख. राज्य आयोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता	**B. Central. Assistance for State Plans:**	**3066**	**3226**	**4043**	**4303**	**4559**	**6362**	**7198**	**9164**	**8945**
1. सामान्य सहायता (पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों सहित)	1. Normal Assistance(including Hill Areas)	2653	2820	3331	3777	4093	5639	5932	7392	7890
2. जनजातीय क्षेत्र उप-आयोजना	2. Tribal Sub Plan	69	85	95	115	127	140	155	169	185
3. उत्तरपूर्वी परिषद् आयोजना	3. North Eastern Council Plan	52	63	73	73	87	86	152	125	155
4. ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण	4. Rural Electrification	101	96	102	112	97	135	190	198	215
5. सूखा राहत के लिए अग्रिम आयोजना सहायता	5. Advance Plan Assistance for Drought Relief	191	162	442	226	155	361	556	1215	400
6. अन्य (अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता आदि)	6. Others(Additional Central assistance, etc)	0	0	0	0	0	1	213	65	100
ग. संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की आयोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता	**C. Central Assistance to U. T. Plans**	**254**	**341**	**414**	**460**	**549**	**682**	**868**	**717**	**769**
(क) विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	*(a) U.Ts with Legislature:*	*92*	*110*	*148*	*171*	*195*	*220*	*261*	*47*	*54*
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	Arunachal Pradesh	26	37	44	53	63	73	91	0	0

अनुबंध 3 में शामिल आयोजना व्यय का ब्योरा
DETAILS OF PLAN EXPENDITURE INCLUDED IN ANNEXURE 3

अनुबन्ध ANNEXURE 3.3

(करोड़ रुपए) (in crores of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals 1980-81	वास्तविक Actuals 1981-82	वास्तविक Actuals 1982-83	वास्तविक Actuals 1983-84	वास्तविक Actuals 1984-85	वास्तविक Actuals 1985-86	वास्तविक Actuals 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
गोआ, दमन और दीव	Goa, Daman and Diu	32	38	50	59	61	65	80	0	0
मिजोरम	Mizoram	21	23	34	36	41	48	52	0	0
पांडिचेरी	Pondicherry	13	12	20	23	30	34	38	47	54
(ख) बिना विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	*(b) U.Ts Without Legislature:*	*162*	*231*	*266*	*289*	*354*	*462*	*607*	*670*	*715*
अंडमान और निकोबार	Andaman and Nicobar	14	26	17	21	29	19	20	48	71
चंडीगढ़	Chandigarh	17	17	24	27	27	24	27	44	46
दादरा और नागर हवेली	Dadra and Nagar-Haveli	4	1	6	1	8	8	9	9	10
दिल्ली	Delhi	125	177	213	235	284	404	543	541	558
लक्षद्वीप	Lakshadweep	2	10	6	5	6	7	8	17	18
दमन और दीव	Daman & Diu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	12
जोड़-राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को केन्द्रीय सहायता	**TOTAL-Central Assistance to State and U.T Plans**	**3320**	**3567**	**4457**	**4763**	**5108**	**7044**	**8066**	**9881**	**9714**
कुल जोड़	*GRAND TOTAL*	*8994*	*10250*	*11913*	*14038*	*16615*	*19914*	*22941*	*24925*	*25714*

** इनमें समनुरूप प्राप्तियों के बराबर राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में 1985-86 और 1986-87 में 400 करोड़ रुपए, 1987-88 के संशोधित अनुमानों में 200 करोड़ रुपए और 1988-89 के बजट अनुमानों में 200 करोड़ रुपए के निवेश शामिल नहीं है ।*

**Excludes Rs.400 crores in 1985-86 and 1986-87 and Rs.200 crores each in R.E.1987-88 & B.E 88-89, investments in Nationalised Banks, matched by corresponding receipts.*

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय निकायों को अंशदान
CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL BODIES

अनुबन्ध/ANNEXURE-4

(करोड़ रुपए में) (In crores of rupees)

मंत्रालय विभाग संख्या कोड	मंत्रालय/विभाग	Ministry No.	Department No.	Ministry/Department	पदों की संख्या Number of posts	वास्तविक Actual 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
1.	कृषि मंत्रालय	1.		**Ministry of Agriculture**	**12**	**2.95**	**3.73**	**4.21**	**5.20**
	1. कृषि तथा सहकारिता		1.	Agriculture & Cooperation	6	1.96	2.63	3.07	3.98
	2. कृषि अनुसंधान तथा शिक्षा		2.	Agriculture Research & Education	3	0.86	0.85	0.89	0.97
	3. ग्रामीण विकास		3.	Rural Development	3	0.13	0.25	0.25	0.25
2.	नागर विमानन मंत्रालय	2.		**Ministry of Civil Aviation**	**2**	**0.00**	**0.21**	**0.21**	**0.41**
3.	वाणिज्य मंत्रालय	3.		**Ministry of Commerce**	14	0.72	0.98	2.40	8.82
	4. वाणिज्य		4.	Commerce	**3**	**2.35**	**2.47**	**2.64**	**2.64**
4.	संचार मंत्रालय	4.		**Ministry of Communications**	1	0.55	0.60	0.58	0.64
	5. डाक		5.	Posts	2	1.80	1.87	2.06	2.00
	6. दूरसंचार		6.	Telecommunications					
5.	रक्षा मंत्रालय	5.		**Ministry of Defence**	36	0.93	0.77	0.94	0.90
	7. रक्षा		7.	Defence	**10**	**0.01**	**0.06**	**0.01**	**0.03**
6.	ऊर्जा मंत्रालय	6.		**Ministry of Energy**	7	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
	8. विद्युत		8.	Power	3	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.02
	9. गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत		9.	Non-Conventional Energy Sources					
7.	पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय	7.		**Ministry of Environment and Forests**	9	0.36	0.24	0.24	0.25
	10. पर्यावरण, वन तथा वन्य जीवन		10.	Environment, Forests & Wild Life	**17**	**3.48**	**3.74**	**4.75**	**4.51**
8.	विदेश मंत्रालय	8.		**Ministry of External Affairs**	**16**	**1166.73**	**908.23**	**1061.72**	**192.23**
9.	वित्त मंत्रालय	9.		**Ministry of Finance**	12	1166.62	908.15	1061.64	192.12
	11. आर्थिक कार्य		11.	Economic Affairs	4	0.11	0.08	0.08	0.11
	12. राजस्व		12.	Revenue	**3**	**0.10**	**0.11**	**0.15**	**0.13**
10.	खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय	10.		**Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies**	2	0.08	0.09	0.13	0.11
	13. खाद्य		13.	Food	1	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
	14. नागरिक पूर्ति		14.	Civil Supplies	**4**	**1.13**	**1.92**	**1.92**	**2.09**
11.	स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय	11.		**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare**	2	0.63	1.32	1.32	1.49
	15. स्वास्थ्य		15.	Health	2	0.50	0.60	0.60	0.60
	16. परिवार कल्याण		16.	Family Welfare					
12.	गृह मंत्रालय	12.		**Ministry of Home Affairs**	1	0.23	0.22	0.25	0.25
	17. आंतरिक सुरक्षा		17.	Internal Security	**8**	**3.35**	**4.07**	**4.10**	**4.41**
13.	मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय	13.		**Ministry of Human Resource Development**	3	0.96	1.14	1.17	1.26
	18. शिक्षा		18.	Education	2	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.03
	19. कला तथा संस्कृति		19.	Art and Culture	1	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.12
	20. युवा कार्य तथा खेल		20.	Youth Affairs & Sports	2	2.30	2.80	2.80	3.00
	21. महिला तथा बाल विकास		21.	Women & Child Development	**3**	**1.97**	**2.04**	**2.11**	**2.12**
14.	उद्योग मंत्रालय	14.		**Ministry of Industry**	2	1.93	1.96	1.99	2.03
	22. औद्योगिक विकास		22.	Industrial development	1	0.04	0.08	0.12	0.09
	23. सरकारी उद्यम		23.	Public Enterprises					

करोड़ रुपए में (in crores of rupees)

मंत्रालय विभाग संख्या	मंत्रालय/विभाग	Ministry No.	Department No.	Ministry/Department	रुपरेखी संख्या Number	वास्तविक Actual 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
15.	सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय			15. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	13	0.52	0.54	0.59	0.61
16.	श्रम मंत्रालय			16. Ministry of Labour	4	0.84	0.96	1.01	1.01
17.	विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय			17. Ministry of Law and Justice					
	24. विधायी विभाग		24.	Legislative Department	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
18.	कार्मिक, लोक शिकायतें और पेंशन मंत्रालय			18. Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions					
	25. कार्मिक तथा प्रशिक्षण		25.	Personnel & Training	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
19.	योजना मंत्रालय			19. Ministry of Planning					
	26. सांख्यिकी		26.	Statistics	1	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02
20.	विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय			20. Ministry of Science and Technology					
	27. विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी		27.	Science and Technology	7	0.25	0.64	1.07	0.65
21.	इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय			21. Ministry of Steel and Mines					
	28. खानें		28.	Mines	2	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02
22.	जल-भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय			22. Ministry of Surface Transport	8	0.35	0.31	0.31	0.31
23.	वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय			23. Ministry of Textiles	2	0.27	0.32	0.35	0.35
24.	पर्यटन मंत्रालय			24. Ministry of Tourism	2	0.06	0.07	0.12	0.12
25.	शहरी विकास मंत्रालय			25. Ministry of Urban Development	2	0.05	0.13	0.19	0.14
26.	जल संसाधन मंत्रालय			26. Ministry of Water Resources	8	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
27.	परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग			27. Department of Atomic Energy	1	0.18	0.46	0.63	0.70
28.	महासागर विकास विभाग			28. Department of Ocean Development	3	0.05	0.50	0.99	0.15
29.	लोक सभा			29. Lok Sabha	1	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14
	कुल जोड़			*GRAND TOTAL*		*1187.05*	*932.91*	*1091.10*	*228.24*

31.12.87 को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दी गई गारंटियां और बकाया — अनुबन्ध/ANNEXURE-5

GUARANTEES GIVEN BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND OUTSTANDING AS ON 31.12.1987

करोड़ रुपए में (In crores of rupees)

मंत्रालय विभाग संख्या	मंत्रालय/विभाग	Ministry No.	Department No.	Ministry/Department	गारंटियों के मामले की संख्या No. of Cases of guarantees	गारंटियों की अधिकतम राशि जिसके लिए सरकार के साथ करार हुआ Maximum amount of guarantees for which Govt. have entered into agreement	31.12.1987 को गारंटियों की राशि और बकाया Same guaranteed and outstanding as on 31.12.1987
1.	कृषि मंत्रालय	**1.**		**Ministry of Agriculture**			
	1. कृषि और सहकारिता		1.	Agriculture and Cooperation	23	517.53	422.12
	2. उर्वरक		2.	Fertilizers	25	734.17	618.52
2.	नागर विमानन मंत्रालय	**2.**		**Ministry of Civil Aviation**	**15**	**1430.75**	**902.59**
3.	संचार मंत्रालय	**3.**		**Ministry of Communications**			
	3. दूर-संचार		3.	Telecommunications	1	19.52	15.95
4.	रक्षा मंत्रालय	**4.**		**Ministry of Defence**			
	4. रक्षा उत्पादन और पूर्ति		4.	Defence Production and Supplies	11	229.27	109.59
5.	ऊर्जा मंत्रालय	**5.**		**Ministry of Energy**			
	5. कोयला		5.	Coal	9	51.76	29.15
	6. विद्युत		6.	Power	20	2386.95	2350.37
6.	वित्त मंत्रालय	**6.**		**Ministry of Finance**			
	7. आर्थिक कार्य		7.	Economic Affairs	148	13617.00	10694.00
7.	खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय	**7.**		**Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies**			
	8. खाद्य		8.	Food	10	6559.97	2852.15
	9. नागरिक पूर्ति		9.	Civil Supplies	21	14.53	12.61
8.	गृह मंत्रालय	**8.**		**Ministry of Home Affairs**			
	10. आन्तरिक सुरक्षा		10.	Internal Security	1	2.36	2.36
9.	उद्योग मंत्रालय	**9.**		**Ministry of Industry**			
	11. औद्योगिक विकास		11.	Industrial Development	5	3770.84	77.03
	12. रसायन और पेट्रो-रसायन		12.	Chemicals and Petro-Chemicals	7	25.54	25.23
	13. सरकारी उद्यम		13.	Public Enterprises	32	852.38	729.38
10.	सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	**10.**		**Ministry of Information and Broadcasting**	**4**	**3.72**	**2.30**
11.	पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय	**11.**		**Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas**	5	3.11	8.21
12.	रेल मंत्रालय	**12.**		**Ministry of Railways**	**74**	**198.92**	**198.92**
13.	इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय	**13.**		**Ministry of Steel and Mines**			
	14. इस्पात		14.	Steel	7	56.74	40.73
14.	जल-भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय	**14.**		**Ministry of Surface Transport**	**9**	**314.48**	**229.62**
15.	वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय	**15.**		**Ministry of Textiles**	**27**	**142.90**	**136.55**
16.	पर्यटन मंत्रालय	**16.**		**Ministry of Tourism**	**3**	**5.50**	**1.96**
17.	शहरी विकास मंत्रालय	**17.**		**Ministry of Urban Development**	**122**	**895.58**	**717.93**
18.	परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग	**18.**		**Department of Atomic Energy**	**3**	**0.08**	**0.08**
	कुल जोड़			**Grand Total**		**31833.60**	**20177.35**

अनुबंध ANNEXURE - 6

1986-87 के दौरान गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं/संगठनों/व्यक्तियों के लिए 5 लाख रुपए (आवर्ती) अथवा 10 लाख रुपए (अनावर्ती) से अधिक रकम मंजूर किए गए सहायता अनुदानों का विवरण ।

GRANTS-IN-AID EXCEEDING Rs.5 LAKHS (RECURRING) OR Rs.10 LAKHS (NON-RECURRING) SANCTIONED TO PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS/ORGANISATIONS/INDIVIDUALS DURING 1986-87.

(करोड़ रुपए में) (In crores of rupees)

मंत्रालय संख्या	विभाग संख्या	Min. No.	Deptt. No.	मंत्रालय/विभाग Ministry/Department	मदों की संख्या No. of Items	अनुदान की राशि Amount of grant आवर्ती Recurring	अनावर्ती Non-recurring
1.	नागरिक विमानन मंत्रालय	1.		**Ministry of Civil Aviation**	3	0.12	1.36
2.	वाणिज्य मंत्रालय	2.		**Ministry of Commerce**	24	14.01	..
3.	रक्षा मंत्रालय	3.		**Ministry of Defence**	5	1.22	0.10
4.	ऊर्जा मंत्रालय	4.		**Ministry of Energy**			
	1. ऊर्जा के गैर-पारम्परिक स्रोत		1.	Non Conventional Energy Sources	7	0.44	0.11
5.	वित्त मंत्रालय	5.		**Ministry of Finance**			
	2. आर्थिक कार्य		2.	Economic Affairs	2	0.13	..
	3. व्यय		3.	Expenditure	1	..	0.15
	4. राजस्व		4.	Revenue	1	0.10	..
6.	स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय	6.		**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare**			
	5. स्वास्थ्य		5.	Health	16	1.39	1.02
	6. परिवार कल्याण		6.	Family Welfare	12	1.44	0.34
7.	मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय	7.		**Ministry of Human Resource Development**			
	7. शिक्षा		7.	Education	36	4.52	1.23
	8. महिला और बाल विकास		8.	Women and Child Development	10	5.27	0.74
	9. कला तथा संस्कृति		9.	Art and Culture	3	0.12	1.48
8.	श्रम मंत्रालय	8.		**Ministry of Labour**	1	0.07	..
9.	विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय	9.		**Ministry of Law and Justice**			
	10. विधि कार्य		10.	Legal Affairs	2	0.14	..
10.	कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय	10.		Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions			
	11. कार्मिक और प्रशिक्षण		11.	Personnel and Training	1	0.59	..
11.	वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय	11.		**Ministry of Textiles**	9	5.19	..
12.	पर्यटन मंत्रालय	12.		**Ministry of Tourism**	1	0.20	..
13.	कल्याण मंत्रालय	13.		**Ministry of Welfare**	23	1.83	0.55
14.	परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग	14.		**Department of Atomic Energy**	13	24.27	7.79
	कुल जोड़			**Grand Total**		61.05	14.87

Expenditure Budget 1988-89 volume 2 (Incorporating Notes on Demands for Grants)

प्राप्तियों और वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, वर्ष 1988-89 के लिए बजट व्यवस्था प्रकार है । और ब्यौरा इस विवरण के अन्तिम कालम में दिखाए गए पृष्ठों पर दिया गया है ।

Budget Provision, net of receipts and recoveries, for the year 1988-89 are as under. Further details are on pages indicated in the last column of this Statement

बजट 1988-89 Budget

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of Rupees)

मंत्रालय / भाग	Ministry/Demand	राजस्व Revenue	आयोजना पूंजी Plan Capital	जोड़ Total	राजस्व Revenue	आयोजनेतर पूंजी Non Plan Capital	जोड़ Total	आयोजना तथा आयोजनेतर जोड़ TOTAL Plan & Non Plan	पृष्ठ संख्या Page No.
कृषि मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE**	**2816.61**	**528.56**	**3345.17**	**3163.43**	**83.86**	**3247.29**	**6592.46**	
1. कृषि	1 Agriculture	377.48	7.09	384.57	28.13	-19.66	8.47	393.04	1-7
2. कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग की अन्य सेवाएं	2 Other Services of Department of Agriculture & Cooperation	118.93	199.67	318.60	20.47	0.01	20.48	339.08	8-14
3. कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा विभाग	3 Department of Agricultural Research and Education	95.00	0.00	95.00	106.17	0.00	106.17	201.17	15
4. ग्रामीण विकास विभाग	4 Department of Rural Development	2211.70	0.30	2212.00	6.66	0.00	6.66	2218.66	16-20
5. उर्वरक विभाग	5 Department of Fertilisers	13.50	321.50	335.00	3002.00	103.51	3105.51	3440.51	21-25
नागर विमानन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION**	**1.97**	**13.03**	**15.00**	**50.91**	**0.00**	**50.91**	**65.91**	
6. नागर विमानन मंत्रालय	6 Ministry of Civil Aviation	1.97	13.03	15.00	50.91	0.00	50.91	65.91	26-27
वाणिज्य मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF COMMERCE**	**35.97**	**18.03**	**54.00**	**1200.60**	**176.26**	**1376.86**	**1430.86**	
7. वाणिज्य विभाग	7 Department of Commerce	33.97	18.03	52.00	1181.60	176.26	1357.86	1409.86	28-32
8. पूर्ति विभाग	8 Department of Supply	2.00	0.00	2.00	19.00	0.00	19.00	21.00	33
संचार मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS**	**14.65**	**285.10**	**299.75**	**136.86**	**-1.87**	**134.99**	**434.74**	
9. संचार मंत्रालय	9 Ministry of Communications	2.50	1.60	4.10	5.00	0.00	5.00	9.10	34-35
10. डाक सेवाएं	10 Postal Services	6.15	43.85	50.00	131.86	-1.87	129.99	179.99	36-37
11. दूर संचार सेवाएं	11 Telecommunication Services	6.00	239.65	245.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	245.65	38-40
रक्षा मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF DEFENCE**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**10291.65**	**4047.88**	**14339.53**	**14339.53**	
12. रक्षा मंत्रालय	12 Ministry of Defence	0.00	0.00	0.00	63.77	175.76	239.53	239.53	41-44
13.रक्षा पेंशनें	13 Defence Pensions	0.00	0.00	0.00	1100.00	0.00	1100.00	1100.00	45
14.रक्षा सेवाएं-थल सेना	14 Defence Services-Army	0.00	0.00	0.00	6606.60	0.00	6606.60	6606.60	46
15. रक्षा सेवाएं-नौ सेना	15 Defence Services-Navy	0.00	0.00	0.00	754.83	0.00	754.83	754.83	47
16. रक्षा सेवाएं-वायु सेना	16 Defence Services-Air Force	0.00	0.00	0.00	1722.45	0.00	1722.45	1722.45	48
17.रक्षा आयुद्ध निर्माणियां	17 Defence Ordnance Factories	0.00	0.00	0.00	44.00	0.00	44.00	44.00	49
18. रक्षा सेवाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	18 Capital Outlay on Defence Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3872.12	3872.12	3872.12	50
ऊर्जा मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF ENERGY**	**217.41**	**3083.84**	**3301.25**	**299.08**	**0.00**	**299.08**	**3600.33**	
19. कोयला विभाग	19 Department of Coal	9.00	1524.00	1533.00	130.00	0.00	130.00	1663.00	51-54
20. विद्युत विभाग	20 Department of Power	106.66	1557.34	1664.00	167.85	0.00	167.85	1831.85	55-60
21. गैर पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत विभाग	21 Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources	101.75	2.50	104.25	1.23	0.00	1.23	105.48	61-63

बजट 1988-89 Budget

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मंत्रालय / मांग	Ministry/Demand	राजस्व Revenue	आयोजना पूंजी Plan Capital	जोड़ Total	राजस्व Revenue	अनायोजना-पंजी Non Plan Capital	जोड़ Total	आयोजना तथा अनायोजना मिलाकर जोड़ TOTAL Plan & Non Plan	पृष्ठ संख्या Page No.
पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT - AND FORESTS**	**171.04**	**8.94**	**179.98**	**17.64**	**0.00**	**17.64**	**197.62**	
22. पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय	22 Ministry of Environment and Forests	171.04	8.94	179.98	17.64	0.00	17.64	197.62	64-69
विदेश मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**404.00**	**93.00**	**497.00**	**497.00**	
23. विदेश मंत्रालय	23 Ministry of External Affairs	0.00	0.00	0.00	404.00	93.00	497.00	497.00	70-72
वित्त मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF FINANCE**	**3320.36**	**5553.69**	**8874.05**	**18307.91**	**431.29**	**18739.20**	**27613.25**	
24. आर्थिक कार्य विभाग	24 Department of Economic Affairs	80.00	82.00	162.00	341.53	84.74	426.27	588.27	73-76
25. करेंसी,सिक्का निर्माण और स्टाम्प	25 Currency, Coinage and Stamps	0.05	79.95	80.00	-57.40	37.58	-19.82	60.18	77-79
26. वित्तीय संस्थानों को अदायगियां	26 Payments to Financial Institutions	61.91	298.09	360.00	266.71	36.09	302.80	662.80	80-83
27. पेंशनें	27 Pensions	0.00	0.00	0.00	500.00	0.00	500.00	500.00	84
28. ब्याज संदाय	28 Interest Payments	0.00	0.00	0.00	14100.00	0.00	14100.00	14100.00	85
29 राज्य सरकारों को अन्तरण	29 Transfers to State Governments	3178.22	5091.63	8269.85	1684.56	0.00	1684.56	9954.41	86-87
30. सरकारी कर्मचारियों आदि को उधार	30 Loans to Government Servants, etc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	165.00	165.00	165.00	88
31. ऋण की वापसी-अदायगी*	31. Repayment of Debt*								89
32. व्यय विभाग	32 Department of Expenditure	0.18	1.82	2.00	804.09	0.00	804.09	806.09	90
33. लेखा परीक्षा	33 Audit	0.00	0.00	0.00	182.00	0.00	182.00	182.00	91
34. राजस्व विभाग	34 Department of Revenue	0.00	0.20	0.20	28.12	1.24	29.36	29.56	92-93
35. प्रत्यक्ष कर	35 Direct Taxes	0.00	0.00	0.00	159.55	30.00	189.55	189.55	94
36. अप्रत्यक्ष कर	36 Indirect Taxes	0.00	0.00	0.00	298.75	76.64	375.39	375.39	95-96
खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES**	**10.00**	**38.00**	**48.00**	**2455.61**	**0.08**	**2465.69**	**2513.69**	
37.खाद्य विभाग	37 Department of Food	5.00	30.00	35.00	2422.00	0.00	2422.00	2457.00	97-99
38. नागरिक पूर्ति विभाग	38 Department of Civil Supplies	5.00	8.00	13.00	43.61	0.08	43.69	56.69	100-102
स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**	**825.30**	**0.90**	**826.20**	**165.98**	**-5.66**	**160.32**	**986.52**	
39. स्वास्थ्य विभाग	39 Department of Health	225.44	0.86	226.30	158.74	-5.66	153.08	379.38	103-110
40.परिवार कल्याण विभाग	40 Department of Family Welfare	599.86	0.04	599.90	7.24	0.00	7.24	607.14	111-115
गृह मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**	**136.34**	**105.86**	**242.20**	**1430.20**	**118.78**	**1548.98**	**1791.18**	
41. गृह मंत्रालय	41 Ministry of Home Affairs	6.00	0.00	6.00	152.96	0.00	152.96	158.96	116-117
42. मंत्रिमण्डल	42 Cabinet	0.70	0.00	0.70	16.60	0.00	16.60	17.30	118-119
43. पुलिस	43 Police	5.00	1.00	6.00	1114.75	112.29	1227.04	1233.04	120--122
44. गृह मंत्रालय का अन्य व्यय	44 Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	92.54	83.46	176.00	123.49	-0.49	123.00	299.00	123-126

बजट 1988-89 Budget — करोड़ रुपए (in crores of Rupees)

मंत्रालय / मांग Ministry/Demand		राजस्व Revenue	आयोजना पूंजी Plan Capital	जोड़ Total	राजस्व Revenue	आयोजना-भिन्न पूंजी Non Plan Capital	जोड़ Total	आयोजना तथा आयोजना-भिन्न जोड़ TOTAL Plan & Non Plan	पृष्ठ संख्या Page No.
45. संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को अन्तरण	45 Transfers to Union Territory Governments	32.10	21.40	53.50	22.40	6.98	29.38	82.88	127
मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**	**1191.40**	**3.03**	**1194.43**	**841.02**	**23.74**	**864.76**	**2059.19**	
46. शिक्षा विभाग	46 Department of Education	834.60	0.50	835.10	746.50	3.24	749.74	1584.84	128-136
47. युवा कार्य और खेल विभाग	47 Department of Youth Affairs and Sports	65.47	2.53	68.00	29.00	0.00	29.00	97.00	137-139
48.कला और संस्कृति	48 Art and Culture	56.33	0.00	56.33	51.06	20.50	71.56	127.89	140-143
49. महिला और बाल विकास विभाग	49 Department of Women and Child Development	235.00	0.00	235.00	14.46	0.00	14.46	249.46	144-146
उद्योग मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY**	**242.12**	**422.06**	**664.18**	**153.00**	**294.71**	**447.71**	**1111.89**	
50. औद्योगिक विकास विभाग	50 Department of Industrial Development	234.66	83.52	318.18	117.92	99.32	217.24	535.42	147-153
51. कम्पनी कार्य विभाग	51 Department of Company Affairs	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.19	0.01	7.20	7.20	154-155
52. रसायन और पैट्रो-रसायन विभाग	52 Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	3.00	113.00	116.00	6.45	3.00	9.45	125.45	156-159
53. सरकारी उद्यम विभाग	53 Department of Public Enterprises	4.46	225.54	230.00	21.44	192.38	213.82	443.82	160-170
सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING**	**65.06**	**169.94**	**235.00**	**162.24**	**19.55**	**181.79**	**416.79**	
54. सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	54 Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	11.67	4.33	16.00	51.79	0.00	51.79	67.79	171-173
55. प्रसारण सेवाएं	55 Broadcasting Services	53.39	165.61	219.00	110.45	19.55	130.00	349.00	174-175
श्रम मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF LABOUR**	**19.68**	**0.00**	**19.68**	**210.80**	**0.00**	**210.80**	**230.48**	
56. श्रम मंत्रालय	56 Ministry of Labour	19.68	0.00	19.68	210.80	0.00	210.80	230.48	176-181
विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**36.00**	**0.00**	**36.00**	**36.00**	
57. विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय	57 Ministry of Law and Justice	0.00	0.00	0.00	36.00	0.00	36.00	36.00	182-183
संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.86**	**0.00**	**0.86**	**0.86**	
58 संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय	58 Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.86	0.00	0.86	0.86	184
कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS**	**2.25**	**0.00**	**2.25**	**35.20**	**4.00**	**39.20**	**41.45**	
59. कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय	59 Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	2.25	0.00	2.25	35.20	4.00	39.20	41.45	185-186
पैट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS**	**24.00**	**139.20**	**163.20**	**101.46**	**1.67**	**103.13**	**266.33**	
60. पैट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय	60 Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	24.00	139.20	163.20	101.46	1.67	103.13	266.33	187-190
योजना मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF PLANNING**	**12.35**	**0.00**	**12.35**	**36.68**	**0.00**	**36.68**	**49.03**	
61. आयोजन	61 Planning	5.15	0.00	5.15	8.68	0.00	8.68	13.83	191-192
62. सांख्यिकी विभाग	62 Department of Statistics	7.20	0.00	7.20	28.00	0.00	28.00	35.20	193-194

बजट 1988-89 Budget

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of Rupees)

मंत्रालय / मांग Ministry/Demand		राजस्व Revenue	आयोजना पूंजी Plan Capital	जोड़ Total	राजस्व Revenue	आयोजना-भिन्न पूंजी Non Plan Capital	जोड़ Total	आयोजना तथा आयोजना-भिन्न जोड़ TOTAL Plan & Non Plan	पृष्ठ संख्या Page No.
कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.79**	**0.00**	**0.79**	**0.79**	
63. कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय	63 Ministry of Programme Implementation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.79	0.00	0.79	0.79	195
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**	**200.35**	**23.35**	**223.70**	**223.87**	**5.30**	**229.17**	**452.87**	
64. विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग	64 Department of Science and Technology	77.50	13.20	90.70	101.70	5.30	107.00	197.70	196-209
65. वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग	65 Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	83.35	4.65	88.00	120.57	0.00	120.57	208.57	210-213
66.जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग	66 Department of Biotechnology	39.50	5.50	45.00	1.60	0.00	1.60	46.60	214-216
इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES**	**53.93**	**883.07**	**937.00**	**113.94**	**8.00**	**121.94**	**1058.94**	
67. इस्पात विभाग	67 Department of Steel	3.54	656.46	660.00	48.02	8.00	56.02	716.02	217-221
68. खान विभाग	68 Department of Mines	50.39	226.61	277.00	65.92	0.00	65.92	342.92	222-224
जल-भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT**	**50.26**	**828.32**	**878.58**	**344.76**	**143.09**	**487.85**	**1366.43**	
69. जल-भूतल परिवहन	69 Surface Transport	22.90	105.25	128.15	9.73	25.10	34.83	162.98	225-228
70. सड़कें	70 Roads	20.50	389.50	410.00	255.74	127.80	383.54	793.54	229-231
71. पत्तन, दीपस्तम्भ और नौवहन	71 Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	6.86	333.57	340.43	79.29	-9.81	69.48	409.91	232-236
वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF TEXTILES**	**45.84**	**64.58**	**110.42**	**447.70**	**232.36**	**680.06**	**790.48**	
72. वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय	72 Ministry of Textiles	45.84	64.58	110.42	447.70	232.36	680.06	790.48	237-243
पर्यटन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF TOURISM**	**27.04**	**15.96**	**43.00**	**8.29**	**0.00**	**8.29**	**51.29**	
73. पर्यटन मंत्रालय	73 Ministry of Tourism	27.04	15.96	43.00	8.29	0.00	8.29	51.29	244-246
शहरी विकास मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT**	**9.22**	**114.59**	**123.81**	**187.10**	**98.19**	**285.29**	**409.10**	
74. शहरी विकास मंत्रालय	74 Ministry of Urban Development	8.87	72.84	81.71	75.16	57.96	133.12	214.83	247-250
75. लोक निर्माण कार्य	75 Public Works	0.35	39.75	40.10	68.94	36.23	105.17	145.27	251-253
76. लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	76 Stationery and Printing	0.00	2.00	2.00	43.00	4.00	47.00	49.00	254
जल संसाधन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES**	**185.88**	**61.62**	**247.50**	**96.06**	**2.30**	**98.36**	**345.86**	
77.जल संसाधन मंत्रालय	77 Ministry of Water Resources	185.88	61.62	247.50	96.06	2.30	98.36	345.86	255-259
कल्याण मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF WELFARE**	**480.00**	**0.00**	**480.00**	**20.44**	**0.85**	**21.29**	**501.29**	
78. कल्याण मंत्रालय	78 Ministry of Welfare	480.00	0.00	480.00	20.44	0.85	21.29	501.29	260-264
परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग	**DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY**	**31.67**	**560.33**	**592.00**	**253.36**	**140.17**	**403.53**	**995.53**	
79. परमाणु ऊर्जा	79 Atomic Energy	31.67	332.33	364.00	228.63	140.17	368.80	732.80	265-270
80.न्यूक्लीय विद्युत योजनाएं	80 Nuclear Power Schemes	0.00	228.00	228.00	34.73	0.00	34.73	262.73	271-274
इलेक्ट्रोनिकी विभाग	**DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS**	**69.53**	**50.47**	**120.00**	**-0.84**	**0.00**	**-0.84**	**119.16**	
81. इलेक्ट्रोनिकी विभाग	81 Department of Electronics	69.53	50.47	120.00	-0.84	0.00	-0.84	119.16	275-279
महासागर विकास विभाग	**DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT**	**19.15**	**2.85**	**22.00**	**7.40**	**0.00**	**7.40**	**29.40**	
82.महासागर विकास विभाग	82 Department of Ocean Development	19.15	2.85	22.00	7.40	0.00	7.40	29.40	280-282
अन्तरिक्ष विभाग	**DEPARTMENT OF SPACE**	**200.12**	**153.88**	**354.00**	**77.75**	**0.00**	**77.75**	**431.75**	
83. अन्तरिक्ष विभाग	83 Department of Space	200.12	153.88	354.00	77.75	0.00	77.75	431.75	283-291

बजट 1988-89 Budget

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of Rupees)

मंत्रालय / मांग Ministry/Demand		राजस्व Revenue	आयोजना पूंजी Plan Capital	जोड़ Total	राजस्व Revenue	आयोजना-भिन्न पूंजी Non Plan Capital	जोड़ Total	आयोजना तथा आयोजना-भिन्न जोड़ TOTAL Plan & Non Plan	पृष्ठ संख्या Page No.
संसद,राष्ट्रपति और उपराष्ट्रपति के सचिवालय और संघ लोक सेवा आयोग	PARLIAMENT, SECRETARIAT OF THE PRESIDENT ETC.	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.87	0.00	33.87	33.87	
84. लोक सभा	84 Lok Sabha	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	292
85. राज्य सभा	85 Rajya Sabha	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.59	0.00	5.59	5.59	293
86. विनियोग-राष्ट्रपति के कर्मचारीवृंद, गृह और भत्ते	86 Staff, Household and Allowances of the President	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.20	0.00	2.20	2.20	294
87. उपराष्ट्रपति का सचिवालय	87 Secretariat of the Vice-President	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.18	0.18	295
88. संघ लोक सेवा आयोग	88 Union Public Service Commission	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.90	0.00	10.90	10.90	296
विधान मंडल रहित संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	UNION TERRITORIES WITHOUT LEGISLATURE	224.05	490.95	715.00	650.04	-7.44	642.60	1357.60	297-302
89. दिल्ली	89 Delhi	188.00	370.00	558.00	450.00	0.50	450.50	1008.50	298
90. अंदमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	90 Andaman & Nicobar Islands	11.54	59.46	71.00	73.91	1.85	75.76	146.76	299
91. दादरा और नागर हवेली	91 Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5.45	4.45	9.90	8.80	0.20	9.00	18.90	299
92. लक्षद्वीप	92 Lakshadweep	8.25	9.25	17.50	16.61	0.02	16.63	34.13	300
93. चंडीगढ़	93 Chandigarh	8.78	37.82	46.60	90.32	-11.64	78.68	125.28	301
94. दमन और दीव	94 Daman & Diu	2.03	9.97	12.00	10.40	1.63	12.03	24.03	301
रेलवे **	Railways**	0.00	1390.00	1390.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1390.00	
कुल जोड़	*GRAND TOTAL*	*10703.55*	*15010.15*	*25713.70*	*41985.66*	*5910.11*	*47895.77*	*73609.47*	

* मांग संख्या 31 ऋण की वापसी-अदायगी के लिए है, जो प्राप्तियों से संतुलन्य है ।

** रेलवे बजट के एक भाग के रूप में अलग से प्रस्तुत ।

* *Demand No. 31 is for repayment of debt which is matched by receipts.*

** *Presented separately as part of Railway Budget.*

कृषि मंत्रालयMINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

मांग संख्याDEMAND No.1

कृषिAgriculture

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार हैं A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

करोड़ रुपए (in crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	राजस्वRevenue		200.08	26.74	226.82	233.47	30.32	263.79	377.48	28.13	405.61
	पूंजी Capital		11.99	0.35	12.34	17.63	5.59	23.22	7.09	-19.66	-12.57
	जोड़ Total		212.07	27.09	239.16	251.10	35.91	287.01	384.57	8.47	393.04
1.सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	0.55	5.17	5.72	0.54	6.15	6.69	0.60	6.70	7.30
कृषि कार्य	**Crop Husbandry**										
बीज	*Seeds*										
2. राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम को अनुदान	2.Grants to National Seeds Corporation	2401	1.28	0.00	1.28	1.10	0.00	1.10	1.66	0.00	1.66
3. बीजों के लिए किसानों को आर्थिक सहायता	3. Subsidy to farmers for seeds	2401	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.15	4.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
4. प्रमाणीकृत बीज कार्यक्रम के लिए राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम को उधार	4. Loans to N.S.C. for certified seeds programme	6401	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.26	0.00	11.26	0.00	0.00	0.00
5. अन्य बीज योजनाएं	5. Other seeds schemes	3601	2.81	0.00	2.81	1.13	0.00	1.13	4.35	0.00	4.35
		3602	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00
		2401	0.46	0.08	0.54	0.30	0.59	0.89	0.70	0.08	0.78
		4401	6.84	0.00	6.84	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.15	0.00	0.15
जोड़		*Total*	*10.11*	*0.08*	*10.19*	*1.85*	*0.59*	*2.44*	*5.20*	*0.08*	*5.28*
जोड़ - बीज	Total-*Seeds*		11.39	0.08	11.47	14.21	4.74	18.95	6.86	0.08	6.94
खाद्यान्न फसलें	*Foodgrain Crops*										
6. धान, गेहूं और बाजरा के लिए मिनिकिट कार्यक्रम	6. Minikit programmes for rice, wheat and millet	2401	1.50	0.00	1.50	1.60	0.00	1.60	3.55	0.00	3.55
7. पूर्वी राज्यों में धान के उत्पादन के लिए केन्द्र-प्रायोजित योजना	7. Centrally sponsored scheme for production of rice in eastern States	3601	22.11	0.00	22.11	20.10	0.00	20.10	33.09	0.00	33.09
		2401	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.76	0.00	0.76
		Total	*22.11*	*0.00*	*22.11*	*20.12*	*0.00*	*20.12*	*33.85*	*0.00*	*33.85*
8. खाद्यान्न फसलों की अन्य योजनाएं	8.Others schemes of Foodgrain crops	2401	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.13	0.13
जोड़ - खाद्यान्न फसलें	Total - *Foodgrain crops*		23.61	0.09	23.70	21.72	0.12	21.84	37.40	0.13	37.53
9. दालों का विकास	9.Development of Pulses	3601	5.47	0.00	5.47	4.87	0.00	4.87	5.22	0.00	5.22
		3602	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
		2401	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.62	0.04	0.66	0.78	0.05	0.83
जोड़		*Total*	*5.50*	*0.04*	*5.54*	*5.50*	*0.04*	*5.54*	*6.00*	*0.05*	*6.05*
खाद और उर्वरक	**Manures & Fertilizers**										
10. कृषि निविष्टियों के लिए राज्यों को उधार	10. *Loans to States for agricultural inputs*										
10.01 अदायगियां	10.01 Payments	7601	0.00	260.00	260.00	0.00	280.00	280.00	0.00	280.00	280.00
10.02 घटाइए-वर्ष के दौरान वसूलियां	10.02 Less Recoveries during the year	7601	0.00	-260.00	-260.00	0.00	-274.67	-274.67	0.00	-300.00	-300.00
निवल		*Net*	*0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00	*5.33*	*5.33*	*0.00*	*-20.00*	*-20.00*
11. खाद और उर्वरकों की अन्य योजनाएं	11. Other schemes of Manures and Fertilizers	2401	2.88	0.00	2.88	0.76	0.00	0.76	2.52	0.00	2.52
		3601	3.00	0.00	3.00	1.87	0.00	1.87	3.60	0.00	3.60

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
		4401	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.11	0.00	0.11	0.26	0.00	0.26
जोड़		*Total*	*6.88*	*0.00*	*6.88*	*2.74*	*0.00*	*2.74*	*6.38*	*0.00*	*6.38*
जोड़- खाद और उर्वरक	**Total-Manures & Fertilizers**		6.88	0.00	6.88	2.74	5.33	8.07	6.38	-20.00	-13.62
12. पौध संरक्षण	12. Plant Protection	3601	2.45	0.00	2.45	2.45	0.00	2.45	1.95	0.00	1.95
		3602	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04
		2401	1.76	3.39	5.15	1.69	3.81	5.50	1.58	2.72	4.30
		4401	0.54	0.00	0.54	0.20	0.00	0.20	1.08	0.00	1.08
जोड़		*Total*	*4.79*	*3.39*	*8.18*	*4.39*	*3.81*	*8.19*	*4.65*	*2.72*	*7.37*
वाणिज्यिक फसलें	**Commercial Crops**										
13. राष्ट्रीय तेलहन विकास परियोजना	13. National Oil Seeds Development Project	3601	14.50	0.00	14.50	33.46	0.00	33.46	14.50	0.00	14.50
		2401	3.00	3.36	6.36	3.00	2.20	5.20	3.00	2.20	5.20
जोड़		*Total*	*17.50*	*3.36*	*20.86*	*36.46*	*2.20*	*38.66*	*17.50*	*2.20*	*19.70*
14. तेलहन उत्पादन वृद्धि प्रधान परियोजना	14.Oilseeds Production Thrust Project	3601	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.00	0.00	35.00
15. सघन कपास विकास कार्यक्रम	15. Intensive Cotton Development Programme	3601	1.14	0.00	1.14	1.28	0.00	1.28	1.16	0.00	1.16
		2401	0.26	0.15	0.41	0.04	0.17	0.21	0.01	0.19	0.20
जोड़		*Total*	*1.40*	*0.15*	*1.55*	*1.32*	*0.17*	*1.49*	*1.17*	*0.19*	*1.36*
16. अन्य वाणिज्यिक फसलें	16. Other Commercial Crops	3601	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.27	0.00	0.27	0.32	0.00	0.32
		2401	0.50	0.51	1.01	0.00	0.51	0.51	0.00	0.60	0.60
जोड़		*Total*	*1.00*	*0.51*	*1.51*	*0.27*	*0.51*	*0.78*	*0.32*	*0.60*	*0.92*
जोड़-वाणिज्यिक फसलें	**Total-Commercial Crops**		19.90	4.02	23.92	38.05	2.88	40.93	53.99	2.99	56.98
17. बागवानी और वनस्पतिया	17. Horticulture and Vegetable Crops	3601	2.78	0.00	2.78	1.68	0.00	1.68	2.89	0.00	2.89
		3602	0.21	0.00	0.21	0.12	0.00	0.12	0.07	0.00	0.07
		2401	2.79	0.99	3.78	2.18	0.90	3.08	4.48	0.27	4.75
		Total	5.78	0.99	6.77	3.98	0.90	4.88	7.44	0.27	7.71
18. विस्तार और प्रशिक्षण	18. Extension and Training	3601	1.55	0.00	1.55	0.90	0.00	0.90	1.65	0.00	1.65
		2401	4.06	1.40	5.46	3.19	1.70	4.89	5.57	1.82	7.39
जोड़		*Total*	*5.61*	*1.40*	*7.01*	*4.09*	*1.70*	*5.79*	*7.22*	*1.82*	*9.04*
फसल बीमा	**Crop Insurance**										
19. राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को केन्द्रीय आयोजनागत सहायता	19. Central Plan assistance to States and UTs	3601	3.50	0.00	3.50	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
		3602	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
		2401	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		*Total*	*4.00*	*0.00*	*4.00*	*0.25*	*0.00*	*0.25*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
20. फसल बीमा योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत साधारण बीमा निगम को अदायगी	20. Payment to GIC under crop insurance schemes	2401	6.00	0.00	6.00	59.75	0.00	59.75	0.01	0.00	0.01
जोड़-फसल बीमा	**Total-Crop Insurance**		10.00	0.00	10.00	60.00	0.00	60.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
कृषि अर्थशास्त्र और सांख्यिकी	**Agricultural Economics & Statistics**										
21. कृषि संबंधी गणना	21. Agricultural Census	2401	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.23	0.00	0.23
		3601	4.74	0.00	4.74	4.77	0.00	4.77	2.46	0.00	2.46
		3602	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.01
जोड़		*Total*	*4.94*	*0.00*	*4.94*	*5.00*	*0.00*	*5.00*	*2.70*	*0.00*	*2.70*
22. कृषि अर्थशास्त्र और सांख्यिकी की अन्य योजनाएं	22. Other schemes of Agricultural Economics & Statistics	2401	3.73	2.59	6.32	3.53	2.98	6.51	3.93	3.25	7.18
		3601	4.41	0.00	4.41	4.14	0.00	4.14	5.16	0.00	5.16
		3602	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.02
जोड़		*Total*	*8.21*	*2.59*	*10.80*	*7.68*	*2.98*	*10.66*	*9.11*	*3.25*	*12.36*

करोड़ रुपए (in crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
जोड़ - कृषि अर्थशास्त्र और सांख्यिकी	Total-Agricultural Economics & Statistics		13.15	2.59	15.74	12.68	2.98	15.66	11.81	3.25	15.06
23. कृषि इंजीनियरी	23. Agricultural Engineering	2401	1.92	0.47	2.39	0.39	0.56	0.95	0.70	0.60	1.30
		3601	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.50	0.00	1.50
		4401	0.80	0.31	1.11	0.56	0.26	0.82	0.65	0.30	0.95
जोड़		Total	2.72	0.78	3.50	1.95	0.82	2.77	2.85	0.90	3.75
24. छोटे और सीमान्तिक किसानों तथा कृषि श्रमिकों के लिए योजनाएं	24. Schemes for small and marginal farmers and agricultural labour	3601	63.95	0.00	63.95	64.35	0.00	64.35	126.15	0.00	126.15
		3602	2.50	0.00	2.50	2.20	0.00	2.20	0.35	0.00	0.35
		2401	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.40	0.00	0.40	1.50	0.00	1.50
जोड़		*Total*	*66.95*	*0.00*	*66.95*	*66.95*	*0.00*	*66.95*	*128.00*	*0.00*	*128.00*
25. वर्षापोषित कृषि के लिए राष्ट्रीय जल विभाजक क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम	25. National watershed development programme for rainfed agriculture	3601	27.50	0.00	27.50	6.10	0.00	6.10	29.00	0.00	29.00
		2401	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.25	1.00	0.00	1.00
जोड़		*Total*	*27.50*	*0.00*	*27.50*	*6.35*	*0.00*	*6.35*	*30.00*	*0.00*	*30.00*
26. क्षारीय भूमि का सुधार और प्रबन्ध	26. Reclamation and Management of Alkali Soil	2401	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.00	0.05
		3601	3.98	0.00	3.98	1.98	0.00	1.98	5.45	0.00	5.45
जोड़		Total	4.03	0.00	4.03	2.00	0.00	2.00	5.50	0.00	5.50
27. आलू,प्याज आदि के लिए मूल्य समर्थन क्रियाकलाप	*27. Price support operations for Potatoes,Onions etc.*										
27.01 नेफेड के माध्यम से	27.01 Through NAFED	2401	0.00	3.50	3.50	0.00	1.30	1.30	0.00	3.50	3.50
27.02 राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से	27.02 Through State Governments	3601	0.00	1.50	1.50	0.00	1.50	1.50	0.00	1.50	1.50
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*5.00*	*5.00*	*0.00*	*2.80*	*2.80*	*0.00*	*5.00*	*5.00*
28. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	28. Investments in Public Enterprises	4401	2.81	0.00	2.81	2.25	0.00	2.25	4.95	0.00	4.95
		6401	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		*Total*	*2.81*	*0.00*	*2.81*	*5.25*	*0.00*	*5.25*	*4.95*	*0.00*	*4.95*
29. कृषि कार्य के अन्य कार्यक्रम	29. Other programmes of Crop Husbandry	2401	0.00	3.19	3.19	0.00	3.21	3.21	0.00	4.46	4.46
		3601	0.00	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.37	0.37	70.01	0.00	70.01
		4401	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*3.50*	*3.50*	*0.00*	*3.58*	*3.58*	*70.01*	*4.50*	*74.51*
जोड़ - कृषि कार्य	Total- Crop Husbandry		210.62	21.88	232.50	249.85	29.70	279.55	383.07	1.71	384.78
30. अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	30. Other Administrative Services	2070	0.90	0.04	0.94	0.71	0.06	0.77	0.90	0.06	0.96
कुल जोड़	*Grand Total*		*212.07*	*27.09*	*239.16*	*251.10*	*35.91*	*287.01*	*384.57*	*8.47*	*393.04*
सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	B. Investment in Public Enterprises										
		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट सहायक Budget Support	आंतरिक सं. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total	बजट सहायक Budget Support	आंतरिक सं. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total	बजट सहायक Budget Support	आंतरिक सं. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total
28.01 राज्य फार्म निगम	28.01 State Farms Corporation	12401	1.50	0.00	1.50	1.50	0.00	1.50	3.74	0.00	3.74
28.02 आयल पाम इंडिया लि०	28.02 Oil Palm India Ltd.	12401	1.31	0.00	1.31	0.75	0.00	0.75	1.00	0.00	1.00
28.03 राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम	28.03 National Seeds Corporation	12401	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	3.00	0.21	0.00	0.21
जोड़	**TOTAL**		**2.81**	**0.00**	**2.81**	**5.25**	**0.00**	**5.25**	**4.95**	**0.00**	**4.95**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*:-	C. Plan Outlay *:-										
केन्द्रीय आयोजना	*Central Plan:*										
1. कृषि कार्य	1. Crop Husbandry	12401	211.05	0.00	211.05	250.28	0.00	250.28	383.07	0.00	383.07
2. मंत्रिमालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	2. Secretariat-Economic Services	13451	0.55	0.00	0.55	0.54	0.00	0.54	0.60	0.00	0.60

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट 1987-88 Budget बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आंतरिक सहायता IEBR	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आंतरिक सहायता IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आंतरिक सहायता IEBR	जोड़ Total
3. अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	3. Other Administrative Services	32070	0.90	0.00	0.90	0.71	0.00	0.71	0.90	0.00	0.90
जोड़		Total	*212.50*	*0.00*	*212.50*	*251.53*	*0.00*	*251.53*	*384.57*	*0.00*	*384.57*
जोड़	TOTAL		212.50	0.00	212.50	251.53	0.00	251.53	384.57	0.00	384.57
	• इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांग में निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है।										
	* Inclusive of Works outlay provided in the Demands of the Ministry of Urban Development										
75. लोक निर्माण कार्य	75. Public Works	12401	0.43	0.00	0.43	0.43	0.00	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.00

1. यह व्यवस्था कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग के सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए है।

2. राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम यह निगम अन्य बातों के अलावा, राष्ट्रीय बीज परियोजना जैसी परियोजनाओं को क्रियान्वित करने वाला एक संवर्धनात्मक और नियामकात्मक संगठन है। यह निगम कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों, राज्य बीज निगमों और पंजीकृत उत्पादकों के माध्यम से राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर बुनियादी तथा प्रमाणित बीजों का उत्पादन करने के लिए आयोजन तथा संगठनात्मक कार्य करने और बीजों का अन्तर्राज्यीय स्तर पर विपणन करने के लिए जिम्मेदार है।

3 और 4. अत्यधिक सूखे की स्थिति के कारण पंजाब, हरियाणा और उत्तरप्रदेश जैसे मुख्य बीज उत्पादक राज्यों में गेहूं-बीज उत्पादन कार्यक्रम पर बुरी तरह से प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा। प्रमाणीकृत गेहूं के बीज की उपलब्धता में हुई कमी को पूरा करने के लिए अच्छे किस्म का 4 लाख क्विंटल गेहूं-बीज प्राप्त कर उसे राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम अथवा उसकी एजेंसियों के माध्यम से प्रसंस्करण के बाद अप्रमाणीकृत बीज के रूप में वितरित करने का निर्णय लिया गया। इन बीजों को किसी किसानों को कम दरों पर बेचा जाएगी।

5. इसमें बीजों के प्रसंस्करण और भंडारण की बुनियादी ढांचे सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं, राष्ट्रीय बीज प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र की स्थापना, बुनियादी और प्रमाणीकृत बीजों के उत्पादन के लिए राज्य फार्म निगम को अनुदान देने, राज्यों की बीज प्रमाणीकरण संगठनों को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए राज्यों को अनुदान देने पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।

6. मिनिकिट कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य अद्यतन किस्मों के बीजों को शीघ्रतापूर्वक लोकप्रिय बनाना और देश भर में किसानों के बीच नई उत्पादन प्रौद्योगिकी का प्रचार करना है। नई प्रौद्योगिकी के प्रचार का उद्देश्य पहाड़ी इलाकों में बीजों को रतुए से प्रभावित होने वाली किस्मों का प्रतिस्थापन रतुआ प्रतिरोधी किस्मों से करना है। इस कार्यक्रम में नई उत्पादन प्रौद्योगिकी के विस्तार-कार्य का प्रशिक्षण देना भी शामिल है।

7. यह एक विशेष कार्यक्रम है, जो असम, बिहार, उड़ीसा, पश्चिम बंगाल, मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश की 430 चुने हुए जिलों में शुरू किया गया है। इसका उद्देश्य अल्पावधि और दीर्घावधि दोनों प्रकार की बाधाओं को दूर करना, किसानों को बीजों, कीटनाशकों, उर्वरकों आदि जैसी बेहतर निविष्टियों का इस्तेमाल करने की लिए प्रेरित करने के लिए किसानों को सघन प्रशिक्षण और बेहतर सिंचाई और जल निकासी कार्यक्रमों का विकास करके इन राज्यों में चावल के उत्पादन और उत्पादकता में पर्याप्त वृद्धि करना है और इस व्यय का भार केन्द्र और राज्य-सरकारों द्वारा बराबर-बराबर उठाया जाता है।

8. यह व्यवस्था चावल और ज्वार-बाजरे की किस्मों से सम्बन्धित कार्यक्रमों के लिए है।

1. The provision is for expenditure on secretariat of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation.

2. National Seeds Corporation is a promotional and developmental organisation for implementing, inter-alia, the National Seeds Project. It is responsible for planning and organising at national level, production of foundation and certified seeds through agricultural universities, State Seeds Corporations, registered growers and for inter-state marketing of seeds.

3 and 4. Due to severe drought conditions, the wheat seed production programme in the major seed producing States, namely, Punjab, Haryana and UP was adversely affected. To meet the shortfall in the availability of certified wheat seeds it was decided to provide 4 lakh quintals of good quality wheat grains and distribute them as uncertified seeds after processing through NSC or its agencies. The seeds are to be sold to farmers at subsidised rates.

5. The provision includes expenditure on seed processing and storage-infrastructural facilities, setting up of national seeds training centre, grants to State Farms Corporation for production of foundation and certified seeds, grants to States for strengthening of state seed certification organisations, etc.

6. The minikit programmes aim at quick popularisation of the latest varieties of seeds and propagation of new production technology amongst the farming community all over the country. Propagation of the new technology is with a view to replacement of rust susceptible varieties with rust resistant varieties in hill areas. The programmes include training of extension workers in new production technology.

7. This is a special programme which covers 430 selected blocks in Assam, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. It seeks to bring about substantial increase in production and productivity of rice in these States by overcoming both short and long term constraints through intensive training of farmers, motivating them to use better inputs like seeds, pesticides, fertilizers etc. and development of better irrigation and drainage programmes. The expenditure is shared equally by Central and State Governments.

8. The provision is for rice and millet development related programmes.

9. दालों के विकास के कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य बहुफसली कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अल्पावधिक किस्म की दालों की फसलों की खेती के अन्तर्गत दालों की खेती का क्षेत्र बढ़ाकर और दालों की खेती के संबंध में पैकेज पद्धति अपनाकर दालों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करना है ।

10. कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से कृषि निविष्टियों, जैसे उर्वरकों, बीजों और कीटनाशक दवाओं की खरीद और उनके वितरण के लिए राज्य सरकारों को अल्पावधिक ऋण दिए जाते हैं । ये ऋण छमाही किस्तों में वसूल किए जाते हैं । 1988-89 के बजट में इस संबंध में 280 करोड़ रुपए और 300 करोड़ रुपए की वसूलियों की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

11. इसमें जैव-खाद और जैव-उर्वरकों के विकास से सम्बन्धित व्यय और राज्यों को उर्वरकों की किस्म-नियंत्रण की प्रयोगशालाएं स्थापित करने के लिए अनुदान देने की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

12. इस व्यवस्था का सम्बन्ध निम्नलिखित पर व्यय के लिए है:- (क) मरुस्थल वाले इलाकों में टिड्डी दल सर्वेक्षण, आसूचना, जांच और नियंत्रण (ख) हानिकर कीड़े और बीमारी अधिनियम, 1914 का क्रियान्वयन, (ग) पौधों की बीमारियों और हानिकर जीवों को समाप्त करने के लिए राज्यों, संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों और अन्य एजेंसियों को, हानिकर जीवों को मारने वाली दवाओं और उपस्करों के संबंध में तकनीकी सलाह और सहायता देना, (घ) अखिल भारतीय तथा क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर बीमारियों और पौधों की बीमारियों आदि को दूर करने के लिए नमूना सर्वेक्षण और क्षेत्रीय विश्लेषण कार्यालयों की व्यवस्था करना और (ङ) टिड्डी दल नियंत्रण तथा पौध संरक्षण आदि के लिए हवाई जहाजों से दवाइयां छिड़कना तथा कृषि रासायनिक दवाइयां छिड़कने का अभियान चलाना ।

13. राष्ट्रीय तिलहन विकास परियोजना का उद्देश्य चुने हुए राज्यों में तिलहनों की प्रत्येक महत्वपूर्ण फसल के संबंध में क्षेत्रीय आधार पर पैकेज प्रणाली अपनाकर और तिलहनों की प्रति हेक्टेयर उत्पादकता बढ़ाकर तिलहनों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए है । इसका उद्देश्य सूखा प्रतिरोधी और गैर-पारम्परिक तिलहनों की फसलों का विकास करना भी है।

14. वर्ष 1987-88 में शुरू की गई तिलहन उत्पादन संवृद्धि परियोजना का उद्देश्य तिलहन उत्पादन में वृद्धि करना है । इस परियोजना के अन्तर्गत मूंगफली, तोरिया, सरसों, सूरजमुखी और सोयाबीन का उत्पादन शामिल है, जो मिलकर तिलहन के फसल-क्षेत्र का 70 प्रतिशत भाग और तिलहन उत्पादन का 64 प्रतिशत भाग हैं । परियोजना के घटकों में अतिरिक्त बीज उत्पादन, प्रदर्शन, पौध संरक्षण, भूमि के सुधार के लिए जिप्सम की आपूर्ति और बाजार समर्थन प्रणाली शामिल हैं । यह परियोजना चुने हुए जिलों में कार्यान्वित की जाएगी और इसका शत-प्रतिशत वित्तपोषण केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किया जाएगा ।

15. यह व्यवस्था वर्षाधान सहन कपास विकास कार्यक्रम को जारी रखने तथा नई सिंचाई परियोजनाओं और अपरम्परागत क्षेत्रों में सीमित सहन कपास विकास कार्यक्रम को जारी रखने के लिए है ।

16. यह व्यवस्था जूट सम्बन्धी विकास कार्यक्रमों आदि से सम्बन्धित व्यय के लिए है ।

17. इस कार्यक्रम में अनेक फसलें जैसे, फल, सब्जियां, पुष्पोत्पादन, खजूर, मसाले, काजू और खुम्बी आदि शामिल हैं । इस कार्यक्रम का मुख्य उद्देश्य फलदार वृक्षों की अच्छी किस्म की रोपण सामग्री को पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध कराकर, कृषि प्रौद्योगिकियों के प्रदर्शन आयोजित करके और मुफ्तमों को उन्नत प्रौद्योगिकी की लाभदायकता की जानकारी देकर उद्यान-कृषि फसलों के उत्पादन और उसकी उत्पादकता की गुणवत्ता में वृद्धि करना है ।

18. इस योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं का आयोजन करने, उन्हें कार्यान्वित करने और उनका मूल्यांकन करने के लिए तकनीकी मार्गदर्शन और वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है । इसमें किसानों को कार्यक्रम-संबंधी , रेडियो, टेलीविजन, अनुदेशात्मक किस्मों, फिल्मों और पुस्तिकाओं आदि

9. The programme for development of pulses aims at raising the production of pulses by increasing the area under these crops by cultivation of short-duration varieties of pulses in multiple crops programme and by adopting package of practices in pulses cultivation.

10. Short term loans are given to State Governments for purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs, i.e.,fertilisers, seeds and pesticides, with a view to improving agricultural production. These loans are recoverable in six months. Budget 1988-89 provides Rs.280.00 crores on this account and assumes recoveries of Rs.300 crores.

11. The provision includes expenditure relating to development of organic manures and biofertilizers, grants to states for setting up of fertilizer quality control laboratories, etc.

12. The provision is for expenditure relating to (a) locust survey, intelligence, investigation and control in desert areas, (b) implementation of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914, (c) assistance to States, Union territories and others with technical advice in regard to personnel, pesticides and equipment for fighting pests and plant diseases outbreaks, etc., (d) organisation of surveys of pests and plant diseases of all India and regional importance and (e) aerial spraying and agro-chemical operations for locust control, plant protection, etc.,

13. The National Oilseeds Development Project aims at increasing production of oilseeds by raising the productivity per hectare and by adoption of package approach on an area basis in respect of each important oil seed crop in selected States. It also seeks to develop drought resistant and non traditional oil seed crops.

14. The Oilseeds Production Thrust Project introduced in 1987-88, aims at increasing the production of oilseeds. The Project covers ground nut, rape seed, mustard, sunflower and soyabean which together extend to 70% of the area under cultivation of oilseeds and 64% of the production of oilseeds. The components of the Project include additional seed production, demonstration, plant protection, supply of gypsum for soil amendment and market support system. The Project, which will be implemented in selected districts, will be financed 100% by the Central Government.

15. The provision is for continuation of the existing intensive cotton development programme and its extension to new irrigated areas as well as non-traditional areas.

16. The provision is in respect of expenditure on jute development programmes, etc.

17. This programme covers a wide range of crops, such as fruits, vegetables, floriculture, palms, spices, cashewnut mushroom, etc. The main objective of the programme is to increase the production and productivity of horticultural crops by making available adequate planting material of fruit trees of quality , organising demonstrations on agro-techniques and educating farmers on efficacy of improved technology.

18. Under the scheme technical guidance and financial assistance are provided for planning, implementation, and evaluation of extension and training facilities . It also includes providing effective dissemination of knowledge and techniques of advanced farm

के जरिए खेती के अद्यतन तरीकों की जानकारी देना भी शामिल है।

19. और 20. फसल बीमा योजना साधारण बीमा निगम द्वारा राज्य सरकारों के साथ सहयोग करके प्रीमियम तथा दावों की 2:1 के अनुपात में अंश-भागीदारी के आधार पर क्रियान्वित की जा रही है। सभी किसान जो चावल, गेहूं, बाजरा, तिलहन और दालों की फसल उगाने के लिए वित्तीय संस्थाओं से फसल ऋण प्राप्त कर रहे हैं, इस योजना के अन्तर्गत आते हैं। चावल, गेहूं और बाजरे के लिए प्रीमियम की दर बीमाकृत राशि की दो प्रतिशत और तिलहन तथा दालों के लिए बीमाकृत राशि की एक प्रतिशत है। छोटे और सीमान्तिक किसानों के लिए बीमा प्रीमियम के 50 प्रतिशत की आर्थिक सहायता केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा समतुल्य आधार पर दी जाती है। अभी तक 18 राज्यों और तीन संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने इस योजना को क्रियान्वित किया है।

21. यह व्यवस्था चालू आयोजना-अवधि में की जा रही कृषि-गणना पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए है। इस योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य कृषि जोतों के ढांचे और उनकी विभिन्न विशेषताओं के बारे में आंकड़े प्राप्त करना है, जो नीति-निर्माण के लिए जरूरी है।

22. यह व्यवस्था मुख्यतः कृषि-आर्थिक आंकड़ों के संग्रह, संकलन और अनुरक्षण, आर्थिक विश्लेषण और कृषि आर्थिक आसूचना के संकलन और प्रसार की योजनाओं के लिए है।

23. इसका संबंध फार्म मशीनरी प्रशिक्षण और परीक्षण संस्थानों से है, जो कृषि से संबंधित मशीनों के चयन, प्रचालन, अनुरक्षण, सर्विसिंग और प्रबन्ध के पहलुओं के बारे में सुशिक्षित किसानों तकनीशियनों, राज्य सरकारों, कृषि उद्योग निगमों, खेती संबंधी संस्थाओं और इंजीनियरी उद्यमजनों द्वारा नामित व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षण देते हैं।

24. छोटे और सीमान्तिक किसानों को आवश्यक निविष्टियां, विशेष कर उर्वरक और सुधरे हुए बीज उपलब्ध कराने के लिए और लघु सिंचाई और जल-प्रबन्ध तथा भूमि विकास कार्यक्रम से भी लाभ प्राप्त करने के लिए राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों/प्रशासनों के माध्यम से वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इस प्रकार की सहायता देने के लिए 1988-89 के बजट में 128 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है।

25. इस योजना के उद्देश्य ये हैं: (i) जल-विभाजक क्षेत्र (वाटर-शेड) को आधार मानकर, कृषि भूमि और बंजर भूमि दोनों का महत्वपूर्ण प्राकृतिक संसाधन के रूप में संरक्षण और उन्नयन (ii) वर्षापोषित कृषि में फसलों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करना और उसे स्थिर बनाना और भूमि के उपयोग की उपयुक्त प्रणालियों को अपनाकर ग्रामीण समुदायों के ईंधन और चारे के संसाधनों में वृद्धि करना, और (iii) मृदा और नमी के संरक्षण के उपयुक्त उपायों के लिए, जो विभिन्न स्थितियों में आवश्यक होते हैं, प्रौद्योगिकियों का विकास करना और उनका प्रसार करना। यह कार्यक्रम सोलह राज्यों के 94 जिलों में क्रियान्वित किया जाना है। वर्ष 1988-89 में 6.415 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र को इस योजना के अन्तर्गत लाने का प्रस्ताव है।

26. इस योजना का उद्देश्य उस भूमि की उत्पादकता को बढ़ाना है जो क्षारीयता और लवणता से प्रभावित है। इस सम्बन्ध में होने वाला खर्च राज्य सरकारों के साथ 50: 50 के अनुपात में बांटा जाता है।

27. मूल्य-समर्थन अथवा बाजार में हस्तक्षेप करने के उपायों का उद्देश्य यह है कि किसानों को लाभकारी मूल्य प्राप्त हों तथा उत्पादन और उत्पादकता में वृद्धि हो। तिलहनों और आलू तथा प्याज जैसी जल्दी खराब होने वाली चीजों के बारे में ये क्रियाकलाप नैफेड द्वारा किए जाते हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों के अनुरोध पर, जब आवश्यक था, बाजार में हस्तक्षेप किया है ताकि किसानों को सहायता दी जाए, जिससे संकट-बिक्री न करनी पड़े। मार्केट हस्तक्षेप योजना के अन्तर्गत

technology to the farmers through press, radio, television, instructional films, slides, exhibitions, etc.

19 and 20. The Crop Insurance Scheme is implemented by the General Insurance Corporation of India Ltd. in collaboration with the State Governments sharing premium as well as claims with them in the ratio of 2:1. All the farmers availing of crop loans from financial institutions for raising rice, wheat, millets, oilseeds and pulses are covered under the Scheme. The premium rate for rice, wheat and millets is 2% and for oilseeds and pulses, it is 1% of the sums insured. For small and marginal farmers, 50% of the insurance premium is subsidised by the Central and State Governments on a matching basis. So far 18 States and 3 Union Territories have implemented the Scheme.

21. The provision is for expenditure on agricultural census being carried out in the current Plan period. The main objective of the scheme is to obtain data on the structure of operational holdings and their various characterstics which are needed for policy purposes.

22. The provision is mainly for schemes relating to collection, compilation and maintenance of agro-economic data, economic analysis, compilation and dissemination of agro-economic intelligence.

23. This relates to farm machinery training and testing institutes which provide training to the progressive farmers, technicians, nominees of State Governments, Agro Industries Corporations, farming institutions and engineering entrepreneurs for selection, operation, maintenance, servicing and management aspect of agricultural machinery.

24. To enable small and marginal farmers to obtain the needed inputs, particularly, fertilizers and improved seeds, and also to benefit from minor irrigation and water management and land development programmes, financial assistance is provided through the State and Union Territory Governments and UT Administrations. Budget 1988-89 includes a provision of Rs.128 crores for such assistance.

25. The objectives of the scheme are (i) taking the watershed as basis to conserve and upgrade both crop land and waste land as a vital natural resource; (ii) to stabilise and increase crop yields from rainfed farming and to augment the fuel and fodder resources of the village communities by use of appropriate land use systems; and (iii) to develop and disseminate technologies for the proper soil and moisture conservation measures required under different conditions. The Programme is to be implemented in about 94 districts of 16 States. During the year 1988-89 it is proposed to cover an area of 6.415 lakh hectares.

26. The scheme seeks to increase the productivity of land which suffers from alkalinity and salinity. The expenditure on this account is shared with the State Governments on a 50: 50 basis.

27. The price support or market intervention measures are designed to ensure remunerative prices to farmers and increase production and productivity. NAFED is the designated agency for carrying out such operations for oilseeds while for perishables like potatoes and onions, Central Government has, at the request of State Governments agreed to market intervention when necessary to help growers from possible distress sale. The

बिक्री का काम नेफेड द्वारा किया जाता है ।

28. यह व्यवस्था निम्नलिखित कम्पनियों की आयोजनागत योजनाओं के लिए दिए जाने वाले बजटीय समर्थन की द्योतक है अर्थात :-

28.01 **राज्य फार्म निगम:** यह निगम दालों से भिन्न अनाजों तेलहनों, दालों, रेशों और सब्जियों की फसलों के प्रजनक, आधारभूत तथा प्रमाणीकृत बीजों का उत्पादन करता है ।

28.02 **आयल पाम इंडिया लि०** केरल में रेड आयल पाम (ताड़ के पेड़ों) को उगाने की परियोजना को क्रियान्वित करता है ।

28.03 **राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम:** इसका कार्य प्रमाणीकृत बीज उत्पादन और बीज के प्रसंस्करण और भंडारण के लिए आधारभूत सामग्री का सृजन करना और बीजों के संकटरोधक (बफर-स्टाक) भंडार आदि का अनुरक्षण करना है ।

इक्विटी और ऋण द्वारा निवेश की व्यवस्था का कंपनीवार विवरण निम्नानुसार है,-

purchase operations under the market intervention scheme are carried through NAFED.

28. The provision represents budgetary support for the Plan schemes of the following companies, namely:–

28.01 **State Farms Corporation:**– produces breeder, foundation and certified seeds of cereals, oilseeds, pulses, fibre and vegetable crops.

28.02 **Oil Palm India Ltd:**– implements the project for raising red oil palm in Kerala.

28.03 **National Seeds corporation:**– is concerned with certified seed production and creation of infrastructure for processing and storage of seeds, maintenance of buffer stock of seeds, etc.

Companywise details of the provision for Investments, by equity and loans are given below:–

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. in Crores)

		संशोधित Revised 1987-88			बजट Budget 1988-89		
		इक्विटी Equity	उधार Loans	जोड़ Total	इक्विटी Equity	उधार Loans	जोड़Total
(i) राज्य फार्म निगम	(i) SFC	1.50	..	1.50	3.74	..	3.74
(ii) आयल पाम इंडिया लि०	(ii) Oil Palm India Ltd.	0.75	..	0.75	1.00	..	1.00
(iii) राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम	(iii) NSC	..	3.00	3.00	0.21	..	0.21
जोड़	**Total**	**2.25**	**3.00**	**5.25**	**4.95**	..	**4.95**

29. इस व्यवस्था में खाद्य और कृषि संगठन, विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम, आदि को किया जाने वाला अंशदान और कृषि संबंधी कार्यक्रम को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए 70 करोड़ रुपए का अंशदान शामिल है ।

29. The provision includes contributions to Food and Agriculture Organisation, World Food Programme, etc. and Rs. 70 crores for strengthening agricultural programmes.

30. यह व्यवस्था कीटनाशी अधिनियम के प्रशासन और क्रियान्वयन से सम्बन्धित व्यय के लिए है ।

30. The provision is for expenditure relating to administration and implementation of the Insecticides Act.

कृषि मंत्रालयMINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.2

कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग की अन्य सेवाएं Other Services of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार हैं:A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue		130.53	19.34	149.87	134.11	19.26	153.37	118.93	20.47	139.40
पूंजी Capital		151.82	0.01	151.83	162.67	0.01	162.68	199.67	0.01	199.68
जोड़ Total		282.35	19.35	301.70	296.78	19.27	316.05	318.60	20.48	339.08
भू और जल संरक्षण	***Soil and Water Conservation***									
1. नदी घाटी परियोजनाओं के जल ग्रहण क्षेत्र में भू संरक्षण	1. Soil conservation in catchment of river valley projects	3601	10.20	0.00	10.20	10.20	0.00	10.20	10.44	0.00	10.44
		7601	10.20	0.00	10.20	10.20	0.00	10.20	10.44	0.00	10.44
		2402	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.04	0.00	1.04	1.58	0.00	1.58
जोड़		*Total*	*20.40*	*0.00*	*20.40*	*21.44*	*0.00*	*21.44*	*22.46*	*0.00*	*22.46*
2. सिंधु गंगा बेसिन में बाढ़ प्रवण नदियों के जल ग्रहण क्षेत्रों में एकीकृत जल विभाजक क्षेत्र प्रबन्ध	2. Integrated watershed management in the catchments of flood prone rivers in the Indo Gangetic basin	3601	5.58	0.00	5.58	5.58	0.00	5.58	5.69	0.00	5.69
		7601	5.58	0.00	5.58	5.58	0.00	5.58	5.69	0.00	5.69
		2402	0.12	0.00	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.12
जोड़		*Total*	*11.28*	*0.00*	*11.28*	*11.28*	*0.00*	*11.28*	*11.50*	*0.00*	*11.50*
3. अन्य भू और जल संरक्षण योजनाएं	3. Other soil and water conservation schemes	3601	0.42	0.00	0.42	0.32	0.00	0.32	0.47	0.00	0.47
		7601	0.42	0.00	0.42	0.32	0.00	0.32	0.47	0.00	0.47
		3602	0.21	0.00	0.21	0.16	0.00	0.16	0.10	0.00	0.10
		2402	2.97	0.40	3.37	1.83	0.42	2.25	2.43	0.47	2.90
		4402	0.30	0.00	0.30	0.26	0.00	0.26	0.56	0.00	0.56
		7602	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.01
जोड़		*Total*	*4.32*	*0.40*	*4.72*	*2.93*	*0.42*	*3.35*	*4.04*	*0.47*	*4.51*
जोड़ - भू और जल संरक्षण	**Total - Soil and Water Conservation**		**36.00**	**0.40**	**36.40**	**35.65**	**0.42**	**36.07**	**38.00**	**0.47**	**38.47**
पशु पालन	***Animal Husbandry***									
4. पशु विकास	4. Cattle development	3601	0.78	0.00	0.78	0.65	0.00	0.65	1.00	0.00	1.00
		2403	1.42	1.28	2.70	1.32	1.34	2.66	1.57	1.42	2.99
जोड़		Total	2.20	1.28	3.48	1.97	1.34	3.31	2.57	1.42	3.99
5. विशेष पशुधन उत्पादन कार्यक्रम	5. Special Livestock Production Programme	3601	9.40	0.00	9.40	7.54	0.00	7.54	8.40	0.00	8.40
		3602	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.45	0.00	0.45	0.40	0.00	0.40
		2403	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.20	0.00	0.20
जोड़		*Total*	*10.00*	*0.00*	*10.00*	*8.00*	*0.00*	*8.00*	*9.00*	*0.00*	*9.00*
6. पशु चिकित्सा सेवाएं और पशु स्वास्थ्य	6. Veterinary services and animal health	3601	3.36	0.00	3.36	2.05	0.00	2.05	4.67	0.00	4.67
		3602	0.32	0.00	0.32	0.16	0.00	0.16	0.09	0.00	0.09
		2403	0.45	0.00	0.45	0.18	0.00	0.18	0.34	0.00	0.34
		4403	0.90	0.00	0.90	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.90	0.00	0.90
जोड़		*Total*	*5.03*	*0.00*	*5.03*	*2.45*	*0.00*	*2.45*	*6.00*	*0.00*	*6.00*
7. बुचड़खाना निगम में निवेश	7. Investment in Slaughter Houses Corporation	4403	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.20	0.00	0.20
8. अन्य पशु पालन कार्यक्रम	8. Other Animal Husbandry programmes	3601	2.86	0.91	3.77	2.14	0.91	3.05	3.97	0.65	4.62
		3602	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.12	0.00	0.12
		2403	3.36	1.84	5.20	2.90	1.99	4.89	3.69	2.23	5.92
		4403	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.40
जोड़		*Total*	*6.28*	*2.75*	*9.03*	*5.11*	*2.90*	*8.01*	*8.18*	*2.88*	*11.06*
जोड़-पशु पालन	**Total-Animal Husbandry**		**23.61**	**4.03**	**27.64**	**17.63**	**4.24**	**21.87**	**25.95**	**4.30**	**30.25**

(करोड़ रुपए) (in crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
डेरी विकास	*Dairy Development*										
9. राष्ट्रीय डेरी विकास बोर्ड को अनुदान और ऋण	*9. Grants and Loans to National Dairy Dev. Board*										
9.01 आपरेशन फलड II	9.01 Operation Flood II	2404	20.00	0.00	20.00	49.76	0.00	49.76	3.57	0.00	3.57
		6404	36.14	0.00	36.14	20.14	0.00	20.14	50.00	0.00	50.00
जोड़		*Total*	*56.14*	*0.00*	*56.14*	*69.90*	*0.00*	*69.90*	*53.57*	*0.00*	*53.57*
9.02 अन्य योजनाएं	9.02 Other schemes	2404	5.74	0.00	5.74	6.16	0.00	6.16	2.33	0.00	2.33
जोड़		*Total*	*61.88*	*0.00*	*61.88*	*76.06*	*0.00*	*76.06*	*55.90*	*0.00*	*55.90*
10. दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना	10. Delhi Milk Scheme										
10.01 राजस्व व्यय	10.01 Revenue Expenditure	2404	0.00	68.02	68.02	0.00	60.80	60.80	0.00	76.03	76.03
10.02 घटाइए-राजस्व प्राप्तियां	10.02 Less Revenue Receipts	0404	0.00	-57.49	-57.49	0.00	-50.42	-50.42	0.00	-65.03	-65.03
10.03 निवल	10.03 Net		0.00	10.53	10.53	0.00	10.38	10.38	0.00	11.00	11.00
10.04 पूंजी व्यय	10.04 Capital Expenditure	4404	1.54	0.00	1.54	1.69	0.00	1.69	1.69	0.00	1.69
जोड़		*Total*	*1.54*	*10.53*	*12.07*	*1.69*	*10.38*	*12.07*	*1.69*	*11.00*	*12.69*
11. अन्य डेरी विकास कार्यक्रम	11. Other Dairy Development Programmes	3601	0.35	0.00	0.35	0.18	0.00	0.18	0.09	0.00	0.09
		7601	0.48	0.00	0.48	0.24	0.00	0.24	0.21	0.00	0.21
		2404	0.49	0.00	0.49	0.54	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.10	0.10
जोड़		*Total*	*1.32*	*0.00*	*1.32*	*0.96*	*0.00*	*0.96*	*0.30*	*0.10*	*0.40*
जोड़-डेरी विकास	Total-Dairy Development		64.74	10.53	75.27	78.71	10.38	89.09	57.89	11.10	68.99
मीन उद्योग	*Fisheries*										
12. मीन बन्दरगाह और अवतरण सुविधा	12. Fishing harbour and landing facility	3601	4.84	0.00	4.84	4.49	0.00	4.49	5.85	0.00	5.85
		3602	0.55	0.00	0.55	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.50	0.00	0.50
		2405	3.22	0.00	3.22	2.97	0.00	2.97	4.50	0.00	4.50
जोड़		*Total*	*8.61*	*0.00*	*8.61*	*7.51*	*0.00*	*7.51*	*10.85*	*0.00*	*10.85*
13. अपतटीय मीन केन्द्र	13. Off shore fishing stations	2405	3.24	1.40	4.64	3.23	1.25	4.48	3.00	1.26	4.26
		4405	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.96	0.00	0.96
जोड़		Total	3.74	1.40	5.14	3.73	1.25	4.98	3.96	1.26	5.22
14. ट्रेलरों के विकास के लिए मीन ट्रालर कम्पनियों को उधार	14. Loans to fishing trawler companies for trawlers development	6405	11.50	0.00	11.50	24.50	0.00	24.50	23.00	0.00	23.00
15. अन्य समुद्रीय मीन योजनाएं	15. Other marine fishery schemes	2405	2.14	1.01	3.15	1.56	1.27	2.83	1.91	1.30	3.21
		4405	2.36	0.00	2.36	0.37	0.00	0.37	0.73	0.00	0.73
जोड़		*Total*	*4.50*	*1.01*	*5.51*	*1.93*	*1.27*	*3.20*	*2.64*	*1.30*	*3.94*
16. अन्तर्देशीय मीन उद्योग	16. Inland fisheries	3601	3.92	0.00	3.92	3.12	0.00	3.12	4.68	0.00	4.68
		7601	0.55	0.00	0.55	0.45	0.00	0.45	0.70	0.00	0.70
जोड़		*Total*	*4.47*	*0.00*	*4.47*	*3.57*	*0.00*	*3.57*	*5.38*	*0.00*	*5.38*
17. शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण	17. Education and Training	2405	1.85	0.90	2.75	1.25	0.98	2.23	0.80	0.94	1.74
18. प्रसंस्करण, संरक्षण और विपणन	18. Processing Preservation & Marketing	3601	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.30
19. राज्य फार्म निगम में निवेश	19. Investment in State Farms Corporation	6405	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.30	0.00	0.30
20. अन्य मीन कार्यक्रम	20. Other fisheries programmes	3601	3.40	0.00	3.40	2.25	0.00	2.25	4.51	0.00	4.51
		3602	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.33	0.00	0.33	0.25	0.00	0.25
		2405	1.28	1.07	2.35	0.70	0.72	1.42	0.91	1.10	2.01
		4405	0.25	0.01	0.26	0.25	0.01	0.26	0.10	0.01	0.11
जोड़		*Total*	*5.13*	*1.08*	*6.21*	*3.53*	*0.73*	*4.26*	*5.77*	*1.11*	*6.88*
जोड़ - मीन उद्योग	Total-Fisheries		40.00	4.39	44.39	46.12	4.23	50.35	53.00	4.61	57.61

(करोड़ रुपए) (in crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
सहकारिता	***Co-operation***										
21. शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण	21. Education & training	2425	4.20	0.00	4.20	3.23	0.00	3.23	5.68	0.00	5.68
22. राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम	22. *National Cooperative Development Corporation*										
22.01 सहकारी भंडागारण और विपणन समितियां	22.01 Warehousing and marketing cooperatives	2425	1.25	0.00	1.25	1.07	0.00	1.07	2.25	0.00	2.25
		6425	20.80	0.00	20.80	41.67	0.00	41.67	20.50	0.00	20.50
		Total	22.05	0.00	22.05	42.74	0.00	42.74	22.75	0.00	22.75
जोड़		6425	28.25	0.00	28.25	24.45	0.00	24.45	48.46	0.00	48.46
22.02 सहकारी प्रसंस्करण समितियां	22.02 Processing Cooperatives	6425	1.50	0.00	1.50	1.50	0.00	1.50	2.00	0.00	2.00
22.03 सहकारी चीनी मिलें	22.03 Cooperative sugar Mills	6425	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50	1.20	0.00	1.20
22.04 सहकारी कताई मिलें	22.04 Cooperative spinning mills	2425	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.64	0.00	0.64
22.05 अन्य सहकारी समितियां	22.05 Other coperatives		*52.80*	*0.00*	*52.80*	*69.69*	*0.00*	*69.69*	*75.65*	*0.00*	*75.05*
जोड़-राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम	**Total-NCDC**										
23. भूमि विकास बैंकों के डिबेंचर	23. Debentures of Land Development Banks	6425	25.00	0.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	25.00
24. कृषि ऋण स्थिरीकरण निधि	24. Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund	3601	1.50	0.00	1.50	1.50	0.00	1.50	0.75	0.00	0.75
		7601	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.25	0.00	0.25
जोड़		*Total*	*2.00*	*0.00*	*2.00*	*2.00*	*0.00*	*2.00*	*1.00*	*0.00*	*1.00*
25. अन्य विकसित राज्यों में सहकारी ऋण समितियां	25. Credit Cooperative institutions in underdeveloped states	7601	3.50	0.00	3.50	3.50	0.00	3.50	4.00	0.00	4.00
26. अन्य कार्यक्रम - सहकारिता	26. Other programmes-Cooperation	3601	2.50	0.00	2.50	0.81	0.00	0.81	1.39	0.00	1.39
		2425	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.19	0.00	0.19	0.24	0.00	0.24
		7601	0.80	0.00	0.80	0.75	0.00	0.75	1.85	0.00	1.85
		4425	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05
जोड़		*Total*	*3.50*	*0.00*	*3.50*	*1.75*	*0.00*	*1.75*	3.53	*0.00*	*3.53*
			91.00	**0.00**	**91.00**	**105.17**	**0.00**	**105.17**	**114.26**	**0.00**	**114.26**
जोड़-सहकारिता	**Total-Cooperation**										
27. *राज्य आयोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता*	27. *Central Assistance for State Plans:*										
27.01 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता-अन्य विशेष क्षेत्र	27.01 Special Central Assistance - Other Special Areas	3601	27.00	0.00	27.00	13.50	0.00	13.50	29.50	0.00	29.50
			282.35	***19.35***	***301.70***	***296.78***	***19.27***	***316.05***	***318.60***	***20.48***	***339.08***
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***										
सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**	विभागशीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.व.भ.प्र. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.व.भ.प्र. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.व.भ.प्र. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. बूचड़खाना निगम	1. Slaughter Houses Corporation	12403	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.20	0.00	0.20
2. भारतीय डेरी विकास बोर्ड	2. National Dairy Development Board	12404	36.14	0.00	36.14	20.14	0.00	20.14	50.00	0.00	50.00
3. राज्य फार्म निगम	3. State Farms Corporation	12405	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.30	0.00	0.30
4. राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम	4. National Cooperative Development Corp.	12425	51.05	0.00	51.05	68.12	0.00	68.12	72.16	0.00	72.16
5. भूमि विकास बैंक	5. Land Development Banks	12425	25.00	0.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	25.00
जोड़	**Total**		**112.44**	**0.00**	**112.44**	**113.46**	**0.00**	**113.46**	**147.66**	**0.00**	**147.66**

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट 1987-88 Budget Budget Support	बजट 1987-88 Budget I.E.B.R	बजट 1987-88 Budget जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised बजट सहायता Budget Support	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आ.व.स. I.E.B.R	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget बजट सहायता Budget Support	बजट 1988-89 Budget आ.व.स. I.E.B.R	बजट 1988-89 Budget जोड़ Total
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*:-	C. Plan Outlay *:-										
केन्द्रीय आयोजना	Central Plan:										
1. भू और जल संरक्षण	1. Soil & Water Conservation	12402	36.00	0.00	36.00	35.65	0.00	35.65	38.00	0.00	38.00
2. पशु पालन	2. Animal Husbandry	12403	24.69	0.00	24.69	18.80	0.00	18.80	27.00	0.00	27.00
3. डेरी विकास	3. Dairy Development	12404	65.31	0.00	65.31	78.93	0.00	78.93	58.17	0.00	58.17
4. मीन उद्योग	4. Fisheries	12405	40.00	0.00	40.00	46.12	0.00	46.12	53.00	0.00	53.00
5. सहकारिता	5. Cooperation	12425	91.00	0.00	91.00	105.17	0.00	105.17	114.26	0.00	114.26
जोड़	**Total**		**257.00**	**0.00**	**257.00**	**284.67**	**0.00**	**284.67**	**290.43**	**0.00**	**290.43**
राज्य आयोजना	State Plan:										
विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता-अन्य विशेष क्षेत्र	Special Central Assistance - Other Special Areas	43601	27.00	0.00	27.00	13.50	0.00	13.50	29.50	0.00	29.50
जोड़	**Total**		**284.00**	**0.00**	**284.00**	**298.17**	**0.00**	**298.17**	**319.93**	**0.00**	**319.93**
	माग संख्या 74	Demand No. 74									
	पशु पालन	Animal Husbandry	12403	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.18	0.00	0.18	0.45	0.00	0.45
	डेरी विकास	Dairy Development	12404	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.13	0.00	0.13	0.10	0.00	0.10
	माग संख्या 75	Demand No. 75									
	पशु पालन	Animal Husbandry	12403	0.99	0.00	0.99	0.99	0.00	0.99	0.60	0.00	0.60
	डेरी विकास	Dairy Development	12404	0.17	0.00	0.17	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.18	0.00	0.18
	जोड़	**Total**		**1.65**	**0.00**	**1.65**	**1.39**	**0.00**	**1.39**	**1.33**	**0.00**	**1.33**

* इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांग में निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है।

* *Inclusive of Works outlay provided in the Demands of the Ministry of Urban Development*

1. नदी घाटी परियोजनाओं के जल- विभाजक क्षेत्रों में भूमि संरक्षण का उद्देश्य बांध बनाकर, टेरेसिंग और वन-रोपण द्वारा, बाढ़ अवरोधन बांधों का निर्माण करके, निक्षेपण बांधों के निर्माण आदि के जरिए भू-कटाव की दर कम करना है। ये योजनाएं 21 नदी घाटी परियोजनाओं के जलग्रहण क्षेत्रों में राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से क्रियान्वित की जाती हैं, जिनको लिए अनुदानों और ऋणों के रूप में राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाती है।

2. यह योजना छठी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना के समय से चल रही है और यह गंगा बेसिन की, जो 7 राज्यों और एक संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में फैला हुआ है, बाढ़-प्रवण नदियों के सम्बन्ध में निर्माणाधीन 8 परियोजनाओं के जलग्रहण क्षेत्रों में क्रियान्वित की जा रही है।

3. यह व्यवस्था मुख्यतः अखिल भारतीय मृदा और भूमि उपयोग सर्वेक्षण स्कीम, भूमि संरक्षण योजनाओं के लिए दामोदर घाटी निगम को अनुदान, आदि के लिए है।

4. यह व्यवस्था मुख्यतः दूध देने वाले पशुओं में प्रजननात्मक सुधार करने के लिए सूरतगढ़, चिपलिमा, कोरापुट, धमरोद, अलमधी और अंदेश नगर में स्थापित केन्द्रीय पशु प्रजनन फार्मों, भारत में जरसी नस्ल के पशुओं को पैदा करने के फार्मों आदि पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए है।

1. Soil Conservation in watersheds of river valley projects aims at reducing the rate of erosion and thereby prolong the usefulness of the reservoirs through constant bunding, terracing, afforestation, construction of silt detention bunds, check dams, etc. The schemes are executed in the catchment areas of 21 river valley projects through State Governments who are provided Central Assistance in the form of grants and loans.

2. This scheme, which is continuing from the Sixth Five Year Plan is limited to catchments of 8 flood prone rivers of the Gangetic basin covering 7 States and one Union Territory.

3. The provision is mainly for all India soil and land use survey schemes, grants to DVC for soil conservation schemes etc.

4. This relates mainly to expenditure on Central cattle breeding farms established at Suratgarh, Chiplima, Koraput, Dhamrod, Alamadhi and Andesh Nagar for bringing about genetic improvements of the herd for milk production, farms for raising Jersy cattle in India, etc.

5. विशेष पशु पालन उत्पादन कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य ग्रामी के निर्धारित समूहों के बीच गरीब सदस्यों को कुक्कुट पालन, सूअर पालन, भेड़ पालन एककों की स्थापना करने तथा संकरनस्ल के बछड़ों के पालन-पोषण करने में सहायता देना है। प्रचालन निर्देशों के अनुसार विशेष पशु-पालन उत्पादन कार्यक्रम के अनुसार कुक्कुट पालन, सूअर पालन और भेड़ पालन सम्बन्धी भाग को सारे देश में एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास के मानदंडों के अनुसार एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के भाग के रूप में क्रियान्वित किया जायगा। संकर नस्ल के बछड़ों का भाग भी एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास लाभभोगियों तक ही सीमित रहेगा।

5. The Special Livestock Production Programme aims at assisting members of target group of rural poor in setting up of poultry, piggery and sheep units and for rearing of cross-bred heifers. As per the operational guidelines poultry, piggery and sheep farming components of SLPP will be implemented as part of the IRD programme all over the country as per the IRD norms. The component of cross-bred heifers will also be limited to the IRD beneficiaries.

6. मुख्य योजनाएं पशुओं की बीमारियों की रोकथाम और रोगमुक्त क्षेत्रों की स्थापना, पशु महामारी के उन्मूलन, पैर तथा मुंह की बीमारियों की रोकथाम, राष्ट्रीय पशुजन्य उत्पाद, विरम नियंत्रण केन्द्रों, क्षेत्रीय रोग निदान प्रयोगशालाओं की स्थापना, आदि के बारे में हैं।

6. The main schemes are control of livestock diseases and creation of disease free zones, rinderpest eradication, foot and mouth diseases control programme, setting up of national veterinary biological products quality control centres, regional disease diagonostic laboratories, etc.

7. यह व्यवस्था बूचड़खाना विभाग के अन्तर्गत बूचड़खानों के निर्माण के लिए है।

7. Provision is for construction of slaughter houses under SHC.

8. इसमें केन्द्रीय कुक्कुट फार्मों, हिसार में केन्द्रीय भेड़ प्रजनन फार्मों, क्षेत्रीय चारा उत्पादन केन्द्रों आदि पर व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है।

8. Provision is for expenditure on Central poultry farms, Central sheep breeding farm at Hissar, regional stations for forage production, etc.

9. राष्ट्रीय डेरी विकास बोर्ड की स्थापना अक्तूबर, 1987 में एक पंजीकृत सोसायटी के रूप में की गई थी। इसने भारतीय डेरी निगम, जिसे बन्द कर दिया है, की परिसम्पत्तियों और देनदारियों को हस्तगत कर लिया है। राष्ट्रीय डेरी विकास बोर्ड, डेरी विकास और दुग्ध विपणन के लिए एक संवर्धन और विकासात्मक बोर्ड है। यह बोर्ड सहकारी क्षेत्र की डेरियों के दूध के कारोबार की क्षमता का विस्तार करने में सहायता करता है तथा दुग्ध बाहुल्य सूचित क्षेत्रों में सहकारी समितियों को दुग्ध-उत्पादन और उसकी प्राप्ति सम्बन्धी कार्यों के लिए वित्तीय सहायता देता है। यह ऑपरेशन फ्लड परियोजना को सपर्थनीय सहयोग देने का कार्य करता है, जिसका उद्देश्य 80 लाख दुग्ध-उत्पादक परिवारों को लगभग 50,000 ग्रामीण स्तर की सहकारी समितियों में संगठित करके सहकारिता प्रणाली के अनुसार एक सक्षम और आत्मनिर्भर डेरी उद्योग का निर्माण करना है। इस परियोजना के अन्तर्गत दुग्ध-उत्पादन की क्षमता के आधार पर 173 मिल्कशेड खोलना शामिल होगा।

9. National Dairy Development Board was set up in October, 1987 as a registered society. It has taken over the assets and liabilities of the Indian Dairy Corporation which has been dissolved. The NDDB is a promotional and developmental agency for dairy development and milk marketing. It assists in the expansion of milk handling, capacity of the cooperative sector dairies and gives financial assistance to cooperatives in identified milk shed areas to step up milk production and procurement. It provides supportive assistance to Operation Flood Project which aims at building up of viable and self-sustaining dairy industry on cooperative lines covering 8 million milk producer families organised into about 50,000 village level cooperative societies. The project will cover 173 milk shed on the basis of their potential for milk production.

10. दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना का उद्देश्य दिल्ली में उचित मूल्यों पर अच्छे और पौष्टिक दूध की पूर्ति करना तथा दिल्ली और इसके आस पास के दूध उत्पादकों के लिए एक ऐसे स्थायी बाजार की व्यवस्था करना है जिससे उन्हें दूध का उचित मूल्य मिल सके।

10. Delhi Milk Scheme aims to supply good and wholesome milk and milk products to the citizens of Delhi at reasonable prices and to ensure a remunerative and steady market for the milk producers in and around Delhi.

11. इसमें उन क्षेत्रों में, जो आपरेशन फ्लड योजना के अन्तर्गत नहीं आते, डेरी विकास कार्यक्रमों, हिमांकित शुक्र प्रौद्योगिकी के विकास और अनुप्रयोग और डेरी कार्मियों के प्रशिक्षण के लिए राज्यों को सहायता शामिल है।

11. This includes assistance to States for dairy development programmes in areas not covered under the Operation Flood Scheme, development and application of frozen semen technology, training of dairy personnel,etc.

12. यह व्यय बड़े और छोटे पत्तनों पर मछली पकड़ने वाले जहाजों को घाट पर लगाने तथा खड़ा करने और अन्य आवश्यक आधार-भूत सुविधाओं का प्रबन्ध करने के लिए है।

12. The expenditure relates to providing landing and berthing facilities for fishing crafts at major and minor ports and other necessary infrastructural facilities.

13. यह व्यवस्था अन्वेषणात्मक मीन उद्योग परियोजना के लिए मुख्यत: समुद्री संसाधनों का अन्वेषणात्मक सर्वेक्षण करने के लिए उपयुक्त सर्वेक्षण जहाज और उपस्कर प्राप्त करने के लिए है, ताकि गहरे समुद्र में वाणिज्यिक आधार पर मछली पकड़ने का काम किया जा सके।

13. The provision is mainly for exploratory fisheries project for acquiring suitable survey vessels and equipment for exploratory surveys of marine resources with a view to commercial exploitation of deep sea fishing resources.

14. भारतीय पोतवहन ऋण और निवेश कम्पनी को उपलब्ध समुद्री संसाधनों के उपयोग के लिए मछली पकड़ने वाले जहाज/ट्रालर प्राप्त करने के वित्तपोषण के लिए कम ब्याज पर ऋण दिए जाते हैं।

14. Loans at subsidised rate of interest are provided to Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India for financing acquisition of fishing vessels/trawlers for exploitation of available marine resources.

15. यह व्यवस्था मुख्यतः गहरे समुद्र में मछली पकड़ने के केन्द्रों, कोचीन में एकीकृत मीन उद्योग परियोजना आदि के लिए है। इन योजनाओं में समुद्री सटवर्ती राज्यों में झींगा मछली पालन केन्द्रों और झींगा मछली पालन का विकास शामिल है।

16. यह मुख्यतः मीन कृषक विकास अभिकरणों और तालाबों और जलाशयों आदि को सुधार कर अन्तर्देशीय मीन उद्योग संसाधनों के विकास के लिए जलकृषि के विकास, मछुओं को मछली -पालन की आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकी की जानकारी देने और उन्हें प्रशिक्षण देने, मछली-पालन के लिए निविष्टियों की सप्लाई करने के लिए है। इसमें विश्व बैंक की सहायता प्राप्त अन्तर्देशीय मीन उद्योग परियोजना भी शामिल है।

17. इसमें केन्द्रीय मीन उद्योग, नाविक और इंजीनियरी प्रशिक्षण संस्थान के लिए व्यवस्था है, जो मछली पकड़ने वाले बड़े जहाजों की जनशक्ति (कार्मिकों) संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था करता है।

18. यह योजना गैर पारम्परिक कच्ची सामग्री से हिमांकित, डिब्बाबन्द और सूखे उत्पादों के विकास और इन उत्पादों को लोकप्रिय बनाने और इनके विपणन के विशेष अभियानों से संबंधित है।

19. यह व्यवस्था राज्य फार्मों में मछली पालन के विकास के लिए है।

20. इसमें छोटे मछुओं के लिए उन्नत बीच लैंडिंग नौकाओं को शुरू करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम को अनुदान, भारतीय समुद्री क्षेत्र (विदेशी नौकाओं द्वारा मछली पकड़ने का विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1981 के कार्यान्वयन, राष्ट्रीय मछुआ कल्याण निधि के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।

21. इस योजना का बुनियादी उद्देश्य सहकारी समितियों के सदस्यों को शिक्षा देना और राज्यों के सहकारिता विभागों और सहकारी संस्थानों के वरिष्ठ, मध्यवर्ती और कनिष्ठ स्तर के कार्मिकों को प्रशिक्षण देना है।

22. राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम का जिसका काम कृषि वस्तुओं, खाद्य पदार्थों, पशु दाना तथा अधिसूचित वस्तुओं के विपणन, परिष्करण, भंडारण, निर्यात और आयात के सहकारी कार्यक्रम की आयोजना बनाना और उसका संवर्धन करना तथा छोटे वन उत्पादों का संग्रह,परिष्करण, विपणन, भंडारण और निर्यात करना है। यह निगम सहकारी चीनी और कताई मिलों की शेयर पूंजी में रकमों का निवेश भी करता है। 1988-89 के बजट में राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम की सहायता के लिए 72.16 करोड़ रुपए ऋण के और 2.89 करोड़ रुपए अनुदान के रूप में देने की व्यवस्था की गई है। इन ऋणों में ये शामिल हैं- (क) सहकारी समितियों की विपणन/संसाधन और कम विकसित राज्यों में भंडारण कार्यक्रमों के लिए और राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ के लिए (ख) मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश में सोयाबीन के विकास के लिए (ग) सहकारी चीनी मिलों की शेयर पूंजी में निवेश के लिए (घ) सहकारी कताई मिलों के लिए (ङ) भंडारण कार्यक्रम के लिए (च) संसाधन प्रसंस्करण कार्यक्रम के लिए और (छ) कमजोर वर्गों के लिए सहकारी कार्यक्रम के लिए।

23. भूमि विकास बैंक लघु सिंचाई, भूमि विकास खेती का यंत्रीकरण आदि जैसे विकासात्मक प्रयोजनों के लिए किसानों को दीर्घावधिक कृषि ऋण देने वाला प्रधान अभिकरण है। भूमि विकास बैंकों को ऋणपत्रों में निवेश से इन बैंकों के संसाधनों की अनुपूर्ति की जाती है, जिनके वित्त का मुख्य साधन बाजार में जारी किए जाने वाले ऋण-पत्र होते हैं। बजट में इस प्रकार के निवेश के लिए 25 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है, जिसे ऋण माना गया।

24. राज्य सरकारों को अनुदान (75 प्रतिशत) और ऋणों (25 प्रतिशत) के रूप में सहायता दी जाती

15. The provision is mainly for deep sea fishing stations, intergated fisheries project at Cochin, etc. The schemes include development of prawn hatcheries and prawn farming in maritime States.

16. This mainly relate to fish farmers development agencies and development of aquaculture for development of inland fisheries resources by improvement of ponds, tanks etc. training of fish farmers including transfer of modern technology of fish farming to them, supply of inputs for fish culture. It also includes inland fisheries project with World Bank assistance.

17. The provision is for Central Institute of Fisheries Nautical and Engineering Training which provides training to meet manpower requirements of large fishing vessels.

18. The schemes relates to development of frozen, canned and dried products from unconventional raw materials and special drives to popularise and marketing the products.

19. Provision is for development of fish culture at the State Farms.

20. This includes grants to National Cooperative Development Corporation for introduction of improved beach landing crafts for small fishermen, implementation of Maritime Zone of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Act, 1981, national welfare fund for fishermen.

21. The basic objectives of the schemes is to organise education of members of cooperatives and training of personnel of the State cooperative departments and cooperative institutions at the senior, intermediate and junior levels.

22. National Cooperative Development Corporation plans and promotes cooperative programmes of marketing, processing, storage, export and import of agricultural produce, food stuff, poultry feed and notified commodities and also for the collection, processing, marketing, storage and export of minor forest produce. It also strengthens the share capital base of cooperative sugar factories and co-operative spinning mills. Budget 1988-89 provides Rs. 72.16 crores as loans and Rs.2.89 crores for grants to NCDC - the latter comprising loans (a) for being re-lent to cooperatives for marketing, processing and storage programmes in underdeveloped States and National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (b) for soyabean development in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh ; (c) share capital participation in cooperative sugar mills ; (d) cooperative spinning mills (e) storage programme ; (f) cold storage programme ; (g) cotton processing programme and (h) cooperative programmes for weaker sections .

23. Land Development Banks constitute the principal agencies for providing long-term agricultural credit to the farmers for developmental purposes, like, minor irrigation, land development, farm mechanisation, etc. The investment in debentures of LDBs is made to supplement the resources of these banks whose main source of finance is through floatation of debentures in the market. Budget includes a provision of Rs. 25 crores for such investments which are treated as loans.

24. Assistance is provided to State Governments by way of grants (75 per cent) and

है ताकि वे अपने-अपने राज्य शीर्ष सहकारी बैंकों के स्तर पर रखी जाने वाली कृषि ऋण स्थिरीकरण निधि को सुदृढ़ बना सकें । इसका उद्देश्य यह है कि बाढ़, सूखे आदि जैसी दैवी विपत्तियों के कारण जब किसान ऋणों की मांगों अदायगी करने में असमर्थ हों तब इन निधियों का उपयोग अल्पावधि उत्पादन ऋणों को मध्यावधिक ऋणों में बदलने के लिए किया जाए ।

25. योजना का उद्देश्य कमजोर राज्यों में चुने हुए केन्द्रीय सहकारी बैंकों को सपतुल्य आधार पर सावधिक ऋण के रूप में सहायता देकर क्षेत्रीय असमानताओं को दूर करना है ताकि वे भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की अतिदेय-भिन्न शर्तों का पालन करने में आने वाली कठिनाइयों को दूर कर सकें ।

26. इसमें राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ लि. को, जो आन्तरिक और निर्यात व्यापार के लिए कृषि वस्तुओं का विपणन करने वाला शीर्ष संगठन है, सहायता, और राज्यों द्वारा प्रचालित शुष्क ऋण निधि योजना के लिए सहायता शामिल है ।

27. इसमें विशेष समस्याग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के रूप में चीन्हित जिलों में परिवर्ती खेती (15 करोड़ रुपए) और बीहड़ों के सुधार (14.50 करोड़ रुपए) के संबंधित राज्य आयोजना स्कीमों के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता देने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । परिवर्ती कृषि योजना का उद्देश्य स्थिर खेती सहित एकीकृत भूमि प्रबन्ध प्रणाली अपनाने के लिए जनजातीय समुदायों को प्रोत्साहित करके उनकी आर्थिक-सामाजिक स्थिति में सुधार करना और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में पारिस्थितकी सन्तुलन का बनाए रखना है । इसे 9 राज्यों में क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है । खड्ड भूमि सुधार योजना का उद्देश्य सटीकी पठारी भूमि में खड्ड के फैलने पर रोक लगाना, अवरूपित खड्डकार क्षेत्रों का पुनरूद्धार करना और उनकी उत्पादकता में सुधार करना है । यह योजना मध्यप्रदेश, राजस्थान और उत्तरप्रदेश के चुने हुए समस्याग्रस्त जिलों में क्रियान्वित की जा रही है ।

loans (25 per cent) to enable them to strengthen the Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund maintained at the level of Apex Cooperative Banks in each State. The objective is to use the funds to convert short-term production loans into medium term loans when the farmers cannot repay on account of natural calamities like floods, drought, etc.

25. The scheme is meant for removing regional disparities by assisting selected central cooperative banks in the weaker states with a term loan on a matching basis, in order to enable them to overcome difficulties in meeting the non-overdue conditions of the Reserve Bank of India.

26. This includes assistance to National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd., which is an apex organisation handling marketing of agricultural commodities both for internal and export trade, failed-well fund scheme operated by the States, etc.

27. Provision is for Central assistance for State Plan schemes relating to shifting cultivation (Rs. 15 crores) and ravine reclamation (Rs.14.50 crores) in districts identified as special problem areas. The shifting cultivation scheme is aimed at restoring ecological balance in hill areas and improving socio-economic conditions of the tribal community by encouraging them to take up integrated land management system including settled cultivation. It is being implemented in 9 States. The ravine reclamation scheme seeks to check spread of ravines into the adjoining table land, restore degraded ravined areas and improve their productivity. This scheme is being implemented in the identified problem districts of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

कृषि मंत्रालयMINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

मांग संख्याDEMAND No.3

कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा विभाग Department of Agricultural Research and Education

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है· A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget जोड़ Total
राजस्वRevenue		82.00	90.94	172.94	82.00	90.94	172.94	95.00	106.17	201.17
पूंजी Capital		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़ Total		82.00	90.94	172.94	82.00	90.94	172.94	95.00	106.17	201.17
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - Economic Services 3451	0.00	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.30	0.30
कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा	*Agricultural Research and Education*									
भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद को अदायगियां	*Payments to ICAR*									
2. कृषि कार्य	2. *Crop husbandry*									
2.01 कृषि उत्पाद उपकर अधिनियम 1940 के अन्तर्गत उपकर की निवल प्राप्तियों की अदायगियां	2.01 Payments of net proceeds of cess under Agricultural Produce Cess Act,1940 2415	0.00	8.00	8.00	0.00	8.00	8.00	0.00	8.00	8.00
2.02 कृषि कार्य के अन्य कार्यक्रम	2.02 Other Programmes of Crop Husbandry 2415	68.68	53.46	122.14	68.68	53.32	122.00	77.95	63.40	141.35
जोड़ - *कृषि कार्य*	Total-*Crop Husbandry*	*68.68*	*61.46*	*130.14*	*68.68*	*61.32*	*130.00*	*77.95*	*71.40*	*149.35*
3. भू और जल संरक्षण	3. Soil and Water Conservation 2415	0.70	1.60	2.30	0.70	1.60	2.30	1.23	1.95	3.18
4. पशु पालन	4. Animal Husbandry 2415	7.10	11.11	18.21	7.10	11.11	18.21	8.68	13.00	21.68
5. डेरी विकास	5. Dairy Development 2415	0.80	4.68	5.48	0.80	4.68	5.48	0.65	5.45	6.10
6. मीन उद्योग	6. Fisheries 2415	3.20	8.09	11.29	3.20	8.09	11.29	4.96	9.55	14.51
7. वानिकी	7. Forestry 2415	1.52	2.97	4.49	1.52	2.97	4.49	1.53	3.55	5.08
जोड़- भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद को अदायगियां	Total - Payments to ICAR	82.00	89.91	171.91	82.00	89.77	171.77	95.00	104.90	199.90
8. अन्य कार्यक्रम	8. Other programmes 2415	0.00	0.85	0.85	0.00	0.89	0.89	0.00	0.97	0.97
जोड़-कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा	Total - Agricultural Research and Education	82.00	90.76	172.76	82.00	90.66	172.66	95.00	105.87	200.87
कुल जोड़	*Grand Total*	*82.00*	*90.94*	*172.94*	*82.00*	*90.94*	*172.94*	*95.00*	*106.17*	*201.17*
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय· :-	C. Plan Outlay *:-	विकासशीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.व.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.व.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.व.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा	1. Agricultural Research & Education	12415	82.00	0.00	82.00	82.00	0.00	82.00	95.00	1.00*	96.00

* आ.व.बा.सं. अन्य निकायों/संस्थाओं की है । * IEBR is of other bodies/institutions

इस मांग में कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा विभाग के सचिवालय के व्यय के अतिरिक्त भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद को इसके नियंत्रणाधीन विभिन्न अनुसंधान संस्थानों तथा इसकी अनेक अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं, स्कीमों और क्रियाकलापों पर होने वाले व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए सहायता अनुदान की अदायगी के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है । इस मांग में कृषि उत्पाद उपकर अधिनियम, 1940 के अन्तर्गत उपकर की निवल प्राप्तियों की अदायगी के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है । यह परिषद , कृषि, भू और जल-संरक्षण, पशुपालन, मीन उद्योग, डेरी उद्योग, वानिकी और कृषि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भी अनुसंधान करती है ।

शीर्ष 'अन्य कार्यक्रम' में राष्ट्रमंडल कृषि ब्यूरो, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि अनुसंधान सम्बन्धी सलाहकार दल आदि को अंशदान की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

The Demand includes besides secretariat expenditure of the Department of Agricultural Research and Education, payment of grants-in-aid to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to enable it to meet the expenditure on the various research institutes controlled by it and for its several research projects, schemes and activities. Payment of net proceeds of cess under the Agricultural Produce Cess Act, 1940 is also provided for in this Demand. The Council is engaged in conducting research in the field of agriculture, soil and water conservation, animal husbandry, fisheries, dairying, forestry and also agricultural education.

The head 'other programmes' includes contributions to Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau, Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, etc.

कृषि मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.4

ग्रामीण विकास विभाग Department of Rural Development

क वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार हैं- A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		2059.70	6.23	2065.93	2150.44	6.23	2156.67	2211.70	6.66	2218.36
	पूंजी Capital		0.30	0.06	0.36	0.20	0.06	0.26	0.30	0.00	0.30
	जोड़ Total		2060.00	6.29	2066.29	2150.64	6.29	2156.93	2212.00	6.66	2218.66
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - Economic Services	3451	0.00	1.63	1.63	0.00	1.63	1.63	0.00	1.70	1.70
जल पूर्ति और सफाई	**Water Supply & Sanitation**										
2. त्वरित ग्रामीण जल पूर्ति कार्यक्रम	2.Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme	3601	325.00	0.00	325.00	327.76	0.00	327.76	380.00	0.00	380.00
		3602	3.20	0.00	3.20	0.44	0.00	0.44	1.50	0.00	1.50
		2215	41.80	0.00	41.80	41.65	0.00	41.65	28.50	0.00	28.50
जोड़		*Total*	*370.00*	*0.00*	*370.00*	*369.85*	*0.00*	*369.85*	*410.00*	*0.00*	*410.00*
3. ग्रामीण सफाई	3. Rural Sanitation:	3601	18.90	0.00	18.90	18.90	0.00	18.90	16.50	0.00	16.50
		3602	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.40	0.00	0.40
		2215	0.60	0.00	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.60	3.10	0.00	3.10
जोड़		Total	20.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	20.00
जोड़-जल पूर्ति और सफाई	**Total-Water Supply & Sanitation**		**390.00**	**0.00**	**390.00**	**389.85**	**0.00**	**389.85**	**430.00**	**0.00**	**430.00**
विशेष ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	**Special Programmes for Rural Development**										
एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	*Integrated Rural Development Programmes*										
4.जिला ग्रामीण विकास एजेंसियों को आर्थिक सहायता	4. Subsidy to District Rural Development Agencies	2501	308.14	0.00	308.14	295.02	0.00	295.02	345.00	0.00	345.00
5. अन्य कार्यक्रम-एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास	5. Other programmes-IRD	2501	1.70	0.00	1.70	1.80	0.00	1.80	1.10	0.00	1.10
		3601	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.17	0.00	0.17	0.11	0.00	0.11
		3602	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
जोड़		*Total*	*1.86*	*0.00*	*1.86*	*1.98*	*0.00*	*1.98*	*1.22*	*0.00*	*1.22*
जोड़-एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	**Total**-*Integrated Rural Development Programmes*		*310.00*	*0.00*	*310.00*	*297.00*	*0.00*	*297.00*	*346.22*	*0.00*	*346.22*
6. स्व-नियोजन के लिए ग्रामीण युवकों का प्रशिक्षण	6. Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment	3601	5.28	0.00	5.28	5.28	0.00	5.28	6.56	0.00	6.56
		3602	0.16	0.00	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.16	0.01	0.00	0.01
		2501	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.03	0.00	0.03
जोड़		*Total*	*5.50*	*0.00*	*5.50*	*5.50*	*0.00*	*5.50*	*6.60*	*0.00*	*6.60*
7. खंड स्तर के प्रशासन का सुदृढ़ीकरण	7. Strengthening of block level administration	3601	10.14	0.00	10.14	10.14	0.00	10.14	8.77	0.00	8.77
		3602	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
		2501	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
जोड़		*Total*	*10.25*	*0.00*	*10.25*	*10.25*	*0.00*	*10.25*	*8.78*	*0.00*	*8.78*
8. सूखा प्रवण क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम	8. Drought Prone Areas Programme	3601	46.13	0.00	46.13	36.13	0.00	36.13	51.08	0.00	51.08
		2501	0.37	0.00	0.37	0.37	0.00	0.37	0.18	0.00	0.18
जोड़		*Total*	*46.50*	*0.00*	*46.50*	*36.50*	*0.00*	*36.50*	*51.26*	*0.00*	*51.26*
9. मरूस्थलीय क्षेत्रों का विकास	9. Development of Desert Areas	3601	39.00	0.00	39.00	33.55	0.00	33.55	50.00	0.00	50.00
जोड़-विशेष ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	**Total-Special Programmes for Rural Development**		**411.25**	**0.00**	**411.25**	**382.80**	**0.00**	**382.80**	**462.86**	**0.00**	**462.86**

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
ग्रामीण रोजगार	***Rural Employment***										
10. ग्रामीण भूमिहीनों के लिए रोजगार गारंटी कार्यक्रम	10. Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme	3601	715.97	0.00	715.97	673.02	0.00	673.02	721.40	0.00	721.40
		3602	1.81	0.00	1.81	1.81	0.00	1.81	1.73	0.00	1.73
		2505	7.22	0.00	7.22	7.22	0.00	7.22	6.87	0.00	6.87
जोड़		*Total*	*725.00*	*0.00*	*725.00*	*682.05*	*0.00*	*682.05*	*730.00*	*0.00*	*730.00*
11. राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम	11. National Rural Employment Programme	3601	475.14	0.00	475.14	647.99	0.00	647.99	524.62	0.00	524.62
		3602	2.90	0.00	2.90	2.90	0.00	2.90	2.90	0.00	2.90
		2505	1.96	0.00	1.96	1.96	0.00	1.96	1.91*	0.00	1.91
जोड़		*Total*	*480.00*	*0.00*	*480.00*	*652.85*	*0.00*	*652.85*	*529.43*	*0.00*	*529.43*
जोड़-ग्रामीण रोजगार	**Total-Rural Employment**		**1205.00**	**0.00**	**1205.00**	**1334.90**	**0.00**	**1334.90**	**1259.43**	**0.00**	**1259.43**
भूमि सुधार	***Land Reforms***										
12. भूमि सुधार	12. Land reforms	3601	5.59	0.00	5.59	3.29	0.00	3.29	9.31	0.00	9.31
		3602	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.09	0.00	0.09
		2506	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.25
जोड़		*Total*	*5.75*	*0.00*	*5.75*	*3.55*	*0.00*	*3.55*	*9.65*	*0.00*	*9.65*
अन्य ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	**Other Rural Development Programme**										
13. ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं और बच्चों का विकास	13. Development of women and children in rural areas	2515	9.85	0.00	9.85	9.85	0.00	9.85	11.11	0.00	11.11
		3601	0.17	0.00	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.17	0.25	0.00	0.25
		3602	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.05	0.00	0.05
जोड़		*Total*	*10.08*	*0.00*	*10.08*	*10.08*	*0.00*	*10.08*	*11.41*	*0.00*	*11.41*
14. जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में ग्रामीण सड़कें	14. Rural roads in tribal areas	3601	4.00	0.00	4.00	3.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	3.00
15. प्रशिक्षण	15. Training	2515	3.67	1.29	4.96	3.20	1.29	4.49	5.64	1.35	6.99
		3601	5.01	0.00	5.01	2.81	0.00	2.81	5.04	0.00	5.04
		3602	0.42	0.00	0.42	0.17	0.00	0.17	0.42	0.00	0.42
जोड़		*Total*	*9.10*	*1.29*	*10.39*	*6.18*	*1.29*	*7.47*	*11.10*	*1.35*	*12.45*
16. ग्रामीण विकास के अन्य कार्यक्रम	16. Other programmes of rural development	2515	2.64	0.31	2.95	2.59	0.31	2.90	2.25	0.31	2.56
		3601	1.94	0.09	2.03	0.01	0.09	0.10	0.00	0.09	0.09
		3602	0.04	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
		4515	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.30
जोड़		*Total*	*4.62*	*0.41*	*5.03*	*2.60*	*0.41*	*3.01*	*2.55*	*0.41*	*2.96*
जोड़-अन्य ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	**Total-Other Rural Development Programme**		**27.80**	**1.70**	**29.50**	**21.86**	**1.70**	**23.56**	**28.06**	**1.76**	**29.82**
खाद्य, भंडारण और गोदामीकरण	*Food, Storage, Warehousing*										
17. ग्रामीण गोदामों का राष्ट्रीय ग्रिड	17. National grid of rural godowns	3601	3.33	0.00	3.33	3.33	0.00	3.33	3.33	0.00	3.33
		3602	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.15
		2408	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
जोड़		*Total*	*3.50*	*0.00*	*3.50*	*3.50*	*0.00*	*3.50*	*3.50*	*0.00*	*3.50*
अन्य कृषि कार्यक्रम	**Other Agricultural Programme**										
18. कृषि विपणन	18. Agricultural marketing	2435	2.95	2.90	5.85	2.53	2.90	5.43	3.26	3.20	6.46
		3601	3.43	0.00	3.43	3.43	0.00	3.43	3.22	0.00	3.22
		3602	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
		4435	0.10	0.06	0.16	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		*Total*	*6.50*	*2.96*	*9.46*	*5.98*	*2.96*	*8.94*	*6.50*	*3.20*	*9.70*
19.अन्य कार्यक्रम	19. Other Programmes	4435	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़-अन्य कृषि कार्यक्रम	**Total-Other Agricultural Programmes**		**6.70**	**2.96**	**9.66**	**6.18**	**2.96**	**9.14**	**6.50**	**3.20**	**9.70**

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
20. राज्य आयोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता	20. *Central Assistance for State Plans:*										
20.01 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता-अन्य विशेष क्षेत्र	20.01 Special Central Assistance - Other Special areas	3601	10.00	0.00	10.00	8.00	0.00	8.00	12.00	0.00	12.00
कुल जोड़	*Grand Total*		*2060.00*	*6.29*	*2066.29*	*2150.64*	*6.29*	*2156.93*	*2212.00*	*6.66*	*2218.66*
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*:-	C. Plan Outlay *:-										
		विकासशीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.भु.ले.दे. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.भु.ले.दे. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.भु.ले.दे. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total
केन्द्रीय आयोजना	*Central Plan:*										
1. जल पूर्ति और सफाई	1. Water Supply and Sanitation	22215	390.00	0.00	390.00	389.85	0.00	389.85	430.00	0.00	430.00
2. विशेष ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	2. Special Programmes for Rural Development	12501	411.25	0.00	411.25	382.80	0.00	382.80	462.86	0.00	462.86
3. ग्रामीण रोजगार	3. Rural Employment	12505	1205.00	0.00	1205.00	1334.90	0.00	1334.90	1259.43	0.00	1259.43
4. भूमि सुधार	4. Land Reforms	12506	5.75	0.00	5.75	3.55	0.00	3.55	9.65	0.00	9.65
5. अन्य ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	5. Other Rural Development Programmes	12515	27.80	0.00	27.80	21.89	0.00	21.89	28.06	0.00	28.06
6. खाद्य, भंडारण और भंडागारण	6. Food Storage & Warehousing	12408	3.50	0.00	3.50	3.50	0.00	3.50	3.50	0.00	3.50
7. अन्य कृषि कार्यक्रम	7. Other Agricultural Programmes	12435	6.70	0.00	6.70	6.18	0.00	6.18	6.50	0.00	6.50
जोड़		**Total**	**2050.00**	**0.00**	**2050.00**	**2142.67**	**0.00**	**2142.67**	**2200.00**	**0.00**	**2200.00**
राज्य आयोजना	*State Plan:*										
विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता-अन्य विशेष क्षेत्र	Special Central Assistance - Other Special Areas	43601	10.00	0.00	10.00	8.00	0.00	8.00	12.00	0.00	12.00
जोड़	**Total**		**2060.00**	**0.00**	**2060.00**	**2150.67**	**0.00**	**2150.67**	**2212.00**	**0.00**	**2212.00**
	** इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांग में निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।*										
	** Inclusive of Works outlay provided in Demand of the Ministry of Urban Development*										
75. लोक निर्माण कार्य	75. Public Works	12515	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00

1. इसमें ग्रामीण विकास विभाग के सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है ।

1. The provision is for expenditure of secretariat of the Department of Rural Development.

2. लोगों को स्वच्छ पेय जल की पूर्ति करना न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम का एक मुख्य भाग है और राज्य सरकारों की आयोजनाओं में इस उद्देश्य के लिए निधि की व्यवस्था शामिल की गई है । इसके अतिरिक्त, केन्द्र सरकार, त्वरित ग्रामीण जल पूर्ति कार्यक्रम के लिए राज्यों को शत-प्रतिशत अनुदान सहायता प्रदान करती है । सरकार अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पेय जल और सफाई दशक में भी भाग ले रही है । अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ इसका उद्देश्य 1991 तक समूची ग्रामीण जनता को स्वच्छ पेय जल की व्यवस्था करना है ।

2. Providing safe drinking water is an important part of minimum needs programme and funds for this purpose are included in the plans of State Governments. In addition, Central Government provides 100 per cent grant-assistance to States for Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. Government is also a participant of the International Drinking Water and Sanitation Decade which, inter-alia, aims at providing the entire rural population with safe drinking water by 1991.

3. ग्रामीण सफाई की योजना का उद्देश्य यह है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जीवन यापन के स्तर में सुधार करने के सम्पूर्ण लक्ष्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए अलग-अलग घरों में सैनेटरी शौचालयों के निर्माण के जरिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सफाई की सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए केन्द्रीय और राज्य क्षेत्र की विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत किए जा रहे प्रयासों की अनुपूर्ति करना है । यह योजना एन.आर.ई.पी. और आर.एल.ई.जी.पी. के अन्तर्गत हाथ में लिए गए निर्माण कार्यों के अलावा है । इस योजना के अन्तर्गत समूचा व्यय, सिवाय लाभभोगियों के अंशदान के जहां जरूरी हो, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा वहन किया जाता है । 1988-89 के दौरान इस योजना के लिए 20 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

3. The scheme of rural sanitation aims at supplementing the efforts made under different central and state sector programmes for providing sanitary facilities in the rural areas through construction of sanitary latrines in individual houses with an overall objective of improving the quality of life in the rural areas. This is in addition to the works taken up under NREP and RLEGP. Under this scheme the entire expenditure, except for beneficiaries' contribution wherever called for, is borne by the Central Government. A sum of Rs.20 crores has been provided for the scheme during 1988-89.

4. और 5. एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों द्वारा समतुल्य व्यवस्था की जाती है और इसमें वित्तीय संस्थाओं की भागीदारी होती है । इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य दरिद्रता

4 & 5. Under IRDP a matching provision is made by the State Governments and there is participation by financial institutions. The objective of the Programme is to provide

रेखा के नीचे के निर्धारित परिवारों को ऋण और आर्थिक सहायता (सब्सिडी) के मिश्रण से आय बढ़ाने वाली परिसम्पत्तियां उपलब्ध कराना है ताकि वे अपने आय के स्तर को ऊंचा उठा सकें और वे दरिद्रता की रेखा को पार कर सकें। इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत जिला ग्रामीण विकास एजेन्सियों को मामी के लक्ष्यवत समूहों के गरीब सदस्यों को सहायता देने के लिए आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती है। इस स्कीम के लिए 1988-89 में 346.22 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है। यह 32 लाख परिवारों की सहायता करने के उद्देश्य से की गई है।

6. ग्रामीण युवकों को स्व-रोजगार के लिए प्रशिक्षण देने की स्कीम का मुख्य उद्देश्य लक्ष्यगत समूहों वाले परिवारों के ग्रामीण युवकों (18 से 35 वर्ष तक की आयु के) को तकनीकी हुनरों का प्रशिक्षण देना है ताकि वे स्वतः रोजगार/नौकरी कर सकें। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक पात्र परिवार से एक व्यक्ति चुना जाता है। प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को छात्रवृत्ति और टूल किट मुफ्त दी जाती है।

7. इस स्कीम का उद्देश्य प्रशासन की कमजोरियों और तालमेल तथा समन्वय की समस्याओं को दूर करना है जो ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन में प्रमुख बाधाएं हैं। एक अन्य उद्देश्य वर्तमान प्रशासनिक ढांचे का पुनर्गठन करना भी है। यह व्यय केन्द्र और राज्य सरकार के बीच समान आधार पर बांटा जाता है।

8. सूखा प्रवण क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य भूमि की खराब होने की रोकना तथा उसकी उत्पादकता को बढ़ाना और निरन्तर आधार पर जन और पशुधन का पालन करने की उसकी क्षमता में वृद्धि करना है। यह एक केन्द्र-प्रायोजित योजना है और इसकी वित्त व्यवस्था केन्द्र और राज्यों द्वारा समतुल्य आधार पर की जाती है। यह कार्यक्रम 13 राज्यों की 90 जिलों की 615 खण्डों में क्रियान्वित किया गया है।

9. मरुस्थल विकास कार्यक्रम जिसकी 100 प्रतिशत वित्त व्यवस्था केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा की जाती है। इसका उद्देश्य मरुस्थलीकरण को रोककर और इन क्षेत्रों की उत्पादकता को बढ़ा कर गर्मी और बहुत ठण्ड वाले चुने हुए शुष्क क्षेत्रों का विकास करना है जिससे वहां के लोगों की आय तथा रोजगार के अवसरों में वृद्धि की जा सके। मरुस्थल विकास कार्यक्रम में 5 राज्यों के 21 जिलों के 131 चुने हुए खण्ड शामिल हैं। इस कार्यक्रम के लिए 50 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है।

10. ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारन्टी कार्यक्रम का मुख्य उद्देश्य ग्रामीण भूमिहीन श्रमिकों को उपलब्ध रोजगार के अवसरों में वृद्धि और विस्तार करना है, ताकि प्रत्येक भूमिहीन श्रमिक परिवार के कम से कम एक व्यक्ति के लिए वर्ष में 100 दिनों का रोजगार उपलब्ध कराया जा सके। इस योजना का उद्देश्य गांवों में बुनियादी ढांचे को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए स्थायी सामुदायिक परिसम्पत्तियों का सृजन करना भी है, जिससे ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था का त्वरित विकास हो सकेगा। प्रत्येक निर्माण कार्य/परियोजना का कम से कम 50 प्रतिशत व्यय दैनिक मजदूरी में दिया जाना जरूरी है जो अंशतः नकदी में और अंशतः खाद्यान्नों के रूप में दिया जाता है। इस कार्यक्रम में अनुसूचित जातियों/ जन जातियों और मुक्त बन्धुआ मजदूरों के लिए आवास एकको तथा बहुत छोटे निवास स्थानों और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्वच्छ शौचालयों के निर्माण की व्यवस्था करना है। व्यवस्था का 25 प्रतिशत सामाजिक वनरोपण सम्बन्धी परियोजनाओं के लिए निर्धारित किया गया है। आशा है कि इस योजना द्वारा वर्ष 1988-89 में 2850 लाख कार्य दिवसों के बराबर रोजगार पैदा करने में सहायता मिलेगी। इस कार्यक्रम के लिए 730 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है। इसकी सम्पूर्ण वित्त-व्यवस्था केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा की जाती है।

11. राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम एक केन्द्र-प्रायोजित स्कीम है, जो केन्द्र और राज्यों द्वारा समतुल्य आधार पर वित्तपोषित की जाती है। इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य अतिरिक्त रोजगार पैदा करके गांवों के गरीब व्यक्तियों की सहायता करना तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बुनियादी सुविधाओं के ढांचे को मजबूत बनाने के लिए वहां पर स्थायी सामुदायिक परिसम्पत्तियों का निर्माण करना है। इसका उद्देश्य मजदूरी के रूप में सस्ती दरों पर खाद्यान्न उपलब्ध करके ग्रामीण गरीबों के पौषाहार के स्तरों को ऊंचा उठाना भी है। आशा है कि इस योजना द्वारा वर्ष 1988-89 में 3500 लाख कार्य दिवसों के बराबर रोजगार पैदा करने में मदद मिलेगी। व्यवस्था का 10 प्रतिशत भाग आवास स्थलों के विकास, पेयजल के लिए कुएं खोदने आदि जैसे कार्यों के लिए निर्धारित किया गया है, ताकि अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित

income generating assets to identified families below the poverty line through a mix of credit and subsidy to enable them to improve their income levels so as to eventually cross the poverty line. Under this programme subsidy is given to the district Rural Development Agencies for providing assistance to members of the target group of rural poor. A provision of Rs. 346.22 crores has been made in 1988-89 for this scheme. This is intended for assisting 32 lakh families.

6. The main objectives of TRYSEM is to train the rural youth (18 to 35 years of age) from the target group of families in technical skills so as to enable them to take up self/wage employment. Only one person per eligible family is selected under the Scheme. The trainees are given stipends and free tool kits.

7. This scheme is aimed at remedying the weaknesses in administration and problems of coordination and integration which have acted as major constraints in the implementation of rural development programmes. The intention is also to reorganise the present administrative set up. The expenditure is shared on a matching basis between the Central and State Governments.

8. The DPAP aims at containing the degradation of land and improving the productivity and its capacity to support population and livestock on a sustained basis. This is a centrally sponsored scheme, which is funded on a matching basis by the Centre and States. The programme is in operation in 615 blocks in 91 districts of 13 States. A provision of Rs.51.26 crores has been made for this programme.

9. The DDP which is funded 100% by the Central Government, aims at development of selected hot and cold arid areas by containing desertification and raising the productivity of these areas thereby increasing the income and employment opportunities of the population. DDP covers 131 selected blocks in 21 districts in 5 states. A provision of Rs.50 crores has been made for the programme.

10. The basic objective of the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme is to improve and expand the employment opportunities available for the rural landless labour with a view to providing generation of employment to at least one member of every landless labour household upto 100 days a year. The scheme also aims at creation of durable community assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure which will lead to rapid growth of the rural economy. A minimum of 50% of expenditure on each work/project has to be on wage employment which is paid partly in cash and partly in foodgrains. The Programme envisages construction of housing units and micro habitats for scheduled castes/tribes and free bonded labourers and rural sanitary latrines. Twenty five per cent of the funds are earmarked for social forestry projects. It is expected that the scheme would help generate employment of the order of 285 million mandays during 1988-89. A provision of Rs. 730 crores has been made for this programme. It is entirely funded by the Central Government.

11. NREP is a centrally sponsored scheme which is funded on a matching pattern by the Centre and States. The Programme is meant to help the rural poor by generating additional employment opportunities for them and by creating durable community assets in rural areas with a view to strengthening the rural infrastructure. It is also sought to improve the nutritional standards of the rural poor by providing foodgrains at subsidised rates as part of wages. It is expected that this scheme will help generate employment of the order of 350 million mandays during 1988-89. Ten per cent of the funds are earmarked for works of direct benefit to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes like development of

जनजातियों को सीधा लाभ पहुंच सके । इसके अलावा व्यवस्था का 25 प्रतिशत सामाजिक वनरोपण परियोजनाओं के लिए निर्धारित किया गया है । इस योजना के अन्तर्गत 529.43 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

12. भूमि सुधार के अन्तर्गत उन व्यक्तियों को, जो कृषि जोत की सीमा लागू होने के परिणामस्वरूप भूमि के नए मालिक बन गए हैं, सहायता देने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को 2500 रुपए प्रति हेक्टेयर की दर से समतुल्य आधार पर सहायता दी जाती है । राजस्व मशीनरी को सुदृढ़ बनाने और भू-अभिलेखों को अद्यतन बनाने के लिए सहायता व्यवस्था भी शामिल की गई है ।

13. ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में महिला और बाल विकास योजना का उद्देश्य ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के निर्धारित समूह के गरीब परिवारों की औरतों पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करना है ताकि उनकी आय में वृद्धि की जा सके और इसके अलावा आवश्यक सहायक सेवाएं प्रदान करना है ताकि वे ऐसे कार्य कर सकें जिनसे स्वावलम्बन-आधार पर आय प्राप्त हो । यह केन्द्रीय सरकार, राज्य सरकारों और संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघीय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल आपात निधि द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से वित्तपोषित की जाती है ।

यह योजना राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के 103 पिछड़े जिलों में लागू है । इस योजना के लिए 11.41 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है और वर्ष 1988-89 के दौरान संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघीय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल आपात निधि से 6.73 करोड़ रुपए की राशि की सहायता प्राप्त होने की आशा है ।

14. यह योजना समाप्त कर दी गई है । यह व्यवस्था राज्यों के वचनबद्ध दायित्वों की पूर्ति के लिए सहायता प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से की गई है ।

15. इसमें राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण विकास संस्थान ,जन कार्यक्रम और ग्रामीण प्रौद्योगिकी उन्नयन परिषद्, ग्रामीण विकास में प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान के केन्द्रों और विस्तार प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों आदि को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए राज्यों को और यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय से सहायता प्राप्त कार्यक्रमों को दी जाने वाली सहायता शामिल है ।

16. इसमें सामुदायिक विकास, स्वैच्छिक कार्य प्रोत्साहन और पंचायती राज संस्थाओं को दी जाने वाली सहायता पर होने वाले व्यय की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

17. ग्रामीण गोदामों का राष्ट्रीय ग्रिड स्कीम का उद्देश्य छोटे/सीमान्तिक कृषकों की उपज, निविष्टियों आदि के भण्डारण की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में गोदामों का निर्माण करना है ताकि वे अनाज बेचने के संकट बिक्री न करें । ग्रामीण गोदामों के निर्माण की लागत का 50 प्रतिशत भाग केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा समतुल्य आधार पर आर्थिक सहायता के रूप में दिया जाता है और शेष 50 प्रतिशत की पूर्ति बैंक ऋण द्वारा की जाती है । उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्रों में इसकी पूरी लागत का वहन केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है । अन्य आई.टी.डी.पी. क्षेत्रों में ग्रामीण गोदामों के निर्माण पर होने वाले व्यय के 75 प्रतिशत का वित्तपोषण केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा और शेष 25 प्रतिशत का वित्तपोषण संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जाता है । इस योजना के लिए बजट में 3.50 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

18. इसमें कृषि विपणन और गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण, फलों, सब्जियों तथा वाणिज्यिक फसलों के विपणन के लिए आधारभूत सुविधाएं देने के लिए नियंत्रित मंडियों के विकास विशेषकर पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में छोटे और सीमान्तिक किसानों के लिए प्राथमिक ग्रामीण और थोक मंडियों के विकास पर होने वाला व्यय शामिल है ।

केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में राज्यों द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जाने वाली विपणन स्कीमों के लिए निर्धारित स्तर पर केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाती है ।

19. ग्रामीण विकास के अन्य कार्यक्रमों के लिए वर्ष 1988-89 के बजट अनुमान में व्यवस्था की गई है ।

20. इसमें विशेष समस्याग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के रूप में घोषित जिलों में ग्रामीण सड़कों के निर्माण के संबंधित राज्य आयोजना स्कीमों के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता देने की व्यवस्था की गई है । इस योजना के अन्तर्गत मध्यप्रदेश, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश राज्यों को डकैत-आक्रान्त क्षेत्रों में सड़कें बनाने के लिए सहायता देने की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

house-sites, provision of drinking water wells, etc. and another 25 per cent for social forestry projects. A provision of Rs. 529.43 crores has been made under this Scheme.

12. Under Land reforms assistance is given to the State Governments on a matching basis at the rate of Rs.2,500 per hectare to assist new assignees of land declared surplus on imposition of ceiling on agricultural holdings. The provision also includes assistance for strengthening the revenue machinery and updating the land records .

13. The scheme of Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas is meant to focus attention on women members of the families of the target group of the rural poor so as to increase their income and to provide supporting services needed to enable them to take up income generating activities on a self-sustaining basis . It is funded jointly by the Central Government, State Governments and UNICEF.

The scheme is in operation in 103 backward districts in the States and Union territories. A provision of Rs. 11.41 crores has been made for this scheme and assistance worth Rs.6.73 crores is expected to be received from UNICEF during 1988-89.

14 This scheme has been discontinued; the provision is for assisting the States in meeting committed liabilities.

15. The provision includes assistance to National Institute of Rural Development, Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology and to States for strengthening Centres for training and research in rural development and extension training Centres, etc. including EEC assisted programmes.

16. This includes provisions for expenditure on Community Development, promotion of voluntary action and assistance to Panchayati Raj Institutions.

17. The scheme of National Grid of Rural Godowns aims at construction of godowns in rural areas to take care of storage requirements for agricultural produce, inputs, etc. of small/marginal farmers so as to avert distress sale of foodgrains. Fifty percent of the cost of construction of rural godowns is provided as subsidy on a matching basis by the Central and State Governments and the remaining 50% is met by bank loans. In the North-Eastern areas the entire cost is met by Central Government. In other ITDP areas 75% of the cost of construction of rural godowns is financed by the Central Government and the remaining 25% by the State Government concerned. Budget includes a provision of Rs. 3.50 crores for this scheme.

18. This includes expenditure on agricultural marketing and quality control, development of regulated markets providing infrastructural facilities for marketing fruits, vegetables and commercial crops, primary rural and wholesale markets for farmers particularly the small and the marginal farmers in the backward areas .

For the marketing schemes in the Central sector implemented by States, Central assistance is given on a prescribed scale.

19. Provision in BE 1988-89 has been made under other programmes of rural development.

20. Provision is for Central assistance for State Plan schemes relating to construction of rural roads in districts identified as special problem areas. Under this scheme assistance is given to the States of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh for taking up roads in dacoit infested areas.

कृषि मंत्रालयMINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No. 5

उर्वरक विभाग Department of Fertilizers

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार हैं: A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget जोड़ Total
राजस्वRevenue		8.75	1911.89	1920.64	12.00	2211.80	2223.80	13.50	3002.00	3015.50
पूंजी *Capital*		*391.86*	*43.51*	*435.37*	*547.67*	*43.51*	*591.18*	*321.50*	*103.51*	*425.01*
जोड़ **Total**		**400.61**	**1955.40**	**2356.01**	**559.67**	**2255.31**	**2814.98**	**335.00**	**3105.51**	**3440.51**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services 3451	0.00	1.33	1.33	0.00	1.33	1.33	0.00	1.55	1.55
2. देशी उर्वरकों पर आर्थिक सहायता	2. Subsidy on indigenous fertilizers 2852	0.00	1750.00	1750.00	0.00	2050.00	2050.00	0.00	2750.00	2750.00
3. आयातित उर्वरकों पर आर्थिक सहायता	3. Subsidy on imported fertilizers 2401	0.00	160.00	160.00	0.00	160.00	160.00	0.00	250.00	250.00
4. हिन्दुस्तान फर्टिलाइजर्स कारपोरेशन लि० द्वारा क्रियान्वित भारत-यूनाइटेड किंगडम उर्वरक विकास कार्यक्रम	4. Indo-UK Fertilizers Development Programme, implemented by HFCL 2852	4.00	0.00	4.00	7.25	0.00	7.25	7.80	0.00	7.80
5. निम्नलिखित द्वारा क्रियान्वित भारत-यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय उर्वरक विकास कार्यक्रम:	*5. Indo-EEC Fertilizers Development Programme, implemented by:*									
5.01 एफ.ए.सी.टी.	5.01 FACT 2852	0.66	0.00	0.66	0.66	0.00	0.66	0.56	0.00	0.56
5.02 एन एफ एल	5.02 NFL 2852	0.67	0.00	0.67	0.67	0.00	0.67	0.58	0.00	0.58
5.03 आर सी एफ एल	5.03 RCFL 2852	0.67	0.00	0.67	0.67	0.00	0.67	0.56	0.00	0.56
जोड़	*Total*	*2.00*	*0.00*	*2.00*	*2.00*	*0.00*	*2.00*	*1.70*	*0.00*	*1.70*
6. निम्नलिखित द्वारा क्रियान्वित उर्वरक विकास के लिए अन्य अनुसंधान योजना	*6. Other Research Scheme for Fertilizers Development implemented by,*									
6.01 पी.डी. (इंडिया) लिमिटेड	6.01 PDIL 2852	2.75	0.00	2.75	2.75	0.00	2.75	4.00	0.00	4.00
7. भारत-सेनेगल उर्वरक परियोजना	7. Indo-Senegal Fertilizer Project 4855	0.00	0.51	0.51	0.00	0.51	0.51	0.00	0.51	0.51
8. बीजापुर उर्वरक परियोजना को जल पूर्ति के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को उधार	8. Loans to MP Govt. for water supply to Bijalpur Fertilizer Project 7601	2.73	0.00	2.73	2.04	0.00	2.04	1.00	0.00	1.00
9. *सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न उधार*	*9. Non-plan Loans to Public Sector Enterprises:*									
9.01 पी पी सी एल	9.01 PPCL 6855	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	3.00	3.00
9.02 एच एफ सी एल	9.02 HFCL 6855	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	45.00	45.00
9.03 एफ सी आई	9.03 FCI 6855	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	45.00	45.00
9.04 पी.डी.आई.एल.	9.04 PDIL 6855	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	5.00
9.05 एम एफ एल	9.05 MFL 6855	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	5.00
जोड़	*Total*	*0.00*	*43.00*	*43.00*	*0.00*	*43.00*	*43.00*	*0.00*	*103.00*	*103.00*
10. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	10. Investment in Public Enterprises 4855	189.73	0.00	189.73	207.90	0.00	207.90	115.00	0.00	115.00
	6855	196.40	0.00	196.40	337.23	0.00	337.23	201.50	0.00	201.50
जोड़	*Total*	*386.13*	*0.00*	*386.13*	*545.13*	*0.00*	*545.13*	*316.50*	*0.00*	*316.50*
11. अन्य कार्यक्रम	11. Other programmes 2852	0.00	0.56	0.56	0.00	0.47	0.47	0.00	0.45	0.45

(करोड़ रुपए) (Hundreds of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
		4401	3.00	0.00	3.00	0.50	0.00	0.50	4.00	0.00	4.00
	जोड़ Total		3.00	0.56	3.56	0.50	0.47	0.97	4.00	0.45	4.45
कुल जोड़	Grand Total		400.61	1955.40	2356.01	559.67	2255.31	2814.98	335.00	3105.51	3440.51
ख. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	B. Investment in Public Enterprises										
		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.व.वा.सं. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.व.वा.सं. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.व.वा.सं. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total
10.01 भारत उर्वरक निगम	10.01 Fertilizer Corporation of India	12855	14.33	20.00	34.33	30.00	0.00	30.00	32.00	0.00	32.00
10.02 फर्टिलाइजर्स एण्ड केमिकल्स त्रवनकोर लि.	10.02 Fertilizers & Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	12855	52.00	43.00	95.00	82.00	28.00	110.00	70.00	30.00	100.00
10.03 पाइराइटस, फास्फेट्स एण्ड केमिकल्स लि0	10.03 Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd.	12855	12.00	0.00	12.00	16.00	0.00	16.00	35.00	1.50	36.50
10.04 नेशनल फर्टिलाइजर्स लि0	10.04 National Fertilizers Ltd.	12855	160.00	135.00	295.00	185.97	118.69	304.66	36.40	125.60	162.00
10.05 हिन्दुस्तान उर्वरक निगम	10.05 Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation	12855	30.00	30.00	60.00	76.50	0.00	76.50	60.00	0.00	60.00
10.06	10.06 Projects and Development (India) Ltd.	12855	13.40	0.00	13.40	10.00	0.00	10.00	13.00	0.00	13.00
10.07 पारादीप फास्फेट्स लिमिटेड	10.07 Paradeep Phosphates Ltd.	12855	25.00	65.00	90.00	79.00	0.00	79.00	42.00	30.00	72.00
10.08 राष्ट्रीय केमिकल्स एण्ड फर्टिलाइजर्स लि0	10.08 Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.	12855	0.00	33.19	33.19	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	42.00	42.00
10.09 मद्रास उर्वरक लिमिटेड	10.09 Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	12855	4.00	5.00	9.00	2.26	0.00	2.26	12.00	0.00	12.00
10.10 इंडियन फार्मर्स फर्टिलाइजर कोआपरेटिव लि0	10.10 Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Ltd.	12855	38.40	181.20	219.60	38.40	256.20	294.60	0.00	93.00	93.00
10.11 कृषक भारती कोआपरेटिव लि0	10.11 Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd.	12855	37.00	13.00	50.00	25.00	12.91	37.91	16.10	13.90	30.00
जोड़	Total		386.13	525.39	911.52	545.13	435.80	980.93	316.50	336.00	652.50
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय:-	C. Plan Outlay :-										
1. उर्वरक उद्योग	1. Fertilizers Industries	12855	400.61	525.39	926.00	559.67	435.80	995.47	335.00	336.00	671.00

1. इसमें उर्वरक विभाग के सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है ।

2. यह व्यवस्था उर्वरक प्रतिधारण मूल्य स्कीम के अन्तर्गत आर्थिक सहायता (सब्सिडी) के लिए है, जिसमें उर्वरकों के भाड़े के लिए आर्थिक सहायता भी शामिल है । यह सब्सिडी स्कीम किसानों को उचित कीमतों पर उर्वरक उपलब्ध कराने और उर्वरकों के उत्पादकों को उनके निवेश पर उचित लाभ दिलाने के लिए है । उर्वरकों की बिक्री समय-समय पर निर्धारित निर्गम मूल्यों पर की जाती है ।

3. चूंकि उर्वरकों की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए स्वदेशी उत्पादन पर्याप्त नहीं है, इसलिए कमी को पूरा करने के लिए आयात का प्रबन्ध किया जाता है । उर्वरकों की मुख्यत: तीन किस्मों अर्थात् यूरिया, डाइ-अमोनियम फास्फेट और म्यूरेट आफ पोटाश का आयात किया जाता है ।

इसकी लागत में मोटे तौर पर आयातित उर्वरकों की कीमत और उर्वरक उठाने-धरने तथा उनके वितरण की लागत शामिल होती है । किसानों को उर्वरकों की बिक्री की कीमतें उर्वरक नियंत्रण आदेश द्वारा नियंत्रित की जाती हैं और इस प्रकार उपभोक्ता कीमतें सांविधिक रूप से विनियमित होती हैं । किसानों को उर्वरकों की बिक्री से प्राप्त राशि और आयात की लागत के बीच का अन्तर उर्वरकों के आयात पर दी जाने वाली सब्सिडी का द्योतक है ।

1. Provision is for secretariat expenditure of the Department of Fertilizers.

2. This provision relates to subsidy under Fertilizer Retention Price Scheme including freight subsidy for fertilizers. The subsidy scheme is intended to make fertilizers available to the farmers at reasonable prices and give producers of fertilizers a reasonable return on their investment. The fertilizers are sold at issue prices, fixed from time to time.

3. As indigenous production is not adequate to meet the demand for fertilizers, imports are arranged to make up the shortfall. Mainly, three varieties of fertilizers viz., Urea, Di-Ammonium Phosphate and Muriate of Potash are imported.

The cost involved is broadly the price (C&F) of imported fertilizers plus the cost of handling and distribution of the fertilizers. The selling prices of fertilizers to farmers is controlled by the Fertilizer Control Order and the consumer prices are thus statutorily regulated. The difference between the amount realised by way of sale of fertilizers to farmers and the import costs to Government represents the subsidy on fertilizers imports.

4. इसमें भारत-ब्रिटिश उर्वरक शिक्षा परियोजना जो चुने हुए जिलों में शुरू की गई है, के लिए व्यवस्था है । इसका उद्देश्य उर्वरकों की खपत के स्तर में वृद्धि करना और किसानों को उर्वरकों के वैज्ञानिक उपयोग की शिक्षा देना है । यह परियोजना पांच वर्ष की अवधि के लिए है ।

4. The provision is for Indo-British fertilizer education project introduced in selected districts. It aims at increasing the level of fertilizer consumption and in educating the farmers on scientific knowledge of fertilizers. The project is for a duration of five years.

5. इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय तीन उर्वरक शिक्षा परियोजनाओं की जो उर्वरक और रसायन ट्रावनकोर (एच.ए.सी.टी.), राष्ट्रीय उर्वरक लि. (एन.एफ.एल) और राष्ट्रीय रसायन और उर्वरक लि0 (आर.सी.एफ.एल) द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं, स्थानीय लागत को पूरा करता है । इन परियोजनाओं का उद्देश्य कृषि पद्धतियों के उन्नत पैकेजों को प्रोत्साहन देना है, जिनमें उर्वरकों का कुशल और सन्तुलित उपयोग भी शामिल है ।

5. Under this Programme, EEC contributes the local cost of three fertilizer education projects which are being implemented by FACT, NFL and RCFL. These projects aim at providing improved packages of agricultural practices including efficient and balanced use of fertilizers.

6. इस योजना का उद्देश्य रसायन और उर्वरक उद्योगों के क्षेत्र में स्वदेशी प्रौद्योगिकी और विकास संबंधी जानकारी की व्यवस्था करना है ।

6. This scheme is intended to provide indigenous technology and development know-how in the field of chemical and fertilizer industries.

7. यह व्यवस्था संयुक्त भारत-सैनेगल उर्वरक परियोजना की, जो सैनेगल में निगमित है, इक्विटी पूंजी में निवेश के लिए है ।

7. Provision is for equity participation in the joint Indo-Senegal Fertilizer Project incorporated in Senegal.

8. इसमें राष्ट्रीय उर्वरक लि. (एन.एफ.एल.) द्वारा विजयपुर, मध्य प्रदेश में स्थापित किए जा रहे नए गैस आधारित उर्वरक संयंत्र को जल की पूर्ति के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

8. The provision is for water supply to the new gas based fertilizers plant being set up by NFL at Bijaipur in Madhya Pradesh.

9. पी.पी.सी.एल. के लिए आयोजना-भिन्न ऋणों की व्यवस्था अमझोर खानों के निश्चित प्रभारों को पूरा करने के लिए है जिन्हें बन्द कर दिया गया है । एच.एफ.सी. , एफ.सी.आई. पी.डी.आई.एल और एम एफ एल को दिये जाने वाले आयोजना-भिन्न ऋणों का उद्देश्य यह है कि ये कम्पनियां अपनी भुगतान संबंधी समस्याओं को हल कर सकें ।

9. The provision for non-plan loans to PPCL is for meeting the fixed charges of Amjhore Mines which have been closed. The non-plan loans to HFC, FCI, PDIL and MFL are intended to enable the companies to overcome their liquidity problems.

10. इक्विटी निवेशों और उधरों के लिए की गई व्ययस्थाओं का कम्पनी-वार ब्यौरा नीचे की सारणी में दिया गया है:-

10. Company-wise break up of the provisions, for equity investments and loans, is given in the following table:-

(करोड़ रुपए Rs. in crores)

कम्पनी	Company	इक्विटी Equity	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised उधार Loan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget इक्विटी Equity	बजट 1988-89 Budget उधार Loan	बजट 1988-89 Budget जोड़ Total
1. भारतीय उर्वरक निगम	1. FCI	14.00	16.00	30.00	24.00	8.00	32.00
2. उर्वरक और रसायन ट्रावनकोर लि0	2. FACT	40.00	42.00	82.00	26.00	44.00	70.00
3. पाइराइटस फास्फेट एण्ड केमिकल्स लि0	3. PPCL	16.00	..	16.00	20.00	15.00	35.00
4. राष्ट्रीय उर्वरक लि0	4. NFL	65.00	120.97	185.97	..	36.40	36.40
5. हिन्दुस्तान उर्वरक निगम लि0	5. HFCL	24.50	52.00	76.50	30.00	30.00	60.00
6. प्रोजेक्ट एण्ड डैवलपमेंट इन्डिया लि0	6. PDIL	10.00	..	10.00	5.00	8.00	13.00
7. पारादीप फास्फेटस लि0	7. PPL	..	79.00	79.00	..	42.00	42.00
8. राष्ट्रीय रसायन और उर्वरक लि0	8. RCFL	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. मद्रास फर्टिलाइजर लि0	9. MFL	..	2.26	2.26	10.00	2.00	12.00
10. भारतीय कृषक उर्वरक सहकारी संघ लि0	10 IFFCO	38.40	..	38.40	..	..	..
11. कृषक भारती सहकारी समिति लि0	11. KRIBHCO	..	25.00	25.00	..	16.10	16.10
जोड़	Total	207.90	337.23	545.13	115.00	201.50	316.50

10.01. भारतीय उर्वरक निगम (एफ.सी.आई.) : यह कम्पनी नाइट्रोजनयुक्त और फास्फेटयुक्त उर्वरकों और कुछ औद्योगिक रसायनों का उत्पादन और विपणन करती है । इस पुनर्गठित निगम के चार मुख्य प्रचालन एकक हैं अर्थात् सिंदरी ,गोरखपुर, तलचर और रामगुण्डम, जिनकी कुल स्थापित क्षमता 8.06 लाख मैट्रिक टन नाइट्रोजनी उर्वरक और 1.50 लाख मैट्रिक टन पी 2. ओ 5. का उत्पादन करने की है ।

10.01 **Fertilizer Corporation of India(FCI):** is engaged in the production and marketing of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers and some industrial chemicals. The re-organised FCI has four major operating units namely, Sindri, Gorakhpur, Talcher and Ramagundam with a total installed capacity of 8.06 lakhs tonnes of nitrogen and 1.50 lakh tonnes of P205.

10.02. उर्वरक और रसायन ट्रावनकोर लि. (एफ.ए.सी.टी.) : इस कंपनी में नाइट्रोजनी और फास्फेटी उर्वरकों, अमोनियम सल्फेट, अमोनियम क्लोराइड, सल्फर डायआक्साइड आदि का उत्पादन होता है । कंपनी के तीन चालू एकक हैं : एक उद्योग मंडल में तथा अन्य दो कोचीन में हैं । इन तीनों एककों की स्थापित क्षमता 2.70 लाख मैट्रिक टन नाइट्रोजन और 1.51 लाख मैट्रिक टन पी2 ओ 5 का उत्पादन करने की है । यह कम्पनी करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित लागत से उद्योग मंडल, केरल में एक अमोनियम सल्फेट - केप्रोलेक्टम परियोजना की स्थापना करने में लगी है ।

10.03. पाइराइटस, फास्फेट एण्ड केमिकल्स लिमिटेड (पी.पी.सी.एल.) यह कम्पनी बिहार के आमझोर तथा राजस्थान के सलादीपुरा में पाइराइट्स तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के देहरादून जिले में चट्टानी फास्फेट निकालने के काम में लगी हुई है । देहरादून जिले में चट्टानी फास्फेट, अम्लीय भूमि में पी $_2$ ओ $_5$ के स्रोत रूप में सीधे इस्तेमाल किये जाने के लिये चूर्ण रूप में सप्लाई किये जाते हैं । यह कम्पनी इस समय आमझोर में फास्फेटयुक्त उर्वरक परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन में लगी हुई है ।

10.04. राष्ट्रीय उर्वरक लिमिटेड (एन. एफ.एल.) : कंपनी के 4 एकक अर्थात् नागल, नागल विस्तार, भटिंडा और पानीपत हैं , जिनकी कुल वार्षिक क्षमता 7.02 लाख मैट्रिक टन नाइट्रोजन के उत्पादन की है ।

कम्पनी इस समय मध्य प्रदेश के गुना जिले में गैस पर आधारित उर्वरक परियोजना तथा भटिंडा और पानीपत में अपने उर्वरक संयत्रों में कैप्टिव विद्युत संयंत्रों की स्थापना का काम कर रही है ।

10.05. हिन्दुस्तान उर्वरक निगम लि0 (एच.एफ.सी.एल.) : इस कंपनी के 5.01 लाख मीट्रिक टन नाइट्रोजन उर्वरकों की स्थापित क्षमता वाले तीन एकक काम कर रहे हैं अर्थात् नामरूप, बरौनी और दुर्गापुर । कम्पनी के नामरूप-111 संयत्र ने पहली अक्तूबर, 1987 से वाणिज्यिक उत्पादन शुरू कर दिया है । इस संयत्र की स्थापना से कंपनी की कुल संस्थापित क्षमता अब 6.53 लाख मैट्रिक टन नाइट्रोजन (औद्योगिक उत्पाद 'एन' सहित) । कम्पनी हल्दिया में एक उर्वरक परियोजना को भी क्रियान्वित कर रही है ।

10.06 प्रोजेक्ट एण्ड डेवलपमेंट इंडिया लिमिटेड : इसमें उर्वरकों के क्षेत्र में रूपांकन इंजीनियरी और परामर्श सेवाएं प्रदान करने वाला एकक, अनुसंधान और विकास प्रभाग, उपस्कर और पात्रों (वैसलों) के निर्माण करने वाला प्रभाग है । यह कम्पनी उर्वरक उद्योग के लिये उत्प्रेरकों के उत्पादन का काम भी करती है ।

रूपांकन इंजीनियरी, तकनीकी प्राप्ति, पर्यवेक्षण, निर्माण और कमीशनिंग के क्षेत्र में कम्पनी ने एच एफ सी एल की नामरूप 111 परियोजना को पूरी तरह अभिकल्पित और निष्पादित किया है । यह इस समय मध्यप्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय उर्वरक लिमिटेड द्वारा कार्यान्वित किए जा रहे गुना उर्वरक परियोजना इफको की आंवला उर्वरक परियोजना तथा इंडो-गल्फ फर्टिलाइजर एण्ड केमिकल्स कारपोरेशन द्वारा जगदीशपुर में स्थापित की जा रही परियोजना के कार्य में भी सहयोजित है ।

10.07 पारादीप फास्फेटस लिमिटेड : यह कम्पनी उड़ीसा में पारादीप में पारादीप उर्वरक परियोजना का क्रियान्वयन कर रही है, जिसमें 720 लाख मैट्रिक टन डायो अमोनियम फास्फेट के उत्पादन की परिकल्पना की गई है, जिससे दो चरणों में 6.6 लाख मैट्रिक टन सल्फेटिक एसिड और 2.25 लाख मैट्रिक टन फास्फेटिक एसिड प्राप्त होगा ।

यह परियोजना नौरू सरकार और भारत सरकार द्वारा इक्विटी पूंजी में निवेश करके क्रियान्वित की जा रही है ।

10.02 **Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.(FACT)**: is engaged in production of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers, ammonium sulphate, ammonium chloride, sulphur dioxide, etc. The Company has three operating units - one at Udyogamandal and the other two units at Cochin. All the three units have installed capacity of 2.70 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 1.51 lakh tonnes of P205. The Company is also engaged in the setting up of Ammonium Sulphate - Caprolactam Project at Udyogamandal in Kerala at an estimated cost of Rs. 315 crores.

10.03 **Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd.(PPCL)**: is engaged in the exploitation of the pyrites deposits at Amjhore in Bihar, Saladipura in Rajasthan and rock phosphate deposits in Dehra Dun district of Uttar Pradesh. The rock phosphate mined in Dehra Dun district is supplied in powdered form for direct application as a source of P205 in acidic soils. The company is currently engaged in the implementation of phosphatic fertilizer project at Amjhore.

10.04 **National Fertilizers Limited (NFL)**: has four units namely, Nangal, Nangal Expansion, Bhatinda and Panipat with a total installed capacity of 7.02 lakh tonnes of nitrogen per annum.

The company is currently engaged in setting up of a gas based fertilizer project in Guna district of Madhya Pradesh and captive power plants at its fertilizer plants at Bhatinda and Panipat.

10.05 **Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd.(HFCL)**: has three operating units namely, Namrup, Barauni and Durgapur with an installed capacity of 5.01 lakh tonnes of nitrogen. The Company's Namrup III plant has gone into commercial production with effect from 1st October, 1987. With the commissioning of this plant, the company now has a total installed capacity of 6.53lakh tonnes of nitrogen (including-N as industrial product). The Comapny is also implementing a fertilizer project at Haldia.

10.06 **Projects and Development India Ltd.(PDIL)**: has design engineering and consultancy service unit, a research and development division and fabrication workshop of equipment and vessels in the field of fertilizers. The company is also engaged in the manufacture of catalysts for the fertilizer industry.

In the field of design engineering, technical procurement, supervision, construction and commissioning, the company has fully designed and executed the Namrup III project of HFCL. It is currently associated with Guna fertilizer project in Madhya Pradesh, being implemented by National Fertilizers Limited, Aonla fertilizer project being put up by IFFCO and the fertilizer project at Jagdishpur being put up by the Indo-Gulf Fertilizer and Chemicals Corporation.

10.07 **Paradeep Phosphates Limited(PPL)**: is implementing the Paradeep fertilizer project at Paradeep in Orissa envisaging a production of 720 lakh tonnes of Di-Ammonia Phosphate (DAP) 6.6 lakh tonnes of sulphuric acid and 2.25 lakh tonnes of phosphoric acid in two phases.

This project is being implemented with equity participation by Governments of India and Nauru.

10.08. राष्ट्रीय रसायन और उर्वरक लिमिटेड (आर.सी.एफ.एल.) : यह कम्पनी नाइट्रोजनी और फास्फेटी उर्वरक तथा कुछ औद्योगिक वस्तुओं जैसे मैथोनोल, अमोनियम नाइट्रेट आदि के उत्पादन का काम करती है । इस समय कम्पनी के चार चालू यूनिट अर्थात ट्राम्बे, ट्राम्बे-4, ट्राम्बे-5 और थाल है, जिनकी संस्थापित क्षमता 10 लाख मैट्रिक टन नाइट्रोजन और 1.20 लाख मैट्रिक टन पी.2 ओ 5 का उत्पादन करने की है ।

10.09 मद्रास फर्टिलाइजर लिमिटेड : यह कम्पनी संयुक्त क्षेत्र की कम्पनी थी, जिसमें भारत सरकार, नैशनल इरानियन आयल कम्पनी और संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका की एमोको इंडिया इनकारपोरेटिड की भागीदारी थी । एमोको इंडिया के शेयर आंशिक रूप से भारत सरकार द्वारा और अंशतः नैशनल इरानियन आयल कम्पनी द्वारा खरीद लिए गए हैं और यह कम्पनी 1.76 लाख मैट्रिक टन नाइट्रोजन तथा 1.12 लाख मैट्रिक टन पी2 ओ 5 की स्थापित क्षमता से यूरिया और मिश्रित उर्वरकों का उत्पादन करती है ।

10.10. भारतीय कृषक उर्वरक सहकारी संघ लिमिटेड (इफको) उत्तर प्रदेश में आवला में करोड़ रुपए की पूंजीगत लागत से गैस पर आधारित एक नए उर्वरक (अमोनिया/यूरिया) संयंत्र की स्थापना कर रहा है । 1350 मीट्रिक टन प्रति दिन की क्षमता वाले एक अमोनिया संयंत्र और प्रत्येक 1100 मीट्रिक टन प्रति दिन की क्षमता वाले दो यूरिया संयंत्रों की परियोजना के अप्रैल, 1988 तक पूरे हो जाने की संभावना है । यूरिया का वार्षिक उत्पादन 7.26 लाख मीट्रिक टन होगा ।

इस कम्पनी के 4.88 लाख टन नाइट्रोजन और 2.60 लाख टन पी 2ओ 5 की कुल संस्थापित क्षमता वाले तीन चालू एकक गुजरात में कांडला और कलोल तथा उत्तर-प्रदेश में फूलपुर हैं ।

10.11 कृषिक भारती सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड कृषक भारती सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड द्वारा गुजरात में हजीरा नामक स्थान पर एक बड़े आकार के अमोनिया/यूरिया कम्प्लेक्स का निर्माण सहकारी क्षेत्र में किया गया है । इस परियोजना में, जिसका आधार प्राकृतिक गैस है , अमोनिया के उत्पादन की दो धारायें हैं जिनमें प्रत्येक की क्षमता 1350 मैट्रिक टन प्रतिदिन है तथा यूरिया के उत्पादन की चार धारायें हैं जिनमें प्रत्येक की क्षमता 1100 मैट्रिक टन प्रतिदिन है । यूरिया का वार्षिक उत्पादन 14 लाख मैट्रिक टन होगा । इस परियोजना की कुल पूंजी लागत करोड़ रुपए होने का अनुमान है ।

11. इसमें उर्वरकों के उतारने-भरने और परिवहन सुविधाओं को सुदृढ़ बनाने की परियोजना, गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण आदि के लिए क्षेत्रीय प्रयोगशालाओं की स्थापना पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

10.08 **Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd (RCFL)**: is engaged in the production of nitrogen and phosphatic fertilizers and some industrial products like methanol and ammonium nitrate, etc. At present, the Company has four operating units namely, Trombay, Trombay IV, Trombay V and Thal with a total installed capacity of 10 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 1.20 lakh tonnes of P205.

10.09 **Madras Fertilizers Limited(MFL)**: was a joint sector company with participation of Government of India, National Iranian Oil Company and AMOCO India incorporated at USA. The shares of AMOCO India have been purchased partly by Government of India and partly by the National Iranian Oil Company. The company is engaged in the manufacture of urea and complex fertilizers with an installed capacity of 1.76 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 1.12 lakh tonnes of P205.

10.10 **Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperative Ltd.(IFFCO)**: is setting up a new Gas based fertilizer (ammonia/urea) plant at Aonla in Uttar Pradesh with a capital cost of Rs. 696 crores. The project consisting of an ammonia plant of 1350 tonnes per day capacity and two urea plants of 1100 tonnes per day capacity each, is expected to be completed by April,1989. The annual output of urea will be of the order of 7.26 lakh tonnes.

The Company has also three operating units at Kandla and Kalol in Gujarat and Phulpur in U.P. with a total installed capacity of 4.88 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen and 2.60 lakh tonnes of P2O5.

10.11 **Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd.(KRIBHCO)**: A large-size ammonia/urea complex has been set up in the cooperative sector at Hazira in Gujarat by the Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd. Based on natural gas, the project consists of 2 streams of Ammonia each with a capacity of 1350 TPD and 4 streams of of Urea, each with a capacity of 1100 tonnes per day. The annual output of urea will be of the order of 1.4 million tonnes. The total capital cost of the project is estimated to be Rs.885 crores.

11. This includes provision for expenditure on the project for strengthening of fertilizers unloading, handling and transportation facilities, establishment of regional laboratories for quality control, etc.

नागर विमानन मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.6

नागर विमानन मंत्रालय Ministry of Civil Aviation

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार हैं:A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:-

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue		1.33	54.50	55.83	1.42	52.03	53.45	1.97	50.91	52.88
पूंजी Capital		8.67	0.00	8.67	7.11	0.00	7.11	13.03	0.00	13.03
जोड़ Total		10.00	54.50	64.50	8.53	52.03	60.56	15.00	50.91	65.91
1.सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - Economic Services	3451	0.00	1.35	1.35	0.00	1.34	1.34	0.00	1.51	1.51
अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	Other Transport Services										
2. रेलवे सुरक्षा पर कमीशन	2. Commission on Railway Safety	3075	0.00	0.51	0.51	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.60	0.60
नागर विमानन	Civil Aviation										
3. नागर विमानन का महा-निदेशक	3. Director General of Civil Aviation	3053	0.76	2.11	2.87	0.00	2.29	2.29	0.47	2.66	3.13
4. फ्लाइंग स्कूलों और एयरो क्लब आफ इंडिया को अनुदान	4. Grants to Flying Schools and Aero-Club of India	3053	0.32	0.00	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.32	1.10	0.00	1.10
5. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई कम्पनियों को बेचे जाने वाले विमानन ईंधन पर बिक्री कर के एवज में राज्य सरकारों को अदायगियां	5. Payments to State Govts in lieu of sales tax on Aviation Fuel sold to International Airlines	3601	0.00	36.00	36.00	0.00	36.00	36.00	0.00	30.00	30.00
6. सुरक्षा व्यवस्था के लिए भारतीय अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हवाईअड्डा प्राधिकरण को अदायगियां	6. Payments to IAAI for security arrangements	3053	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7. यात्री सेवा फीस संग्रह के बदले भारतीय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा प्राधिकरण को अदायगियां	7. Payments to IAAI against Passenger Service Fee collections	3053	0.00	9.00	9.00	0.00	9.00	9.00	0.00	9.00	9.00
8. कृषि विमानन के लिए वायुदूत को अदायगियां	8. Payments to Vayudoot for agricultural aviation	3053	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
9. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	9. Investments in Public Enterprises	5053	2.50	0.00	2.50	2.50	0.00	2.50	4.85	0.00	4.85
		7053	2.50	0.00	2.50	2.50	0.00	2.50	4.85	0.00	4.85
जोड़		Total	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	9.70	0.00	9.70
10. अन्य व्यय	10. Other Expenditure	3053	0.25	5.47	5.72	0.10	2.84	2.94	0.40	6.08	6.48
		3601	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.06
		5053	3.67	0.00	3.67	2.11	0.00	2.11	3.33	0.00	3.33
कुल जोड़	Grand Total		10.00	54.50	64.50	8.53	52.03	60.56	15.00	50.91	65.91

ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	B. Investments in Public Enterprises:	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.स.सा.स. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.स.सा.स. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.स.सा.स. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total
9.01 एयर इंडिया	9.01 Air India	13053	0.00	147.36	147.36	0.00	122.10	122.10	0.00	130.35	130.35
9.02 इंडियन एयरलाइन्स	9.02 Indian Airlines	13053	0.00	138.36	138.36	0.00	137.45	137.45	0.00	138.65	138.65
9.03 वायुदूत	9.03 Vayudoot	13053	0.00	5.99	5.99	0.00	5.99	5.99	9.70	0.00	9.70
9.04 भारतीय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा प्राधिकरण	9.04 International Airport Authority of India	13053	0.00	32.00	32.00	0.00	32.00	32.00	0.00	48.00	48.00
9.05 राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा प्राधिकरण	9.05 National Airport Authority	13053	5.00	50.00	55.00	5.00	43.10	48.10	0.00	46.00	46.00

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	वर्ष 1987-88 Budget बजट अनुमान Budget Support	आं.स.सा.उ. I.E.B.R	योग Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised बजट अनुमान Budget Support	आं.स.सा.उ. I.E.B.R	योग Total	वर्ष 1988-89 Budget बजट अनुमान Budget Support	आं.स.सा.उ. I.E.B.R	योग Total
9.06 आई.जी.आर.यू.ए.	9.06.I.G.R.U.A	13053	0.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.07 पवन हंस लि0	9.07 Pawan Hans Ltd	13053	0.00	48.29	48.29	0.00	48.29	48.29	0.00	10.00	10.00
जोड़	Total		5.00	432.00	437.00	5.00	388.93	393.93	9.70	373.00	382.70
ग. आधीखरा परिव्यय*	C. Plan Outlay*:-										
नागर विमानन	1. Civil Aviation	13053	10.00	432.00	442.00	8.53	388.93	397.46	16.00	373.00	388.00

* इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांग में निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है।

* Inclusive of Works outlay provided in the Demands of the Ministry of Urban Development

1 और 2. **सचिवालय** :- इसमें नागर विमानन विभाग के सचिवालय और रेल सुरक्षा आयोग के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

नागर विमानन

3. **नागर विमानन महानिदेशक**:- इसमें नागर विमानन सुरक्षा निदेशालय सहित महानिदेशक, नागर विमानन और उनके क्षेत्रीय निदेशालयों तथा क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

4. **फ्लाइंग स्कूलों और एयरो क्लब आफ इण्डिया को अनुदान** :- इसमें इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय उड़ान अकादमी और एयरो क्लब आफ इण्डिया को सहायता-अनुदान की अदायगी के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

5. **राज्य सरकारों को विमानन टरबाइन ईंधन पर बिक्री कर के बदले अदायगी** :- यह व्यवस्था संबंधित राज्यों में स्थित हवाई अड्डों पर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय एयरलाइनों (एयर इण्डिया सहित) को बिक्री किए जाने वाले विमानन टरबाइन ईंधन पर बिक्री कर की अदायगी से छूट देने के कारण उन राज्यों को होने वाली राजस्व हानि की प्रतिपूर्ति करने के लिए की गई है।

6और 7. **भारतीय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण को अदायगी** :- यह व्यवस्था अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तनों पर की जा रही सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था के लिए भारतीय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण की प्रतिपूर्ति करने तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा लगाई गई व संग्रहित की गई यात्री सेवा शुल्क की प्रतिपूर्ति करने के लिए की गई है।

8. **कृषि विमानन के लिए वायुदूत को अदायगियां**:- यह आयोजना-भिन्न व्यवस्था वायुदूत को, कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिए किए गए हवाई छिड़काव पर हुए खर्चों की प्रतिपूर्ति करने के लिए है।

9. **सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश** :- वायुदूत लिमिटेड के मामले को छोड़कर, जिसके लिए बजटीय समर्थन के रूप में 1988-89 में 9.70 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है, जिसमें से 4.85 करोड़ रुपए इक्विटी और 4.85 करोड़ रुपए ऋण पूंजी के लिए हैं, निवेश स्वयं उपक्रमों द्वारा अपने आन्तरिक संसाधनों से किए गए हैं।

10. **अन्य व्यय** :- यह व्यवस्था फ्लाइंग/ग्लाइडिंग क्लबों को फ्लाइंग/ग्लाइडिंग में प्रशिक्षण देने, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय नागर विमानन संगठन के लिए अंशदान और अनुसंधान तथा विकास, प्रशिक्षण और शिक्षा आदि पर पूंजी व्यय जैसे व्यय की विविध मदों के लिए की गई है।

1&2. **Secretariat:** Provides for the Secretariat of the Civil Aviation and the Commission on Railway Safety.

CIVIL AVIATION

3. **Director General of Civil Aviation:** Provision is for Director General of Civil Aviation including Directorate of Civil Aviation Security and their Regional Directorates and field offices.

4. **Grants to Flying Schools & Aero Club of India:** Provision is for payment of grants-in-aid to Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademy and Aero Club of India.

5. **Payment to State Governments in lieu of sales tax on Aviation fuel:** This provision is intended for compensating various State Governments for the revenue foregone by them by exempting international airlines (including Air India) from the payment of Sales Tax on the Aviation Turbine Fuel lifted by them at the airports located in the concerned States.

6 & 7. **Payments to International Airports Authority of India** :- The provision is for reimbursing the International Airports Authority of India for security arrangements being made by it at International Airports and for compensating it for the passenger service fee levied and collected by Central Government.

8. **Payments to Vayudoot for Agricultural Aviation:-** The Non-Plan provision is for reimbursing Vayudoot for expenses incurred in connection with aerial spraying for agricultural purposes.

9. **Investments in Public Enterprises** :- The investments are from the internal resources of the undertakings themselves, except in the case of Vayudoot Ltd., for which Rs. 9.70 crores is provided as budgetary support during 1988-89, out of which Rs.4.85 crores is for equity and Rs.4.85 crores for loan capital.

10. **Other Expenditure** :- The provision is for miscellaneous items of expenditure like grants to Flying/Gliding Clubs for imparting flying/gliding training, contribution to the International Civil Aviation Organisation and capital expenditure on Research and Development, Training and Education, etc.

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.7

वाणिज्य विभाग Department of Commerce

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार हैं A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget			संशोधित 1987-88 Revised			बजट 1988-89 Budget		
		आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue		34.25	980.06	1014.31	31.78	1035.67	1067.45	33.97	1181.60	1215.57
पूंजी *Capital*		*17.90*	*206.61*	*224.51*	*14.48*	*175.00*	*189.48*	*18.03*	*176.26*	*194.29*
जोड़ Total		**52.15**	**1186.67**	**1238.82**	**46.26**	**1210.67**	**1256.93**	**52.00**	**1357.86**	**1409.86**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451 0.00	3.33	3.33	0.00	3.83	3.83	0.00	4.55	4.55
विदेशी व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन	**Foreign Trade and Export Promotion**									
2. व्यापार आयुक्त	2. Trade Commissioners	3453 0.00	8.48	8.48	0.00	9.00	9.00	0.00	9.80	9.80
3. मुख्य नियंत्रक आयात और निर्यात	3. Chief Controller of Imports and Exports	3453 0.00	7.32	7.32	0.00	8.14	8.14	0.00	8.86	8.86
4. शत्रु की सम्पत्ति के अभिरक्षक	4. Custodian of Enemy Property	3453 0.00	3.18	3.18	0.00	3.16	3.16	0.00	3.20	3.20
5. व्यापार मेला प्राधिकरण	5. Trade Fair Authority	3453 0.00	11.90	11.90	0.00	10.50	10.50	0.00	11.90	11.90
6. *निर्यात संवर्धन और बाजार विकास के लिए सहायता*	*6. Assistance for Export Promotion and market Development*									
6.01 उत्पाद संवर्धन और वस्तु विकास	6.01 Product Promotion and Commodity Development	3453 0.00	800.00	800.00	0.00	900.00	900.00	0.00	1000.00	1000.00
6.02 निर्यात संवर्धन और बाजार विकास संगठन को सहायता अनुदान	6.02 Grants-in-aid to Export Promotion and Development Organisation	3453 0.00	15.00	15.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	0.00	20.00	20.00
6.03 निर्यात ऋण विकास	6.03 Export Credit Development	3453 0.00	55.00	55.00	0.00	45.00	45.00	0.00	71.00	71.00
जोड़	*Total*	*0.00*	*870.00*	*870.00*	*0.00*	*960.00*	*960.00*	*0.00*	*1091.00*	*1091.00*
7. *मुक्त व्यापार/निर्यात प्रक्रमण क्षेत्रों का विकास*	*7. Development of Free Trade/Export Processing Zones:*									
7.01 कांडला	7.01 Kandla	3453 0.00	0.63	0.63	0.00	0.67	0.67	0.00	0.79	0.79
		5453 0.01	1.66	1.67	0.01	1.05	1.06	0.01	1.25	1.26
7.02 इलेक्ट्रानिक्स	7.02 Electronics	3453 0.00	1.41	1.41	0.00	1.50	1.50	0.00	1.71	1.71
		5453 1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.50	0.00	1.50
7.03 फाल्टा	7.03 Falta	3453 0.25	0.00	0.25	0.27	0.00	0.27	0.29	0.00	0.29
		5453 2.50	0.00	2.50	2.50	0.00	2.50	1.50	0.00	1.50
7.04 मद्रास	7.04 Madras	3453 0.25	0.00	0.25	0.33	0.00	0.33	0.38	0.00	0.38
		5453 1.70	0.00	1.70	1.70	0.00	1.70	2.00	0.00	2.00
7.05 कोचीन	7.05 Cochin	3453 0.25	0.00	0.25	0.23	0.00	0.23	0.28	0.00	0.28
		5453 2.00	0.00	2.00	1.40	0.00	1.40	1.50	0.00	1.50
7.06 नोएडा	7.06 NOIDA	3453 0.25	0.00	0.25	0.30	0.00	0.30	0.39	0.00	0.39
		5453 3.00	0.00	3.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00
7.07 निर्यात संवर्धन क्षेत्रों का केन्द्रीय प्राधिकरण	7.07 Central Authority of EPZ's	3453 0.25	0.00	0.25	0.14	0.00	0.14	0.50	0.00	0.50
7.08 नए निर्यात संवर्धन क्षेत्र	7.08 New EPZ's	3453 0.04	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.15	0.00	0.15
		5453 3.50	0.00	3.50	1.00	0.00	1.00	2.00	0.00	2.00
जोड़	*Total*	*15.00*	*3.70*	*18.70*	*9.89*	*3.22*	*13.11*	*12.50*	*3.75*	*16.25*
8. ए.पी.ई.डी.ए.	8. A.P.E.D.A.	3453 1.45	0.00	1.45	0.50	0.00	0.50	1.71	0.00	1.71
9. एम.पी.ई.डी.ए.	9. M.P.E.D.A.	3453 4.00	1.49	5.49	4.84	1.44	6.28	4.50	1.71	6.21

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजनेतर-गैर-योजना Non-Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजनेतर-गैर-योजना Non-Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजनेतर-गैर-योजना Non-Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget जोड़ Total
10. व्यापार और अदायगी करारों के अनुसार विदेशी सरकारों को अदायगी	*10. Payment to Foreign Governments in terms of Trade and payment agreements* :										
10.01 तकनीकी ऋण	10.01 Technical Credits	7605	0.00	200.00	200.00	0.00	150.00	150.00	0.00	150.00	150.00
10.02 अन्य अदायगियां	10.02 Other payments	3453	0.00	24.00	24.00	0.00	1.44	1.44	0.00	2.00	2.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*224.00*	*224.00*	*0.00*	*151.44*	*151.44*	*0.00*	*152.00*	*152.00*
11. वस्तुओं के निर्यात के लिए राज्य व्यापार निगम को ' हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति	11. Reimbursements of losses to S.T.C. for Export of Commodities	3453	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	8.00	8.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
12. विदेशी व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन की अन्य योजनाएं	*12. Other Schemes of Foreign Trade and Export Promotion*										
12.01 डी.जी.सी.आई.एस.	12.01 D.G.C.I.S.	3453	0.00	2.14	2.14	0.00	2.35	2.35	0.00	2.36	2.36
12.02 निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद/अभिकरण	12.02 Export Inspection Council/Agency	3453	0.59	0.65	1.24	0.74	0.65	1.39	0.00	0.50	0.50
12.03 अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठनों को अंशदान	12.03 Contributions to International Organisations	3453	0.00	0.98	0.98	0.00	2.40	2.40	0.00	8.82	8.82
12.04 विदेश जाने वाले शिष्टमंडल	12.04 Delegations going abroad	3453	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.04
12.05 विदेशी से आने वाले शिष्टमंडल	12.05 Delegations from abroad	3453	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.08
12.06 अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन	12.06 International Conferences	3453	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
जोड़ -विदेशी व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन		*Total*	*0.59*	*3.90*	*4.49*	*0.74*	*5.53*	*6.27*	*0.00*	*11.81*	*11.81*
बागान	**Total-Foreign Trade and Export Promotion**		**21.04**	**1153.97**	**1175.01**	**15.97**	**1160.43**	**1176.40**	**18.71**	**1304.03**	**1322.74**
13. वस्तु बोर्ड	**Plantations**										
13.01 चाय बोर्ड	13. Commodity Boards										
	13.01 Tea Board	2407	3.65	10.44	14.09	2.47	10.29	12.76	2.58	10.50	13.08
		4407	0.00	1.68	1.68	0.00	1.68	1.69	0.00	0.00	0.00
		6407	2.39	0.00	2.39	4.07	0.00	4.07	3.49	0.00	3.49
जोड़		*Total*	*6.04*	*12.12*	*18.16*	*6.54*	*11.97*	*18.51*	*6.07*	*10.50*	*16.57*
13.02 रबड़ बोर्ड	13.02 Rubber Board	2407	13.83	7.13	20.96	13.83	6.08	19.91	14.12	6.22	20.34
13.03 काफी बोर्ड	13.03 Coffee Board	2407	3.30	3.67	6.97	3.14	3.32	6.46	3.25	3.42	6.67
		6407	1.80	0.00	1.80	1.80	0.00	1.80	4.02	0.00	4.02
जोड़		*Total*	*5.10*	*3.67*	*8.77*	*4.94*	*3.32*	*8.26*	*7.27*	*3.42*	*10.69*
13.04 मसाला बोर्ड	13.04 Spices Board	2407	4.09	1.59	5.68	4.09	1.57	5.66	3.62	2.25	5.87
जोड़ वस्तु बोर्ड	**Total-Commodity Boards**		**29.06**	**24.51**	**53.57**	**29.40**	**22.94**	**52.34**	**31.08**	**22.39**	**53.47**
14. टी टी सी आई के लिए राज्य व्यापार निगम को हुई हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति	14. Reimbursement of losses to S.T.C for TTCI	2407	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
15.बागवानी की अन्य योजनाएं	15. Other Scheme of Plantations										
15.01 भण्डागारण के लिए टी.टी.सी.आई. को अदायगियां	15.01 Payments to TTCI for warehousing	2407	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.50	0.50
15.02 रुग्ण चाय एककों को अदायगियां	15.02 Payments for sick tea units	2407	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.09	0.09
जोड़-बागान		*Total*	*0.00*	*0.53*	*0.53*	*0.00*	*0.58*	*0.58*	*0.00*	*0.59*	*0.59*
	Total-Plantations		**29.06**	**25.05**	**54.11**	**29.40**	**23.53**	**52.93**	**31.08**	**22.99**	**54.07**

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
फसल पालन	**Crop Husbandry**										
16. तम्बाकू बोर्ड	16. Tobacco Board	2401	2.05	1.00	3.05	0.89	0.56	1.45	2.20	1.20	3.40
17. तम्बाकू की खरीद के लिए राज्य व्यापार निगम को हुई हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति	17. Reimbursement of losses to S.T.C for procurement of Tobacco	2401	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.08	0.08
जोड़ - फसल पालन	**Total-Crop Husbandry**		**2.05**	**1.05**	**3.10**	**0.89**	**0.61**	**1.50**	**2.20**	**1.28**	**3.48**
18.सरकारी उद्यमों में आयोजना-भिन्न निवेश	18. Non-Plan Investment in Public Enterprises										
18.01 चाय व्यापार निगम	18.01 Tea Trading Corporation	5465	0.00	1.77	1.77	0.00	1.77	1.77	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.02 मसाला व्यापार निगम	18.02 Spices Trading Corporation	5465	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.01	0.01
18.03 निर्यात ऋण और गारंटी निगम	18.03 Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation	5465	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	25.00	25.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*3.27*	*3.27*	*0.00*	*22.27*	*22.27*	*0.00*	*25.01*	*25.01*
19. सरकारी उद्यमों-वित्तीय संस्थानों में निवेश	19. Investment in Public Enterprises-Financial Institutions	5465	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
कुल जोड़	*Grand Total*		*52.15*	*1186.67*	*1238.82*	*46.26*	*1210.67*	*1256.93*	*52.00*	*1357.86*	*1409.86*
ख.सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**										

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट प्रावधान Budget Support	आ.ब.सा.सं. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total	बजट प्रावधान Budget Support	आ.ब.सा.सं. I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total	बजट प्रावधान Budget Support	आ.ब.सा.सं. I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total
1. चाय व्यापार निगम	1. Tea Trading Corporation	13465	0.00	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.85	0.85	0.01	0.00	0.01
2. माइका कारपोरेशन निगम	2. Mica Trading Corpn. of India Ltd	13465	0.00	5.98	6.98	0.00	7.00	7.00	0.00	5.28	5.28
जोड़	**Total**		**0.00**	**7.73**	**7.73**	**0.00**	**7.85**	**7.85**	**0.01**	**5.28**	**5.29**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay:-**										
1.विदेशी व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन	1. Foreign Trade and Export Promotion	13453	21.04	1.16	22.20	15.97	1.12	17.09	19.71	0.00	18.71
2. बागान	2. Plantations	12407	29.06	2.46	31.52	29.40	3.60	33.00	31.08	1.40	32.48
3. फसल पालन	3. Crop Husbandry	12401	2.05	2.45	4.50	0.89	2.21	3.10	2.20	1.95	4.15
4.सामान्य वित्तीय और व्यापारिक संस्थान	4. General Financial and Trading Institutions.	13465	0.00	7.73	7.73	0.00	7.85	7.85	0.01	5.28	5.29
जोड़	**Total**		**52.15**	**13.80**	**65.95**	**46.26**	**14.78**	**61.04**	**52.00**	**8.53**	**60.53**

1. सचिवालय - इसमें वाणिज्य विभाग के सचिवालय पर होने वाले खर्च की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

2. व्यापार आयुक्त - 66 विदेश व्यापार मिशनों में नियुक्त ये व्यापार संबंधी पूछ-ताछ, व्यापारिक विवादों को निपटाने और प्रदर्शनियां तथा मेले आदि आयोजित करने में भी सहायता प्रदान करते हैं ।

3. मुख्य नियंत्रक आयात और निर्यात - इसमें निर्यात और आयात के मुख्य नियंत्रक के संगठन और इसके नियंत्रणाधीन 24 क्षेत्रीय आयात और निर्यात नियन्त्रण कार्यालयों पर होने वाले प्रशासनिक व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है । बजट अनुमान 1987-88 में अनुमानित 22.99 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्ति की तुलना में विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन के संबंध में 1988-89 में अनुमानित प्राप्तियां 18.01 करोड़ रुपए होंगी ।

1. **Secretariat - Economic Services** - This includes provision for Secretariat expenditure of the Department of Commerce.

2. **Trade Commissioners** – Posted at 66 Trade Missions abroad, attend to trade enquiries and also assist in settling trade disputes and in organising exhibitions/fairs etc.

3. **Chief Controller of Imports & Exports** – This includes provision for administrative expenditure of organisation of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports and 24 Regional Import and Export Central Offices under him. The Estimates of receipts in 1988-89 in respect of Foreign Trade and Export Promotion are Rs.18.01 crores against the anticipated receipts of Rs.22.99 crores in R.E. 1987-88.

4. **शत्रु सम्पत्ति अभिरक्षक** - भारत के विभिन्न राज्यों में शत्रु की सम्पत्तियों का प्रबन्ध और उनके अनुरक्षण का दायित्व इस पर है और उन भारतीय राष्ट्रिकों को, जिन्होंने पाकिस्तान तथा बंगला देश में अपनी सम्पत्तियां खो दी हैं, अनुग्रही भुगतान करता है। दावों के निपटान में धीमी प्रगति के कारण यह अन्तर है।

5. **व्यापार मेला प्राधिकरण** - विदेश में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेलों में भाग लेने के लिए इसे एक केन्द्रीय अभिकरण के रूप में मनोनीत किया गया है। यह, भारत में राष्ट्रीय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेले भी आयोजित करता है। प्राधिकरण को इसके विभिन्न कार्यकलापों के लिए सहायता-अनुदान देने की व्यवस्था की गई है।

6. **निर्यात संवर्धन और बाजार विकास सहायता**- यह सहायता भारत के निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने, उसमें विविधता लाने तथा भारतीय उत्पादों तथा वस्तुओं के लिए विदेशों में मंडियों का विकास करने के लिए दी है। गैर परम्परागत तथा औद्योगिक उत्पादों तथा वस्त्रों के निर्यात के लिए नकद प्रतिपूरक सहायता संबंधी योजनाओं पर राशि व्यय की जाती है। वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा निर्यातकों को दिए जाने वाले अग्रिमों और निर्यात के प्रयोजन के लिए अन्य ऋण सुविधाओं पर लिए जाने वाले रियायती दर पर ब्याज की प्रतिपूर्ति करने के लिए भी आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती है। विशिष्ट निर्यात संवर्धन योजनाओं के व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए निर्यात संवर्धन परिषदों तथा अन्य संस्थाओं को भी अनुदान दिए जाते हैं। बजट आंकड़ों में अन्तर का कारण पहली जुलाई 1986 से एक नकद प्रतिपूर्ति समर्थन योजना को लागू करना है।

7. **मुक्त व्यापार/निर्यात प्रोसेसिंग क्षेत्रों का विकास**- मद्रास, फाल्टा, कोचीन और नोएडा में चार और निर्यात प्रोसेसिंग क्षेत्रों की स्थापना की गयी है। इन नए क्षेत्रों के लिएआयोजनागत और कांडला मुक्त व्यापार क्षेत्र के लिए आयोजना-भिन्न के अन्तर्गत बजट में व्यवस्था की गई है।

8. **कृषि उत्पाद निर्यात विकास प्राधिकरण** - बजट में आयजना पक्ष की ओर कृषि उत्पाद निर्यात विकास प्राधिकरण को सहायता अनुदान के रूप में कुछ कृषि और संसाधित खाद्य उत्पादों के विकास और निर्यात संवर्धन तथा उससे सम्बद्ध विषयों के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।

9. **समुद्री उत्पाद निर्यात विकास प्राधिकरण** - इसकी स्थापना निर्यात के विशेष संदर्भ में समुद्री उत्पाद उद्योग का विकास और विनियमन करने के उद्देश्य से की गई थी। 1987-88 के संशोधित अनुमानों में वृद्धि का कारण अंडज उत्पत्ति शालाओं का निर्माण करना है।

10. **व्यापार और अदायगी करारों की शर्तों के अनुसार विदेशी सरकारों को अदायगियां**- इसमें विदेशी सरकारों को तकनीकी ऋणों तथा अन्य अदायगियों के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है। बहुत से पूर्वी यूरोप के देशों और भारत के बीच जो व्यापार तथा भुगतान करार किए गए हैं जिनके अनुसार अपरिवर्तनीय लेखों के माध्यम से लेन-देन का निपटारा किया जाता है और इन देशों को अल्पकालिक अग्रिम जिनको तकनीकी ऋण कहा गया है, देने की व्यवस्था की गई है जिससे कि रुपया निधियों की अस्थायी कमी को पूरा किया जा सके। वे देश इन ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी उन निधियों में से करते हैं जो भारत में उनके माल के निर्यात से बनाई जाती हैं तथा इस प्रकार की वापसी अदायगियों के रूप में दिखायी जाती हैं, पर इसमें वे अदायगियां शामिल नहीं होती जो पिछले वर्ष से संबंधित होती हैं और अब इनका समायोजन खर्च में से घटाई गई राशियों और आगे ले जाए गए ऋणों की वापसी अदायगियों के रूप में किया जाता है।

11. **राज्य व्यापार निगम को हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति** - इसमें राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा वस्तुओं के निर्यात पर हुई हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।

12. **विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन की अन्य योजनाएं** - इसमें वाणिज्यिक आसूचना और सांख्यिकी के महानिदेशक और निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग और अन्य मदों पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।

4. **Custodian of Enemy property** - is entrusted with the management and preservation of enemy properties in different states in India and makes ex-gratia payments to Indian nationals who have lost their properties in Pakistan and Bangla- Desh.

5. **Trade Fair Authority** - has been made the nodal agency for participation in international fairs abroad and for organising national and international fairs in India. The provision is for payment of grants- in- aid to the authority for its various activities.

6. **Assistance for Export Promotion and Market Development** - is given to stimulate and diversify India's export trade and to develop markets for Indian products/commodities in foreign countries. Expenditure is incurred on schemes of cash compensatory support for export of non-traditional and industrial products and textiles. Commercial banks are given subsidy to compensate them for the concessional rate of interest charged from exporters on advances and other credit facilities for export purposes. Grants are also given to Export Promotion Councils and other institutions for expenditure on specific export promotion schemes. The variation in Budget figures is on account of a more comprehensive cash compensatory support scheme effective from 1st July 1986.

7. **Development of Free Trade/Export Processing Zones** – Four more Export Processing Zones have been set up at Madras, Falta, Cochin and Noida. Budget includes provision on plan side for these new zones and on non-plan side for Kandla Free Trade Zone.

8. **Agriculture Product Export Development Authority (APEDA)** - Budget includes provision on plan side as Grants-in-aid to APEDA for development and promotion of exports of certain agriculture and processed food products and for matter connected therewith.

9. **Marine Products Export Development Authority** – was set up with the object of developing and regulating the marine products industry with special reference to exports. The increase in R.E. 1987-88 is due to construction of Hatcheries.

10. **Payments to foreign governments in terms of Trade and Payment Agreements** - This includes provision for technical credits and other payments to foreign Governments. Trade and payment Agreements between India and most of the East European Countries stipulate settlement of transactions through non-convertible accounts and provide for grant of short term advances described as "Technical Credits" to these countries to enable them to tide over any temporary shortage of rupee funds to pay for their imports from India. These credits are repaid by those countries out of the funds generated by their exports to India and such repayments except those relating to the previous years, are now adjusted as reduction of expenditure, repayments of carried over credits being accounted for as receipts.

11. **Reimbursement of losses to STC** – This includes provision for reimbursement of losses on export of commodities by STC.

12. **Other Schemes of Foreign Trade and Export Promotion** – This provides for expenditure on Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics and Export Inspection Council, International Cooperation and other items.

बागान

13. **वस्तु बोर्ड**:- ये बोर्ड महत्वपूर्ण फसलों अर्थात् रबड़, चाय, कहवा, मसालों के निर्यात को बढ़ाने और उसका विकास करने के लिए स्थापित किए गए हैं। इन वस्तुओं पर उपकर लगाए जाते हैं और उपकरों से प्राप्त होने वाली रकम से बोर्डों के प्रशासनिक खर्चों और उनके विकास सम्बन्धी कार्यों के खर्च के लिए समेकित निधि से रकमें दी जाती है।

14. **भारतीय चाय व्यापार निगम पर राज्य व्यापार निगम को हुई हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति** - इसमें भारतीय चाय व्यापार निगम की हानियों को बट्टे खाते में डालने के लिए भारतीय व्यापार निगम को अदायगी करने हेतु व्यवस्था शामिल है।

15. **बागान की अन्य योजनाएं** - इसमें सरकारी चाय भाण्डागारों के संचालन तथा चाय कम्पनी (ऋण एकको का अधिग्रहण और अन्तरण) अधिनियम 1985 की धारा 7(2) के अन्तर्गत ब्याज की अदायगी करने के लिए चाय व्यापार निगम को अदायगी करने के वास्ते व्यवस्था शामिल है।

फसल पालन

16. **तम्बाकू बोर्ड** - तम्बाकू उत्पादकों के हितों की रक्षा करने तथा तम्बाकू के निर्यात के लिए संवर्धनात्मक प्रयास करने के लिए 1976 में तम्बाकू बोर्ड की स्थापना की गई थी।

17. **तम्बाकू की खरीद के लिए राज्य व्यापार निगम को हुई हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति**- इसमें राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा तम्बाकू की खरीद पर हुई हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।

18. **सरकारी उद्यमों में आयोजना-भिन्न निवेश**

18.01 **चाय व्यापार निगम** - यह निगम भारतीय चाय के लिए इसके तैयार तथा मूल्य वर्धित रूपों अर्थात् डिब्बा बन्द चाय, थैली बन्द चाय (टी बैग) और तुरन्त तैयार हो सकने वाली चाय आदि में स्थायी निर्यात बाजार कायम करने के उद्देश्य से संस्थापित किया गया था।

18.02 **भारतीय मसाला व्यापार निगम** - इसकी स्थापना इलायची और इसके उत्पादों तथा अन्य सम्बद्ध कार्य कलापों के लिए स्वदेशी तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार करने के उद्देश्य से की गई थी।

18.03 **निर्यात ऋण और गारंटी निगम**:- यह निगम 1957 में इस उद्देश्य से स्थापित किया गया था कि निर्यातकों को निर्यात ऋण जोखिम के लिए हामीदारी प्रदान की जा सके और बैंकों तथा वित्तीय संस्थाओं को ऐसी गारन्टियां दी जा सकें जिससे कि निर्यातकों को बेहतर ऋण सुविधाएं प्राप्त हो सकें। संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 और बजट अनुमान 1988-89 में वृद्धि का कारण कम्पनी की पूंजी में वृद्धि करना है।

19. **सरकारी उद्यम में निवेश**

19.01 **चाय व्यापार निगम** - इसमें चाय व्यापार निगम के लिए बजटीय समर्थन (आयोजना) की व्यवस्था है।

Plantations

13. **Commodity Boards** – have been set up for developing and increasing export of certain important crops namely, rubber, tea, coffee, spices. Cess is levied on these commodities and from out of the cess proceeds, funds are released for the administrative and developmental expenditure of the Board from the Consolidated Fund.

14. **Reimbursement of losses to S.T.C. for Tea Trading Corporation of India** – This includes provision for payment to State Trading Corporation to write off losses incurred by T.T.C.I.

15. **Other Schemes of plantations** – This includes provision for payments to Tea Trading Corporation for running of Public Tea Warehouses, Payment of interest under Section 7(2) of the Tea Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Sick Units) Act,1985 etc.

Crop Husbandry

16. **Tobacco Board** – was set up in 1976 to protect the interests of the tobacco growers and to undertake promotional efforts for export of tobacco.

17. **Reimbursement of losses to STC for procurement of tobacco** – This provides for reimbursement of losses in procurement of tobacco by STC.

18. **Non-Plan Investment in Public Enterprises:**

18.01 **Tea Trading Corporation** - was established to create a stable export market for Indian tea in its finished and value added forms viz., packet tea, tea bags, instant tea etc.

18.02 **Spices Trading Corporation of India** - was set up to carry on domestic and International trade in cardamom and its products and other related activities.

18.03 **Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation** – was set up to underwrite export credit risks to exporters and offer guarantees to banks and financial institutions to enable exporters obtain better credit facilities. Increase in R.E. 1987-88 and B.E. 1988-89 is for enhancing the Capital of the Company.

19. **Investment in Public Enterprises:**

19.01 **Tea Trading Corporation** – Token provision for Budget support (Plan) to Tea Trading Corporation.

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.8

पूर्ति विभाग Department of Supply

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार हैं: A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (in crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		1.88	17.00	18.88	1.39	18.80	20.19	2.00	19.00	21.00
पूंजी	*Capital*		*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
जोड़	Total		**1.88**	**17.00**	**18.88**	**1.39**	**18.80**	**20.19**	**2.00**	**19.00**	**21.00**
1. सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-General Services	2052	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	4.44	4.44	0.00	4.46	4.46
पूर्ति और निपटान	**Supplies and Disposals**										
2. पूर्ति और निपटान महानिदेशालय	2. D.G.S. & D	2057	0.03	11.85	11.88	0.03	13.09	13.12	0.04	13.23	13.27
अन्य वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं	**Other Scientific Services**										
3. राष्ट्रीय परीक्षण गृह	3. National Test House	3425	1.85	1.15	3.00	1.36	1.27	2.63	1.96	1.31	3.27
कुल जोड़	*Grand Total*		*1.88*	*17.00*	*18.88*	*1.39*	*18.80*	*20.19*	*2.00*	*19.00*	*21.00*
ख. आयोजना परिव्यय*	C. Plan Outlay*:-										
		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.स.सं. I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.स.सं. I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.स.सं. I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total
1. पूर्ति और निपटान	1.Supplies and Disposals	32057	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.04
2.अन्य वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं	2.Other Scientific Services	13425	2.50	0.00	2.50	1.63	0.00	1.63	2.96	0.00	2.96
जोड़	Total		**2.53**	**0.00**	**2.53**	**1.66**	**0.00**	**1.66**	**3.00**	**0.00**	**3.00**

* शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांगों में निर्माण कार्यों पर परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है।
*Includes Works Outlay provided in the Demand of the Ministry of Urban Development.

अन्य वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं	Other Scientific Services										
मांग संख्या - 74	Demand No.74	13425	0.30	0.00	0.30	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.30	0.00	0.30
मांग संख्या - 75	Demand No.75	13425	0.35	0.00	0.35	0.24	0.00	0.24	0.70	0.00	0.70
जोड़		Total	**0.65**	**0.00**	**0.65**	**0.27**	**0.00**	**0.27**	**1.00**	**0.00**	**1.00**

1. **सचिवालय**– इसमें पूर्ति विभाग और वैतन तथा लेखा कार्यालयों के सचिवालय पर होने वाले व्यय की व्यवस्था है।

2. **पूर्ति तथा निपटान महानिदेशालय** – यह भारत सरकार का एक केन्द्रीय क्रय संगठन है और इसके (i) खरीद (ii) निपटान और (iii) निरीक्षण तीनों कार्यों के लिए अलग-अलग निदेशालय हैं। इसमें उपर्युक्त संगठन के लिए व्यय की व्यवस्था है।

1987-88 के संशोधित अनुमानों में 0057-पूर्ति और निपटान के अन्तर्गत राजस्व प्राप्तियों का अनुमान 30.69 करोड़ रुपए और 1988-89 के लिए बजट अनुमान 30.00 करोड़ रुपए लगाया गया है।

3. **राष्ट्रीय परीक्षण गृह**– यह सरकार तथा गैर सरकारी पार्टियों के लिए राष्ट्रीय/अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मानकों के अनुसार मूल्यांकन/ परीक्षण की व्यवस्था करता है और परीक्षण-प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करता है।

"1425- अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान" के अन्तर्गत प्राप्तियों का अनुमान, संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 के लिए 0.52 करोड़ रुपए और 1988-89 के लिए बजट अनुमान 0.60 करोड़ रुपए लगाया गया है।

1. **Secretariat** – This provides for Secretariat expenditure of the Department of Supply and the Pay and Accounts Offices.

2. **D.G.S.&D.**– It is the Central Purchase Organisation of the Government of India and has a separate Directorate for each of the three functions of (i) Purchases (ii) Inspection and (iii) Disposals. This provides for the expenditure on the above organisation.

Revenue receipts under 0057-Supplies and Disposals are estimated at Rs.30.69 crores under R.E. 1987-88 and Rs.30.00 crores under BE 1988-89.

3. **National Test House** – Arranges for evaluation and testing of materials for Government as well as private parties as per national/ international standards and issues test certificates.

Receipts under "1425-Other Scientific Research are estimated at Rs.0.52 crore for R.E. 1987-88 and Rs.0.60 crore for B.E. 1988-89.

संचार मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.9

संचार मंत्रालय Ministry Of Communications

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार हैं A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

रकम रुपए (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		2.75	4.56	7.31	2.57	4.73	7.30	2.50	5.00	7.50
	पूंजी Capital		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.60	0.00	1.60
	जोड़ Total		2.75	4.56	7.31	2.57	4.73	7.30	4.10	5.00	9.10
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	0.00	0.76	0.76	0.00	0.80	0.80	0.00	0.90	0.90
अन्य संचार सेवाएं	Other Communication Services										
2. अनुश्रवण सेवाएं	2. Monitoring services	3275	2.75	1.46	4.21	2.57	1.44	4.01	2.50	1.57	4.07
3. अन्य कार्यक्रम	3. Other Programmes	3275	0.00	2.34	2.34	0.00	2.49	2.49	0.00	2.53	2.53
जोड़		Total	0.00	2.34	2.34	0.00	2.49	2.49	0.00	2.53	2.53
4.सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में निवेश	4. Investments in Public Undertakings	4859	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.00	0.58
		6859	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.02	0.00	1.02
जोड़		Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.60	0.00	1.60
कुल जोड़	Grand Total		2.75	4.56	7.31	2.57	4.73	7.30	4.10	5.00	9.10

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.व.का.बै. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.व.का.बै. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.व.का.बै. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total
ख. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	B. Investment in Public Enterprises:										
4.01 भारतीय टेलीफोन उद्योग	4.01 Indian Telephone Industries	12859	0.00	106.00	106.00	0.00	147.27	147.27	0.00	100.00	100.00
4.02 हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिंटर्स लि०	4.02 Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd.	12859	0.00	4.88	4.88	0.00	4.85	4.85	1.60	1.22	2.82
4.03 विदेश संचार निगम लि०	4.03 Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd	13275	0.00	52.00	52.00	0.00	65.09	65.09	0.00	67.55	67.55
जोड़	Total		0.00	162.88	162.88	0.00	217.21	217.21	1.60	168.77	170.37
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*:-	C. Plan outlay*:-										
1. दूर संचार और इलेक्ट्रानिकी उद्योग	1. Telecommunication & Electronic Industries	12859	0.00	110.88	110.88	0.00	152.12	152.12	1.60	101.22	102.82
2. अन्य संचार सेवाएं	2. Other Communications Services	13275	3.00	52.00	55.00	2.83	65.09	67.92	2.75	67.55	70.30
जोड़	Total		3.00	162.88	165.88	2.83	217.21	220.04	4.35	168.77	173.12

* शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांगों में निर्माण कार्यों पर परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।
*Inclusive of the works outlay provided in the Demand of the Ministry of Urban Development

मांग संख्या 74	Demand No.74	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.11	0.00	0.11	0.06	0.00	0.06
मांग संख्या 75	Demand No.75	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.19	0.00	0.19
जोड़	Total	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.26	0.00	0.26	0.25	0.00	0.25

1. **सचिवालय** - इसमें मंत्रालय के सचिवालय का व्यय शामिल है ।

2. अनुश्रवण संगठन रेडियो आवृत्ति प्रबन्ध के लिए अनुश्रवण प्रेक्षण के आधार पर तकनीकी और सहायक आंकड़े उपलब्ध कराता है, राष्ट्रीय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय रेडियो विनियमों को लागू करता है और भारतीय तार अधिनियम, 1885 और उसके अन्तर्गत बनाए गए नियमों के अनुसार कतिपय कानूनी कामों को पूरा करता है । इसके अलावा यह प्रभावकारी राष्ट्रीय रेडियो तरंग आवृत्ति प्रबन्ध करने के लिए रेडियो प्रारेषण पर हर समय नजर रखता है ।

3. अन्य कार्यक्रमों में बेतार आयोजन और समन्वय स्कन्ध से सम्बन्धित अनुमान और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दूर संचार संघ, जेनेवा और ए.पी.टी. बैंकाक को अदायगियां शामिल हैं । बेतार आयोजन और समन्वय स्कंध अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दूर संचार संघ जेनेवा और ए.पी.टी. बैंकाक के साथ संपर्क रखने के लिए राष्ट्रीय प्राधिकरण के रूप में कार्य करता है । यह प्रारेषण और ग्रहण केन्द्रों के लिए भारतीय बेतार टेलीग्राफी अधिनियम,1885 के विभिन्न उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत लाइसेंस भी जारी करता है और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मानकों के अनुसार बेतार कार्यों के लिए परीक्षाएं लेता है ।

4. मांग की पूंजी भाग में हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिंटर लि0, मद्रास को इक्विटी (0.58 करोड़ रुपए) और उधार (1.02 करोड़ रुपए) के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है । मंत्रालय के सरकारी क्षेत्र के दो अन्य उपक्रमों अर्थात् भारतीय टेलीफोन उद्योग लि0, बंगलौर और विदेश संचार निगम लि0, बम्बई के लिए न तो संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 में और न ही अगले वर्ष के बजट में कोई बजटीय सहायता की व्यवस्था की गई है क्योंकि आयोजना स्कीमों पर इन उपक्रमों का समस्त व्यय उनके आंतरिक और अतिरिक्त बजटीय संसाधनों से पूरा किया जाएगा ।

1987-88 के संशोधित अनुमानों से तुलना करने पर 1988-89 के बजट अनुमानों में राजस्व व्यय का आयोजना भिन्न भाग 27 लाख रुपए की मामूली वृद्धि को दर्शाता है । यह वृद्धि मुख्यतः सामान्य वार्षिक वृद्धि के कारण है । पूंजीगत व्यय के आयोजनागत भाग के अंतर्गत 1988-89 के बजट अनुमानों में 1987-88 के संशोधित अनुमानों की तुलना में 1.60 करोड़ रुपए की वृद्धि का कारण हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिंटर लिमिटेड को इसकी आयोजनागत स्कीमों के लिए बजटीय सहायता दिए जाने से संबंधित सरकारी निर्णय है ।

1. **Secretariat** - covers expenditure on the secretariat of the Ministry.

2. Monitoring Organisation provides for technical and allied data on the basis of monitoring observations for radio frequency management, enforcement of national and international radio regulations and for carrying out certain statutory functions under the Indian Telegraphs Act, 1885 and rules made thereunder. Besides it keeps a round the clock watch on radio transmissions for effective national radio frequency management.

3. Other programmes cover the estimates relating to the Wireless Planning and Coordination Wing and payments to I.T.U., Geneva and A.P.T.,Bangkok. The Wireless planning and Coordination Wing functions as a national authority in respect of dealings with the I.T.U., Geneva and A.P.T., Bangkok. It also issues licences under various provisions of Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1885 for transmitting and receiving stations, and conducts examinations for wireless operators as per international standards.

4. In the Capital Section, the demand covers the provision for equity (Rs.0.58 crores) and loan (Rs.1.02 crores) to Hindustan Teleprinters Limited, Madras. No budgetary support is however provided to the other two public sector enterprises of the Ministry, viz., Indian Telephone Industries Limited, Bangalore and Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited, Bombay either in the RE 1987-88 or in the Budget for the next year as the entire expenditure of these enterprises on plan schemes will be met from their internal and extra budgetary resources.

The Non-Plan portion of Revenue expenditure in BE 1988-89 when compared with RE 1987-88 indicates marginal increase of Rs.27 lakhs. The increase is mainly on account of normal annual growth. The increase of Rs.1.60 crores in the BE 1988-89 over the RE 1987-88 under plan portion of Capital expenditure is on account of Government's decision to provide budgetary support to the Hindustan Teleprinters Limited for its Plan schemes.

संचार मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.10

डाक सेवाएं Postal Services

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार हैं:- A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

करोड़ रुपए (in crores of rupees)

		प्रमुख शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		3.00	130.00	133.00	2.90	131.72	134.62	6.15	131.86	138.01
	पूंजी Capital		37.00	-4.16	32.84	32.10	-4.35	27.75	43.85	-1.87	41.98
	जोड़ Total		40.00	125.84	165.84	35.00	127.37	162.37	50.00	129.99	179.99
राजस्व भाग	Postal Services										
1. सामान्य प्रशासन	1. General Administration	3201	0.00	66.23	66.23	0.00	68.09	68.09	0.00	72.89	72.89
2. डाक सेवा-नेटवर्क	2. Postal Network	3201	0.50	412.11	412.61	0.50	291.43	291.93	3.40	326.90	330.30
3. डाक की छंटाई	3. Mail sorting	3201	0.00	109.52	109.52	0.00	105.25	105.25	0.00	108.54	108.54
4. डाक परिवहन	4. Conveyance of mails	3201	0.00	92.48	92.48	0.00	102.81	102.81	0.00	116.99	116.99
5. एजेंसी सेवाएं	5. Agency services	3201	0.18	24.18	24.36	0.19	26.21	26.40	0.14	26.15	26.29
6. लेखे	6. Accounts	3201	0.00	18.94	18.94	0.00	15.20	15.20	0.00	19.28	19.28
7. इंजीनियरी	7. Engineering	3201	1.50	10.33	11.83	1.50	10.20	11.70	1.50	12.02	13.52
8. कर्मचारियों की सुविधाएं	8. Staff amenities	3201	0.00	8.32	8.32	0.00	8.41	8.41	0.00	9.27	9.27
9. पेंशनें	9. Pensions	3201	0.00	78.22	78.22	0.00	99.38	99.38	0.00	100.34	100.34
10. लेखन-सामग्री और मुद्रण	10. Stationery & Printing	3201	0.00	45.97	45.97	0.00	47.42	47.42	0.00	51.00	51.00
11. अन्य	11. Others	3201	0.82	7.70	8.52	0.71	12.32	13.03	1.11	13.48	14.59
12. जोड़ राजस्व व्यय-डाक सेवाएं	12. Total - Revenue Expenditure-Postal Services		3.00	874.00	877.00	2.90	786.72	789.62	6.15	856.86	863.01
13. घटाइए-- प्राप्तियां	13. Less Receipts	1201	0.00	-744.00	-744.00	0.00	-655.00	-655.00	0.00	-725.00	-725.00
14. निवल	14. Net		3.00	130.00	133.00	2.90	131.72	134.62	6.15	131.86	138.01
पूंजी भाग	Capital Section										
1. प्रशासनिक कार्यालय	1. Administrative Offices	5201	3.30	0.00	3.30	3.15	0.00	3.15	5.50	0.00	5.50
2. डाकघर	2. Post Offices	5201	21.80	0.00	21.80	19.10	0.00	19.10	18.20	0.00	18.20
3. कर्मचारियों के लिए क्वार्टर	3. Staff quarters	5201	7.90	0.00	7.90	7.60	0.00	7.60	5.00	0.00	5.00
4. अन्य	4. Others	5201	4.00	0.00	4.00	2.25	0.00	2.25	15.15	3.00	18.15
5. घटाइए-- प्राप्तियां और वसूलियां	5. Less-receipts and recoveries	5201	0.00	-4.16	-4.16	0.00	-4.35	-4.35	0.00	-4.87	-4.87
पूंजी भाग (निवल)	Capital Section(Net)		37.00	-4.16	32.84	32.10	-4.35	27.75	43.85	-1.87	41.98
कुल जोड़	Grand Total		40.00	125.84	165.84	35.00	127.37	162.37	50.00	129.99	179.99

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*:- C. Plan Outlay*:-

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट प्रावधान Budget Support	आं.स.सा.अं. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total	बजट प्रावधान Budget Support	आं.स.सा.अं. I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total	बजट प्रावधान Budget Support	आं.स.सा.अं. I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total
डाक सेवाएं*	Postal Services*	13201	40.00	0.00	40.00	35.00	0.00	35.00	50.00	0.00	50.00

* इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांगों में निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।
*Inclusive of Works Outlay provided in the Demands of Ministry of Urban Development.

डाक विभाग, जो संचार मंत्रालय के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण के अधीन है, देश में डाक सेवाओं के आयोजन, विकास, विस्तार, संचालन और अनुरक्षण के लिए उत्तरदायी है। यह विभाग सरकार की अल्प बचत योजनाओं, डाक जीवन बीमा योजना आदि के संबंध में कुछ अभिकरण कार्य भी करता है। विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों और क्रियाकलापों के क्रियान्वयन के लिए, विभाग के अन्तर्गत 5 डाक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों के अलावा 18 डाक सर्कल है।

2. इस मांग में सेवाओं के राजस्व खाते के व्यय और पूंजी खाते के व्यय दोनों के लिए व्यवस्था है। राजस्व भाग में कार्यचालन व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है, जिसमें एजेंसी सेवाओं के संबंध में व्यय और लेखा परीक्षा तथा पेंशन प्रभारों से संबंधित व्यय भी शामिल है। सेवाओं के राजस्व भाग में होने वाला निवल घाटा (सकल व्यय में से डाक आय को घटाने के बाद बची राशि) सरकार के सामान्य राजस्व से पूरा किया जाता है। पूंजी भाग में डाकघरों की इमारतों, रेल डाक सेवा की इमारतों और अन्य प्रशासनिक कार्यालयों और कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों के निर्माण पर होने वाले व्यय और इसके अतिरिक्त एम.एम.एस/रेल डाक सेवा के मोटर गाड़ियों, मुद्रणालयों और अन्य यांत्रिक सहायता सामग्री की खरीद के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

3. संशोधित अनुमान में कमी मुख्यतः पूंजीगत व्यय में होने वाली बचत के कारण है।

चालू बजट अनुमान 744.00 करोड़ रुपए और संशोधित अनुमान 655.00 करोड़ रुपए के मुकाबले बजट अनुमान 1988-89 में 725.00 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्तियों का अनुमान लगाया गया है।

4. अगले वर्ष के बजट में डाक सेवाओं की सामान्य से वृद्धि और विस्तार की व्यवस्था है।

5. प्रस्तावित परिव्यय की तुलना में वर्ष 1988-89 की आयोजना के वास्तविक लक्ष्य मोटे रूप में इस प्रकार हैं:-

(i) डाकघरों की संख्या में वृद्धि (3000)
(ii) डाकघरों की इमारतों का निर्माण (355)
(iii) कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों का निर्माण (1210)
(iv) रेल डाक सेवा और एम एम एस के वाहनों की खरीद (175)
(v) अन्य यांत्रिक सहायता सामग्रियों की खरीद।

The Department of Posts, which is under the administrative control of the Ministry of Communications, is responsible for the planning, development, expansion operations and maintenance of Postal Services in the country. It also discharges certain agency functions in respect of Small Savings Schemes of the Government, Postal Life Insurance Scheme etc. For the implementation of the various programmes and activities, the Deptt. has a net work of 18 Postal circles, besides 5 Postal Training Centres.

2. This Demand provides for the revenue as well as the capital expenditure of the Services. In the revenue section, the provision is for the working expenses, which also includes those on account of the agency services, as well as expenditure relating to audit and pensionary charges. The net deficit in the Revenue Section of the Services (i.e. Gross expenditure less Postal earnings) is met by the General revenues of the Government. In the Capital Section, provision is made for the expenditure on construction of Post Office buildings, R.M.S. Buildings, and other administrative offices and Staff Quarters, besides purchase of MMS/RMS vans, printing presses and other mechanical aids.

3. The decrease in Revised Estimates is mainly due to savings in Capital expenditure.

The receipts in BE 1988-89 are estimated at Rs. 725.00 crores against the current BE of Rs.744.00 crores and RE of Rs.655.00 crores.

4. Next year's Budget provides for normal growth and expansion of postal services.

5. The physical targets in 1988-89 Plan against the proposed outlays are broadly:-

(i) Addition to Post Offices (3000)
(ii) Construction of Postal Buildings (355)
(iii) Constrtuction of Staff Quarters (1210)
(iv) Purchase of RMS and M.M.S.Vehicles (175)
(v) Purchase of other machanical aids.

संचार मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.11

दूर संचार सेवाएं Telecommunication Services

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार हैं: A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

करोड़ रुपए (in crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue		7.20	0.00	7.20	7.20	0.00	7.20	6.00	0.00	6.00
पूंजी Capital		92.80	0.00	92.80	92.80	0.00	92.80	239.65	0.00	239.65
जोड़ Total		100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	245.65	0.00	245.65
क. राजस्व भाग	**A. Revenue Section**									
दूर संचार	Telecommunications									
1. सामान्य प्रशासन	1. General Administration	3225	0.00	110.76	110.76	0.00	113.00	113.00	0.00	128.59	128.59
2. प्रचालन व्यय	2. Operational expenses	3225	0.00	304.13	304.13	0.00	305.00	305.00	0.00	343.65	343.65
3. भंडार और कारखाने	3. Stores and Factories	3225	0.00	-3.85	-3.85	0.00	-7.00	-7.00	0.00	-7.64	-7.64
4. इंजीनियरी	4. Engineering	3225	42.80	389.33	432.13	55.00	475.50	530.50	75.00	537.78	612.78
5. लेखे और लेखा परीक्षा	5. Accounts and Audit	3225	0.00	11.44	11.44	0.00	12.00	12.00	0.00	13.61	13.61
6. कर्मचारियों को सुविधाएं	6. Amenities to staff	3225	0.00	7.89	7.89	0.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	8.90	8.90
7. पेंशनें	7. Pensions	3225	0.00	55.00	55.00	0.00	78.00	78.00	0.00	80.00	80.00
8. लेखन-सामग्री और मुद्रण	8. Stationery and Printing	3225	0.00	13.42	13.42	0.00	13.00	13.00	0.00	14.00	14.00
9. मूल्यह्रास	9. Depreciation	3225	0.00	190.50	190.50	0.00	192.50	192.50	0.00	236.15	236.15
10. सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश	10. Dividend to General Revenues	3230	0.00	237.00	237.00	0.00	243.00	243.00	0.00	267.00	267.00
11. अधिशेष से निधियों को विनियोग	11. Appropriations from surplus to Funds	3231	0.00	307.00	307.00	0.00	185.00	185.00	0.00	474.00	474.00
12. अन्य	12. Others	3225	0.00	43.58	43.58	0.00	70.50	70.50	0.00	134.96	134.96
14.जोड़- राजस्व व्यय-दूर संचार सेवाएं	**14. Total Revenue Expenditure-Telecom. Services**		**42.80**	**1666.20**	**1709.00**	**55.00**	**1690.00**	**1745.00**	**75.00**	**2231.00**	**2306.00**
15.घटाइए- प्राप्तियां	15. **Less** - Receipts	1225	-42.80	-1666.20	-1709.00	-55.00	-1690.00	-1745.00	-75.00	-2231.00	**-2306.00**
16. *निवल*	*16. Net*		*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
अन्य संचार सेवाएं	**Other Communications Services**									
17. टेलीमैटिक्स विकास केन्द्र	17. Centre for development of Telematics	3275	7.20	0.00	7.20	7.20	0.00	7.20	6.00	0.00	6.00
राजस्व भाग-निवल	**Revenue Section-Net**		**7.20**	**0.00**	**7.20**	**7.20**	**0.00**	**7.20**	**6.00**	**0.00**	**6.00**
ख-पूंजी भाग	**B.Capital section**									
1. तार प्रणालियां	1.Telegraph Systems	5225	28.50	0.00	28.50	32.69	0.00	32.69	32.00	0.00	32.00
2. स्थानीय टेलीफोन प्रणालियां	2. Local Telephone Systems	5225	470.12	0.00	470.12	649.66	0.00	649.66	732.01	0.00	732.01
3. लम्बी दूरी वाली स्विचिंग प्रणालियां	3. Long Distance switching Systems	5225	66.00	0.00	66.00	62.90	0.00	62.90	42.00	0.00	42.00
4. पारेषण प्रणालियां	4. Transmission Systems	5225	199.50	0.00	199.50	245.04	0.00	245.04	339.99	0.00	339.99
5. सहायक प्रणालियां	5. Ancilliary Systems	5225	31.30	0.00	31.30	27.01	0.00	27.01	32.00	0.00	32.00
6. अन्य भूमि और इमारतें	6. Other Land & Buildings										
(i) आवासीय	(i) Residential	5225	18.29	0.00	18.29	16.50	0.00	16.50	31.00	0.00	31.00
(ii) गैर-आवासीय	(ii) Non-residential	5225	10.41	0.00	10.41	4.00	0.00	4.00	10.00	0.00	10.00
जोड़		*Total*	*28.70*	*0.00*	*28.70*	*20.50*	*0.00*	*20.50*	*41.00*	*0.00*	*41.00*
7. भंडार उचन्त	7. Stores Suspense	5225	0.00	22.00	22.00	0.00	18.00	18.00	0.00	18.00	18.00
8. **घटाइए**-पूंजी खाते की प्राप्तियां और वसूलियां	8. **Deduct**-Receipts and recoveries on Capital Account	5225	-731.32	-22.00	-753.32	-945.00	-18.00	-963.00	-979.35	-18.00	-997.35
पूंजी भाग - निवल	Capital Section-Net		92.80	0.00	92.80	92.80	0.00	92.80	239.65	0.00	239.65
कुल जोड़	*Grand Total*		*100.00*	*0.00*	*100.00*	*100.00*	*0.00*	*100.00*	*245.65*	*0.00*	*245.65*

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

ख सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश B.Investments in Public Enterprises:विकास	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.व.सा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.व.सा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	बजट IEBR	जोड़ Total
9.01 दूर संचार	9.01 Telecommunications	92.80	774.12	866.92	92.80	1000.00	1092.80	239.65	1054.35	1294.00
9.02 महानगर टैलीफोन निगम लि0	9.02.Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited	0.00	260.00	260.00	0.00	300.00	300.00	0.00	400.00	400.00
जोड़	TOTAL	92.80	1034.12	1126.92	92.80	1300.00	1392.80	239.65	1454.35	1694.00
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*:-	C. Plan Outlay*:-									
1.दूर संचार सेवाएं	1. Telecommunication services	92.80	1034.12	1126.92	92.80	1300.00	1392.80	239.65	1454.35	1694.00
2.अन्य संचार सेवाएं	2. Other Communication Services	7.20	0.00	7.20	7.20	0.00	7.20	6.00	0.00	6.00
जोड़	TOTAL	100.00	1034.12	1134.12	100.00	1300.00	1400.00	245.65	1454.35	1700.00

* इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांगों में निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।
* Inclusive of works outlay provided in the Demands of Ministry of Urban Development.

दूरसंचार विभाग देश में दूरसंचार सेवाओं के नियंत्रण और प्रशासन के लिए जिम्मेदार है । ये सेवाएं देश में 18 दूरसंचार मंडलों और 32 दूरसंचार जिलों के माध्यम से वाणिज्यिक आधार पर प्रचालित की जाती हैं, जिनमें से 24 लघु दूरसंचार जिलों में से प्रत्येक जिला एक जिला प्रबंधक के अधीन कार्य करता है और 8 बड़े दूरसंचार जिलों में से प्रत्येक जिला एक महाप्रबंधक के अधीन होता है ।

दिल्ली और बम्बई महानगरों में पहली अप्रैल, 1986 से दूरसंचार सेवाओं (टेलीग्राफ सेवाओं को छोड़कर) का प्रबंध महानगर टैलीफोन निगम लिमिटेड (एम.टी.एन.एल.) द्वारा किया जाता है ।

राजस्व भाग: मांग के राजस्व भाग में की गई व्यवस्था कार्यचालन व्यय (मूल्यह्रास लेखा परीक्षा, पेंशन, संबंधी प्रभार और अनुसंधान एवं विकास सहित), सामान्य राजस्व से उधार ली गई पूंजी पर लाभांश की अदायगी, विभाग के कार्यचालन से अधिशेष के उसकी आरक्षित निधियों में विनियोग तथा टैलीमैटिक्स विकास केन्द्र को सहायता अनुदान के लिए है ।

वर्ष 1987-88 के बजट अनुमान में आंके गए 1709 करोड़ रुपए की तुलना में 1987-88 के संशोधित अनुमानों में 1745 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्तियों का अनुमान लगाया गया है । यह वृद्धि विभाग द्वारा अंतरित की गई परिसम्पत्तियों के मूल्य के इक्विटी संघटकों (600 करोड़ रुपए) पर महानगर टैलीफोन निगम लिमिटेड द्वारा देय लाभांश की अधिक राशि आंके जाने के कारण है ।

1988-89 के बजट अनुमानों में 2306 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्तियां होने का अनुमान है, जिसमें सामान्य वृद्धि और अतिरिक्त संसाधन जुटाने के प्रभाव को हिसाब में लिया गया है ।।

चालू संशोधित अनुमान में कार्य-चालन व्यय में वृद्धि मुख्यत: चौथे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के

The Department of Telecommunications is responsible for the control and administration of the Telecommunication Services in the country. The services are operated on a commercial basis, through 18 telecommunication circles and 32 telecommunication districts in the country, the latter comprising 24 minor districts, each under the charge of a District Manager, and 8 major districts, each under the charge of a General Manager.

At the metropolitan cities of Delhi and Bombay, the telecommunication services (except telegraph services), are managed by Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) with effect from Ist April, 1986.

Revenue Section : The provision in the revenue section of the Demand is for working expenses (including depreciation, audit, pensionary charges and research and development), dividend payable to General Revenues on the borrowed capital, appropriation of the surplus in the working of the Department to its reserve funds, and grant-in-aid to the Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT).

Receipts in RE 1987-88 are estimated at Rs.1745 crores as against Rs.1709 crores assumed in the B.E. 1987-88 budget. The increase is due to assumpition of a larger amount of dividend payable by the MTNL on the equity component (Rs.600 crores) of the value of assets transferred by the Department.

Receipts in BE 1988-89 are assumed at Rs.2306 crores, after taking into account the normal growth and the effect of additional resources mobilisation.

The increase in working expenses in the current year in (RE) is mainly on account of

क्रियान्वयन में अतिरिक्त व्यय के कारण है जो कि पेंशन संबंधी लाभों, सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मंहगाई भत्ते की अतिरिक्त किस्तों, उच्चतम न्यायालय आदि के निर्णय के अनुसार दिहाड़ी मजदूरों के वेतन के विनियमन से संबंधित है ।

अगले वर्ष के कार्यचालन व्यय में वृद्धि, सामान्य वृद्धि की द्योतक है ।

चालू वर्ष (सं.अ.) में सामान्य राजस्व में देय लाभांश में वृद्धि ,बजट में आंकी गई लाभांश की दर को 8.8 प्रतिशत से बढ़ाकर 9 प्रतिशत कर देने के कारण है । अगले वर्ष में वृद्धि (व.अ.) उस वर्ष में नई पूंजी पर देय लाभांश और लाभांश की दर को 9.3 प्रतिशत किए जाने के कारण है ।

पूंजी भागः इस भाग में दूरसंचार नेटवर्क के विस्तार, टैलीग्राफ प्रणाली स्कीमों, स्थानीय टैलीफोन पद्धतियों, लम्बी दूरी की स्विचिंग और पारेषण प्रणालियों जिनमें उपग्रह के जरिए दूरस्थ क्षेत्र दूरसंचार सेवाए शामिल हैं, कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों के निर्माण और कारखानों और भंडार संगठनों पर होने वाले व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

नई परिसम्पतियों के सृजन और विद्यमान परिसम्पतियों के प्रतिस्थापन को विभाग का आयोजनागत परिव्यय माना गया है । बजट अनुमानों में 1134.12 करोड़ रुपए की तुलना में चालू वर्ष के संशोधित अनुमानों में 1400 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है । अतिरिक्त परिव्यय को अतिरिक्त बजटीय संसाधनों से पूरा किया जाएगा (बाजार बांडों को जारी करके), चालू वर्ष में बजटीय समर्थन को बजट अनुमान के स्तर (100 करोड़ रुपए) पर बनाए रखा गया है ।

अगले वर्ष के आयोजनागत व्यय को 1700 करोड़ रुपए पर रखा गया है जिसमें 245.65 करोड़ रुपए का बजटीय समर्थन है ।

additional expenditure in implementation of the recommendations of Fourth Central Pay Commission relating to pensionary benefits, additional instalements of dearness allowance to Government employees, regulation of pay of casual employees in terms of the judgement of the Supreme Court, etc.

The increase in the working expenses next year represents the normal growth in expenditure.

Increase in dividend payable to General Revenues in the current year (R.E.) is due to increase in the rate of dividend from 8.8% assumed in the Budget to 9%. Increase in next year (B.E.) is on account of dividend payable on fresh capital provided for in that year as also further increase in the rate of dividend to 9.3%.

Capital Section: This section provides for expenditure on expansion of telecommunication network, the schemes being telegraph systems, local telephone systems, long-distance switching and transmission systems, including remote area telecommunication services through satellite, construction of staff quarters and support systems of factories and stores organisations.

The capital outlay on creating new assets as well as on replacement of the existing assets is treated as plan outlay of the Department. The provision for this in the current R.E. is Rs.1400 crores as against Rs.1134.12 crores in the B.E. The additional outlay will be met from extra - budgetary resources (floatation of market bonds); the budgetary support in the current year is retained at the B.E. level (Rs.100 crores).

Next year's plan outlay has been kept at Rs. 1700 crores with a budgetary support of Rs.245.65 crores.

रक्षा मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.12

रक्षा मंत्रालय Ministry of Defence

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन तथा (विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के संबंध में राजस्व प्राप्तियां) इस प्रकार हैं :-
A.The Budget allocations ,net of recoveries and (revenue receipts in respect of departmental commercial undertakings) are given below:- करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue		0.00	76.41	76.41	0.00	48.46	48.46	0.00	63.77	63.77
पूंजी Capital		*0.00*	*146.50*	*146.50*	*0.00*	*139.83*	*139.83*	*0.00*	*175.76*	*175.76*
जोड़ Total		**0.00**	**222.91**	**222.91**	**0.00**	**188.29**	**188.29**	**0.00**	**239.53**	**239.53**
1. सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-General Services	2052	0.00	79.28	79.28	0.00	79.27	79.27	0.00	86.70	86.70
विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	**Miscellaneous General Services**										
2. *कैंटीन स्टोर विभाग :*	*2. Canteen Stores Department:*										
2.01 राजस्व व्यय	2.01 Revenue Expenditure	2075	0.00	492.29	492.29	0.00	490.21	490.21	0.00	528.90	528.90
2.02 घटाइये प्राप्तियां	2.02 Less Receipts	0075	0.00	-496.10	-496.10	0.00	-522.30	-522.30	0.00	-552.30	-552.30
2.03 निवल व्यय	2.03 Net Expenditure		0.00	-3.81	-3.81	0.00	-32.09	-32.09	0.00	-23.40	-23.40
2.04 पूंजी व्यय	2.04 Capital Expenditure	4075	0.00	1.20	1.20	0.00	1.20	1.20	0.00	1.30	1.30
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*-2.61*	*-2.61*	*0.00*	*-30.89*	*-30.89*	*0.00*	*-22.10*	*-22.10*
आवास	**Housing**										
3. सी.एस.डी. कर्मचारियों को रिहायशी आवास सुविधाएं	3. Residential Housing Facilities to the C.S.D.Staff	4216	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.16	0.16
4. रक्षा लेखा विभाग के कर्मचारियों को रिहायशी आवास सुविधाएं	4. Residential Housing Facilities to Defence Accounts Department Staff	4216	0.00	5.83	5.83	0.00	4.32	4.32	0.00	6.30	6.30
जोड़ - आवास	**Total- Housing**		**0.00**	**5.98**	**5.98**	**0.00**	**4.47**	**4.47**	**0.00**	**6.46**	**6.46**
जल आपूर्ति और स्वच्छता	**Water Supply And Sanitation**										
5. जल आपूर्ति योजनाओं के लिए राज्य सरकारों को ऋण और अग्रिम	5.Loans and Advances to State Governments for Water Supply Schemes	7601	0.00	6.00	6.00	0.00	5.92	5.92	0.00	6.50	6.50
लोक निर्माण कार्य	**Public Works**										
6. रक्षा लेखा भवनों का रखरखाव और मरम्मत	6.Maintenance and repairs to Defence accounts buildings	2059	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.07	0.07
		4059	0.00	1.15	1.15	0.00	1.15	1.15	0.00	1.24	1.24
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*1.21*	*1.21*	*0.00*	*1.21*	*1.21*	*0.00*	*1.31*	*1.31*
7. सरकारी उपक्रमों में आयोजना-भिन्न निवेश	7. Non Plan Investments In Public Enterprises	4858	0.00	40.00	40.00	0.00	38.00	38.00	0.00	69.00	69.00
		4859	0.00	11.00	11.00	0.00	11.00	11.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
भारत अर्थ मूवर्स लि०	Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.	4858	0.00	2.00	2.00	०.००	०.००	0.00	०.००	०.००	0.00
भारत डायनामिक्स लि०	Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	4858	0.00	15.00	15.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	0.00	33.00	33.00
हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स लि०	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	4858	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	15.00	15.00
मझगांव डाक लि०	Mazagon Dock Ltd.	4858	0.00	13.00	13.00	0.00	13.00	13.00	0.00	18.00	18.00
गार्डन रीच शिप बिल्डर्स एण्ड इन्जीनियर्स	Garden reach Ship Builders & Engineers	4858	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	3.00	3.00
भारत इलैक्ट्रानिक्स लि०	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	4859	0.00	11.00	11.00	0.00	11.00	11.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*51.00*	*51.00*	*0.00*	*49.00*	*49.00*	*0.00*	*79.00*	*79.00*

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget जोड़ Total
8.सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना भिन्न ऋण	8. *Non-Plan Loans to Public Enterprises:*		0.00	80.00	80.00	0.00	80.00	80.00
8.01 निवेश ऋण	8.01.Investment Loans							
		6858	0.00	60.00	60.00	0.00	61.50	61.50	0.00	65.00	65.00
		6859	0.00	16.00	16.00	0.00	15.46	15.46	0.00	15.00	15.00
	जोड़	*Total*	*0.00*	*76.00*	*76.00*	*0.00*	*76.96*	*76.96*	*0.00*	*80.00*	*80.00*
भारत अर्थ मूवर्स लि०	Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.	6858	0.00	14.00	14.00	0.00	16.00	16.00	0.00	12.00	12.00
भारत डायनेमिक्स लि०	Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	6858	0.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	33.00	33.00
हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स लि०	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	6858	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	15.00	15.00
मझगांव डाक लि०	Mazagon Dock Ltd.	6858	0.00	12.00	12.00	0.00	11.50	11.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
गार्डन रीच शिप बिल्डर्स एण्ड इन्जीनियर्स	Garden reach Ship Builders & Engineers	6858	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00
गोआ शिपयार्ड लि०	Goa Shipyard Ltd	6858	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	3.00	3.00
भारत इलेक्ट्रानिक्स लि०	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	6859	0.00	16.00	16.00	0.00	15.46	15.46	0.00	15.00	15.00
	जोड़	*Total*	*0.00*	*76.00*	*76.00*	*0.00*	*76.96*	*76.96*	*0.00*	*80.00*	*80.00*
8.02. अन्य ऋण	8.02.Other Loans	6853	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		6858	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	जोड़	*Total*	*0.00*	*4.00*	*4.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
मिश्र धातु निगम लि.	Mishra dhatu Nigam Ltd	6853	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
गार्डन रीच शिप बिल्डर्स एण्ड इन्जीनियर्स	Garden reach Ship Builders & Engineers	6858	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
मझगांव डाक लि०	Mazagon Dock Ltd.	6858	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	जोड़	*Total*	*0.00*	*4.00*	*4.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
9. अन्य व्यय	9 Other Expenditure	2216	0.00	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.13	0.13
		2408	0.00	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.27	0.27
		2852	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.85	0.85	0.00	0.00	0.00
		7615	0.00	1.17	1.17	0.00	1.13	1.13	0.00	1.26	1.26
	जोड़	*Total*	*0.00*	*2.05*	*2.05*	*0.00*	*2.35*	*2.35*	*0.00*	*1.66*	*1.66*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***0.00***	***222.91***	***222.91***	***0.00***	***188.29***	***188.29***	***0.00***	***239.53***	***239.53***

1. सचिवालय - सामान्य सेवाएं इसके अन्तर्गत मंत्रालय के सचिवालय के व्यय की व्यवस्था है ।

2. कैंटीन स्टोर्स विभाग: कैंटीन स्टोर्स विभाग रक्षा मंत्रालय का एक वाणिज्यिक उपक्रम है । यह रक्षा सेवाओं के सदस्यों को समूचे भारत में उचित और किफायती दरों पर घरेलू वस्तुएं तथा दैनिक आवश्यकता की अन्य वस्तुएं सप्लाई करने के उद्देश्य से कार्य कर रहा है । इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत की गई व्यवस्था निवल कार्यचालन व्यय (प्राप्तियां समग्र व्यय से अधिक हैं) के लिए है । अगले वर्ष के लिए बजट में खरीद पर व्यय में सीमांतिक वृद्धि के लिए व्यवस्था, लेनदेनों में सामान्य वृद्धि होने के कारण है ।

3 और 4. आवासन: यह व्यवस्था कैंटीन स्टोर्स विभाग और रक्षा लेखा विभाग के स्टाफ के लिए रिहायशी आवास सुविधाओं के लिए की गई है । अगले बजट में व्यय व्यवस्था कार्य की गति पर आधारित वास्तविक जरूरतों के कारण है ।

1.Secretariat - General Services: Provides for Secretariat expenditure of the Ministry

2. Canteen Stores Department: Canteen Stores Department is a departmental commercial Undertaking of the Ministry. It is functioning with the object of providing household articles and other items of daily necessity to members of the Defence Services at reasonable and economical rates throughout India. The provision under this Head is for net working expenses (the receipts exceeding the gross expenditure). The provision for the marginal increase in the expenditure on purchases in the Budget for the next year, is due to normal growth in the transactions.

3 and 4. Housing: The provision is for residential housing facilities to the staff of the C.S.D. and Defence Accounts Deptt. The provision in the next Budget takes into account, the actual requirements, based on the tempo of work

5. राज्य सरकारों को जल पूर्ति योजनाओं के लिए ऋण तथा अग्रिम : यह व्यवस्था कतिपय छावनी क्षेत्रों (जामनगर, कालिमपोंग, जोधपुर, रानीखेत, बंगलौर और म्हाऊ) में जल पूर्ति स्कीमों के लिए ऋण उपलब्ध कराए जाने के लिए है। अगले वर्ष के बजट में अधिक व्यवस्था, जोधपुर, बंगलौर, रानीखेत, और म्हाऊ की नई जल पूर्ति योजना को शामिल किए जाने के कारण की गई है।

6. रक्षा लेखा विभाग की इमारतों का रखरखाव /मरम्मत: यह व्यवस्था रक्षा लेखा महानियंत्रक के अंतर्गत कार्यरत रक्षा लेखा विभाग के कार्यालयों की इमारतों की मरम्मत और उनके रखरखाव पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए है। अगले बजट में वास्तविक आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखा गया है।

7.और 8. गोआ शिपयार्ड लिमिटेड गोआ: गोआ शिपयार्ड लिमिटेड, मझगांव डाक लिमिटेड, बम्बई की एक सहायक कम्पनी है जिसके पास, इसकी लगभग 53 प्रतिशत शेयर पूंजी है। इसकी शेष शेयर पूंजी भारत सरकार, सरकारी अधिकरणों तथा निजी शेयरधारियों के पास है।

31.3.1987 को कम्पनी की चुकता पूंजी 8.42 करोड़ रुपए थी।

संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 में 2.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था के मुकाबले बजट अनुमान 1988-89 में 3.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है।

गार्डन रीच शिपबिल्डर्स एण्ड इंजीनियर्स लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता: यह कम्पनी बहुएककी वाला मध्यम आकार का औद्योगिक उपक्रम है जिसके 9 एकक है जिसमें से 7 कलकत्ता में, एक रांची में तथा एक नागपुर में है। यह कम्पनी समुद्री जहाजों के निर्माण तथा मरम्मत और विभिन्न प्रकार की इंजीनियरी की वस्तुओं के विनिर्माण में लगी हुई है, जिसमें समुद्री डीजल संयंत्रों के लिए आधुनिकतम प्रौद्योगिकी उपस्कर, रोड रोलर्स, टर्बाइन, केन कन्वेयर उपस्कर और प्रैशर वैसल, आदि शामिल है।

31.3.1987 को कम्पनी की चुकता पूंजी 44.90 करोड़ रुपए है।

संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 में 7.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था के मुकाबले बजट अनुमान 1988-89 में 5.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है।

भारत डायनामिक्स लिमिटेड (बीडीएल): यह कम्पनी स्थल सेना और वायु सेना की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए टैंक विध्वंसक निदेशित मिसाइलों के निर्माण का कार्य कर रही है रिमाजित किटों और टारपीडो इलेक्ट्रानिक्स जैसे विशेष उत्पादों का विनिर्माण करती है। इसके भावी उत्पादन में, दूसरी पीढ़ी के टैंकभेदी प्रक्षेपास्त्र, मध्यमदूरी तक मार करने वाले भू-तल से वायुमंडल भेदी प्रक्षेपास्त्र तथा भूतल से भूतल पर मार करने वाले प्रक्षेपास्त्रों का विनिर्माण भी सम्मिलित है।

31.3.19987 को कम्पनी की चुकता पूंजी 20.45 करोड़ रुपए थी।

संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 में 25.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था के मुकाबले बजट अनुमान 1988-89 में 66 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है।

मिश्र धातु निगम लिमिटेड, हैदराबाद: इस कम्पनी की स्थापना अनेक विशिष्ट धातुओं तथा सुपर मिश्र धातुओं का उत्पादन करने के लिए की गई है जिससे कि वैमानिकी, अंतरिक्ष इलेक्ट्रानिकी, न्युक्लीय तथा विद्युत उत्पादन जैसे पेचीदा उद्योगों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा किया जा सके और इस क्षेत्र में देश को आत्मनिर्भर बनाया जा सके।

31.3.1987 को कम्पनी की चुकता पूंजी 137.34 करोड़ रुपए थी।

इस उपक्रम के लिए 1988-89 के बजट में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है।

5. **Loans and Advances to State Governments for Water Supply Schemes:** The provision is for grant of loans to Water Supply Schemes in certain Cantonment areas (Jamnagar, Kalimpong,Jodhpur,Ranikhet, Bangalore & Mhow). The increase in the provision in the next Budget is due to inclusion of new Water supply scheme at Jamnagar, Bangalore, Ranikhet and Mhow.

6. **Maintenance/repairs to Defence Accounts Department Buildings:** The provision is for repairs and maintenance expenditure on office and residential buildings of the Defence Accounts Deptt., Offices, functioning under the Controller General of Defence Accounts. Next Budget takes into account the actual requirements.

7 & 8. **Goa Shipyard Limited, Goa**:- Goa Shipyard Limited (GSL) is a subsidiary of the Mazagon Dock Ltd., which holds about 53% share capital of the Company. The remaining shares are held by Government of India, Government agancies and by private share holders.

The paid up capital of the Company as on 31.3.1987 is Rs.8.42 crores.

As against a provision of Rs.2.00 crores in RE 87-88, Rs.3.00 crores have been provided in BE 88-89.

Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited (Calcutta):- This Company is a multi-unit, medium sized industrial undertaking having 9 Units, 7 at Calcutta and one each at Ranchi and Nagpur. It is engaged in ship-building, ship repairs and manufacture of a wide variety of engineering products including marine diesel engines, sophisticated technological equipments for Steel Plants, Road Rollers, Turbines, Cranes, Conveyor Equipment, Pressure Vessels etc.

The paid-up Capital of the Company is Rs.44.90 as on 31.3.87

As against a provision of Rs.7.00 crores in RE 87-88, Rs.5.00 crores have been provided in BE 88-89.

Bharat Dynamics Limited, Hyderabad:- This Company is engaged in the manufacture of anti-tank guided missiles to cater to the needs of the Army and the Air Force. It manufactures special products like sonar modification kits and torpedo electronics and its future products include second generation anti-tank missiles, medium range surface to air missiles and surface to surface missiles.

The paid-up capital of the Company is Rs.20.45 crores as on 31.3.1987.

As against a provision of Rs.25.00 crores in RE 87-88, Rs.66 crores have been provided in BE 88-89.

Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited, Hyderabad:- Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd. manufactures a variety of special metals and Super alloys to cater to the needs of sophisticated industries such as aeronautics, space, electronics, nuclear and power generation etc. and for making the country self-sufficient in this field.

The paid up capital of the company is Rs.137.34 crores as on 31.3.1987.

No budget provision has been made for this undertaking in BE 1988-89.

हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड, बंगलौर: हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड सरकारी क्षेत्र का सबसे बड़ा रक्षा उद्यम है । इस समय इस कम्पनी के बारह कारखाने है जो छः विभिन्न राज्यों में स्थित है । इनमें से छः कारखाने बंगलौर कम्पलेक्स में है: कोरापुट और नासिक में दो कारखाने तथा लखनऊ और हैदराबाद में दो कारखाने तथा एक-एक कोरबा और कानपुर में है । 31.3.1987 को इस कम्पनी की चुकता पूंजी 72 करोड़ रुपए थी ।

संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 में 25.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था के मुकाबले बजट अनुमान 1988-89 में 30.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

भारत इलैक्ट्रानिक्स लिमिटेड, बंगलौर: भारत इलैक्ट्रानिक्स लि. एक बहु एकक उपक्रम है, जिसके बंगलौर गाजियाबाद और पुणे में तीन उत्पादन एकक है । कम्पनी की तीन नई यूनिटें, महाराष्ट्र में तैलोजा, हरियाणा में पंचकुला तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में कोटद्वार में स्थापित की जा रही है ।

संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 में 26.46 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था के मुकाबले बजट अनुमान 1988-89 में 25.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

भारत अर्थ मूवर्स लिमिटेड, बंगलौर: इस कम्पनी के दो कारखाने हैं (i) बंगलौर में बड़ी लाइनों के लिए एकीकृत रेल डिब्बे तथा कैवी ड्यूटी ट्रेलर्स और बसों के ढ़ाचे बनाने के लिए बंगलौर यूनिट और (ii) मिट्टी हटाने वाले भारी उपस्करों का निर्माण करने के लिए कोलार स्वर्ण क्षेत्र यूनिट ।

कम्पनी की चुकता पूंजी 31.3.1987 को 30 करोड़ रुपए थी ।

संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 में 16.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था के मुकाबले बजट अनुमान 1988-89 में 12.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

मझगांव डाक लिमिटेड, बम्बई: यह शिपयार्ड आधुनिकतम युद्धपोतों, अर्थात् ध्वंसक जहाजों, क्षुद्रान्त जहाजों, माइन स्वीपरों, ड्रजरों वाटर टैंकरों आदि का निर्माण करने के अलावा 26000मी.टन लदान क्षमता (डी.डब्ल्यू.टी.) तक के जहाज निर्माण करने की क्षमता रखता है । यह भारी और मालवाही जलयानों की सभी प्रकार की भारी मरम्मत करने की क्षमता भी रखता है ।

31.3.1987 को कम्पनी की चुकता पुंजी 101.35 करोड़ रुपए थी ।

संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 में 24.50 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था के मुकाबले बजट अनुमान 1988-89 में 18.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

9. अन्य व्यय: इसमें मुख्यतः मंत्रालय से संबंधित कुछ मदों को शामिल किया गया है जैसे कि थल सेना खरीद संगठन, आन्ध्र वैज्ञानिक कम्पनी लि0 आदि को हाथ में लेने के संबंध में दायित्वों का निर्वहन । अगले बजट में वर्ष की वास्तविक आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखा गया है ।

Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Bangalore:- Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. is the largest of the Defence Public Sector Enterprises. The Company has 12 factories located in 6 different States. 6 of these constiturte Bangalore Complex. 2 factories are at Koraput and Nasik, 2 factories are at Lucknow and Hydrabad and one each at Korwa and Kanpur. The paid up capital of the company as on 31.3.1987 stood at Rs.72 crores.

As against a provision of Rs.25.00 crores in RE 87-88, Rs.30.00 have been provided in BE 88-89.

Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore :- Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL) is a multi-unit undertaking with 3 production units located at Bangalore, Ghaziabad and Pune. Three more new units of the Company are being set up at Taloja in Maharashtra, Panchkula in Haryana and Kotdwara in Uttar Pradesh.

As against a provision of Rs.26.46 crores in RE 87-88, Rs.25.00 crores have been provided in BE 88-89.

Bharat Earth Movers Limited, Bangalore:- Bharat Earth Movers Limited (BEML) has two factories, viz. (i) Bangalore unit for the manufacture of broad gauge integral rail coaches, heavy duty trailers and bus bodies and (ii) Kolar Gold Fileds Unit for manufacture of heavy earth moving equipment.

The paid up capital of the company as on 31.3.1987 is Rs.30 crores.

As against a provision of Rs.16.00 crores in RE 87-88, Rs.12.00 crores have been provided in BE 88-89.

Mazagon Dock Limited, Bombay:- This Shipyard is capable of building vessels upto 26000 DWT besides sophisticated warships such as frigates, destroyers, mine sweepers, dredgers, water tankers etc. It is also equipped to carry out all type of major repairs to passenger -cum-cargo and cargo ships .

The paid up capital of the Company as on 31.3.1987 is Rs.101.35 crores.

As against a provision of Rs.24.50 crores in RE 87-88, Rs.18.00 crores have been provided in BE 88-89.

9. **Other Expenditure:** Covers mainly certain items relating to the Ministry such as the Army Purchase Organisation, discharge of liabilities on account of taking over the Andhra Scientific Company Ltd. etc. Next Budget takes into account the normal requirements in the year.

रक्षा मंत्रालय DEFENCE PENSIONS

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.13

रक्षा पेंशनें Defence Pensions

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार हैं-- A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

करोड़ रुपए (in crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue		0.00	703.86	703.86	0.00	1213.08	1213.08	0.00	1100.00	1100.00
पूंजी *Capita*		*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
जोड़ **Total**		**0.00**	**703.86**	**703.86**	**0.00**	**1213.08**	**1213.08**	**0.00**	**1100.00**	**1100.00**
1. पेंशनें और अन्य सेवानिवृत्ति लाभ थल सेना	1. Pensions and Other Retirement benefits Army	2071	0.00	658.16	658.16	0.00	1138.87	1138.87	0.00	1034.64	1034.64
नौ सेना	Navy	2071	0.00	12.38	12.38	0.00	18.22	18.22	0.00	16.29	16.29
वायु सेना	Air Force	2071	0.00	32.68	32.68	0.00	54.95	54.95	0.00	48.23	48.23
2. पुरस्कार थल सेना,नौ सेना और वायु सेना	2. Rewards- Army,Navy & Airforce	2071	0.00	0.64	0.64	0.00	1.04	1.04	0.00	0.84	0.84
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***0.00***	***703.86***	***703.86***	***0.00***	***1213.08***	***1213.08***	***0.00***	***1100.00***	***1100.00***

इस मांग में सेवा निवृत्त रक्षा कार्मिकों (थल सेना, नौ सेना, वायु सेना तथा आयुध कारखानों के पेन्शन धारकों के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है। उसमें उपदानों, हताहत होने पर दिए जाने वाले पुरस्कारों जैसे कि युद्ध में क्षति होने पर दिए जाने वाले वेतनों, विकलांगता पेन्शनों तथा वीरता पुरस्कारों, अर्थात परमवीर चक्र, महावीर चक्र इत्यादि के अतिरिक्त पेन्शनों के राशिकृत मूल्य के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है। 1987-88 के संशोधित अनुमानों में वृद्धि, 15 वर्ष के पश्चात पेंशनों के राशिकृत मूल्य की बहाली के कारण तथा पहली जनवरी, 1986 से परिवार पेंशनभोगियों सहित रक्षा पेंशनभोगियों के लिए अपनाए गए विभिन्न उदार उपायों के भी कारण है।

The provision in this demand is for the Pensionery charges in respect of retired Defence personnel, (Army, Navy, Air force and Ordinance Factories). It covers payments of gratuities, Casuality Awards such as War injury Pay, Disability Pensions and Gallantry Awards like Param Vir Chakra, Mahavir Chakra besides commuted value of Pensions. The increase in the R.E. 1987-88 is due to impact of restoration of Commuted value of pensions after 15 years, as also the various libralisation measures adopted for Defence pensioners including family pensioners from 1st January, 1986.

रक्षा सेवाएं - थल सेना DEFENCE SERVICES-ARMY

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.14

रक्षा सेवाएं-थल सेना Defence Services-Army

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है -- A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (in crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		0.00	6359.47	6359.47	0.00	6487.87	6487.87	0.00	6606.60	6606.60
	पूंजी Capital		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	जोड़ Total		0.00	6359.47	6359.47	0.00	6487.87	6487.87	0.00	6606.60	6606.60
1. थल सेना का वेतन और भत्ते	1. Pay and allowance of the Army	2076	0.00	2183.36	2183.36	0.00	2408.75	2408.75	0.00	2344.49	2344.49
2.सहायक बलों के वेतन और भत्ते तथा विविध / व्यय	2. Pay and allowances and Miscellaneous expenses of the Auxiliary Forces	2076	0.00	25.78	25.78	0.00	22.88	22.88	0.00	30.33	30.33
3. सिविलियनों के वेतन और भत्ते	3. Pay and allowances of Civilianes	2076	0.00	327.27	327.27	0.00	337.23	337.23	0.00	352.38	352.38
4. परिवहन	4. Transportation	2076	0.00	148.00	148.00	0.00	203.29	203.29	0.00	219.66	219.66
5. मिलिटरी फार्म	5. Military Farms	2076	0.00	31.50	31.50	0.00	34.61	34.61	0.00	37.33	37.33
6. अनुसंधान और विकास	6. Research and Development	2076	0.00	555.00	555.00	0.00	464.66	464.66	0.00	561.60	561.60
7. निरीक्षण	7. Inspection	2076	0.00	78.20	78.20	0.00	77.83	77.83	0.00	83.00	83.00
8. भण्डार	8. Stores	2076	0.00	2721.81	2721.81	0.00	2655.47	2655.47	0.00	2665.00	2665.00
9. निर्माण कार्य	9. Works	2076	0.00	344.50	344.50	0.00	342.00	342.00	0.00	380.50	380.50
10. अन्य व्यय	10. Other Expenditure	2076	0.00	137.57	137.57	0.00	134.49	134.49	0.00	144.91	144.91
11. घटाइए - राजस्व प्राप्तियां	11.Less - Revenue Receipts	0076	0.00	-193.54	-193.54	0.00	-193.54	-193.54	0.00	-212.60	-212.60
कुल जोड़.	*Grand Total*		*0.00*	*6359.47*	*6359.47*	*0.00*	*6487.87*	*6487.87*	*0.00*	*6606.60*	*6606.60*

टिप्पणी अनुमानों का ब्योरा एक अलग दस्तावेज में दिया गया है ।

Note : *The details of estimates are given in a separate document.*

रक्षा मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.15

रक्षा सेवाएं - नौसेना Defence Services-Navy

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है :- A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		0.00	595.50	595.50	0.00	683.80	683.80	0.00	754.83	754.83
	पूंजी Capital		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	जोड़ Total		0.00	595.50	595.50	0.00	683.80	683.80	0.00	754.83	754.83
1. नौसेना के वेतन और भत्ते	1. Pay & Allowances of Navy	2077	0.00	108.15	108.15	0.00	135.00	135.00	0.00	140.00	140.00
2. रिजर्व सैनिकों के वेतन और भत्ते	2. Pay & Allowances of Reservists	2077	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3. सिविलियनों के वेतन और भत्ते	3. Pay & Allowances of Civilians	2077	0.00	87.55	87.55	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	105.00	105.00
4. परिवहन	4. Transportation	2077	0.00	17.50	17.50	0.00	24.00	24.00	0.00	25.00	25.00
5. भण्डार	5. Stores	2077	0.00	332.80	332.80	0.00	367.70	367.70	0.00	428.83	428.83
6. निर्माण कार्य	6. Works	2077	0.00	45.30	45.30	0.00	47.00	47.00	0.00	50.00	50.00
7. अन्य व्यय	7. Other Expenditure	2077	0.00	24.20	24.20	0.00	35.10	35.10	0.00	32.00	32.00
8. घटाइए - राजस्व प्राप्तियां	8. Less - Revenue Receipts	0077	0.00	-20.00	-20.00	0.00	-25.00	-25.00	0.00	-26.00	-26.00
कुल - जोड़	***Grand Total***		***0.00***	***595.50***	***595.50***	***0.00***	***683.80***	***683.80***	***0.00***	***754.83***	***754.83***

टिप्पणी: अनुदानों का ब्यौरा एक अलग दस्तावेज में दिया गया है ।

Note: *The details of estimates are given in a separate document.*

रक्षा मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.16

रक्षा सेवाएं -वायु सैना DefenceServices-AirForce

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है :- A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		0.00	1578.06	1578.06	0.00	1655.67	1655.67	0.00	1722.45	1722.45
	पूंजी Capital		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	जोड़ Total		0.00	1578.06	1578.06	0.00	1655.67	1655.67	0.00	1722.45	1722.45
1. वायु सेना के वेतन और भत्ते	1. Pay & Allowances of Air-Force	2078	0.00	310.00	310.00	0.00	386.15	386.15	0.00	378.38	378.38
2. रिजर्व और सहायक सेवाओं के वेतन और भत्ते	2. Pay & Allowances of Reserve & Auxiliary Services	2078	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3. सिविलियनों के वेतन और भत्ते	3. Pay and Allowances of Civilians	2078	0.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	59.70	59.70	0.00	58.07	58.07
4. परिवहन	4. Transporatation	2078	0.00	27.00	27.00	0.00	32.00	32.00	0.00	35.00	35.00
5. भण्डार	5. Stores	2078	0.00	1059.06	1059.06	0.00	1035.76	1035.76	0.00	1082.00	1082.00
6. निर्माण कार्य	6. Works	2078	0.00	116.00	116.00	0.00	120.01	120.01	0.00	128.00	128.00
7. विशेष परियोजनायें	7. Special Projects	2078	0.00	60.00	60.00	0.00	60.00	60.00	0.00	80.00	80.00
8. अन्य व्यय	8. Other Expenditure	2078	0.00	26.00	26.00	0.00	30.00	30.00	0.00	31.00	31.00
9. **घटाइए**-राजस्व प्राप्तियां	9. **Less** - Revenue Receipts	0078	0.00	-70.00	-70.00	0.00	-67.95	-67.95	0.00	-70.00	-70.00
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***0.00***	***1578.06***	***1578.06***	***0.00***	***1655.67***	***1655.67***	***0.00***	***1722.45***	***1722.45***

टिप्पणी: *अनुमानों का ब्यौरा एक अलग दस्तावेज़ में दिया गया है ।*

Note: *The details of estimates are given in a separate document.*

रक्षा मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.17

रक्षा आयुध कारखानें Defence Ordnance Factories

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार हैं:- A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	66.00	66.00	0.00	44.00	44.00
	पूंजी *Capital*		*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
	जोड़ **Total**		**0.00**	**1.00**	**1.00**	**0.00**	**66.00**	**66.00**	**0.00**	**44.00**	**44.00**
1. निदेशन और प्रशासन	1. Direction and Administration.	2079	0.00	8.00	8.00	0.00	8.00	8.00	0.00	9.00	9.00
2. विनिर्माण	2. Manufacture	2079	0.00	470.00	470.00	0.00	470.00	470.00	0.00	503.00	503.00
3. भण्डार	3. Stores	2079	0.00	760.00	760.00	0.00	705.00	705.00	0.00	764.00	764.00
4. मशीनरी और पुर्जे	4. Machinery and Equipment	2079	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
5. परिवहन	5. Transportation	2079	0.00	15.00	15.00	0.00	18.00	18.00	0.00	20.00	20.00
6. निर्माण कार्य	6 .Works	2079	0.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	27.00	27.00	0.00	30.00	30.00
7. अन्य व्यय	7. Other Expenditure	2079	0.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	103.00	103.00	0.00	115.00	115.00
8. घटाइए-थल सेना नौ सेना, वायु सेना आदि को की गई आपूर्तियों के लिए वसूलियां	8. Deduct-Recoveries for suppliesmade to Army, Navy Air Force, Etc	2079	0.00	-1262.00	-1262.00	0.00	-1200.00	-1200.00	0.00	-1318.00	-1318.00
9. घटाइए - राजस्व प्राप्तियां	9.Less - Revenue Receipts	0079	0.00	-65.00	-65.00	0.00	-65.00	-65.00	0.00	-80.00	-80.00
कुल जोड़	*Grand Total*		*0.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*0.00*	*66.00*	*66.00*	*0.00*	*44.00*	*44.00*

टिप्पणी:- *अनुमानों का ब्यौरा एक अलग दस्तावेज़ में दिया गया है ।*

Note: *The details of estimates are given in a separate document.*

रक्षा मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.18

रक्षा सेवाओं का पूंजी परिव्यय Capital outlay on Defence Services.

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है :- A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	पूंजी *Capital*		*0.00*	*3977.97*	*3977.97*	*0.00*	*3106.66*	*3106.66*	*0.00*	*3872.12*	*3872.12*
	जोड़ **Total**		**0.00**	**3977.97**	**3977.97**	**0.00**	**3106.66**	**3106.66**	**0.00**	**3872.12**	**3872.12**
1. भूमि	1. Land										
थल सेना	Army	4076	0.00	30.00	30.00	0.00	30.70	30.70	0.00	59.00	59.00
नौसेना	Navy	4076	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	3.00	3.00
वायु सेना	Air Force	4076	0.00	18.00	18.00	0.00	10.40	10.40	0.00	10.00	10.00
2. निर्माण	2. Construction										
थल सेना	Army	4076	0.00	265.00	265.00	0.00	259.37	259.37	0.00	260.00	260.00
नौसेना	Navy	4076	0.00	110.00	110.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	103.00	103.00
वायु सेना	Air Force	4076	0.00	73.00	73.00	0.00	80.60	80.60	0.00	82.50	82.50
3.विमान और एयरो इंजिन	3Air-Craft &Aero-Engine										
थल सेना	Army	4076	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	10.80	0.00	20.00	20.00
नौसेना	Navy	4076	0.00	318.00	318.00	0.00	261.60	261.60	0.00	441.17	441.17
वायु सेना	Air Force	4076	0.00	995.39	995.39	0.00	920.48	920.48	0.00	1040.30	1040.30
4. भारी और मध्यम गाड़ियां	4.Heavy and Medium Vehicles										
थल सेना	Army	4076	0.00	52.91	52.91	0.00	39.90	39.90	0.00	50.00	50.00
नौसेना	Navy	4076	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
वायु सेना	Air Force	4076	0.00	7.40	7.40	0.00	1.92	1.92	0.00	8.51	8.51
5. अन्य उपस्कर	5.Other Equipment.										
थल सेना	Army	4076	0.00	694.92	694.92	0.00	505.17	505.17	0.00	700.00	700.00
नौसेना	Navy	4076	0.00	8.00	8.00	0.00	3.50	3.50	0.00	8.00	8.00
वायु सेना	Air Force	4076	0.00	89.15	89.15	0.00	66.93	66.93	0.00	149.24	149.24
6. नौसैनिक बेड़ा	6. Naval Fleet	4076	0.00	425.00	425.00	0.00	397.80	397.80	0.00	378.00	378.00
7. नौसैनिक डाक यार्ड	7 Naval Dock Yards	4076	0.00	72.50	72.50	0.00	53.30	53.30	0.00	72.00	72.00
8. विशेष परियोजनाएं	8. Special projects	4076	0.00	14.00	14.00	0.00	14.00	14.00	0.00	20.00	20.00
9. आयुध कारखाने	9 Ordnance factories	4076	0.00	680.00	680.00	0.00	254.00	254.00	0.00	338.00	338.00
10.अनुसंधान और विकास	10 Research & Development	4076	0.00	108.00	108.00	0.00	81.14	81.14	0.00	120.40	120.40
11. निरीक्षण	11 Inspection	4076	0.00	8.70	8.70	0.00	7.07	7.07	0.00	7.00	7.00
12. अन्य	12 Others	4076	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.98	0.98	0.00	1.00	1.00
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***0.00***	***3977.97***	***3977.97***	***0.00***	***3106.66***	***3106.66***	***0.00***	***3872.12***	***3872.12***

टिप्पणी:- *अनुमान का ब्यौरा एक अलग दस्तावेज में दिया गया है ।*

Note: *The details of estimates are given in a separate document.*

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF ENERGY

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.19

कोयला विभाग Department of Coal

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है :- A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue		9.00	121.83	130.83	7.00	120.88	127.88	9.00	130.00	139.00
पूंजी *Capital*		*1180.00*	*0.00*	*1180.00*	*1180.00*	*0.00*	*1180.00*	*1524.00*	*0.00*	*1524.00*
जोड़ Total		**1189.00**	**121.83**	**1310.83**	**1187.00**	**120.88**	**1307.88**	**1533.00**	**130.00**	**1663.00**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं										
श्रम और रोजगार										
कोयला खान श्रमिक कल्याण										
2. आवास और अन्य कल्याणकारी उपाय	3451	0.00	0.88	0.88	0.00	0.99	0.99	0.00	1.05	1.05
3. कोयला खान श्रमिक निधियों को/से निवल अन्तरण	2230	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4. कोयला खान श्रमिकों को परिवार पेंशन व जीवन बीमा निधि को अंशदान	2230	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़-कोयला खान श्रमिक कल्याण	2230	0.00	24.46	24.46	0.00	24.46	24.46	0.00	24.70	24.70
जोड़ - श्रम और रोजगार		**0.00**	**24.46**	**24.46**	**0.00**	**24.46**	**24.46**	**0.00**	**24.70**	**24.70**
कोयला और लिग्नाइट										
5. कोयला खानों में संरक्षण और सुरक्षा		*0.00*	*24.46*	*24.46*	*0.00*	*24.46*	*24.46*	*0.00*	*24.70*	*24.70*
6. कोयला खान क्षेत्रों में सड़कों का विकास	2803	0.00	22.00	22.00	0.00	22.00	22.00	0.00	24.00	24.00
7. विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी कार्यक्रम	2803	0.00	14.00	14.00	0.00	14.00	14.00	0.00	15.00	15.00
8. ब्याज सब्सिडी आर्थिक सहायता	2803	8.95	0.00	8.95	6.95	0.00	6.95	8.95	0.00	8.95
8.01 कोल इण्डिया लिमिटेड										
9. रेल व समुद्री मार्ग से कोयले की ढुलाई के लिए आर्थिक सहायता	2803	0.00	58.08	58.08	0.00	58.08	58.08	0.00	58.08	58.08
10. यू.के अनुदान के अंतर्गत फालतू पुर्जों के आयात के लिए कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड को सहायता	2803	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.50	0.50
11. अन्य व्यय	2803	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.24	5.24
12. *कोयला धोने के कारखाने के अधिग्रहण के लिए कोल इण्डिया लिमिटेड के आयोजना - भिन्न निवेश*	2803	0.05	1.41	1.46	0.05	0.95	1.00	0.05	1.43	1.48
12.01.इक्विटी	4803	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.02. ऋण	6803	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़	*Total*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
जोड़ - कोयला और लिग्नाइट		**9.00**	**96.49**	**105.49**	**7.00**	**95.43**	**102.43**	**9.00**	**104.25**	**113.25**
13. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	4801	42.90	0.00	42.90	42.90	0.00	42.90	40.00	0.00	40.00

करोड़ रुपए (in crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget योजना Plan	गैर-योजना Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised योजना Plan	गैर-योजना Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget योजना Plan	गैर-योजना Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
		4803	600.10	0.00	600.10	600.10	0.00	600.10	754.00	0.00	754.00
		6801	62.00	0.00	62.00	42.00	0.00	42.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		6803	475.00	0.00	475.00	495.00	0.00	495.00	730.00	0.00	730.00
		Total	*1180.00*	*0.00*	*1180.00*	*1180.00*	*0.00*	*1180.00*	*1524.00*	*0.00*	*1524.00*
	जोड़		1189.00	121.83	1310.83	1187.00	120.88	1307.88	1533.00	130.00	1663.00
	कुल जोड़	*Grand Total*									
ख.	सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	B. Investments in Public Enterprises	निकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget support	आंतरिक साधन IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget support	आंतरिक साधन IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget support	आंतरिक साधन IEBR	जोड़ Total
13.01	नेवेली लिग्नाइट निगम लिमिटेड	13.01 Neyveli Lignite Corpn. Ltd.	12801	104.90	8.99	113.89	84.90	27.45	112.35	40.00	230.00	270.00
			12803	34.10	145.90	180.00	34.10	178.87	212.97	215.00	50.00	265.00
			Total	*139.00*	*154.89*	*293.89*	*119.00*	*206.32*	*325.32*	*255.00*	*280.00*	*535.00*
	जोड़		12803	926.00	100.00	1026.00	961.00	0.00	961.00	1144.00	170.00	1314.00
13.02	कोल इण्डिया लिमिटेड	13.02 Coal India Ltd.	12803	115.00	0.00	115.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	125.00	20.00	145.00
13.03	सिंगरेनी कोलियरीज कंपनी लि.	13.03 Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd.		1180.00	254.89	1434.89	1180.00	206.32	1386.32	1524.00	470.00	1994.00
	जोड़	Total										
ग.	आयोजना परिव्यय	C. Plan Outlay										
1.	बिजली	1. Power	12801	104.90	8.99	113.89	84.90	27.45	112.35	40.00	230.00	270.00
2.	कोयला और लिग्नाइट	2. Coal and Lignite	12803	1084.10	245.90	1330.00	1102.10	178.87	1280.97	1493.00	240.00	1733.00
	जोड़	Total		1189.00	254.89	1443.89	1187.00	206.32	1393.32	1533.00	470.00	2003.00

1. सचिवालय :- इसमें कोयला विभाग के सचिवालय की व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

4. परिवार पेंशन व जीवन बीमा निधि को अंशदान - परिवार पेंशन निधि की स्थापना भविष्य निधि में सरकारी की कुल परिलब्धियों के 1-1/6 प्रतिशत और नियोक्ता के अंशदान के बराबर की राशि को अलग करके की गई है, जिसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किया जाने वाला अंशदान भी सम्मिलित किया जाता है । केन्द्रीय सरकार को कामगारों की कुल परिलब्धियों के 1- 2/3 प्रतिशत की दर से अंशदान करना होता है । यह व्यवस्था निधि में सरकार के हिस्से के अंशदान तथा योजना को लागू करने में आने वाली लागत की प्रतिपूर्ति के लिए भी की गई है । कोयला खानिकों के लिए जमा से संबद्ध बीमा योजना के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है ।

5. कोयला खानों में संरक्षण और सुरक्षा - इसमें रेत भराई और संरक्षण के विभिन्न उपायों के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है । इस उद्देश्य के लिए निधि की व्यवस्था कोयला खान (संरक्षण और विकास) अधिनियम, 1974 के अधीन गैर-कोकिंग कोयले पर 3.50 रुपए प्रतिटन और कोकिंग कोयले पर 4.25 रुपए प्रति टन की दर से एकत्र कोयला-उपकर जमाकर की जाती है ।

6. कोयला खान क्षेत्रों में सड़कों का विकास - इसमें धनबाद जिले के कोयला खान क्षेत्रों में सड़कों के विकास के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

7. विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी कार्यक्रम - इसमें विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी संबंधी योजनाओं आदि और संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम की सहायता से प्रचालित योजनाओं के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

1. Secretariat :- Provides for the secretariat expenditure of the Department of Coal.

4. Contribution to the Family Pension cum Life Assurance Fund - The family pension fund has been set up diverting a portion equal to 1-1/6% of the total emoluments from the employees and employers' contributions to the Provident Fund to which is added a contribution by the Central Government. The Central Government is required to contribute at the rate of 1-2/3% of the workers total emoluments. Provision is for Government share of contribution to the Fund as also reimbursement of cost of administering the scheme. Provision is also made for the Deposit - linked Insurance Scheme for coal Miners.

5. Conservation and Safety in Coal Mines - Includes provision for the various stowing and conservation measures. Funds for the purpose are found from the cess on coal at Rs.3.50 per tonne on non-coking coal and Rs.4.25 per tonne on coking coal under the Coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Act 1974.

6. Development of roads in Coal field areas - Provision is for development of roads in Coal field areas in Dhanbad District.

7. Science and Technology Programme - Includes provision for Schemes of science and technology etc. and for schemes operated with U.N.D.P. assistance.

8.01 **कोल इण्डिया लि० को ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता** - इसमें 31.3.1981 तक स्वीकृत आयोजना-भिन्न उधारों पर ब्याज की अदायगी करने के लिए कोल इण्डिया लि० को आर्थिक सहायता (सब्सिडी) देने की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

9. **रैल-व-समुद्री मार्ग से कोयले के जाने-लेजाने के लिए आर्थिक सहायता** - इसमें बंगाल-बिहार के कोयला क्षेत्रों से रैल व समुद्री मार्ग से कोयला ले जाने वाले दक्षिणी और पश्चिम भारत के उपभोक्ताओं को परिवहन संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता देने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ताकि परिवहन की अतिरिक्त लागत को निष्प्रभावी किया जा सके ।

10. **कोल इंडिया लि. को यूनाइटेड किंगडम अनुदान के अन्तर्गत फालतू पुर्जों का आयात करने के लिए सहायता** - यह व्यवस्था इसलिए की गई है ताकि कोल इंडिया लि., यूनाइटेड किंगडम मूल के कोयला खान उपस्करों के पूर्ण समुपयोजन को सुविधाजनक बनाने लिए यूनाइटेड किंगडम सरकार से मिले अनुदान के अन्तर्गत फालतू पुर्जों का आयात कर सके ।

11. **अन्य व्यय** - इसमें कोयला नियंत्रक के कार्यालय के लिए और एन.सी.डी.सी. की स्थापना से पूर्व खानों के लेनदेनों के संबंध में कोल इंडिया लि. को अदायगी करने के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

13. **सरकारी उद्यम :**

13.01 **नेवेली लिग्नाइट कारपोरेशन लि.** - नैवेली लिग्नाइट कारपोरेशन की क्रियाविधियों के अन्तर्गत लिग्नाइट के खनन को धूम्ररहित ईंधन में परिवर्तित करने और यूरिया के उत्पादन करने का कार्य शामिल है । नैवेली लिग्नाइट का परिव्यय 535.00 करोड़ रुपए है (265.00 करोड़ रुपए खान क्षेत्र के लिए और 270.00 करोड़ रुपए विद्युत क्षेत्र के लिए) इसमें से 255.00 करोड़ रुपए बजट समर्थन के द्वारा पूरा किया जाएगा और शेष 280.00 करोड़ रुपए आन्तरिक संसाधनों से पूरा किया जाएगा ।

क्रियान्वयन के अन्तर्गत महत्वपूर्ण परियोजनाएं, उनकी स्वीकृत लागत और उनके पूरे होने की निर्धारित तिथियां इस प्रकार हैं :-

8.01 **Interest subsidy to Coal India Ltd.** - Provision is for subsidy to Coal India Ltd. for payment of interest on non-plan loans sanctioned upto 31.3.1981.

9. **Subsidy for transport of coal by rail cum sea route**-Provision is made for transport subsidy to consumers in the Southern and Western region, drawing coal from Bengal-Bihar coal fields by the rail cum sea route, so as to neutralise the extra cost of transport.

10. **Assistance to Coal India Ltd. for import of spares under UK Grant** - The provision is to enable Coal India Limited to import spares under a grant from the UK Government to facilitate fuller utilisation of coal mining equipment of UK origin.

11. **Other Expenditure** - These include provisions for Coal Controller's Office and payment to Coal India Ltd. on account of transactions of collieries prior to formation of National Coal Development Corporation.

13. ***Public Enterprises:***

13.01 **Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. (NLC)** - The activities of NLC cover the mining of lignite into smokeless fuel and manufacture of urea. The outlay for NLC Ltd. is Rs.535.00 crores (Rs.265.00 crores for mines sector and Rs.270.00 crores for power sector) of which Rs. 255.00 crores will be met by Budgetary support and the balance of Rs. 280.00 crores from internal resources.

Important projects under implementation, their sanctioned cost and the target dates of completion are given below :

क्रम संख्या Sl. No.	परियोजना का नाम Name of Project	क्षमता Capacity	स्वीकृत लागत Sanctioned cost	पूरा होने की निर्धारित तिथि Target date of completion	टिप्पणियां REMARKS
			(करोड़ रुपए में Rs. in crores)		
1. द्वितीय तापीय केन्द्र	Second Thermal Station	3x210 मेगावाट M.W.	483.42	मार्च, March,1988	दो यूनिटें पहले ही स्थापित की जा चुकी हैं । Two units already commissioned.
2. द्वितीय खान विस्तार	Second Mine Expansion	10.5 मि.टन M.T	762.13	मार्च, March,1990	
3. द्वितीय तापीय विद्युत केन्द्र विस्तार	Second TPS Expansion	4x210 मेगावाट M.W.	1016.80	नवम्बर, Nov.1990*	*पहली यूनिट, उसके बाद 9 महीनों के अन्तराल पर बाद की यूनिटें *first unit, subsequent units at intervals of 9 months thereafter.
4. 400 किलोवाट पारेषण प्रणाली चरण II	400KV Transmission System Stage II	--	250.71	फरवरी, Feb.,1991	

13.02 **कोल इण्डिया लि.** - कोल इण्डिया लि. कोयले के उत्पादन और वितरण, कोयला संसाधनों के संरक्षण, नई कोयला खानों के आयोजन और विकास और कोयले संबंधी अनुसंधान का समन्वय करने के लिए उत्तरदायी है । क्रियान्वित की जा रही प्रमुख परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा नीचे विवरण में दिया गया है :-

13.02 **Coal India Ltd.** - Coal India Ltd. is responsible for the production and distribution of coal, conservation of coal resources, Planning and development of new coal mines and the Coordination of research on Coal. Details of major projects under expansion are given in the statement below:-

क्रम संख्या S.No.	परियोजना का नाम Name of Project		निर्धारित क्षमता (मिट्रिक टनों में) Target capacity (in M.T)	अनुमानित लागत (करोड़ रुपए) Approximate cost (Rs. in crores)	पूरा करने का संभावित वर्ष Likely Year of completion	वाह्य सहायता का स्रोत (यदि कोई हो) Source of external assistance (if any)	
1.	झांजरा	Jhanjra	3.5	184.55	93-94	सोवियत समाजवादी जनतंत्र संघ से उधार	USSR CREDIT
2.	राजमहल	Rajmahal	5.0	217.27	90-91	--	--
3.	सोनपुर-बजारी	Sonepur-Bazari	3.0	192.96	92-93	विश्व बैंक	World Bank
4.	पुटकी बलिहारी	Pootkee Balihari	3.0	199.87	95-96	विश्व बैंक	World Bank
5.	मुन्नीडीह	Moonidih	2.10	132.07	90-91	--	--
6.	ब्लाक-II ओ.सी.पी	Block-II OCP	2.50	112.05	88-89	विश्व बैंक	World Bank
7.	जयन्त	Jayant	10.0	313.61	89-90	विश्व बैंक	World Bank
8.	बीना	Bina	4.5	140.55	88-89	--	--
9.	अमलोहरी	Amlohri	4.0	323.32	91-92	यूनाइटेड किंगडम	U.K.
10.	दुधीचुआ	Dudhichua	5.0	289.68	92-93	विश्व बैंक	World Bank
11.	खदिया	Khadia	4.0	400.00	93-94	सोवियत समाजवादी जनतंत्र संघ से उधार	USSR Credit.
12.	गेवरा	Gevra	10.0	224.39	91-92	विश्व बैंक	World Bank

वर्ष 1988-89 में बजट संसाधन 1144.00 करोड़ रुपए है । इसमें से 634.00 करोड़ रुपए इक्विटी पूंजी में निवेश के लिए और 510.00 करोड़ रुपए उधारों के लिए है ।

13.03 सिंगरेनी कोलियरीज लि. :- इसमें सिंगरेनी कोलियरीज कंपनी लि. की इक्विटी पूंजी में निवेश हेतु और उसे उधार देने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । सिंगरेनी कोलियरीज कंपनी लि. आंध्रप्रदेश सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार का संयुक्त उपक्रम है, जिसमें राज्य सरकार का अधिक हिस्सा है । यह कंपनी आंध्रप्रदेश में सभी कोयला खानों का प्रबंध करती है । क्रियान्वित की जा रही दो प्रमुख परियोजनाएं हैं - (i) मानुगुरु-II ओ.सी.पी. (अनुमानित लागत 132 करोड़ रुपए, पूरा होने की निर्धारित तिथि 1989-90 और क्षमता 2.75 मीट्रिक टन प्रतिवर्ष) (ii) रामागुंडम ओ.सी. पी. II (अनुमानित लागत 147.16 करोड़ रुपए, पूरा होने की निर्धारित तिथि 1991-92 और क्षमता 2.00 मीट्रिक टन प्रति वर्ष) ।

13. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश - सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में इक्विटी और ऋण का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:

The budgetary support for 1988-89 is Rs.1144.00 crores. Out of this Rs. 634.00 crores will be for equity investment and Rs. 510.00 crores for loans.

13.03. Singareni Collieries Ltd. (SCCL) - Provision for equity investment in and loans to Singareni collieries Co. Ltd. has been made here. The S.C.C.L. is a joint venture of the Government of A.P. and the Central Government with majority share holding of the State Government. The Company manages all the coal mines in A.P. Two important projects under execution are (i) Manuguru II OCP (estimated cost Rs.132 crores target date for completion 1989-90 and capacity 2.75 mte per year). (ii) Ramagundum OCP II (estimated cost Rs.147.16 crores, target date for completion 1991-92 and capacity 2.00 MT per year).

13. Breakup of Investment in Public Sector Enterprises - The breakup between Equity and Loan in respect of investment in Public Sector Enterprises is as below:

(करोड़ रुपए in crores of Rupees)

क्रम संख्या S.No.	उद्यम का नाम Name of the Enterprises	संशोधित अनुमान, 87-88 RE 87-88			बजट अनुमान, 88-89 BE 88-89		
		इक्विटी Equity	उधार Loan	जोड़ Total	इक्विटी Equity	उधार Loan	जोड़ Total
1.		3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	नेवली लिग्नाइट कारपोरेशन	1. Neyveli Lignite Corporation	77.00	42.00	119.00	150.00	105.00	255.00
2.	सिंगरेनी कोलियरीज कम्पनी लि.	2. Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd.	10.00	90.00	100.00	10.00	115.00	125.00
3.	कोल इंडिया लि.	3. Coal India Ltd.	556.00	405.00	961.00	634.00	510.00	1144.00
जोड़		Total	643.00	537.00	1180.00	794.00	730.00	1524.00

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF ENERGY

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.20

विद्युत विभाग Department of Power

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है - A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-1989 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1988-1989 Budget आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	बजट 1988-1989 Budget जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue		41.81	87.74	129.55	34.85	167.64	202.49	106.66	167.85	274.51
पूंजी *Capital*		*1432.38*	*0.00*	*1432.38*	*1159.15*	*0.00*	*1159.15*	*1557.34*	*0.00*	*1557.34*
जोड़ **Total**		**1474.19**	**87.74**	**1561.93**	**1194.00**	**167.64**	**1361.64**	**1664.00**	**167.85**	**1831.85**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	0.00	1.38	1.38	0.00	1.38	1.38	0.00	1.65	1.65
विद्युत	***Power***										
सामान्य	General										
2. केन्द्रीय बिजली प्राधिकरण	2. Central Electricity Authority	2801	8.32	7.00	15.32	8.32	7.30	15.62	11.11	7.62	18.73
		4801	1.20	0.00	1.20	0.55	0.00	0.55	0.71	0.00	0.71
जोड़		*Total*	*9.52*	*7.00*	*16.52*	*8.87*	*7.30*	*16.17*	*11.82*	*7.62*	*19.44*
3. अनुसंधान और विकास-	3. *Research and Development:*										
3.01 राष्ट्रीय तापीय विद्युत निगम	3.01. National Thermal Power Corporation	2801	3.60	0.00	3.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	4.00
3.02 केन्द्रीय विद्युत अनुसंधान संस्थान, बंगलौर	3.02. Central Power Research Institute, Bangalore	2801	14.00	0.60	14.60	14.00	0.10	14.10	28.66	0.00	28.66
3.03 विद्युत इंजीनियर प्रशिक्षण सोसाइटी	3.03. Power Engineers Training Society	2801	5.00	0.48	5.48	3.22	0.48	3.70	6.00	1.15	7.15
3.04 अन्य	3.04. Others	2801	1.00	0.07	1.07	0.60	0.07	0.67	0.86	0.07	0.93
जोड़		*Total*	*23.60*	*1.15*	*24.75*	*17.82*	*0.65*	*18.47*	*39.52*	*1.22*	*40.74*
4. सर्वेक्षण और अन्वेषण	4. Survey and Investigation	2801	7.06	0.31	7.37	6.00	0.31	6.31	19.35	0.34	19.69
		3601	2.55	0.00	2.55	2.43	0.00	2.43	3.38	0.00	3.38
जोड़		*Total*	*9.61*	*0.31*	*9.92*	*8.43*	*0.31*	*8.74*	*22.73*	*0.34*	*23.07*
जोड़ - सामान्य	Total - General		42.73	8.46	51.19	35.12	8.26	43.38	74.07	9.18	83.25
तापीय विद्युत उत्पादन	Thermal Power Generation										
5. बदरपुर तापीय बिजलीघर :	*5. Badarpur thermal Power Station:*										
5.01 राजस्व व्यय	5.01 Revenue Expenditure	2801	0.00	207.88	207.88	0.00	207.58	207.58	0.00	220.94	220.94
5.02 घटाइए - राजस्व प्राप्तियां	5.02 Less - Revenue Receipts	0801	0.00	-130.00	-130.00	0.00	-49.60	-49.60	0.00	-63.94	-63.94
5.03 *नियत*	5.03 *Net*		0.00	77.88	77.88	0.00	157.98	157.98	0.00	157.00	157.00
5.04 बदरपुर तापीय बिजलीघर का विस्तार	5.04 Expansion of Badarpur Thermal Power Station	4801	26.74	0.00	26.74	21.65	0.00	21.65	18.66	0.00	18.66
6.नवीकरण और आधुनिकीकरण के लिए राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड	6. State Electricity Boards for renovation and Modernisation	6801	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		*Total*	*26.74*	*77.88*	*104.62*	*71.65*	*157.98*	*229.63*	*18.66*	*157.00*	*175.66*
जल विद्युत उत्पादन	Hydel Generation										
7. जल विद्युत परियोजनाएं :	*7. Hydel Projects:*										
7.01. सलाल जल-विद्युत परियोजना	7.01 Salal Hydro Electric Project	4801	41.97	0.00	41.97	36.35	0.00	36.35	15.00	0.00	15.00
7.02. सरदार सरोवर परियोजना	7.02 Sardar Sarover Project	4801	22.90	0.00	22.90	22.90	0.00	22.90	22.96	0.00	22.96
7.03. अन्य जल विद्युत परियोजनाएं	7.03 Other Hydro Electric Projects	4801	4.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.04. टिहरी विद्युत कम्पलेक्स के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को ऋण	7.04 Loans to U.P. Govt. for Tehri Power Complex.	7601	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.00	0.00	60.00	70.00	0.00	70.00

(करोड़ रुपए) (in crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget जोड़ Total
7.05. अन्य योजनाएं	7.05 Other Schemes	4801	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		*Total*	*68.90*	*0.00*	*68.90*	*119.25*	*0.00*	*119.25*	*107.96*	*0.00*	*107.96*
पारेषण और वितरण	**Transmission and Distribution**										
8. ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम	8. Rural Electrification Corporation	2801	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	33.00	0.02	33.02
9. भार प्रेषण केन्द्र	9. Load Despatching Stations	4801	2.71	0.00	2.71	4.37	0.00	4.37	2.07	0.00	2.07
जोड़		*Total*	*2.71*	*0.02*	*2.73*	*4.37*	*0.02*	*4.39*	*35.07*	*0.02*	*35.09*
10. *अन्तरराज्यीय पारेषण लाइनें*	10. *Inter State Transmission Lines:*										
10.01. दामोदर घाटी निगम को उधार	10.01 Loans to Damodar Valley Corporation	6801	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.02. राज्य सरकारों को उधार	10.02 Loans to State Governments	7601	29.30	0.00	29.30	29.30	0.00	29.30	27.00	0.00	27.00
10.03. संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को उधार	10.03 Loans to Union Territories Governments	7602	0.70	0.00	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		*Total*	*30.00*	*0.00*	*30.00*	*30.00*	*0.00*	*30.00*	*27.00*	*0.00*	*27.00*
11. राज्य आयोजनाओं के लिए ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम	11. Rural Electrification Corporation for State Plans	4801	28.60	0.00	28.60	28.60	0.00	28.60	32.00	0.00	32.00
		6801	169.40	0.00	169.40	169.40	0.00	169.40	183.00	0.00	183.00
जोड़		*Total*	*198.00*	*0.00*	*198.00*	*198.00*	*0.00*	*198.00*	*215.00*	*0.00*	*215.00*
जोड़ - विद्युत	**Total - Power**		**369.08**	**86.36**	**455.44**	**458.39**	**166.26**	**624.65**	**477.76**	**166.20**	**643.96**
अन्य देशों के साथ तकनीकी और आर्थिक सहयोग	**Technical & Economic Cooperation with other Countries**										
12. नेपाल हितकारी योजना	12 Nepal Benefit Scheme	3605	0.28	0.00	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.28	0.30	0.00	0.30
13. *सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश*	13. *Investments in Public Enterprises:*	4801	748.07	0.00	748.07	678.85	0.00	678.85	917.88	0.00	917.88
		6801	356.76	0.00	356.76	56.48	0.00	56.48	268.06	0.00	268.06
जोड़		*Total*	*1104.83*	*0.00*	*1104.83*	*735.33*	*0.00*	*735.33*	*1185.94*	*0.00*	*1185.94*
कुल जोड़	*Grand Total*		*1474.19*	*87.74*	*1561.93*	*1194.00*	*167.64*	*1361.64*	*1664.00*	*167.85*	*1831.85*
ख. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investments in Public Enterprises**										
		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट सपोर्ट Budget support	आं.के.सा.प्र. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट सपोर्ट Budget support	आं.के.सा.प्र. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट सपोर्ट Budget support	आं.के.सा.प्र. IEBR	जोड़ Total
13.01. राष्ट्रीय तापीय विद्युत निगम	13.01 National Thermal Power Corporation	12801	925.30	791.74	1717.04	479.90	1213.99	1693.89	981.34	1199.00	2180.34
13.02. राष्ट्रीय जल विद्युत निगम	13.02 National Hydro Electric Power Corporation	12801	167.93	274.49	442.42	147.93	221.32	369.25	129.00	315.00	444.00
13.03. विद्युत वित्त निगम	13.03 Power Finance Corporation	12801	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	200.00	0.00	75.00	75.00
13.04. राष्ट्रीय परियोजना निर्माण निगम	13.04 National Projects Construction Corporation	12801	4.00	2.10	6.10	4.00	1.00	5.00	5.60	1.00	6.60
13.05 दामोदर घाटी निगम	13.05 Damodar Valley Corporation	12801	0.00	140.59	140.59	0.00	118.46	118.46	0.00	160.00	160.00
13.06 उत्तर पूर्वी विद्युत शक्ति निगम	13.06 North Eastern Electric Power Corporation	12801	7.60	0.00	7.60	1.50	0.00	1.50	20.00	25.00	45.00
13.07 नथपा झाकरी विद्युत निगम	13.07 Nathpa Jhakri Power Corporation	12801	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	50.00	0.00	50.00
जोड़	**Total**		**1104.83**	**1308.92**	**2413.75**	**735.33**	**1654.77**	**2390.10**	**1185.94**	**1775.00**	**2960.94**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay**										
केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की आयोजना	*Central Sector Plan*										
विद्युत	Power	12801	1275.91	1308.92	2584.83	995.72	1654.77	2650.49	1449.70	1775.00	3223.70
अन्य देशों के साथ तकनीकी और आर्थिक सहयोग	Technical & Economic Cooperation with Other Countries	13605	0.28	0.00	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.28	0.30	0.00	0.30
जोड़ - केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की आयोजना	Total - Central Sector Plan		1276.19	1308.92	2585.11	996.00	1654.77	2650.77	1449.00	1775.00	3224.00
राज्य आयोजनाएं	State Plans										
ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण	Rural Electrification	43601	198.00	0.00	198.00	198.00	0.00	198.00	215.00	0.00	215.00
जोड़	**Total**		**1474.19**	**1308.92**	**2783.11**	**1194.00**	**1654.77**	**2848.77**	**1664.00**	**1775.00**	**3439.00**

1. सचिवालय :- इसमें विद्युत विभाग के सचिवालय के व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. केन्द्रीय बिजली प्राधिकरण : यह प्राधिकरण राष्ट्रीय विद्युत संसाधनों के नियंत्रण तथा उपयोग के संबंध में विभिन्न एजेंसियों के क्रियाकलापों के बीच समन्वय करता है । यह विद्युत साधनों का सर्वेक्षण और अध्ययन करने, विद्युत के उत्पादन, वितरण और उपयोग से संबंधित आंकड़ों को एकत्र करने और उनका रिकार्ड रखने तथा विद्युत साधनों के विकास के लिए भी उत्तरदायी है । इसमें तकनीकी नियंत्रण आंकड़ा संकलन, प्रशिक्षण, सर्वेक्षण और अन्वेषण, सलाहकार सेवा, क्षेत्रीय सहयोग आदि पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

3. अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण : केन्द्रीय विद्युत अनुसंधान संस्थान, बंगलौर,केन्द्रीय सिंचाई और विद्युत बोर्ड, राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम, विद्युत इंजीनियर्स प्रशिक्षण सोसाइटी सहित अनेक संस्थान/निकाय विद्युत संबंधी समस्याओं पर अनुसंधान करने तथा विद्युत केन्द्रों के प्रचालन और अनुरक्षण के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर प्रशिक्षण देने में लगे हुए हैं । इसमें केन्द्रीय सिंचाई और विद्युत बोर्डों , केन्द्रीय विद्युत अनुसंधान संस्थान तथा अन्यों की अनुसंधान स्कीमों पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

4. सर्वेक्षण और अन्वेषण : इसमें भूतापीय अन्वेषण, नई तापीय और पनबिजली परियोजनाओं के अन्वेषण, ऊर्जा संरक्षण पर होने वाले व्यय, राज्य सरकारों को पहाड़ी और जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में पनबिजली परियोजनाओं के सर्वेक्षण और अन्वेषण कार्य के लिए सहायता-अनुदान देने और राज्य विद्युत बोर्डों को तापीय विद्युत केन्द्रों के बेहतर कार्य के लिए प्रोत्साहन संबंधी अदायगी करने तथा पारेषण और वितरण संबंधी हानियों को कम करने की प्रोत्साहन योजना तथा अन्य मदों के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । केन्द्रीय जल आयोग का अन्वेषण यूनिट, जम्मू और कश्मीर तथा सिक्किम में राष्ट्रीय महत्व के संभाव्य स्थलों का अन्वेषण कर रहा है ।

5. ***बदरपुर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र*** :

5.01 से 5.03 - इस केन्द्र का प्रबंध एजेंसी के आधार पर राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम को सौंपा गया था । इसके चरण-I,II और III चालू किए जा चुके हैं और इनका वाणिज्यिक कार्यचालन जारी है । वर्ष 1988-89 के लिए 3500 मेगावाट का उत्पादन लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है । 63.94 करोड़ रुपए की राजस्व प्राप्तियों को हिसाब में लेने के बाद बजट अनुमान, 1988-89 में केन्द्र के प्रचालन और अनुरक्षण के लिए 157.00 करोड़ (आयोजना-भिन्न) के राजस्व व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

5.04 बदरपुर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र के विस्तार कार्य में चरण - II के लिए 1.24 करोड़ रुपए,चरण - III के लिए 2.16 करोड़ रुपए, नवीकरण और आधुनिकीकरण के लिए 13.26 करोड़ रुपए और राख के गड्ढे की भूमि के लिए 2.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है । नवीकरण का कार्य 1988-89 तक पूरा हो जाने का अनुमान है ।

6. नवीकरण और आधुनिकीकरण के लिए राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड :- यह एक केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजना है और इसके अन्तर्गत चुने हुए ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों के नवीकरण और आधुनिकीकरण के लिए विद्युत वित्त निगम के माध्यम से राज्य विद्युत बोर्डों को ऋण दिए जाएंगे ।

7. ***पनबिजली परियोजनाएं*** :

7.01 **सलाल पनबिजली परियोजना** : विद्युत उत्पादन के लिए चेनाब के निचले क्षेत्रों के जल का उपयोग करने हेतु जम्मू और कश्मीर में स्थित इस केन्द्रीय परियोजना (सकल संशोधित लागत 505.55 करोड़ रुपए) का कार्य सन् 1970 में हाथ में लिया गया था । इस परियोजना के चरण - I की सभी तीनों यूनिटें चालू हो गयी है ।

7.02 **सरदार सरोवर परियोजना** : भारत सरकार, मध्यप्रदेश सरकार को 300 करोड़ रुपए की राशि देने के लिए सहमत हो गई है, ताकि यह इस परियोजना की लागत के 57 प्रतिशत भाग को पूरा

1. **Secretariat** - Provides for expenditure on the Secretariat of the Department of Power.

2. **Central Electricity Authority** - The Authority coordinates the activities of the various agencies in relation to control and utilisation of national power resources. It is also responsible for carrying out survey and studies, collection and recording of data concerning generation, distribution, utilisation and development of power resources. Includes provision for expenditure on technical control, data collection, training survey and investigation, consultancy, regional coordination etc.

3. **Research and Development** - A number of institutions/bodies such as Central Power Research Institute,Bangalore, Central Board of Irrigation and Power, National Thermal Power Corporation, Power Engineers Training Society, are engaged in research on power problems and in imparting training in various aspects of power station operation and maintenance. Includes provision for expenditure on research schemes by Central Boards of Irrigation and Power, Central Power Research Institute and others.

4. **Survey and Investigation** - Provides for expenditure on geothermal investigation, investigation of new thermal and hydroelectric projects, Energy Conservation, grants-in-aid to State Governments for carrying out survey and investigation of hydroelectric projects in hilly and tribal areas, Incentive payments to SEB's for better performance of Thermal Power stations, incentive scheme for reducing T&D losses and other items. The Investigation unit of CWC is carrying out investigation of potential sites of national importance in J&K and Sikkim.

5. ***Badarpur Thermal Power Station*** :

5.01 – 5.03. The Management of Badarpur Thermal Power Station was entrusted to NTPC on an agency basis. Stages I,II and III have been commissioned and are under commercial operation. The generation target for 1988-89 has been fixed at 3500 M.U. Taking into account, the revenue receipts of Rs. 63.94 crores, the revenue expenditure for operation and maintenance of the station has been netted at Rs. 157.00 crores (Non-Plan) in BE 1988-89.

5.04. Provision has been made for expansion of Badarpur Thermal Power Station in Stage-II Rs.1.24 crores, Stage III Rs.2.16 crores, renovation and modernisation Rs.13.26 crores and land for ash pond Rs.2.00 crores has been made. The renovation work is likely to be completed by 1988-89.

6. **State Electricity Boards for renovation and modernisation** - This is a Centrally Sponsored scheme and loans would be provided to State Electricity Boards through Power Finance Corporation for renovation and modernisation of selected thermal power Station.

7. ***Hydel Projects.***

7.01 **Salal Hydroelectric Project** - This central project located in Jammu & Kashmir (Revised cost Rs.505.55 crores gross) was taken up in 1970 to utilise the water of the Chenab in its lower reaches for power generation. All the three units of Stage-I of the Project have been commissioned.

7.02 **Sardar Sarovar Project** - The Government of India have agreed to provide Rs.300 crores to the M.P. Government to enable it to share 57% of the cost of this

कर सके । विद्युत घटक की अनुमानित लागत 1063.37 करोड़ रुपए है । इसकी क्षमता 1450 मैगावाट की है । इसके बदले में भारत सरकार को विद्युत उत्पादन का समतुल्य भाग प्राप्त होगा । अनुमान है कि इस परियोजना से विद्युत उत्पादन संबंधी लाभ 1990 के दशक के आरंभ में प्राप्त होंगे ।

project. The estimated cost of the power component is Rs.1063.37 crores. Its capacity is 1450 M.W. In return the Government of India will get a matching share in power generation. The power benefits from the project are expected to accrue in the early 1990's.

7.04 टिहरी विद्युत कम्प्लेक्स के लिए उत्तरप्रदेश सरकार को ऋण : इसमें उत्तरप्रदेश सरकार को ऋण के रूप में केन्द्रीय सहायता दिए जाने की व्यवस्था है, जिसे संयुक्त रूप से प्रस्तावित एक निगम के गठित होने पर इक्विटी के रूप में बदल दिया जाएगा ।

7.04 Loans to U.P. Government for Tehri Power Complex - Central assistance in the form of loan is to be provided to the Government of Uttar Pradesh, which will be converted as equity to the Corporation proposed to be set up as a Joint venture.

7.05 अन्य स्कीमें : पनबिजली विद्युत के प्रबंध सीध को बंद किए जाने के फलस्वरूप इस पनबिजली स्कीम के लिए निदेशन और प्रशासन संबंधी व्यवस्था को विद्युत विभाग के सचिवालय व्यय में शामिल कर लिया गया है ।

7.05 Other Schemes - The provision shown in BE 1987-88 for direction and administration for Hydroelectric scheme has been merged in the Secretariat of Department of Power, consequent upon the winding up of the management cell of Hydroelectric Power.

8. ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम : इसमें ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम को हरिजन बस्तियों में विद्युतीकरण के लिए राज्य विद्युत बोर्डों को दी गई ऋण सहायता के लिए आर्थिक सहायता देने की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

8. Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) - Includes provision for subsidy to Rural Electrification Corporation for loan assistance given to State Electricity Boards for electrification of Harijan bastis and assitance for electrification schemes for the poor.

9. भार प्रेषण केन्द्र : संबंधित क्षेत्रीय ग्रिडों के प्रचालन और नियंत्रण के लिए उत्तरी,दक्षिणी,पूर्वी, पश्चिमी और उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्रों में पांच क्षेत्रीय भार प्रेषण केन्द्र स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं । उत्पादन और पारेषण सुविधाओं के इष्टतम उपयोग को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए ये केन्द्र इन क्षेत्रों में राज्य प्रणालियों के क्रियाकलापों के बीच समन्वय का कार्य करेंगे । इन पांच भार प्रेषण केन्द्रों में से चार केन्द्रों ने कार्य करना शुरू कर दिया है और पांचवां अर्थात उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्रीय भार प्रेषण केन्द्र, जो एक अन्तरिम भार प्रेषण केन्द्र है, कार्य कर रहा है ।

9. Load Despatching Stations - Five Regional Load Despatch centres (RLDC) are being established in the Northern, Southern, Eastern, Western and N.E. Regions for operation and control of the respective regional grids. They will coordinate the activities of the State systems in the respective regions, with a view to ensuring optimum utilisation of generation and transmission facilities. Out of the five RLDC's, four are operational and for the fifth one, i.e. NERLDC, an interim Load despatch Centre is functioning.

10. अन्तरराज्यीय पारेषण लाइनें : यह स्कीम क्षेत्रीय ग्रिडों के निर्माण को सुकर बनाने के उद्देश्य से सन्निकट विद्युत प्रणाली को जोड़ने तथा उसे एक अन्तर-संबद्ध/समेकित ढंग से संचालित करने के लिए अन्तरराज्यीय/अन्तर-क्षेत्रीय कड़ी का निर्माण करने से संबंधित है ताकि अन्ततः एक अखिल भारतीय ग्रिड बन सके । ये स्कीमें राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को ऋण देकर क्रियान्वित की जाती है । यह स्कीम, केन्द्र-प्रायोजित स्कीम के रूप में केन्द्र द्वारा क्रियान्वित की जा रही है, जिसके लिए राज्यों को शत-प्रतिशत ऋण सहायता दी जा रही है ।

10. Inter State Transmission Lines - The Schemes relate to construction of Inter-State/Inter-Regional links to connect the contiguous power systems and operate them in an inter connected/integrated manner with a view to facilitating the formation of regional grids, leading ultimately to an All India Grid. The schemes are executed through loans to States and Union Territories. The scheme is being financed by the Centre as a Centrally sponsored scheme by way of 100% loan assistance to the states.

11. राज्य आयोजना के लिए ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम : देश में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों के क्रियान्वयन और सहकारी विद्युत संस्थाओं को बढ़ावा देने के मुख्य उद्देश्य से एक सरकारी स्वामित्व वाली कम्पनी के रूप में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम की जुलाई,1969 में स्थापना की गई थी । इसके क्रियाकलापों के लिए जिनमें लाइन-हानियों को कम करने के लिए प्रणाली-सुधार के लिए विश्व बैंक की सहायता-प्राप्त योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित करना शामिल है, निगम को इक्विटी तथा ऋणों के रूप में बजटीय समर्थन देने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

11. Rural Electrification Corporation for State Plan - R.E.C. was set up in July, 1969 as a Government owned company with the principal objective of financing rural electrification schemes and promoting rural electric Cooperatives. Provision has been made for providing Budgetary support to the Corporation by way of equity and loans for its activities which include implementation of World bank assisted schemes of systems improvement to reduce line losses.

12. नेपाल हितकारी स्कीम : इसमें पंचेश्वर परियोजना के अन्वेषण कार्य के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । इस परियोजना की स्थापित क्षमता 1000 मैगावाट होने की आशा है ।

12. Nepal Benefit Scheme - Includes provision for investigation for Pancheswar Project. The project is expected to have an installed capacity of 1000 M.W.

13. *सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश* :-

13.01 राष्ट्रीय ताप-विद्युत निगम (एन.टी.पी.सी.) : इस निगम की स्थापना देश में ताप-विद्युत के आयोजन, संवर्धन और एकीकृत विकास के उद्देश्य से केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में नवम्बर, 1975 में की गई थी । राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम द्वारा 100-100 करोड़ रुपए से अधिक की लागत पर क्रियान्वित की जा रही कुछ महत्वपूर्ण परियोजनाओं के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है, जिनका विवरण नीचे दिया गया है :

13. *Investment in Public Enterprises* :-

13.01 National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) - NTPC was set up in Novermber 1975 in the Central sector with the objective of planning, promoting and organising integrated development of thermal power in the country. Some of the important projects costing more than Rs.100 crores each being executed by NTPC for which provision has been made are given below :-

क्रम सं. योजना का नाम	Sl. No. Name of Scheme	स्वीकृत लागत Approved cost	स्वीकृत आयोजना परिव्यय Approved Plan outlay 1987-88	संशोधित अनुमान RE for 87-88	बजट अनुमान Plan outlay for BE for 88-89	अनुमानित कमीशनिंग अनुसूची Anticipated Commissioning schedule
		(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. in crores)				
I. उत्पादन	I. Generation					
1. सिंगरौली	1. Singrauli	1118.88	83.92	23.60	50.09	87/88
2. कोरबा-I	2. Korba - I	527.62	32.63	59.80	26.38	87/88
3. कोरबा-II	3. Korba - II	457.98	91.65	75.51	43.55	89/90
4. रामगुंडम-I	4. Ramagundam - I	879.52	78.39	91.62	57.37	88/89
5. रामगुंडम-II	5. Ramagundam - II	501.89	133.00	110.69	145.52	90/91
6. फरक्का-I	6. Farakka - I	565.47	41.85	21.89	30.33	87/88
7. फरक्का-II	7. Farakka - II	868.48	54.80	72.35	135.06	91/92
8. विंध्याचल-I	8. Vindhyachal - I	911.57	250.00	244.05	162.66	89/90
9. रिहन्द-I	9. Rihand - I	1033.00	146.23	213.06	130.18	88/89
10. कहलगांव-I	10. Kahalagaon - I	884.16	48.05	38.36	90.38	92/93
11. एन.सी.टी.पी.पी. (4x210मेगावाट)-दादरी	11. NCTPP (4x210mw)-Dadri	1063.60	75.00	65.35	90.63	93/94
12. गैस परियोजनाएं	12. Gas Projects					
(क) कवास	(a) Kawas 600 मैगावाट MW	373.98	31.08	56.34	192.59	90/91
(ख) अन्ता	(b) Anta 430 मैगावाट MW	265.03	18.94	42.61	136.11	90/91
(ग) औरैया	(c) Auriaya 600 मैगावाट MW	371.67	29.61	52.56	210.00	90/91
II. पारेषण और वितरण 400 किलोवाट की लाइनें और उपकेन्द्र	II. Transmission and Distribution 400 KV lines & substations.					
1. सिंगरौली-II	1. Singrauli -II	256.05	3.55	2.60	3.95	86/87
2. कोरबा-I	2. Korba - I	105.10	6.51	4.38	1.51	86/87
3. रामगुंडम-I	3. Ramagundam - I	272.68	32.48	30.55	15.92	87/88
4. फरक्का-II	4. Farakka -II	134.91	15.66	12.78	35.25	90/91
5. विंध्याचल	5. Vindhyachal	198.85	70.00	77.47	59.46	88/89
6. रिहन्द-I	6. Rihand-I	581.70	264.00	253.93	179.56	88/89
7. केन्द्रीय पारेषण परियोजना	7. Central Tr. Project	398.05	23.18	31.34	42.15	91/92
8. कहलगांव	8. Kahalgaon	174.48	14.07	12.24	32.33	90/91
9. औरैया	9. Auraiya	100.61	24.93	12.67	55.70	89/90

इसके अतिरिक्त नवीकरण और आधुनिकीकरण, सर्वेक्षण और अन्वेषण तथा तलचर - I, विन्ध्याचल - II, रिहन्द II (प्रत्येक 1000 मैगावाट वाले), फरक्का - III (500 मैगावाट), चन्द्रपुर, उत्तरी करणपुरा, यमुना नगर (2x210 मैगावाट) जैसी योजनाओं और कवास, अन्ता, औरैया, तलचर के लिए पारेषण यूनिटों तथा विन्ध्याचल के लिए अतिरिक्त लाइनों के खाते की व्यवस्था की गई है।

In addition provision has also been made for schemes like Renovation and Modernisation, Survey and Investigation and Talcher-I, Vindhyachal-II, Rihand II (1000 MW each), Farakka III (500 MW), Chandrapur, North Karanpura, Yamuna Nagar (2x210 MW) and Transmission units for Kawas, Anta, Auraiya, Talcher and additional lines for Vindhyachal.

13.02 राष्ट्रीय जल-विद्युत निगम - एन.एच.पी.सी. केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की जल विद्युत परियोजनाओं को तीव्र, कुशलतापूर्वक और किफायती रूप से पूरा करने और उनका प्रचालन करने के लिए इस निगम की स्थापना 1975 में की गई थी। 100-100 करोड़ रुपए से अधिक लागत वाली कुछ महत्वपूर्ण परियोजनाओं के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है, जिसकी जानकारी नीचे दी गई है :-

13.02 National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC) - NHPC was set up in 1975 to secure speedy, efficient and economical completion and operation of hydro-electric projects in the Central sector. Some of the important projects costing more than 100 crores each for which provision has been made are given in the statement below :

क्रम सं. परियोजना का नाम / Sl. No. Name of project		स्वीकृत अनुमानित लागत Estimated cost sanctioned	बजट अनुमान BE 87-88	संशोधित अनुमान RE 87-88	बजट अनुमान BE 88-89	पूरा होने की निर्धारित तिथि Target date of completion.
			(करोड़ रुपए में) Rs. in crores)			
1. कोयल कारो	1. Koel Karo	391.83	1.00	1.00	1.00	8 years from start of work.
2. दुलहस्ती	2. Dulhasti	161.72	50.00	57.55	90.00	1991-92
3. चमेरा	3. Chamera	719.40	180.00	182.00	190.00	1989-90
4. टनकपुर	4. Tanakpur	178.75	74.00	63.35	60.00	1989-90
5. चुखा पारेषण कार्य	5. Chukha Transmission work	123.94	5.00	5.00	1.00	जून June 1987
6. दुलहस्ती पारेषण प्रणाली	6. Dulhasti Transmission System	156.47	8.00	5.14	10.00	1991-92

इसके अतिरिक्त सलाल चरण II, ऊरी, बगलिहार, सावलकोट, रंगित, धौलीगंगा, चमेरा चरण II, दुलहस्ती पारेषण लाईन (नई लाईन), मोगा-भिवानी पारेषण लाईन, जेपोर-तलचर लाईन, लिंगाटक जिरीबम लाईन, मालदा नाथपा-झाकरी और टिहरी पारेषण लाईन तथा राष्ट्रीय जल विद्युत निगम द्वारा पता लगाई जाने वाली योजनाओं के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है।

In addition provision has also been made for schemes like Salal Stage II,Uri, Baglihar, Sawalkot, Rangit, Dhauliganga, Chamera Stage-II, Dulhasti Transmission Line,(newline) Moga-Bhiwani Transmission Lines, Jeypore-Talcher Line, Liematak-Jiribam Line, Malda, Nathpa-Jhakri and Tehri Transmission Line and investigation of schemes to be identified by NHPC.

13.03 **विद्युत वित्त निगम** : इसकी स्थापना चुनी हुई ताप-विद्युत और पनबिजली परियोजनाओं तथा साथ ही नवीकरण और आधुनिकीकरण की योजनाओं का वित्तपोषण करने के लिए 16 जुलाई, 1986 को की गई थी।

13.04 **राष्ट्रीय परियोजना निर्माण निगम (एन.पी.सी.सी.)** : सरकारी क्षेत्र में एक संविदाकार एजेन्सी के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों के एक संयुक्त उपक्रम के रूप में जनवरी, 1957 में इस निगम की स्थापना की गई थी ताकि यह जलतापीय विद्युत परियोजनाओं और सिंचाई-निर्माण कार्यों को हाथ में ले सके।

13.06 **उत्तर पूर्व विद्युत निगम** : उत्तर पूर्व विद्युत निगम की स्थापना उत्तर पूर्व क्षेत्र में विद्युत परियोजनाओं का कार्य करने के लिए सन 1976 में की गई थी। इसके कार्यक्रमों का वित्तपोषण उत्तर पूर्वी परिषद द्वारा किया जाता है। यह व्यवस्था कठालगुड़ी गैस टर्बाइन परियोजना और इसकी सहायक पारेषण प्रणालियों (अनुमानित लागत 504.55 करोड़ रुपए) के लिए की गई है, जिसका निष्पादन उत्तर पूर्वी विद्युत निगम द्वारा केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में किया जाएगा और इसे विद्युत विभाग द्वारा वित्तपोषित किया जाएगा।

13.07 **नाथपाझाकरी विद्युत निगम** : हिमाचल प्रदेश में नाथपा-झाकरी पन-बिजली परियोजना और सतलुज नदी के बेसिन में स्थित अन्य विभिन्न पन-बिजली स्थलों के निर्माण कार्यों, जिन्हें हिमाचल प्रदेश में निष्पादित किया जा सकेगा, के आयोजन, संघटन, गठन, निष्पादन और कार्यचालन के लिए कंपनी अधिनियम, 1956 के अन्तर्गत इसे स्थापित किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है। यह निगम भारत सरकार और हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार का संयुक्त उद्यम होगा और इसकी लागत का वहन दोनों साझेदारों द्वारा क्रमश 75:25 के अनुपात में किया जाएगा।

सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश का ब्यौरा : सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेशों का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:

13.03 **Power Finance Corporation** - Incorporated on July 16, 1986, the Corporation is to finance selected thermal and hydel projects as also schemes for renovation and modernisation.

13.04 **National Projects Construction Corporation (NPCC)** - NPCC was set up as a joint venture of the Central and State Governments in January, 1957 to function as a contracting agency in the public sector to take up thermal, hydro power projects and irrigation construction works.

13.06 **North Eastern Electric Power Corporation (NEEPCO)** - NEEPCO was set up in 1976 for taking up power project in the North Eastern Region. Its programmes are funded by the North Eastern Council. This provision is intended for Kathalguri Gas Turbine Project and its associated transmission system (estimated cost Rs.504.55 crores) which is to be executed by NEEPCO in the Central Sector and funded by the Department of Power.

13.07 **Nathpa-Jhakri Power Corporation** - Proposed to be set up under the Companies Act, 1956 to plan, promote, organise, execute and operate the Nathpa Jhakri Hydro-Electric Project in Himachal Pradesh and various other Hydro-Electric sites in sutlej River Basin which could be taken for execution in Himachal Pradesh. The corporation would be a joint venture of the Govt. of India and Govt. of Himachal Pradesh, the two partners sharing the cost of the project in the ratio of 75:25 respectively.

Break up of Investment in Public Enterprises - The break up of the investments in Public Enterprises is as given below :

(करोड़ रुपए In crores of Rupees)

क्रम Sl.No.	उद्यम का नाम / Name of the Enterprises	संशोधित अनुमान, 87-88 RE 87-88			बजट अनुमान, 88-89 BE 88-89		
		इक्विटी Equity	उधार Loan	जोड़ Total	इक्विटी Equity	उधार Loan	जोड़ Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	राष्ट्रीय तापीय विद्युत निगम / National Thermal Power Corporation	429.85	50.05	479.90	730.37	252.97	981.34
2.	राष्ट्रीय पन-बिजली विद्युत निगम / National Hydro Electric Power Corporation	143.50	4.43	147.93	114.71	14.29	129.00
3.	उत्तर-पूर्वी बिजली विद्युत निगम / North Eastern Electric Power Corporation	1.50	--	1.50	20.00	--	20.00
4.	राष्ट्रीय परियोजना निर्माण निगम / National Projects Construction Corporation	2.00	2.00	4.00	2.80	2.80	5.60
5.	विद्युत वित्त निगम / Power Finance Corporation	100.00	-	100.00	-	-	-
6.	नाथपा झाकरी विद्युत निगम / Nathpa Jhakri Power Corporation	2.00	-	2.00	50.00	-	50.00
	जोड़ Total	**678.85**	**56.48**	**735.33**	**917.88**	**270.06**	**1185.94**

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF ENERGY

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.21

गैर - पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत विभाग Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources

क. परिलियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है :- A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget योजना Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget योजनेतर-गैर-योजना Non-Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised योजना Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised योजनेतर-गैर-योजना Non-Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget योजना Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget योजनेतर-गैर-योजना Non-Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue		95.68	1.24	96.92	95.24	1.24	96.48	101.75	1.23	102.98
पूंजी Capital		3.65	0.00	3.65	3.65	0.00	3.65	2.50	0.00	2.50
जोड़ Total		**99.33**	**1.24**	**100.57**	**98.89**	**1.24**	**100.13**	**104.25**	**1.23**	**105.48**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	0.95	1.24	2.19	0.51	1.24	1.75	0.60	1.23	1.83
ऊर्जा के गैर-पारम्परिक स्रोत	**Non-Conventional Sources of Energy**									
2. सौर ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम	2. Solar Energy Programmes	2810	14.76	0.00	14.76	15.33	0.00	15.33	15.60	0.00	15.60
		3601	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10
		3602	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05
जोड़		*Total*	*14.83*	*0.00*	*14.83*	*15.43*	*0.00*	*15.43*	*15.75*	*0.00*	*15.75*
3. जैव-गैस कार्यक्रम	3. Biogas Programme	2810	17.34	0.00	17.34	18.05	0.00	18.05	18.91	0.00	18.91
		3601	30.00	0.00	30.00	30.00	0.00	30.00	38.45	0.00	38.45
		3602	0.11	0.00	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.11	0.07	0.00	0.07
जोड़		*Total*	*47.45*	*0.00*	*47.45*	*48.16*	*0.00*	*48.16*	*57.43*	*0.00*	*57.43*
4. वायु ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम	4. Wind Energy Programme	2810	6.90	0.00	6.90	6.90	0.00	6.90	5.38	0.00	5.38
5. जैव पिंड कार्यक्रम	5. Bio Mass Programme	2810	7.77	0.00	7.77	7.77	0.00	7.77	5.85	0.00	5.85
		3601	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.05	0.00	0.05
जोड़		*Total*	*7.97*	*0.00*	*7.97*	*7.97*	*0.00*	*7.97*	*5.90*	*0.00*	*5.90*
6. चुम्बकीयगत्व तरिकी कार्यक्रम	6. Magnato Hydro Dynamics Programme	2810	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	1.25	0.00	1.25
7.01 ऊर्जा के अन्य स्रोत	7.01 Other Sources of Energy	2810	4.52	0.00	4.52	2.81	0.00	2.81	2.45	0.00	2.45
7.02 अपशिष्ट पदार्थ दाहक संयंत्र	7.02 Refuse Incineration Plant	4810	1.40	0.00	1.40	1.40	0.00	1.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		*Total*	*5.92*	*0.00*	*5.92*	*4.21*	*0.00*	*4.21*	*2.45*	*0.00*	*2.45*
8. विकसित चूल्हे	8. Improved Chulahas	2810	3.04	0.00	3.04	3.04	0.00	3.04	3.46	0.00	3.46
		3601	5.50	0.00	5.50	5.50	0.00	5.50	6.36	0.00	6.36
		3602	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.10	0.00	0.10
जोड़		*Total*	*8.74*	*0.00*	*8.74*	*8.74*	*0.00*	*8.74*	*9.92*	*0.00*	*9.92*
9. जालखेड़ी (पंजाब) में चावल के भूसे से चालित तापीय विद्युत संयंत्र	9. Rice Straw Agro Thermal Power Plant at Jalkheri (Pb).	3601	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
10. चावल की भूसी का विद्युत संयंत्र (पंजाब)	10. Rice Husk Power Plant (Pb).	3601	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.25	0.00	0.25
11. सरकारी क्षेत्रों के उद्यमों में निवेश	11. Investment in Public Enterprises	4810	2.25	0.00	2.25	2.25	0.00	2.25	2.50	0.00	2.50
12. अन्य मदें	12. Other Items	2810	1.20	0.00	1.20	1.60	0.00	1.60	1.62	0.00	1.62
		3601	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.10	0.00	0.10
		3602	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.10	0.00	0.10
जोड़		*Total*	*1.32*	*0.00*	*1.32*	*1.72*	*0.00*	*1.72*	*1.82*	*0.00*	*1.82*
कुल जोड़	*Grand Total*		***99.33***	***1.24***	***100.57***	***98.89***	***1.24***	***100.13***	***104.25***	***1.23***	***105.48***

		शीर्ष संख्या Head of Dev.	बजट सहायता Budget support	आं.रे.सा.उ. I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total	बजट सहायता Budget support	आं.रे.सा.उ. I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total	बजट सहायता Budget support	आं.रे.सा.उ. I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total
ख. सरकारी क्षेत्रों के उद्यमों में निवेश	B. Investments in Public Enterprises										
11.01 पुनर्नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा विकास निगम	11.01 Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency	12810	2.25		2.25	2.25		2.25	2.50		2.50

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट 1987-88 Budget बजट आधारित Budget Support	आ.स.बा.सं. I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised बजट आधारित Budget Support	आ.स.बा.सं. I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget बजट आधारित Budget Support	आ.स.बा.सं. I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	C. Plan Outlay*										
ऊर्जा के गैर - पारम्परिक स्रोत	Non Conventional Sources of Energy	12810	100.00		100.00	99.56		99.56	105.00		105.00
	* इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांग में विनिर्दिष्ट कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है। * Inclusive of works outlay provided in the Demands of Ministry of Urban Development										
मांग संख्या 74	Demand No 74	12810	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05
मांग संख्या 75	Demand No 75	12810	0.67		0.67	0.67	0.00	0.67	0.70	0.00	0.70
जोड़		Total	0.67	0.00	0.67	0.67	0.00	0.67	0.75	0.00	0.75

1. सचिवालय - इसमें गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत विभाग के सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

2. सौर ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम - इसमें सौर तापीय ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम और सौर प्रकाश वोल्टीय कार्यक्रम के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है। सौर तापीय ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम में सौर तापीय ऊर्जा प्रौद्योगिकियों के अनुसंधान और विकास, प्रदर्शन और विस्तार संबंधी कार्य शामिल हैं तथा अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ सौर तापीय उपकरणों पर विभिन्न श्रेणियों के उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए आर्थिक सहायता के रूप में 33-1/3 प्रतिशत से 100 प्रतिशत तक निधिकरण की परिकल्पना की गई है। लोगों को सौर कुकरों पर भी आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती है। प्रकाश वोल्टीय कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत विभिन्न सौर प्रकाश वोल्टीय प्रणालियों और उपकरणों के अनुसंधान तथा विकास और उत्पादन/उपयोग/प्रदर्शन के अतिरिक्त आकारहीन सिलिकन सौर सेल प्रौद्योगिकी के विकास के लिए एक वैज्ञानिक और प्रौद्योगिकी मिशन परियोजना भी आरम्भ की गई है।

3. बायोगैस कार्यक्रम - इस कार्यक्रम में बायोगैस संयंत्रों की पारिवारिक (एन.पी.बी.डी.) और वृहद (बी.बी.पी./आई.बी.पी.) दोनों किस्मों का प्रदर्शन और मानव अपशिष्ट, कृषि अपशिष्ट, जल-हयासिन्थ (पुष्प) इत्यादि पर आधारित संयंत्रों सहित बायोगैस पर अनुसंधान और विकास कार्य भी शामिल हैं। एन.पी.बी.डी. कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ अलग-अलग उपयोग-कर्ताओं को बायोगैस संयंत्र लगाने के लिए आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती है। सामुहिक और संस्थागत बायोगैस संयंत्र लगाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा बी.बी.पी.एस. की लागत का 90 प्रतिशत और आई.बी.पी.एस. की लागत का 70 प्रतिशत निधिकरण किया जाता है।

4. वायु ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम - इसमें अनुसंधान और विकास, प्रदर्शन और क्षेत्रीय परीक्षण संबंधी कार्य शामिल हैं। पांच वायु विद्युत उत्पादन फार्म भी स्थापित किये गये हैं।

5. बायोमास कार्यक्रम - इस कार्यक्रम के लिए की गई व्यवस्था का संबंध ऊर्जा प्लांटेशन, बायोमास उत्पादन और बायोमास की उपलब्धता और बायोमास के रूपान्तरण और उपयोग से है। इस बायोमास कार्यक्रम में भारवाही पशुशक्ति कार्यक्रम भी शामिल है जो देश में भारवाही पशुओं की शक्तिदायी उत्पाद की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने से संबंधित है।

6. चुम्बकीय जलगतिकीय कार्यक्रम - भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लि. और भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र द्वारा कोयले पर आधारित एक प्रायोगिक चुम्बकीय जलगतिकीय पायलट विद्युत संयंत्र

1. **Secretariat** – Provides for secretariat expenditure of the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources.

2. **Solar Energy Programme** – Includes provision for Solar Thermal Energy Programme and Solar Photovoltaic Programme. The Solar Thermal Energy Programme involves research and development, demonstration, and extension of solar thermal energy technologies, and inter-alia envisages funding in the form of subsidy on solar thermal devices which ranges from 33-1/3% to 100% for various categories of users. A subsidy on solar cookers is also available to individuals. Under Solar Photovoltaic programme in addition to R&D and production/utilisation/demonstration of various photovoltaic systems and devices, a science & technology mission project for the development of amorpheous silicon solar cell technology has also been taken up.

3. **Biogas Programme** - This programme includes demonstration of both the family type (NPBD) and bigger type (CBP/IBP) of Biogas plants and also research and development in biogas including plants based on human wastes, agricultural waste, water hyacinth, etc. The NPBD programme inter-alia, provides for subsidy to individual users for setting up biogas plants. For community and institutional biogas plants the funding by Government is 90% of the cost for CBPs and 70% for IBPs.

4. **Wind Energy Programme** - This includes research and development, demonstration, and field testing. Five wind electricity generating farms have also been set up.

5. **Biomass Programme** - Provision for this programme relates to the energy plantation, biomass production and availability, conversion and utilisation of biomass. The biomass programme also includes Draught Animal Power Programme which relates to meeting the energy output of Draught Animals in the country.

6. **Magneto Hydro Dynamics Programme** - An experimental coal based magneto hydro dynamics pilot power plant by Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. and Bhabha Atomic

की स्थापना की गई है । इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत इस संयंत्र तथा अन्य संस्थानों में अनुसंधान तथा विकास संबंधी और कार्य शामिल है ।

7. **ऊर्जा के अन्य स्रोत**: इसमें ऊर्जा के रासायनिक स्रोत, हाइड्रोजन ऊर्जा, बैटरी चालित वाहनों,भूतापीय ऊर्जा, माइक्रो जल विद्युत और समुद्री ऊर्जा के विकास हेतु अनुसंधान और विकास संबंधी कार्यों के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

8. **उन्नत चुल्हों सम्बन्धी राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम**: इसमें कार्यक्रम धूम्ररहित चूल्हो के उपयोग से सम्बन्धित कार्यक्रम के क्रियान्वयन और लाभभोगियों को आर्थिक सहायता की अदायगी करने के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

9. **जलखेड़ी (पंजाब) में चावल भुसा कृषि तापीय विद्युत संयंत्र** : 10 मैगावाट के चावल भुसा कृषि तापीय विद्युत संयंत्र के लिए पंजाब सरकार को सहायता अनुदान देने के लिए आयोजना की तरफ से 1988-89 के बजट अनुमानों में व्यवस्था की गई है ।

10. **चावल की भुसी का विद्युत संयंत्र (पंजाब)** - इसमें, 1.5 मेगावाट वाली चावल की भुसी पर आधरित विद्युत उत्पादन परियोजना के लिए पंजाब सरकार को सहायता अनुदान के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

11.01 **भारतीय नवीकरण ऊर्जा विकास एजेंसी**: भारतीय नवीकरण ऊर्जा विकास एजेन्सी की स्थापना बड़े पैमाने पर विभिन्न नए और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा स्रोतों की परियोजनाओं और स्कीमों को समर्थन प्रदान करने के लिए की गई है । यह एजेन्सी ऐसी परियोजनाओं को वित्तपोषित करने के लिए उत्तरदायी होगी ।

12. **अन्य मदें** - इसमें सूचना व प्रचार, ऊर्जाग्राम सर्वेक्षण और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

Research Centre has been established. The programme includes further research and development activities in this plant and at other institutions.

7. **Other Sources of Energy** - Includes provision for R&D activities for development of Chemical Sources of Energy, Hydrogen Energy, Powered /Vehicles, Geo-Thermal Energy, Micro Hydel Power and Ocean energy.

8. **The National Programme on Improved Chulha** - This includes the provision for implementation of programme involving the use of efficient smokeless chulhas and provides for payent of subsidy to beneficiaries.

9. **Rice Straw Agro Thermal Power Plant at Jalkheri (Punjab)** - Provision for grants-in-aid to the Government of Punjab for 1OMW Rice /Straw Agro Thermal Power Plant has been made in BE 1988-89 on the Plan side.

10. **Rice Husk Power Plant (Punjab)** - Includes the provision for grants-in-aid to the Government of Punjab for 1.5 MW Rice Husk based power generation project.

11.01 **Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency** - IREDA has been set up to support arious new and renewable sources of energy projects and the schemes on a large scale. The agency would be responsable for financing such projects.

12. **Other Items** - Includes provision for Information & Puiblicity, Urjagram surveys and international cooperation.

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.22

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय Ministry of Environment and Forests

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है :- A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		156.04	16.20	172.24	144.25	15.45	159.70	171.04	17.64	188.68
	पूंजी Capital		8.16	0.00	8.16	6.95	0.00	6.95	8.94	0.00	8.94
	जोड़ Total		164.20	16.20	180.40	151.20	15.45	166.65	179.98	17.64	197.62
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	0.05	1.73	1.78	0.05	1.73	1.78	0.03	1.85	1.88
पारिस्थितिकी और पर्यावरण	**Ecology and Environment**										
2. सर्वेक्षण	2. Survey										
2.01. वनस्पति	2.01 Botanical	3435	1.30	3.30	4.60	1.20	3.05	4.25	1.36	3.60	4.96
2.02. प्राणीविज्ञान	2.02 Zoological	3435	1.10	2.87	3.97	1.10	2.65	3.75	1.25	3.20	4.45
जोड़		*Total*	*2.40*	*6.17*	*8.57*	*2.30*	*5.70*	*8.00*	*2.61*	*6.80*	*9.41*
3. पर्यावरण शिक्षा/प्रशिक्षण/विस्तार	3. Environmental Education/ Training/Extension	3435	1.30	0.24	1.54	1.70	0.24	1.94	1.65	0.26	1.91
4. संरक्षण कार्यक्रम	4. Conservation Programme	3435	0.65	0.00	0.65	0.70	0.00	0.70	1.95	0.00	1.95
		3601	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.66*	*0.00*	*0.66*	*0.70*	*0.00*	*0.70*	*1.95*	*0.00*	*1.95*
5. पर्यावरणीय आयोजना और समन्वय	5. Environmental Planning and Coordination	3435	2.95	0.00	2.95	2.33	0.00	2.33	2.70	0.00	2.70
6. अनुसंधान और पारिस्थितिकी सम्पोषण	6. Research and Ecological Regeneration	3435	7.36	0.00	7.36	6.48	0.00	6.48	6.90	0.00	6.90
7. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग	7. International Cooperation	3435	0.15	0.21	0.36	0.15	0.18	0.33	0.20	0.13	0.33
प्रदूषण का निवारण और नियंत्रण	**Prevention and Control of Pollution**										
8. गंगा के प्रदूषण की रोकथाम	8. Prevention of Pollution of Ganga	3435	48.25	0.00	48.25	45.25	0.00	45.25	56.75	0.00	56.75
		3601	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.25
जोड़		*Total*	*48.50*	*0.00*	*48.50*	*45.50*	*0.00*	*45.50*	*57.00*	*0.00*	*57.00*
9. वायु और जल प्रदूषण की रोकथाम	9. Prevention of Air and Water Pollution	3435	2.68	1.20	3.88	2.85	1.10	3.95	3.20	1.40	4.60
		3601	4.97	0.00	4.97	5.69	0.00	5.69	6.30	0.00	6.30
		3602	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.03
जोड़		*Total*	*7.66*	*1.20*	*8.86*	*8.55*	*1.10*	*9.65*	*9.53*	*1.40*	*10.93*
10. प्रभाव मूल्यांकन	10. Impact Assessment	3435	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.40	0.00	0.40
जोड़-प्रदूषण का निवारण और नियंत्रण	**Total Prevention and Control of Pollution**		**56.56**	**1.20**	**57.76**	**54.25**	**1.10**	**55.35**	**66.93**	**1.40**	**68.33**
11. अन्य कार्यक्रम	11. Other Programmes	3435	1.41	0.01	1.42	1.07	0.00	1.07	1.62	0.00	1.62
12. पारिस्थितिकी और पर्यावरण पर पूंजी परिव्यय	12.Capital Outlay on Ecology and Environment	5425	0.86	0.00	0.86	0.26	0.00	0.26	1.44	0.00	1.44
जोड़-पारिस्थितिकी और पर्यावरण	**Total- Ecology and Environment**		**73.65**	**7.83**	**81.48**	**69.24**	**7.22**	**76.46**	**86.00**	**8.59**	**94.59**
वानिकी और वन्य जीवन	***Forestry and Wildlife***										
13. अनुसंधान	13. Research	2406	4.13	3.65	7.78	3.07	3.42	6.49	4.88	3.97	8.85
14. शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण	14. Education and Training	2406	3.11	1.46	4.57	3.01	1.53	4.54	2.80	1.72	4.52

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
15. वन संसाधनों का सर्वेक्षण और उपयोग	15. Survey and utilisation of Forest Resources	2406 3.03	0.00	3.03	3.21	0.00	3.21	3.20	0.00	3.20
16. वन संरक्षण, विकास और पुनरुत्पादन	16. Forest Conservation, Development and Regeneration	2406 0.76	0.00	0.76	0.70	0.00	0.70	0.65	0.00	0.65
		3601 2.85	0.00	2.85	1.45	0.00	1.45	3.30	0.00	3.30
		3602 0.30	0.00	0.30	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.35	0.00	0.35
जोड़		*Total 3.91*	*0.00*	*3.91*	*2.30*	*0.00*	*2.30*	*4.30*	*0.00*	*4.30*
17. वन उत्पाद	17. Forest Produce	2406 0.08	0.13	0.21	0.08	0.14	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00
		3601 0.15	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.08
		3602 0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02
जोड़		*Total 0.28*	*0.13*	*0.41*	*0.08*	*0.14*	*0.22*	*0.10*	*0.00*	*0.10*
18. अन्य कार्यक्रम	18. Other Programmes									
19. वन्य जीवन	19. Wild Life	2406 0.00	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.37	0.37
		2406 1.60	1.08	2.68	1.56	1.06	2.62	2.27	1.14	3.41
		3601 5.72	0.00	5.72	7.29	0.00	7.29	6.22	0.00	6.22
		3602 0.72	0.00	0.72	0.67	0.00	0.67	0.68	0.00	0.68
जोड़		*Total 8.04*	*1.08*	*9.12*	*9.52*	*1.06*	*10.58*	*9.17*	*1.14*	*10.31*
20. राष्ट्रीय बंजर भूमि विकास कार्यक्रम	*20. National Wastelands Development Programme*									
20.01. राष्ट्रीय बंजर भूमि विकास बोर्ड	20.01 National Wastelands Development Board	2406 15.93	0.00	15.93	12.72	0.00	12.72	14.95	0.00	14.95
20.02. एकीकृत मिट्टी और जल संरक्षण योजनाएं	20.02 Integrated Soil and Water Conservation Schemes									
i. सामान्य क्षेत्र	i. General Areas	3601 6.01	0.00	6.01	6.00	0.00	6.00	4.50	0.00	4.50
		7601 4.35	0.00	4.35	4.70	0.00	4.70	4.50	0.00	4.50
ii. जनजातीय क्षेत्र	ii. Tribal Areas	3601 2.00	0.00	2.00	2.10	0.00	2.10	1.50	0.00	1.50
		7601 1.45	0.00	1.45	1.60	0.00	1.60	1.50	0.00	1.50
iii. संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	iii. Union Territories	3602 1.58	0.00	1.58	1.50	0.00	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		*Total 15.39*	*0.00*	*15.39*	*15.90*	*0.00*	*15.90*	*12.00*	*0.00*	*12.00*
20.03. सामाजिक वानिकी (ग्रामीण ईंधन चारोपण और चरवाही सहित)	20.03 Social Forestry (Including Rural Fuel Wood Plantation & Silvipastural Farms)									
i. सामान्य क्षेत्र	i. General Areas	3601 16.50	0.00	16.50	13.68	0.00	13.68	14.00	0.00	14.00
		3602 0.21	0.00	0.21	0.18	0.00	0.18	0.05	0.00	0.05
ii. जनजातीय क्षेत्र	ii. Tribal Areas	3601 5.00	0.00	5.00	4.35	0.00	4.35	5.75	0.00	5.75
		3602 1.47	0.00	1.47	1.37	0.00	1.37	0.10	0.00	0.10
जोड़		*Total 23.18*	*0.00*	*23.18*	*19.58*	*0.00*	*19.58*	*19.90*	*0.00*	*19.90*
20.04. विकेन्द्रीकृत नर्सरियां	20.04 Decentralised Nurseries	3601 9.00	0.00	9.00	9.00	0.00	9.00	13.00	0.00	13.00
		3602 3.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		*Total 12.00*	*0.00*	*12.00*	*12.00*	*0.00*	*12.00*	*13.00*	*0.00*	*13.00*
20.05 अन्य योजनाएं	20.05 Other Schemes	3601 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.10	8.15	0.00	8.15
		3602 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		Total 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.13	8.15	0.00	8.15
कुल - राष्ट्रीय बंजर भूमि विकास कार्यक्रम	Total-NWDP	66.50	0.00	66.50	60.33	0.00	60.33	68.00	0.00	68.00
21 वानिकी और वन्य-जीवन पर पूंजीगत परिव्यय	21. Capital Outlay on Forestry and Wildlife	4406 1.50	0.00	1.50	0.39	0.00	0.39	1.50	0.00	1.50
जोड़ - वानिकी और वन्य जीवन	Total- Forestry and Wildlife	90.50	6.64	97.14	81.91	6.50	88.41	93.95	7.20	101.15
कुल जोड़	*Grand Total*	*164.20*	*16.20*	*180.40*	*151.20*	*15.45*	*166.65*	*179.98*	*17.64*	*197.62*

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		विभाग शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट 1987-88 Budget बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.क.बा.सं. I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.क.बा.सं. I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.क.बा.सं. I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	C. Plan Outlay*										
1.सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	13451	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.03	0.00	0.03
2. पारिस्थितिकी और पर्यावरण	2. Ecology and Environment	13435	74.95	0.00	74.95	70.44	0.00	70.44	86.97	0.00	86.97
3. वानिकी और वन्य जीवन	3. Forestry and Wildlife	12406	92.00	0.00	92.00	83.42	0.00	83.42	95.00	0.00	95.00
जोड़	Total		167.00	0.00	167.00	153.91	0.00	153.91	182.00	0.00	182.00
	जिसमें निम्नलिखित निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय शामिल हैं- *Inclusive of Works Outlay as below:-*										
1.पारिस्थितिकी और पर्यावरण	1. Ecology and Environment										
मांग संख्या 74	Demand No.74	13435	0.14	0.00	0.14	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.02
मांग संख्या 75	Demand No.75	13435	1.16	0.00	1.16	1.16	0.00	1.16	0.95	0.00	0.95
जोड़		Total	1.30	0.00	1.30	1.20	0.00	1.20	0.97	0.00	0.97
2. वानिकी और वन्य जीवन	2. Forestry and Wildlife										
मांग संख्या 74	Demand No. 74	12406	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
मांग संख्या 75	Demand No.75	12406	1.50	0.00	1.50	1.50	0.00	1.50	1.05	0.00	1.05
जोड़		*Total*	*1.50*	*0.00*	*1.50*	*1.51*	*0.00*	*1.51*	*1.05*	*0.00*	*1.05*
जोड़ निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय	Total Works Outlay		2.80	0.00	2.80	2.71	0.00	2.71	2.02	0.00	2.02

1. सचिवालय आर्थिक सेवाएं - इसके अन्तर्गत, पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय के सचिवालय और मुख्यालय के स्थापना की व्यवस्था की गई है।

पारिस्थितिकी और पर्यावरण

2.सर्वेक्षण - भारतीय वनस्पति सर्वेक्षण जिसका मुख्यालय कलकत्ता में है, निम्नलिखित कार्यों को देखता है (क) देश के विभिन्न भागों में वनस्पतियों का सहन अध्ययन (ख) राष्ट्रीय और क्षेत्रीय वनस्पतियों के रूप में पौधा सम्पत्ति का संग्रह, देखभाल करना, उनका पता लगाना और उनकी सूची तैयार करना (ग) आर्थिक और औषधियों के काम आने वाले पौधों का अध्ययन करना।

भारतीय प्राणी विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण अपने कलकत्ता स्थित मुख्यालय में, समूह सर्वेक्षण और समुद्री जन्तुओं सहित जन्तु समूहों के क्रमबद्ध प्राणि विज्ञान, पशु पारिस्थितिकी, प्राणि विज्ञान में अनुसंधान कार्य के लिए जिम्मेदार है।

3. पर्यावरण संबंधी शिक्षा/प्रशिक्षण/विस्तार - यह विभाग प्रदर्शनियों, प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों, संगोष्ठियों/कार्यशालाओं के माध्यम से लगभग सभी आयु वर्ग के लोगों को पर्यावरण संबंधी शिक्षा प्रदान करने के कार्य को प्राथमिकता देता है। यह विभाग प्राथमिक और उच्चतर स्कूल स्तर पर और कालेजों तथा विश्वविद्यालयों में अनौपचारिक शिक्षा प्रदान करके पर्यावरण संबंधी शिक्षा के संवर्धन का कार्य भी कर रहा है।

इस विभाग के अन्तर्गत स्थापित राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक इतिहास संग्रहालय ऐसा केन्द्र है जो स्कूल जाने वाले बच्चों को देश में राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के संरक्षण की जरूरत संबंधी जागरूकता उत्पन्न करने और संवर्धन की दृष्टि से, पारिस्थितिकी, वन्य जीवन और पर्यावरण संबंधी संरक्षण के क्षेत्र में अनौपचारिक शिक्षा प्रदान करता है।

4 संरक्षण कार्यक्रम

5 पर्यावरण संबंधी आयोजना और समन्वय

1. Secretariat-Economic Services: This provides for expenditure on Secretariat and Headquarters of the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

Ecology and Environment

2.Survey-The Botanical Survey of India, with its headquarters at Calcutta looks after (a) intensive floristic study in different parts of the country, (b) collection, Observation, identification and preparation of an inventory of the plant wealth in the form of national and regional floras and (c) studies of economic and medicinal plants.

Zoological Survey of India with its headquarters at Calcutta is responsible for carrying out the faunistic survey and research work in systematic Zoology, animal ecology, Zoography of various groups of animals including marine fauna.

3. Environmental Education/Training/Extension - The Department gives priority to Environmental Education of almost all age groups of the country's population through exhibitions, training programmes, seminars/workshops. The Department is also involved in promoting environmental education by imparting non-formal education at the primary and secondary school level and in colleges and universities.

National Museum of Natural History is a centre set up under the Department to impart non-formal education to the school going children in the field of ecology, wildlife and environmental conservation with a view to create and promote awareness in the country about the need to conserve national natural resources.

4. Conservation Programme

5. Environmental Planning and Coordination

6. अनुसंधान और पारिस्थितिकी पुनरूत्पादन

इन कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत विभिन्न संगठनों द्वारा शुरू की गई अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं को विभाग द्वारा सहायता दी जाती है। इस विभाग का लक्ष्य पारिस्थितिकी का विकास, क्षतिग्रस्त पारिस्थितिकी प्रणाली के पुनरूत्थान में विश्वविद्यालयों, वैज्ञानिक संस्थाओं और स्वैच्छिक संगठनों की अधिक सक्रिय भागीदारी प्राप्त करना है। इस विभाग ने पर्यावरण सम्बन्धी आंकड़ों के संग्रह, संसाधन और प्रसार के लिए पर्यावरणीय सूचना प्रणाली स्थापित की है और इसने जहरीले रासायनिक प्रदूषण नियंत्रण आदि के क्षेत्र में दस पर्यावरणीय केन्द्र भी स्थापित किए हैं।

प्रदूषण निवारण और नियंत्रण :

8. गंगा के प्रदूषण का निवारण - गंगा नदी के प्रदूषित हिस्सों की सफाई के लिए एक कार्ययोजना तैयार की गई है और इसके कार्यान्वयन पर नजर रखने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है। मुख्य कार्यक्रम दिक्परिवर्तन, मल (सीवर) सफाई और पम्पिंग केन्द्रों के नवीनीकरण से संबंधित है। वाराणसी शहर के लिए एक विशेष कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है जिसमें जल मल निकासी योजनाओं और उपचार संयंत्रों पर अधिक बल दिया गया है। निम्नलिखित योजनाएं शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है:- (i) नदी से बाद जल का अवरोधन और दिक्परिवर्तन (ii) जैव-ऊर्जा जैसे संसाधनों को पुनः व्ययस्थित करके अपशिष्ट जल का उपचार (iii) अन्य सफाई संबंधी उपायों जैसे कि कम लागत की सफाई व्यवस्था, जीवजन्तु संरक्षण आदि।

योजनाओं की प्रगति को देखते हुए 1988-89 के बजट अनुमानों में 57.00 करोड़ रुपए की राशि की व्यवस्था शामिल की गई है। 1985-90 की अवधि के लिए कुल आयोजना परिव्यय 240 करोड़ रुपए है।

9. वायु और जल प्रदूषण का निवारण - इस आयोजनागत कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कार्य की मुख्य मदें नीचे दी गई हैं: (i) जल प्रदूषण के निवारण और नियन्त्रण के लिए केन्द्रीय बोर्ड को सहायता अनुदान (ii) केन्द्रीय जल प्रयोगशाला (iii) जल प्रदूषण के निवारण और नियंत्रण के लिए राज्य सरकारों/बोर्डों को उपकर की प्रतिपूर्ति (iv) तटीय प्रदूषण का निवारण (इसमें प्रयोगशाला शामिल है) और (v) प्रदूषण की दृष्टि से संगत योजनाओं का वित्तपोषण।

जल प्रदूषण के निवारण और नियंत्रण के लिए केन्द्रीय बोर्ड की स्थापना 1974 में की गई थी। वायु प्रदूषण की निवारण और नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1981 के लागू किए जाने से केन्द्रीय बोर्ड ने वायु प्रदूषण के निवारण और नियंत्रण के लिए जिम्मेदारी ले ली है।

इस विभाग ने निम्नलिखित योजनाएं पहले ही शुरू कर दी है:-
1. मैनग्रुव इको सिस्टम
2. वेटलैण्ड
3. औषधि के काम में आने वाले पौधों का वाणिज्यिक उपयोग

10. प्रभाव मूल्यांकन - पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्यांकन अध्ययनों के लिए सूचना प्राप्त करने और विकास परियोजनाओं के पर्यावरणीय पहलू के साथ-साथ चुने हुए क्षेत्रों में विशिष्ट मार्ग निर्देशों के लिए प्रश्नावलियां तैयार की गई हैं। इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न विकास कार्यक्रमों को विभाग की स्वीकृति के लिए, इस प्रयोजन के लिए गठित तकनीकी समिति द्वारा विचार किया जाता है।

13. अनुसन्धान

14. शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण

वानिकी के नए लक्ष्यों का उद्देश्य देश में वनों के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र में वृद्धि करना, वनों की उत्पादकता में सुधार करना और देश की ईंधन की लकड़ी तथा इमारती लकड़ी सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करना है। इन उद्देश्यों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए और सभी सम्बन्धित संस्थाओं/संगठनों के प्रयासों को समन्वित करने के लिए 31.12.86 को भारतीय वानिकी अनुसंधान और शिक्षा परिषद

6. **Research and Ecological Regeneration**

Under these programmes research projects undertaken by the various organisations are supported by the Department. The Department envisages more active participation of universities, scientific institutions and voluntary organisations in eco-development, resforation of damaged eco-systems and eco-regeneration of degraded areas. The Department has also set up environmental information system for collecting, processing and dissemination of environmental data and has also set up ten Information Centres in the field of toxic chemical pollution control etc.

Prevention and Control of Pollution :

8. **Prevention of Pollution of Ganga** - An action plan has been drawn up for clearing the polluted stretches of River Ganga and to oversee its implementation. The major work programmes relate to diversion, sewer cleaning and renovation of pumping station. A special action programme for Varanasi city has been prepared with emphasis on drainage and sewerage schemes and treatment plants. The schemes proposed to be taken up are : (i) Interception and diversion of base waters from the river (ii) Treatment of waste water with recovery of resources such as bioenergy (iii) Other sanitation measures, such as low cost sanitation, biological conservation etc.

Keeping in view the progress of the schemes a sum of Rs.57.00 crores has been provided in the BE 1988-89. Total plan outlay for the period 1985-90 is Rs.240 crores.

9. **Prevention of air and water pollution** - The main items of work under this plan programme are: (i) Grants-in-aid to the Central Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution; (ii) Central Water Laboratory; (iii) Reimbursement of Cess to State Governments/Boards for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution; (iv) Prevention of Coastal Pollution (including laboratory) and (v) Funding of pollutionally relevant schemes.

The Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution was set up in 1974. With the enactment of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Central Board has also taken up the responsibilities for the prevention and control of air pollution.

The Department has already initiated action on the following Schemes:
1. Mangrove Eco-System
2. Wetlands
3. Commercial Utilisation of Medicinal Plants

10. **Impact Assessment:** For environmental impact assessment studies, questionnaires for eliciting information and environmental aspect of development projects as well as specific guidelines in selected sectors have been designed. Under this programme various development programmes are referred to the Department for clearance are considered by Technical Committees constituted for the purpose.

13. **Research**

14. **Education and Training:**

The new goals in forestry aim at increasing the areas under forests in the country, improving the productivity of forests and meeting the requirements of fuelwood and timber in the country. Keeping in view these objectives and to coordinate the efforts of all the concerned institutes/organisations, the Indian Council of Forestry Research &

(भा.वा.अ.शि.प.) बनायी गई है । भा.वा.अ.शि.प. की छः अनुसंधान संस्थाएं हैं ।

यह अनुसंधान संस्थान, देहरादून को विभिन्न वानिकी कार्यक्रमों को आवश्यक अनुसंधान संबंधी सहायता प्रदान करने और राज्य वन सेवा अधिकारी और वन रेंजर्स प्रशिक्षित करने का कार्य सौंपा गया है ।

वन अनुसंधान संस्थान के (i) कोयम्बतूर, बंगलौर, जबलपुर और गुर्नीहाट में 4 क्षेत्रीय अनुसंधान केन्द्र स्थित है, (ii) मुख्य रूप से सिल्वीकल्चरल अनुसंधान, बायोलोजिनल अनुसंधान और वन उत्पाद अनुसंधान, के लिए 3 अनुसंधान निदेशालय (iii) प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए कोयम्बतूर, गुर्नीहाट और देहरादून में 3 राज्य वन सेवा कालेज और (iv) करसियोंग, चन्द्रपुर, बालघाट और कोयम्बतूर में चार रेंजर्स कालेज हैं ।

इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय वन अकादमी, देहरादून- इस अकादमी का सृजन भारतीय वन विश्वविद्यालय का उन्नयन करके और वन अनुसंधान संस्थान तथा विश्वविद्यालयों से संबंध विच्छेद करके 25 मई, 1987 को किया गया है । यह अकादमी भारतीय वन सेवा परिवीक्षार्थियों को प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए उत्तरदाई है ।

15. **वन संसाधनों के सर्वेक्षण और उपयोग**- यह सभी द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली वस्तुओं/सेवाओं और देश की पारिस्थितिकी संबंधी सुरक्षा के लिए राष्ट्रीय आयोजना की बढ़ती हुई मांग को पूरा करने के लिए है ।

16. **वन संरक्षण, विकास और सम्पोषण** - यह अन्धाधुन्ध वन कटाई को रोकने और वन भूमि को वन-भिन्न उपयोग में परिवर्तित करने को रोकने के लिए पहले से चल रहा कार्यक्रम है । वनों के प्रभावी संरक्षण की लिए वन संरक्षण बल को सुदृढ़ बनाने, चराई पर नियंत्रण, सिर पर लकड़ी की गठरियों के रूप में ईंधन लकड़ी ले जाने पर प्रतिबंध और वैकल्पिक ईंधन की पूर्ति का पता लगाया गया है । इसके अधीन कुछ महत्वपूर्ण योजनाएं निम्नलिखित है:-

(क) **वानिकी विस्तार नेट वर्क** - इसका उद्देश्य वन संरक्षण के बारे में लोगों के बीच अधिक जागरूकता और सराहना पैदा करना, सक्रिय प्रचार दिलचस्पी जागृत करना और वन उत्पादन और वन विकास कार्यक्रम आदि में लोगों को शामिल करना है ।

(ख) **आधुनिक वन अग्नि नियंत्रण शुरू करना** - इस योजना का उद्देश्य महाराष्ट्र और उत्तर प्रदेश के कतिपय क्षेत्रों में वन अग्नि के परिरक्षण, पता लगाने और दबाने के सिद्धान्तों और तकनीकों को तैयार, परीक्षण और प्रदर्शित करना है ।

(ग) **जैव प्राकृतिक हस्तक्षेप से वनों के संरक्षण के लिए आधारभूत ढांचे का विकास** - इस योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य कुछ राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को सहायता देना है ताकि उन्हें विद्यमान संरक्षणात्मक तंत्र को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए आधारभूत ढांचे को विकसित करने और संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों आदि में हथियारबंद और संगठित गतिविधियों का प्रभावपूर्ण ढंग से सामना करने के लिए समर्थ बनाया जा सके ।

(घ) **वन जातीय विकास के लिए लाभ ग्राही प्रभाव योजना**- इसका उद्देश्य वृक्षों और बांस की खेती और संबंधित गतिविधियों के माध्यम से वन और वनों के किनारे रहने वाले जनजातीय परिवारों का आर्थिक पुनर्वास करना है ।

19. **वन्य जीवन** - भारतीय वन्य जीव संस्थान, देहरादून वन्यजीव प्रबन्ध पाठ्यक्रमों तथा अनुसंधान कार्यक्रम आयोजित करता है ताकि वन्य जीव प्रबन्ध में कार्मिकों के प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान से संबंधित लक्ष्य अविलम्ब प्राप्त किए जा सकें ।

राष्ट्रीय चिड़ियाघर देश में केवल एक ऐसा चिड़ियाघर है जो दुर्लभ और संकटापन्न जानवरों की संरक्षण करता है और प्रजनन बढ़ाता है उनकी व्यवहार पुनरुत्पत्ति और पोषाहार के संबंध में अनुसंधान करता है ।

Education (ICFRE) has been formed on 31.12.1986. ICFRE has six Research Institutes.

Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun is charged with the responsibility of providing necessary research support to various forestry programmes and to train State Forest Service officers and Forest Rangers.

Forest Research Institute has (i) 4 Regional Research Centres located at Coimbatore, Bangalore, Jabalpur and Gurnihat, (ii) 3 Research Directorates mainly for Silvicultural Research, Biological Research and Forest Products Research, (iii) 3 State Forest Service Colleges at Coimbatore, Gurnihat and Dehra-Dun for imparting training and (iv) 4 Forest Rangers' Colleges at Kurseong, Chandrapur, Balaghat and Coimbatore.

Indira Gandhi National Forest Academy, Dehra Dun : This Academy has been created on the 25th May, 1987 by upgrading the Indian Forest Colleges and delinking it from the Forest Research Institute & Colleges. The Academy is responsible for training the Indian Forest Service Probationers.

15. **Survey and Utilisation of Forest Resources** : to meet the increasing demands of national planning for ecological security of the country and goods/services provided by the forest cover.

16. **Forest Conservation, Development and Regeneration** : This is an on-going programme to check indiscriminate deforestation and diversion of forest land to non-forest use. Strengthening of Forests protection force, Control on grazing; restriction on removal of fuelwood as head loads and supply of alternative fuels have been identified for effective protection of forests. Following are some of the important schemes under this.

(a) **Forestry Extension Net Work** :Its objective is to create greater awareness and appreciation among the people about forest conservation to stimulate active publicity interest and involvement in forest production and forest development programme etc.

(b) **Introduction of Modern Forest Fire Control** : The objective of the scheme is to devise, test and demonstrate principles and techniques of prevention, detection and suppression of forest fires in certain areas of Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh.

(c) **Development of infrastructure for the protection of forests from biotic interference** : The main objective of scheme is to assist some State Governments and Union Territories to enable them to develop infra-structure for reinforcement of existing protective mechanism and to counteract effectively the armed and organised activities in vulnerable areas etc.

(d) **Beneficiary Oriented Schemes for Tribal Development**: Its objectives are economic rehabilitation of the tribal families living in forest and forest fringes through tree and bamboo farming and allied activities.

19. **Wildlife** : The Wildlife Institute of India, Dehra Dun, conducts courses in wildlife management as well as research programme, in order to achieve the targets for the training of personnel and research in wildlife management without delay.

The National Zoological Park is the only zoological garden in the country that conserves and breed's rare and endangered animals, conducts research regarding their behaviour, reproduction and nutrition.

केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित निम्नलिखित अन्य योजनाएं वर्ष के लिए निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार जारी है:- चीता परियोजना (15 चीता सुरक्षित स्थल), राष्ट्रीय उद्यानों का विकास (25) राष्ट्रीय अभ्यारण्यों का विकास(50), चुने हुए चिड़ियाघरों के विकास के लिए सहायता (15), पदमजा नायडू हिमालयी प्राणि विज्ञान पार्क और नई योजनाएं गहीत प्रजनन और संकटापन्न जानवरों का पुनर्वास, प्रकृति संबंधी शिक्षा और व्यवस्था कार्यक्रम अनाधिकृत शिकार और गैर कानूनी व्यापार का नियंत्रण, आसाम में गैंडो के संरक्षण और केन्द्रीय वन्य जीव प्रभाग को सुदृढ करना विशेष कार्य के लिए परामर्श देना । "केन्द्रीय वन्य जीव प्रभाग को सुदृढ करना और विशेष कार्य के लिए परामर्श", योजना के अधीन पठानकोट, गौहाटी और कोचीन के वन्य जीव के अवैध व्यापार के अधिक अच्छे नियंत्रण के लिए उपक्षेत्रीय कार्यालय खोले जाएंगे ।

20. **राष्ट्रीय परती भूमि विकास बोर्ड** : राष्ट्रीय परती भूमि विकास बोर्ड की स्थापना मई 1985 में इस उद्देश्य से की गई थी कि वन रोपण और वृक्ष रोपण के एक विशाल कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से देश में परती भूमि को उत्पादन के प्रयोग में लाया जाए । 50 लाख हैक्टेयर के वन रोपण के घोषित उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने का प्रस्ताव है । इसमें ग्रामीण ईंधन की लकड़ी के रोपण और पारिस्थितिकी की दृष्टि से संवेदनशील हिमालय-भिन्न क्षेत्रों, हिमालय क्षेत्र (मृदा निगरानी प्रचालन) में मृदा, जल और वृक्ष संरक्षण, सिल्वीपास्चरल फार्मों की स्थापना, लोगों की विकेन्द्रीकृत नर्सरियां, भारतीय वन प्रबन्ध संस्थान के विकास की योजना और स्वैच्छिक एजेंसियों को सहायता अनुदान के कार्यक्रम शामिल है ।

वर्ष 1988-89 के दौरान विद्यमान योजनाओं के अतिरिक्त निम्नलिखित नई योजनाएं चलाई जाएंगी:-

1. केन्द्रीय सहायता इकाई
2. हवाई बीजारोपण
3. स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को उपान्त राशि

योजना के मानदण्डों को ध्यान में रखते हुए केन्द्रीय सहायता का पैटर्न राज्यों को 50:50 के आधार पर और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को 100 प्रतिशत अनुदान के रूप में है । संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के मामले में, अप्रयुक्त शेष को जाता है, वह समाप्त हो जाता है । योजनाओं के मानदण्डों को ध्यान में रखते हुए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से प्रगति रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होती है । तथापि कुल परिव्यय के 75 प्रतिशत व्यवस्था से अधिकतर अकुशल श्रमिकों को रोजगार प्राप्त होगा ।

The other centrally sponsored schemes dealing with Project Tiger (15 Tiger Reserves), Development of National parks (25), Development of National Sanctuaries (50), Assistance for Development of selected Zoos (15), Padmaja Naidu Himalayan Zoological Park and new schemes for Development of Captive Breeding and Rehabilitation of endangered species, Nature Education and Interpretation Programme, Control of Poaching and Illegal Trade, Conservation of Rhinos in Assam and strengthening of Central Wild Life Division and consultancies for special tasks are continuing according to the programmes set for the year. Under the scheme 'Strengthening of Central Wild Life Division and Consultancies for Special Tasks', sub-regional offices at Pathankot, Gauhati and Cochin will be opened for better control of illegal trade in wildlife.

20. **National Wastelands Development Programme** : National Wastelands Development Board was set up in May, 1985 to bring under productive uses of wastelands in the country through a massive programme of afforestation and tree planting. It is proposed to achieve the declared objective of afforestation of 5 million ha. per annum. The Board is also entrusted with Rural Fuelwood Plantation and Afforestation of Eco-Sensitive Non-Himalayan Areas, Soil Water and Tree Conservation in the Himalayan (Operation SOIL WATCH), Establishment of Silvipastural Farms, Decentralised People's Nurseries, the scheme for development of Indian Institute of Forest Management and grants-in-aid to voluntary agencies.

The following new schemes will be taken up during the year 1988-89 in addition to the existing schemes:-

1. Central Support Unit
2. Aerial Seeding
3. Margin Money Assistance to Voluntary Organisations/Corporations.

The pattern of Central assistance is on 50: 50 basis in respect of States and 100% grant to Union Territories keeping in view the norms of the scheme. In respect of Union Territories unutilised balance is not carried forward, it is lapsed. A progress report is received from the States/Union Territories keeping in view the norms of the schemes. However 75% of the total outlay would provide employment to mostly unskilled labour.

विदेश मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.23

विदेश मंत्रालय Ministry of External Affairs

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है :- A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (in crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue		0.00	325.38	325.38	0.00	373.01	373.01	0.00	404.00	404.00
पूंजी *Capital*		*0.00*	*75.05*	*75.05*	*0.00*	*42.45*	*42.45*	*0.00*	*93.00*	*93.00*
जोड़ Total		**0.00**	**400.43**	**400.43**	**0.00**	**415.46**	**415.46**	**0.00**	**497.00**	**497.00**
1. सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-General Services	2052	0.00	15.72	15.72	0.00	22.20	22.20	0.00	32.40	32.40
विदेश कार्य	**External Affairs**									
2. दूतावास और मिशन	2. Embassies & Missions	2061	0.00	80.00	80.00	0.00	93.50	93.50	0.00	99.50	99.50
3. विशेष राजनयिक व्यय	3. Special Diplomatic Expdr.	2061	0.00	65.84	65.84	0.00	71.50	71.50	0.00	70.55	70.55
4. पासपोर्ट और उत्प्रवास	4. Passport & Emigration	2061	0.00	10.03	10.03	0.00	9.00	9.00	0.00	9.50	9.50
5. हज समिति को आर्थिक सहायता	5. Subsidy to Haj Committee	2061	0.00	2.24	2.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.24	2.24
6.अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग	6. International Cooperation									
6.01. संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ को अंशदान	6.01. Subscription to United Nations	2061	0.00	3.28	3.28	0.00	3.50	3.50	0.00	3.55	3.55
6.02. अन्य	6.02 Others	2061	0.00	0.46	0.46	0.00	1.25	1.25	0.00	0.96	0.96
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*3.74*	*3.74*	*0.00*	*4.75*	*4.75*	*0.00*	*4.51*	*4.51*
7. भारतीय सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध परिषद को अनुदान	7. Grants to Indian Council for Cultural Relations	2061	0.00	4.25	4.25	0.00	4.50	4.50	0.00	6.95	6.95
8. आतिथ्य संगठन	8. Hospitality Organisation	2061	0.00	1.50	1.50	0.00	2.50	2.50	0.00	2.50	2.50
9. अन्तरराष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन/बैठकें	9. International Conferences/Meetings	2061	0.00	0.85	0.85	0.00	1.40	1.40	0.00	0.40	0.40
10. अन्य व्यय	10. Other Expenditure	2061	0.00	4.55	4.55	0.00	4.99	4.99	0.00	4.91	4.91
जोड़ - विदेश कार्य	**Total-External Affairs**		**0.00**	**173.00**	**173.00**	**0.00**	**192.14**	**192.14**	**0.00**	**201.06**	**201.06**
अन्य देशों के साथ तकनीकी और आर्थिक सहयोग	**Technical & Economic Cooperation with Other Countries**									
11. *अन्य देशों के साथ सहयोग*	11. Cooperation with Other Countries									
11.01. बंगलादेश	11.01 Bangladesh	3605	0.00	2.93	2.93	0.00	2.66	2.66	0.00	1.51	1.51
		7605	0.00	10.57	10.57	0.00	5.18	5.18	0.00	8.00	8.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*13.50*	*13.50*	*0.00*	*7.84*	*7.84*	*0.00*	*9.51*	*9.51*
11.02. भूटान	11.02 Bhutan	3605	0.00	63.00	63.00	0.00	63.00	63.00	0.00	80.00	80.00
		7605	0.00	17.48	17.48	0.00	12.27	12.27	0.00	6.00	6.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*80.48*	*80.48*	*0.00*	*75.27*	*75.27*	*0.00*	*86.00*	*86.00*
11.03. नेपाल	11.03 Nepal	3605	0.00	24.03	24.03	0.00	13.16	13.16	0.00	21.00	21.00
		7605	0.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	25.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*49.03*	*49.03*	*0.00*	*13.16*	*13.16*	*0.00*	*46.00*	*46.00*
11.04. अन्य विकासशील देश	11.04 Other Developing Countries	3605	0.00	44.99	44.99	0.00	61.19	61.19	0.00	49.37	49.37
जोड़		7605	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	22.00	22.00
		Total	*0.00*	*44.99*	*44.99*	*0.00*	*64.19*	*64.19*	*0.00*	*71.37*	*71.37*
11.05. अफ्रीकी निधि के अन्तर्गत सहायता	11.05 Aid under AFRICA Fund	3605	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.66	16.66	0.00	16.66	16.66
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*188.00*	*188.00*	*0.00*	*177.12*	*177.12*	*0.00*	*229.54*	*229.54*

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget योजना Plan	योजनेतर Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised योजना Plan	योजनेतर Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	करोड़ रुपए (in crores of rupees) बजट 1988-89 Budget योजना Plan	योजनेतर Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
लोक निर्माण कार्य	Public Works									
12. विदेशों में भूमि और भवनों का अधिग्रहण	12. Acquisition of Land & Buildings abroad	0.00	14.00	14.00	0.00	14.00	14.00	0.00	20.00	20.00
आवास	Housing									
13. रिहाइशी भवन	13. Residential Buildings	0.00	8.00	8.00	0.00	8.00	8.00	0.00	12.00	12.00
आपूर्ति और निपटान	Supplies and Disposals									
14. भारत आपूर्ति मिशन	14. India Supply Mission	0.00	1.71	1.71	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00
15. राज्य सरकारों को सहायता अनुदान — कर्नाटक सरकार	15. Grants in aid to State Governments - Government of Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16. विविध ऋण	16. Miscellaneous Loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	3601	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	7615	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
कुल जोड़	Grand Total 4059	0.00	400.43	400.43	0.00	415.46	415.46	0.00	497.00	497.00

1. **सचिवालय** - इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत विदेश मंत्रालय के सचिवालय पर होने वाले व्यय की तथा विदेशी में प्रचार कार्य के लिए व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है । संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 में अधिक राशि की व्यवस्था की गई है, क्योंकि इसमें अकबर भवन के किराए की बकाया राशि के भुगतान तथा विदेशी मिशनों के साथ आपात्कालीन दूरसंचार सम्बन्धों की स्थापना पर होने वाले व्यय की व्यवस्था शामिल है । बजट अनुमान 1988-89 की व्यवस्था में वृद्धि की गई है क्योंकि उसमें उपरोक्त कार्य के साथ-साथ विदेशी मिशनों में कम्प्यूटरीकरण कार्य की व्यवस्था भी शामिल है ।

2. **राजदूतावास और मिशन** - इसके अन्तर्गत विदेशों में भारत के प्रतिनिधित्व पर व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है, जो विभिन्न देशों में हमारे हितों को ध्यान में रखते हुए आकार और स्तर की दृष्टि से अलग अलग है । विदेशों में 137 मिशन/पोस्ट है । संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 तथा बजट अनुमान 1988-89 में व्यवस्था में वृद्धि विदेशी भत्ते की दरों में वृद्धि, मिशनों के स्थानीय स्टाफ के वेतनों में वृद्धि तथा वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन, तथा मुख्य विदेशी मुद्राओं की तुलना में भारतीय मुद्रा के मूल्य में परिवर्तनशीलता के कारण हुई सामान्य वृद्धि के कारण है ।

3. **विशेष राजनयिक व्यय** - इसके अन्तर्गत विवेकाधीन व्यय की लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 तथा बजट अनुमान 1988-89 में वृद्धि क्रियाकलापों के स्तर में वृद्धि के कारण है ।

4. **पासपोर्ट और उत्प्रवास** - इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत, भारत में पासपोर्ट कार्यालयों के व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है । पासपोर्ट सेवा के लिए 22 पासपोर्ट कार्यालय है । संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 तथा बजट अनुमान 1988-89 में मितव्ययता उपायों के कारण कमी हुई है । 1987-88 के संशोधित अनुमानों तथा 1988-89 के बजट अनुमानों में पासपोर्ट तथा वीजा फीस की राशि 25.00 करोड़ रुपए होने का अनुमान है ।

5. **हज समिति को आर्थिक सहायता** - इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत, हज तीर्थयात्रियों के लिए हवाई जहाजों के किराए की पूर्ति हज समिति को आर्थिक सहायता दिए जाने की व्यवस्था है ।

6. **अन्तरराष्ट्रीय सहयोग** - इस शीर्ष में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ, राष्ट्रकुलीय सचिवालय तथा फाउंडेशन, दक्षेस सचिवालय तथा अन्य अन्तरराष्ट्रीय संगठनों को दिए जाने वाले अंशदान की अदायगी की व्यवस्था शामिल है । यह थोड़ा सा जो अन्तर है वह अमेरिकी डालर के मुद्रा विनिमय की संशोधित दरों में वृद्धि होने तथा वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष में साउथ कमीशन के लिए और बजट अनुमान 1988-89 में विकासशील देशों में आर्थिक सहयोग के लिए हमारे अंशदान की व्यवस्था के कारण है ।

1. **Secretariat** – This provides for the expenditure on Secretariat of the Ministry of External Affairs and expenditure on External Publicity. RE 1987-88 is higher as the provision for payment of arrears of rent of Akbar Bhawan and on establishment of emergency telecommunication link with Missions abroad has been made in RE 1987-88. BE 1988-89 is higher as the provision in addition to the above includes Computerisation of the work in the Missions abroad.

2. **Embassies and Missions** – This includes provision for expenditure on India's representation abroad, varying in size and level in relation to our interest in different countries. There are 137 Missions/Posts abroad. Enhanced provision in RE 1987-88 and BE 1988-89 is due to the revision in rates of Foreign Allowances and of Salaries of Local Staff in Missions, implementation of Pay Commission's recommendations and general increase in expenditure due to the sliding value of Indian currency as compared to major foreign currencies.

3. **Special Diplomatic Expenditure** – This provides for discretionary expenditure. Increase in RE 1987-88 and B.E. 1988-89 is due to the increased level of activity.

4. **Passport and Emigration** – This provides for expenditure on Passport offices in India. There are 22 Passport offices for rendering passport services. RE 1987-88 and BE 88-89 is less due to economy measures. Passport and Visa fees expected to be realised in RE 1987-88 and BE 1988-89 are estimated at Rs.25 crores.

5. **Subsidy to Haj Committee** – This provides for subsidy to Haj Committee towards air fares for Haj Pilgrims.

6. **International Cooperation** – Includes provision for payment of subscription to the UNO, Commonwealth Secretariat and Foundation, SAARC Secretariat and other International Organisations. The slight variation is due to upward revision of rate of exchange of US dollar and our contribution to South Commission in the current financial year and to Economic Cooperation among Developing Countires in BE 1988-89.

7. **सहायता अनुदान** - इस शीर्ष में भारतीय सांस्कृतिक संबन्ध परिषद तथा अन्य स्वायत्त संगठनों को सहायता अनुदान दिए जाने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है। भारतीय सांस्कृतिक संबन्ध परिषद भारत और अन्य मित्र देशों के बीच सांस्कृतिक संबंधों को बढ़ाने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा रही है। बजट अनुमान 1988-89 की व्यवस्था में वृद्धि विदेशों में दो सांस्कृतिक केन्द्रों की स्थापना, मारीशस में इन्दिरा गांधी सांस्कृतिक केन्द्र के निर्माण तथा कलकत्ता और बंगलौर में परिषद के दो क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों की स्थापना के कारण है।

8. **आतिथ्य संगठन** - इसके अन्तर्गत इस देश में आने वाले सम्मानजनों के आतिथ्य के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है। संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 तथा बजट अनुमान 1988-89 में वृद्धि पिछली देयताओं को पूरा करने तथा भारत में आने वाले सम्मानजनों की संख्या में वृद्धि होने के कारण है।

9. **अन्तरराष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन/बैठकें** - संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 में वृद्धि एशियाई सम्बन्ध सम्मेलनों तथा अन्य बैठकों के व्यय को पूरा करने के कारण है। बजट अनुमान 1988-89 की व्यवस्था में 1988-89 में होने वाले प्रस्तावित सम्मेलनों के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।

10. **अन्य व्यय** - इसमें (क) विदेशी सेवा प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (ख) पड़ोसी देशों के साथ सीमांकन (ग) विदेशस्थ मिशनों में हिन्दी के प्रचार (घ) राष्ट्र संघ तथा अन्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठनों के विशिष्ट मंडल (ङ) नेहरू पुरस्कार के लिए अनुदान व्यवस्था तथा अन्य देशों को आपात राहत की पूर्ति के लिए व्यवस्था है।

11. **अन्य देशों के साथ सहयोग** - पड़ोसी देशों तथा अन्य विकासशील देशों को उन के साथ सम्पन्न विभिन्न द्विपक्षीय करारों तथा विशिष्ट कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत आर्थिक और तकनीकी सहायता दिए जाने के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है। सहायताप्राप्त देशों में नेपाल, भूटान, बंगला देश, अफगानिस्तान, सूडान सोमालिया, बर्मा, लाओस, कम्पूचिया, मारीशस, मालदीव, इथोपिया, फिलीपीन्स, वियतनाम, इन्डोनेशिया, श्रीलंका, यमन गणराज्य तथा एशिया, अफ्रीका और लेटिन अमरीका के अन्य बहुत से देश शामिल हैं। इस व्यवस्था में अकाउंटों विधि को दिए जाने वाले अनुदान के लिए 16.66 करोड़ रुपए की पहली किस्त भी शामिल है। संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 की व्यवस्था में कमी चालू वर्ष में नेपाल को सहायता/ऋण की आवश्यकताओं में कमी होने के कारण है। बजट अनुमान 1988-89 में वृद्धि भूटान, नेपाल, मालदीव तथा श्रीलंका की सहायता की आवश्यकताओं में वृद्धि होने के कारण है।

12 व 13. **विदेश में भूमि और भवनों का अधिग्रहण** - इसमें विदेश-स्थित मिशनों द्वारा कार्यालय तथा रिहायशी उद्देश्यों के लिए भवनों के निर्माण और अधिग्रहण पर व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है। बजट अनुमान 1988-89 में वृद्धि विदेशों में नये कार्यालय तथा रिहायशी स्थान के निर्माण तथा खरीद की लिए नए प्रस्तावों के कारण है।

14. **भारत आपूर्ति मिशन** - इसके अन्तर्गत लंदन तथा वाशिंगटन स्थित आपूर्ति स्कंधों पर व्यय के लिए व्यवस्थाएं शामिल हैं।

7. **Grants in Aid** – This includes provision for Grant in aid to Indian Council of Cultural Relations and other autonomous organisations. The Indian Council of Cultural Relations is playing an important role in the promotion of cultural relations between India and other friendly countries. The increase in provision in BE 1988-89 is for the establishment of two cultural centres abroad, construction of Indira Gandhi Cultural Centre in Mauritius and two regional offices of the Council at Calcutta and Bangalore.

8. **Hospitality Organisation** – This includes provision for entertainment of dignitaries visiting this country. Increase in RE 1987-88 and BE 1988-89 is for meeting past liabilities and for increased number of dignitaries visiting India.

9. **International Conferences/Meetings** – Increase in R.E. 1987-88 is to meet the expenditure on Asian Relations Conferences and other meetings. Provision in BE 1988-89 includes provision for conferences proposed to be held in 1988-89.

10. **Other Expenditure** – Includes provision for (a) Foreign Service Training Institute (b) Demarcation of boundaries with neighbouring countries (c) Propagation of Hindi in Missions abroad (d) Delegations to U.N. and other International Meetings (e) Provision for Grant of Nehru Awards and Emergency Relief Supplies to other countries.

11. **Cooperation with other countries** – Provision is made for extending economic and technical assistance under various bilateral agreements and under special programmes to the neighbouring countries as also other developing countries. Assisted countries include Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Sudan, Somalia, Burma, Laos, Kampuchea, Mauritius, Maldives, Ethopia, Phillippines, Vietnam, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Republic of Yemen and many other countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. This provision also includes first instalment of Contribution to AFRICA Fund of Rs.16.66 crores. Provision in RE 1987-88 is less because of reduced requirement of funds on Aid/Loan to Nepal in the current year. BE 1988-89 is higher in view of increased requirements for Aid to Bhutan, Nepal, Maldives and Sri Lanka.

12–13. **Acquisition of land and buildings abroad** – This provides for expenditure on acquisition and construction of buildings for office and residential purposes by the Missions abroad. The increase in BE 1988-89 is due to fresh proposals for construction and purchase of office and residential accommodation abroad.

14. **India Supply Mission** – Includes provision for expenditure on Supply Wings in London and Washington.

वित्त मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF FINANCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.24

आर्थिक कार्य विभाग Department of Economic Affairs

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है :- A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue		50.00	340.69	390.69	65.00	418.46	483.46	80.00	341.53	421.53
पूंजी Capital		21.00	76.26	97.26	154.35	63.94	218.29	82.00	84.74	166.74
जोड़ Total		71.00	416.95	487.95	219.35	482.40	701.75	162.00	426.27	588.27
1. सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - General Services	0.00	6.34	6.34	0.00	7.22	7.22	0.00	9.28	9.28
अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	**Other Fiscal Services**									
2. राष्ट्रीय बचत संगठन	2. National Savings Organisation 2047	0.00	4.82	4.82	0.00	5.97	5.97	0.00	6.07	6.07
3. प्रवर्तन निदेशालय	3.Enforcement Directorate 2047	0.00	2.57	2.57	0.00	2.97	2.97	0.00	3.16	3.16
4. अनिवार्य जमा (आयकरदाता) योजना 1974 के अन्तर्गत जमा रकम पर ब्याज	4. Interest on deposits under Compulsory Deposits (Income Tax Payers) Scheme,1974 2047	0.00	110.00	110.00	0.00	110.00	110.00	0.00	90.00	90.00
5. अन्य व्यय	5. Other Expenditure 2047	0.00	2.37	2.37	0.00	2.45	2.45	0.00	2.27	2.27
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	**Social Security and Welfare**									
6. निर्धन परिवारों के लिए बीमा योजना	6. Insurance schemes for the poor through GIC,etc. 2235	0.00	16.00	16.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	20.00	5.00	25.00
7. भूमिहीन कृषि मजदूरों के लिए बीमा योजना	7.Insurance scheme for landless agricultural labourers 2235	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	0.00	15.00	20.00	0.00	20.00
8. अन्य व्यय	8. Other Expenditure 2235	0.00	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.20
अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	**Other Transport Services**									
9. लाभांश राहत तथा अन्य रियायतों के लिए रेलवे को आर्थिक सहायता	9. Subsidy to Railways towards dividend reliefs and other concessions 3075	0.00	177.74	177.74	0.00	169.80	169.80	0.00	203.17	203.17
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	**Other General Economic Services**									
10. शहरी निर्धनों के लिए स्व-रोजगार कार्यक्रम	10. Self Employment Programme for Urban poor 3475	50.00	0.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	50.00	40.00	0.00	40.00
11. युद्ध जोखिम (मैरीन हल्स) पुनर्बीमा योजनाएं आदि	11. War Risks (Marine Hulls) Re-insurance Schemes etc. 3475	0.00	1.76	1.76	0.00	1.32	1.32	0.00	1.98	1.98
12. आपात जोखिम बीमा निधियों कोषों निवल अन्तरण	12. Net transfers to/from emergency risks insurance funds 3475	0.00	2.77	2.77	0.00	2.82	2.82	0.00	2.57	2.57
13. भारतीय निवेश केन्द्र को अनुदान	13. Grants to Indian Investment Centre 3475	0.00	2.30	2.30	0.00	2.30	2.30	0.00	2.55	2.55
14. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग	14. International Cooperation 3475	0.00	0.72	0.72	0.00	1.02	1.02	0.00	1.10	1.10
15. अन्य व्यय	15. Other Expenditure 3475	0.00	1.20	1.20	0.00	1.29	1.29	0.00	1.41	1.41
अन्य देशों के साथ तकनीकी तथा आर्थिक सहयोग	**Technical and Economic Cooperation with other Countries**									
16. संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम को अंशदान	16. Contribution to U.N.D.P. 3605	0.00	8.05	8.05	0.00	8.05	8.05	0.00	8.12	8.12
17. अन्य देशों के साथ सहयोग	17. Cooperation with other countries 3605	0.00	1.45	1.45	0.00	2.25	2.25	0.00	2.00	2.00
जोड़	Total	0.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	10.30	10.30	0.00	10.12	10.12
18. विदेशी सरकारों को अग्रिम	18. Advances to Foreign Governments									
(क) मारीशस	(a) Mauritius 7605	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	2.00	2.00
(ख) तंजानिया	(b) Tanzania 7605	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	1.00	1.00

(करोड़ रुपए) (in crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget जोड़ Total
(ग) श्रीलंका (c) Sri Lanka	7605	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	3.50	3.50	0.00	6.00	6.00
(घ) वियतनाम (d) Vietnam	7605	0.00	17.00	17.00	0.00	10.30	10.30	0.00	19.30	19.30
(ङ) युगांडा (e) Uganda	7605	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	3.00	3.00
(च) जाम्बिया (f) Zambia	7605	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	5.00
(छ) केन्या (g) Kenya	7605	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(ज) मोजाम्बिक (h) Mozambique	7605	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
(झ) निकारागुआ (i) Nicaragua	7605	0.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.50	5.50
जोड़ Total	Total	0.00	47.00	47.00	0.00	29.84	29.84	0.00	41.80	41.80
रेलवे को उधार Loans to Railways										
19. रेलवे विकास निधि के लिए उधार 19. Loans to Railways Development Fund	7002	21.00	29.26	50.26	41.00	34.10	75.10	82.00	42.94	124.94
20. नौवहन कंपनियों को उधार 20. Loans to shipping companies	7052	0.00	0.00	0.00	113.35	0.00	113.35	0.00	0.00	0.00
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं Other Administrative Services										
21. नौवां वित्त आयोग 21. Ninth Finance Commission, etc.	2070	0.00	2.25	2.25	0.00	2.31	2.31	0.00	2.57	2.57
विविध सामान्य सेवाएं Miscellaneous General Services										
22. मुद्रा-विनिमय से विदेश हानि 22. Net loss by exchange	2075	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	97.41	97.41	0.00	0.00	0.00
23. अन्य कार्यक्रम 23. Other programmes	2075	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.08
कुल जोड़ Grand Total		71.00	416.95	487.95	219.35	482.40	701.75	162.00	426.27	588.27
	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.व.स.ब. EBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.व.स.ब. EBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.व.स.ब. EBR	जोड़ Total
ग. पूंजी परिव्यय C. Plan Outlay										
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं Other General Economic Services	13475	50.00	0.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	50.00	40.00	0.00	40.00
रेलवे Railways	13002	21.00	0.00	21.00	41.00	0.00	41.00	82.00	0.00	82.00
नौवहन Shipping	13052	0.00	0.00	0.00	113.35	0.00	113.35	0.00	0.00	0.00
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण Social Security and Welfare	22235	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	0.00	15.00	40.00	0.00	40.00
जोड़ Total	Total	71.00	0.00	71.00	219.35	0.00	219.35	162.00	0.00	162.00

1. इसमें आर्थिक कार्य विभाग के सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है। बजट अनुमान 1988-89 में सामान्य वृद्धि के अलावा बजट पैस की मुद्रण क्षमता में वृद्धि करने के लिए अतिरिक्त व्यय की आवश्यकता को शामिल कर लिया गया है।

2. इसमें देश भर में क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों के नेटवर्क सहित राष्ट्रीय बचत संगठन के व्यय की व्यवस्था है। बजट अनुमान 1988-89 में अधिक ऊंचे लक्ष्य तक धन का संग्रह करने के लिए प्रचार कार्य पर किए जाने वाले अधिक व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई।

3. यह व्यवस्था प्रवर्तन निदेशालय के व्यय के लिए की गई है, जो कि विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन अधिनियम के उपबंधों को लागू करने का कार्य सम्पन्न करता है।

4. यह व्यवस्था अनिवार्य जमा (आयकरदाता) योजना, 1974 के अन्तर्गत ब्याज अदायगी पर सामान्य व्यय के लिए है।

5. इसमें मुख्यतः बचत भुगतान पर्चा, चैक बुकों आदि के मुद्रण की लागत और अतिरिक्त परिलब्धियां (अनिवार्य जमा) अधिनियम 1974 के अन्तर्गत अदायगियां शामिल हैं।

1. The provision is for the Secretariat expenditure of the Department of Economic Affairs. Budget Estimates 1988-89 includes, besides normal growth, additional requirement for augmentation of the printing capacity of the Budget Press.

2. The provision is for expenditure of National Savings Organisation with its net work of regional offices all over the country. Budget Estimates 1988-89 provides increased expenditure on publicity to achieve higher target of collections.

3. The provision is for the expenditure of Enforcement Directorate which is concerned with the enforcement of the provisions under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.

4. The provision is for normal expenditure on interest payment under the Compulsory Deposits (Income-tax Payers) Scheme, 1974.

5. The provision is mainly for cost of printing saving certificates, cheque books etc. and payments under the Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Act, 1974.

6. यह व्यवस्था सामान्य बीमा निगम और इसकी सहायक कम्पनियों द्वारा निर्धनों के लिए चलाई जा रही विभिन्न बीमा योजनाओं के लिए है।

7. भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम ने 15 अगस्त 1987 से देश भर में भूमिहीन कृषि मजदूरों के लिए एक ग्रुप बीमा योजना शुरू की है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत 1,000 रुपए की बीमा सुरक्षा प्रदान की जाती है और किसी भी भूमिहीन कृषि मजदूर की मृत्यु हो जाने की दशा में उसके द्वारा नामित व्यक्ति को जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा यह रकम अदा की जाती है। इस योजना से लगभग 30 करोड़ भूमिहीन कृषि मजदूरों को फायदा पहुंचेगा। शुरू के तीन वर्षों में बीमे का प्रीमियम केन्द्रीय सरकार को अदा करना होता है।

8. इसमें प्रतिरक्षित बचत योजना के लिए बीमे की अंश की व्यवस्था शामिल है।

9. इसके अन्तर्गत सामान्य राजस्व में से रेलवे को देय लाभांश राहत और अन्य रियायतों के स्थान पर आर्थिक सहायता की व्यवस्था है।

10. शहरी निर्धनों के लिए एक स्वरोजगार कार्यक्रम योजना 1 सितम्बर 1986 से प्रारम्भ की गई थी। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत एक ऋणकर्ता 5000 रुपए तक ऋण लेने का पात्र है जिस पर 10 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष ब्याज लिया जाएगा। केन्द्रीय सरकार बैंकों को 25 प्रतिशत की पूंजी संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता उपलब्ध कराती है। यह योजना 10,000 या उससे अधिक जनसंख्या वाले उन क्षेत्रों पर लागू है, जो एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत नहीं आते।

11 और 12. विभिन्न जोखिम बीमा योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत प्राप्त प्रीमियमों को लोक खाते को आरक्षण निधि में अन्तरित कर दिया जाता है जिसमें से इन योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत व्यय को पूरा किया जाता है। इन लेन देनों को भारतीय समेकित निधि के माध्यम से पूरा किया जाता है। यह व्यवस्था मुख्यतया युद्ध जोखिम (मैरीन हल्ल) पुन: बीमा के लिए है इसमें आपात जोखिम (माल, कारखाने तथा उपक्रम) बीमा योजनाओं की बकाया राशि का निपटान भी शामिल है।

13. यह अनुदान भारतीय निवेश केन्द्र को अपना स्थापना व्यय पूरा करने के लिए दिया जाता है। यह केन्द्र भारत में अनिवासी भारतीयों द्वारा किए जाने वाले निवेश सहित विदेशी निवेशों को प्रोत्साहित करता है। विदेशों से प्रौद्योगिकी का आयात सुलभ कराता है और भारत की निवेश नीतियों और प्रक्रियाओं आदि के बारे में बहुद्देशीय निवेशकों को सूचना प्रदान करता है।

14. इसमें एशियाई विकास बैंक की तकनीकी सहायता योजना,तकनीकी सहयोग के लिए राष्ट्र मंडल निधि में अंशदान और अफ्रीकी विकास बैंक के साथ तकनीकी सहयोग करार के अन्तर्गत विशेषज्ञों और परामर्शदाताओं के लिए व्यवस्थाएं शामिल है।

15. इसमें भारतीय आर्थिक सेवा अधिकारियों के प्रशिक्षण, वाशिंगटन और ब्रुसेल्स में भारत के दूतावास के आर्थिक स्कंध और राष्ट्रीय व्यावहारिक आर्थिक अनुसंधान परिषद आदि के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।

16 व 17. इसमें संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम में अंशदान और कोलम्बो योजना के अन्तर्गत दक्षिण और दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया को तकनीकी सहायता तथा विशेष राष्ट्र मंडल अफ्रीकी सहायता योजना के अन्तर्गत तकनीकी सहायता के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।

6. The provision is for various insurance schemes for the poor through GIC and its subsidiaries.

7. A group insurance scheme for landless agricultural labourers has been introduced all over the country by the Life Insurance Corporation of India with effect from 15th August, 1987. The scheme envisages insurance cover of Rs.1000/- which is payable by Life Insurance Corporation to the nominee of a landless agricultural labourer in the event of his death. It will benefit nearly 30 million landless agricultural labourers. The premium for the insurance cover is to be borne by the Central Government during the initial period of 3 years.

8. This includes provision for the insurance element of Protected Savings Scheme.

9. This represents subsidy towards dividend relief and other concessions payable to the Railways from General Revenues.

10. The scheme for self employment programme for urban poor was introduced with effect from 1st September, 1986. Under it, a borrower is eligible for a loan upto Rs.5,000 at 10 % per annum. Central Government provides capital subsidy of 25% to the banks. The scheme is applicable to areas with a population of 10,000 or more which are not covered by IRDP.

11 and 12. The premia received under the various risk insurance schemes are transferred to reserve funds in the Public Account from which expenditure under the schemes are met. These transactions are routed through the Consolidated Fund of India. The provision for expenditure mainly relates to War Risks (Marine Hulls) Reinsurance Scheme; it also includes settlement of arrear dues under the emergency risk (goods, factories and undertakings) insurance schemes.

13. The grant assistance is intended to enable IIC to meet its establishment expenditure. The Centre promotes foreign investments in India, including from non-resident Indians, facilitates import of technology from abroad and provides information to overseas investment about India's investment policies and procedures.

14. This includes provision for technical assistance scheme of the Asian Development Bank, contribution to Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation and cost of experts and consultants under Technical Cooperation Agreement with African Development Bank.

15. This includes expenditure on training of Indian Economic Service officers; Economic wing of the Embassy of India, Washington and Brussels and grants to National Council of Applied Economic Research, etc.

16 & 17. This includes provision for contribution to UNDP and technical aid to South and South East Asia under the Colombo Plan.

18. इसके अन्तर्गत मित्र विकासशील देशों को आसान शर्तों पर सहायता के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

19. यह व्यवस्था रेलवे को उनके पिछले उधारों पर सामान्य राजस्व को ब्याज की अदायगी करने के लिए उधार दिए जाने और आयोजना स्कीमों के वित्त पोषण के लिए की गई है ।

20. यह व्यवस्था भूतपूर्व पोतवहन विकास निधि समिति की पिछली वचनबद्धताओं को पूरा करने के लिए पोतवहन कम्पनियों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए की गई है ।

21. यह व्यवस्था नौवें वित्त आयोग के लिए जिसका गठन जून 1987 में किया गया था, क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों के कर्मचारियों के लिए स्थापित राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक न्यायाधिकरण, औद्योगिक तथा वित्तीय पुनर्निर्माण अपीलीय प्राधिकरण, औद्योगिक तथा वित्तीय पुनर्निर्माण बोर्ड के लिए की गई है ।

22. यह व्यवस्था केन्द्रीय सरकार के खाते में भारत से प्रेषित धनराशियों के संबंध में, विदेशी मुद्रा विनिमय दरों में होने वाले परिवर्तनों के कारण उत्पन्न होने वाली निवल घट-बढ़ की द्योतक है ।

23. इसमें मुख्यत: विवाद निकले हुए मामलों में केन्द्रीय प्रतिभूतियों पर ब्याज के भुगतान और सरकारी खातों में जमा अदावी प्रतिभूतियों के सम्बन्ध में भुगतान आदि के लिए व्यवस्थाएं शामिल हैं ।

18. This is intended for providing credits on soft term basis to friendly developing countries.

19. Provision is made for payment of loans to Railways for paying interest to General Revenues on past loans and financing Plan schemes.

20. The provision is for providing financial assistance to the shipping companies in respect of past commitments of the erstwhile Shipping Development Fund Committee.

21. Provision is for the Ninth Finance Commission which was constituted in June, 1987, National Industrial Tribunal Act setup for regional rural bank employees, Appellate Authority for industrial and financial reconstruction, Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction, etc.

22. This represents the net effect due to exchange variations in respect of remittances from India on Central Government's account.

23. Includes provision mainly for interest payment on Central securities in time-barred cases and payment in connection with unclaimed securities credited to Government Accounts, etc.

वित्त मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF FINANCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.25

करेंसी,सिक्का निर्माण और स्टाम्प Currency, Coinage and Stamps

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है -- A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue		0.35	8.87	9.22	0.31	-88.17	-87.86	0.05	-57.40	-57.35
पूंजी *Capital*		*69.65*	*1.16*	*70.81*	*56.91*	*2.78*	*59.69*	*79.95*	*37.58*	*117.53*
जोड़ **Total**		**70.00**	**10.03**	**80.03**	**57.22**	**-85.39**	**-28.17**	**80.00**	**-19.82**	**60.18**
करेंसी, सिक्का निर्माण और टकसाल	**Currency,Coinage & Mints**									
1. करेंसी नोट प्रेस	*1. Currency Note Press*									
1.01. राजस्व व्यय	1.01 Revenue Expenditure	2046	0.00	102.76	102.76	0.00	53.38	53.38	0.00	77.53	77.53
1.02. घटाइए - राजस्व प्राप्तियां	1.02 **Less** - Revenue Receipts	0046	0.00	-126.54	-126.54	0.00	-147.72	-147.72	0.00	-155.17	-155.17
1.03 *निवल*	*1.03 Net*		*0.00*	*-23.78*	*-23.78*	*0.00*	*-94.34*	*-94.34*	*0.00*	*-77.64*	*-77.64*
1.04 पूंजी व्यय	1.04 Capital Expenditure	4046	20.82	-1.23	19.59	8.73	-1.45	7.28	20.00	-1.15	18.85
2. बैंक नोट प्रेस	*2. Bank Note Press*									
2.01. राजस्व व्यय	2.01 Revenue Expenditure	2046	0.00	65.94	65.94	0.00	59.24	59.24	0.00	69.60	69.60
2.02. घटाइए- राजस्व प्राप्तियां	2.02 **Less** - Revenue Receipts	0046	0.00	-70.98	-70.98	0.00	-72.86	-72.86	0.00	-75.00	-75.00
2.03. *निवल*	*2.03 Net*	*Total*	*0.00*	*-5.04*	*-5.04*	*0.00*	*-13.62*	*-13.62*	*0.00*	*-5.40*	*-5.40*
2.04. पूंजी व्यय	2.04 Capital Expenditure	4046	10.06	1.16	11.22	2.27	-1.61	0.66	10.00	-2.98	7.02
3. सिक्युरिटी पेपर मिल	*3. Security Paper Mill*									
3.01. राजस्व व्यय	3.01 Revenue Expenditure	2046	0.00	23.10	23.10	0.00	21.48	21.48	0.00	24.67	24.67
3.02. घटाइए-राजस्व प्राप्तियां	3.02 **Less** - Revenue Receipts	0046	0.00	-28.79	-28.79	0.00	-33.87	-33.87	0.00	-39.84	-39.84
3.03. *निवल*	*3.03 Net*		*0.00*	*-5.69*	*-5.69*	*0.00*	*-12.39*	*-12.39*	*0.00*	*-15.17*	*-15.17*
3.04' पूंजी व्यय	3.04 Capital Expenditure	4046	2.10	0.98	3.08	1.84	0.30	2.14	1.00	1.03	2.03
4. नए नोट प्रेस	4. New Note Presses	2046	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
		4046	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.88	0.00	0.88	15.00	0.00	15.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.25*	*0.00*	*0.25*	*1.13*	*0.00*	*1.13*	*15.00*	*0.00*	*15.00*
5. टकसाल	5. Mints	2046	0.00	30.40	30.40	0.00	30.17	30.17	0.00	33.46	33.46
		4046	24.67	0.56	25.23	34.01	0.56	34.57	18.00	0.55	18.55
जोड़		*Total*	*24.67*	*30.96*	*55.63*	*34.01*	*30.73*	*64.74*	*18.00*	*34.01*	*52.01*
6. धातुओं की खरीद	6. Purchase of Metals	4046	0.00	10.97	10.97	0.00	16.94	16.94	0.00	15.29	15.29
7. सोने और चांदी की खरीद	7. Purchase of Gold and Silver	4046	0.00	23.30	23.30	0.00	22.46	22.46	0.00	24.76	24.76
8. सिक्कों का आयात	8. Import of Coins	4046	0.00	-34.63	-34.63	0.00	-34.47	-34.47	0.00	0.00	0.00
9. चलन से वापस लिए गए सिक्कों को समाप्त करने पर हानि	9. Loss on destruction of withdrawn coins	2046	0.00	2.37	2.37	0.00	1.60	1.60	0.00	2.07	2.07
10. एक रुपए के नोट के फार्मों की लागत	10. Cost of one rupee note forms	2046	0.00	6.95	6.95	0.00	6.95	6.95	0.00	9.68	9.68
11. अन्य व्यय	11. Other Expenditure	2046	0.10	0.32	0.42	0.06	0.30	0.36	0.05	0.29	0.34
अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	**Other Fiscal Services**									
12. इंडिया सिक्युरिटी प्रेस	*12. India Security Press*									
12.01. राजस्व व्यय	12.01 Revenue Expenditure	2047	0.00	47.34	47.34	0.00	43.66	43.66	0.00	48.20	48.20
12.02. घटाइए-राजस्व प्राप्तियां	12.02 Less - Revenue Receipts	0047	0.00	-40.52	-40.52	0.00	-44.29	-44.29	0.00	-47.00	-47.00
12.03. *निवल*	*12.03 Net*	*Total*	*0.00*	*6.82*	*6.82*	*0.00*	*-0.63*	*-0.63*	*0.00*	*1.20*	*1.20*

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
12.04. पूंजी व्यय	12.04 Capital Expenditure	4047	10.00	0.05	10.05	8.63	0.05	8.68	12.00	0.08	12.08
13. सिक्यूरिटी प्रिंटिंग प्रेस	13. Security Printing Press										
13.01. राजस्व व्यय	13.01 Revenue Expenditure	2047	0.00	9.86	9.86	0.00	6.88	6.88	0.00	10.01	10.01
13.02 घटाइए-राजस्व प्राप्तियां	13.02 Less - Revenue Receipts	0047	0.00	-15.00	-15.00	0.00	-15.00	-15.00	0.00	-18.00	-18.00
13.03 निवल	13.03 Net	Total	0.00	-5.14	-5.14	0.00	-8.12	-8.12	0.00	-7.99	-7.99
13.04. पूंजी व्यय	13.04 Capital Expenditure	4047	2.00	0.00	2.00	0.55	0.00	0.55	3.95	0.00	3.95
14. अन्य व्यय	14. Other Expenditure	2047	0.00	1.66	1.66	0.00	1.91	1.91	0.00	2.10	2.10
		7615	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
कुल जोड़	*Grand Total*		*70.00*	*10.03*	*80.03*	*57.22*	*-85.39*	*-28.17*	*80.00*	*-19.82*	*60.18*
		शिर्षक शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट प्रलंबन Budget Support	आ.प.का.भु. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total	बजट प्रलंबन Budget Support	आ.प.का.भु. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total	बजट प्रलंबन Budget Support	आ.प.का.भु. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	C. Plan Outlay										
1.करेंसी, सिक्का निर्माण और टकसाल	1. Currency, Coinage and Mints*	32046	58.00	0.00	58.00	48.04	0.00	48.04	64.05	0.00	64.05
2.अन्य वित्तीय सेवाएं	2. Other Fiscal Services	32047	12.00	0.00	12.00	9.18	0.00	9.18	15.95	0.00	15.95
जोड़	Total		70.00	0.00	70.00	57.22	0.00	57.22	80.00	0.00	80.00

1. करेंसी नोट प्रेस:- करेंसी नोट प्रेस भारत सरकार के लिए एक रुपए के नोट तथा भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के लिए 2रुपए,5रुपए तथा 10 रुपए के नोटों का मुद्रण करता है तथा उनकी पूर्ति करता है।

(दस लाख संख्या)

कार्य का विवरण	1986-87 लक्ष्य	1986-87 उत्पादन	1987-88 लक्ष्य	1987-88 उत्पादन (दिसम्बर 1987 तक)
	4800	4825	4800	3662

2. बैंक नोट प्रेस देवास 20 रुपए, 50 रुपए तथा 100 रुपए के बैंक नोटों का मुद्रण करता है। वर्ष 1987 से प्रेस ने 500 रुपए के नोटों के मुद्रण का काम भी शुरू कर दिया है। प्रेस अपनी आवश्यकता के साथ-साथ भारत प्रतिभूति मुद्रणालय, करेंसी नोट मुद्रणालय, प्रतिभूति मुद्रणालय की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए स्याही का निर्माण भी करता है।

(दस लाख संख्या)

कार्य का विवरण	1986-87 लक्ष्य	1986-87 उत्पादन	1987-88 लक्ष्य	1987-88 उत्पादन (दिसम्बर 1987 तक)
	1725	1861	1930	1589

3. प्रतिभूति कागज कारखाना करेंसी नोटों के निर्माण के काम आने वाले कागज तथा बैंक नोट प्रेस और करेंसी नोट मुद्रणालय के साथ-साथ भारत प्रतिभूति मुद्रणालय की अन्य प्रतिभूति विषयक कागजों की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए प्रतिभूति कागज का निर्माण करता है।

कारखाने की कागज उत्पादन करने की प्रतिस्थापित क्षमता 6000 मीट्रिक टन वार्षिक है। वर्ष 1986-87 में 3809 मीट्रिक टन कागज का उत्पादन हुआ जबकि 1987-88 में, नवम्बर 1987 तक उत्पादन की मात्रा 2552 मीट्रिक टन थी। आशा है कि 1987-88 में कुल उत्पादन 4200 मीट्रिक टन तक पहुंच जाएगा।

4. नए नोट प्रेस : यह व्यवस्था दो नए नोट प्रेसों के लिए की गई है, जिनकी 1147.4 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित लागत से सालबनी (मिदनापुर जिला) पश्चिम बंगाल और मैसूर (कर्नाटक) में स्थापित किया जा रहा है। इन प्रेसों में केवल पांच रुपए और इससे ऊपर के मूल्य के नोटों का मुद्रण होगा और इनकी वार्षिक उत्पादन क्षमता 50000 लाख अदद छापने की होगी।

1. The Currency Note Press prints and supplies one-rupee currency notes for the Government of India and bank notes of the denominations of Rs.2, Rs.5 and Rs.10 for the Reserve Bank of India.

Performance data:

(Million pieces)

1986-87 Target	1986-87 Production	1987-88 Target	1987-88 Production (upto Dec. 1987)
4800	4825	4800	3662

2. The Bank Note Press, Dewas prints bank notes of denominations of Rs.20,Rs.50 and Rs.100. From 1987, the Press has also started printing of notes of the denomination of Rs.500. The Press also manufactures and meets the requirement of inks of India Security Press, Currency Note Press and Security Printing Press, besides for itself.

Performance data:

(Million pieces)

1986-87 Target	1986-87 Production	1987-88 Target	1987-88 Production (upto Dec. 1987)
1725	1861	1930	1589

3. The SPM manufactures paper for making currency notes and other security paper required by Bank Note Press and Currency Note Press as well as India Security Press.

The installed capacity of the Mill is 6000 metric tonnes of paper per annum. The production in 1986-87 was 3809 MT while in 1987-88 it is 2552 MT upto November, 1987. Total production in 1987-88 is expected to touch 4200 MT.

4. New Note Presses : The provision is for two new Note Presses which are being set up at Salbani (Midnapur District) West Bengal and Mysore, Karnataka at a total estimated cost of Rs.1147.4 crores. These presses will print bank notes only from the denomination of Rs.5 and above and each will have a capacity to print 5000 million pieces per annum.

5. टकसालें : बम्बई, कलकत्ता तथा हैदराबाद की टकसालें भारत सरकार के लिए सिक्कों की ढलाई करती है, चलन से बाहर निकाले गए सिक्कों का परीक्षण करती है तथा इन को समाप्त करती है तथा जाली और संदिग्ध सिक्कों के बारे में अपनी राय देती है । वे सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों तथा अन्य संस्थानों अर्थात विश्वविद्यालयों के लिए मैडलों का भी निर्माण करती है । बम्बई तथा कलकत्ता टकसालों के साथ संलग्न धातु परख विभाग सोने चांदी तथा मिश्रित धातुओं की जिनका प्रयोग सिक्कों तथा मैडल बैजों के निर्माण आदि में किया जाता है, परख करता है । बम्बई की टकसाल स्मारक सिक्कों की ढलाई करती है, तौल, माप और क्षमता आदि के मापकों का भी निर्माण करती है । यह देश में एकमात्र लाइसैंस युक्त सोना शोधनशाला भी है, तथा यह सोने की ढलाई और इसकी सफाई का कार्य भी सम्पन्न करती है । यह व्यवस्था मौजूदा तीन टकसालों तथा नोयडा, उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थापित की जा रही टकसाल के लिए है ।

कार्यकलापों का विवरण

(दस लाख सिक्के)

1986-87		1987-88	
लक्ष्य	उत्पादन	लक्ष्य	उत्पादन (दिसम्बर,1987 तक)
2850	2892	2850	2166

6. इसमें सिक्कों के निर्माण के लिए धातु की खरीद के संबंध में निवल आधार पर व्यवस्था की गई है ।

7. इसमें सरकार द्वारा हट्टी सोना खानों, भारत गोल्ड माइन्ज लि. तथा हिन्दुस्तान कापर लि. से खरीद की गई धातु के मूल्य के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।

8. चूंकि, सिक्कों का उत्पादन मांग को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है इसलिए कमी को पूरा करने के लिए सिक्कों के आयात की व्यवस्था की गई । 1986-87 में कुल मिलाकर एक रुपया, 50 पैसे और 25 पैसे के 40000 लाख सिक्कों का आयात किया गया । फैरिटिक स्टेनलैस स्टील के सिक्के चालू करने के लिए 50 पैसे, 25 पैसे और 10 पैसे के ऐसे 12500 लाख सिक्कों का और आयात किया जा रहा है । यह व्यवस्था चलन में परिचालित सिक्कों के अतिरिक्त आयात की लागत की द्योतक है ।

9. यह राशि चलन से वापस लिए गए और समाप्त किए गए सिक्कों के अंकित मूल्य तथा उनके धातु मूल्य के अन्तर का द्योतक है ।

10. इसकी व्यवस्था एक रुपए के नोट के फार्मों के मुद्रण तथा उनकी पूर्ति के लिए करेंसी नोट प्रैस को अदायगी करने के लिए की गई है (जिसे वाणिज्यिक विभाग माना जाता है ।)

12. भारत प्रतिभूति मुद्रणालय डाक लेखन सामग्री, डाक तथा डाक भिन्न टिकटों, न्यायिक तथा गैर न्यायिक स्टाम्पों, चैकों, बांडों, तथा अन्य प्रतिभूति दस्तावेजों अर्थात पासपोर्ट, वचनपत्रों इत्यादि का मुद्रण करता है । इसके अलावा मुद्रणालय केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों तथा अर्धसरकारी संगठनों के लिए सिक्यूरिटी की कई एक विविध मदों का मुद्रण भी करता है । इस प्रैस ने एम.आई.सी.आर. चैकों का मुद्रण भी शुरू कर दिया है ।

13. प्रतिभूति मुद्रणालय :- हैदराबाद स्थित प्रतिभूति मुद्रणालय, भारत प्रतिभूति मुद्रणालय द्वारा किए जाने वाले डाक लेखन सामग्री तथा माचिस उत्पाद शुल्क बैंडरोलों की उत्पादन की कमी को पूरा करता है । यह प्रैस 5 रुपए, 3.50 रुपए,3 रुपए, 2 रुपए, और 1रुपए, के मूल्य के पैर-अदालती स्टाम्प भी छाप रहा है ।

11 व 14. इसमें मुख्यरूपसे चांदी शोधनशाला, केन्द्रीय स्टाम्प कार्यालय तथा केन्द्रीय स्टाम्प भंडार के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

5. The Mints at Bombay, Calcutta and Hyderabad mint Government of India coins, examine and dispose of withdrawn coins and tender expert opinion on counterfeit and doubtful coins. They also manufacture medals for various Government Departments and other institutions like Universities. The Assay department attached to Bombay and Calcutta Mints assay gold, silver and alloys for coins, medals, badges, etc. The Bombay Mint mints commemorative coins and manufactures weights, volume and length measures. It is also the only licensed gold refinery in the country and it undertakes gold melting refining and casting work. This provision is for the three existing mints and the one being set up at NOIDA, U.P.

Performance data:

(Million pieces)

1986-87		1987-88	
Target	Production	Target	Production (upto Dec. 1987)
2850	2892	2850	2166

6. This represents net provision on account of purchase of metals for coinage.

7. This includes provision for price of gold acquired by Government from Hutti Gold Mines, Bharat Gold Mines Ltd. and Hindustan Copper Ltd.

8. As indigenous production of coins is not adequate to meet the demand, imports are arranged to make up the shortfall. A total of 4000 million pieces of one rupee, 50p and 25p coins were imported during 1985-87. As a step to introduce ferritic stainless steel coins further import of 1250 million pieces of such coins in the denominations of 50p, 25p and 10p is being made. The provision represents the cost of imports net of the coins put into circulation.

9. This represents the difference between the face value and metal value of coins withdrawn and destroyed.

10. The provision is for payment to Currency Note Press (which is treated as a commercial department) for printing and supply of one rupee notes.

12. The India Security Press prints postal stationery, postal and non-postal stamps, judicial and non-judicial stamps, cheques, bonds and other security documents such as passports, promissory notes, etc., besides a number of miscellaneous items of security nature required by Central and State Governments and quasi- Government organisations. It has also started printing MICR cheques.

13. The Security Printing Press at Hyderabad supplements the output of the India Security Press for postal stationery as also of match excise banderols and Central excise stamps. The Press is also printing non-judicial stamp papers of the denominations of Rs.5, 3.50, 3,2 and 1.

11 & 14. This includes provision mainly for Silver Refinery, Central Stamp Office and Central Stamp Depot.

वित्त मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF FINANCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.26

वित्तीय संस्थानों को भुगतान Payments to Financial Institutions

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है :- A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजनेतर-गैर-योजना Non-Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजनेतर-गैर-योजना Non-Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजनेतर-गैर-योजना Non-Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue		33.45	305.84	339.29	37.84	367.45	405.29	61.91	266.71	328.62
पूंजी Capital		300.29	17.76	318.05	488.29	17.73	506.02	298.09	36.09	334.18
जोड़ Total		333.74	323.60	657.34	526.13	385.18	911.31	360.00	302.80	662.80
औद्योगिक वित्तीय संस्थान	**Industrial Financial Institutions**									
1. भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक	1. Industrial Development Bank of India	2885	15.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	0.00	15.00	10.00	0.00	10.00
		4885	20.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	20.00	45.00	0.00	45.00
		6885	30.00	0.00	30.00	30.00	0.00	30.00	19.67	0.00	19.67
		Total	*65.00*	*0.00*	*65.00*	*65.00*	*0.00*	*65.00*	*74.67*	*0.00*	*74.67*
जोड़											
2. भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम	2. Industrial Finance Corporation of India	2885	4.24	0.00	4.24	4.24	0.00	4.24	6.94	0.00	6.94
		6885	0.95	0.00	0.95	0.95	0.00	0.95	2.28	0.00	2.28
		Total	*5.19*	*0.00*	*5.19*	*5.19*	*0.00*	*5.19*	*9.22*	*0.00*	*9.22*
जोड़											
3. भारतीय औद्योगिक ऋण और निवेश निगम	3. Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India	2885	14.21	0.00	14.21	14.21	0.00	14.21	12.97	0.00	12.97
		6885	28.34	0.00	28.34	28.34	0.00	28.34	27.14	0.00	27.14
		Total	*42.55*	*0.00*	*42.55*	*42.55*	*0.00*	*42.55*	*40.11*	*0.00*	*40.11*
जोड़											
4. भारतीय निर्यात - आयात बैंक	4. Export-Import Bank of India	2885	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	5.00
		4885	24.00	0.00	24.00	24.00	0.00	24.00	24.00	0.00	24.00
		6885	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
		Total	*25.00*	*0.00*	*25.00*	*25.00*	*0.00*	*25.00*	*30.00*	*0.00*	*30.00*
जोड़											
5. भारतीय औद्योगिक पुनर्निर्माण बैंक	5. Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India	4885	18.00	0.00	18.00	18.00	0.00	18.00	14.50	0.00	14.50
		6885	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.50
		Total	*18.00*	*0.00*	*18.00*	*18.00*	*0.00*	*18.00*	*15.00*	*0.00*	*15.00*
जोड़											
जोड़ - औद्योगिक वित्तीय संस्थान	Total-Industrial Financial Institutions		155.74	0.00	155.74	155.74	0.00	155.74	169.00	0.00	169.00
कृषि वित्तीय संस्थान	***Agricultural Financial Institutions***										
6. राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक	6. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Dev.	2416	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.39	0.00	4.39	27.00	0.00	27.00
		6416	150.00	0.00	150.00	338.00	0.00	338.00	78.00	0.00	78.00
7. क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक	7. Regional Rural Banks	4416	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00
जोड़ - कृषि वित्तीय संस्थान	Total-Agricultural Financial Institutions		155.00	0.00	155.00	347.39	0.00	347.39	110.00	0.00	110.00
सामान्य वित्तीय और व्यापारिक संस्थान	***General Financial and Trading Institutions***										
8. राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शेयर पूंजी	8. Share capital of the nationalised banks	5465	200.00	0.00	200.00	200.00	0.00	200.00	201.00	0.00	201.00
		8012	-200.00	0.00	-200.00	-200.00	0.00	-200.00	-200.00	0.00	-200.00
निवल		*Net*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*1.00*	*0.00*	*1.00*
अन्य	**Others**										
9. अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन-जाति वित्त विकास निगम	9. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance Development Corporation	4225	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	50.00
10. भारतीय जहाजरानी ऋण और निवेश कम्पनी लिमिटेड	10. Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India Limited	7052	23.00	0.00	23.00	23.00	0.00	23.00	30.00	0.00	30.00

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
अन्तरराष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थान	**International Financial Institutions**									
11. अन्तरराष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष	11. International Monetary Fund	5466 0.00	876.19	876.19	0.00	1029.33	1029.33	0.00	147.11	147.11
निवल		6001 0.00	-876.19	-876.19	0.00	-1029.33	-1029.33	0.00	-147.11	-147.11
		Net 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12. अन्तरराष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को देय सेवा प्रभार	12. Service Charges Payable to I.M.F	2047 0.00	296.83	296.83	0.00	356.38	356.38	0.00	259.40	259.40
13. अन्तरराष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक	13. International Bank for Recon. & Development									
14. अन्तरराष्ट्रीय विकास संस्था	14. International Development Association	5466 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.90	24.90
15. एशियाई विकास बैंक	15. Asian Development Bank	5466 0.00	1.10	1.10	0.00	0.47	0.47	0.00	0.47	0.47
16. अन्तरराष्ट्रीय वित्त निगम	16. International Finance Corporation	5466 0.00	5.62	5.62	0.00	5.68	5.68	0.00	0.01	0.01
17. अफ्रीकी विकास निधि/बैंक	17. African Development Fund/Bank	5466 0.00	6.07	6.07	0.00	6.21	6.21	0.00	6.21	6.21
18. कृषि विकास के लिए अन्तरराष्ट्रीय निधि	18. International Fund for Agricultural Development	5466 0.00	4.97	4.97	0.00	5.37	5.37	0.00	4.50	4.50
जोड़ - अन्तरराष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थान	**Total-International Financial Institutions**	2416 0.00	5.74	5.74	0.00	5.74	5.74	0.00	0.00	0.00
19. ब्याज सम्बन्धी आर्थिक सहायता	*19. Interest Subsidy*		**320.33**	**320.33**	**0.00**	**379.85**	**379.85**	**0.00**	**295.49**	**295.49**
19.01 भारतीय औद्योगिक पुनर्निर्माण बैंक	19.01 Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India	2885 0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	2.00	2.00
19.02 गोआनी बैंक	19.02 Goan Banks	2885 0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.11	0.11
जोड़	*Total*	*0.00*	*3.10*	*3.10*	*0.00*	*3.11*	*3.11*	*0.00*	*2.11*	*2.11*
20. जहाजों के अधिग्रहण के लिए ब्याज के अन्तर के संबंध में आर्थिक सहायता	20. Subsidy towards interest differential on of ships	3052 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	5.00	5.00
21. अन्य व्यय	21. Other Expenditure	3466 0.00	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.20	0.20
कुल जोड़	*Grand Total*	*333.74*	*323.60*	*657.34*	*526.13*	*385.18*	*911.31*	*360.00*	*302.30*	*662.30*

ख. सरकारी उपक्रमों में निवेश	B. Investment in Public Enterprises	विकासशीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.सा.सं. EBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.सा.सं. EBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.सा.सं. EBR	जोड़ Total
1. भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक	1. Industrial Development Bank of India	12885	50.00	0.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	50.00	64.67	0.00	64.67
2. भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम	2. Industrial Financa Corporation of India	12885	0.95	0.00	0.95	0.95	0.00	0.95	2.28	0.00	2.28
3. भारतीय औद्योगिक ऋण और निवेश निगम	3. Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India	12885	28.34	0.00	28.34	28.34	0.00	28.34	27.14	0.00	27.14
4. भारतीय निर्यात - आयात बैंक	4. Export-Import Bank of India	12885	25.00	0.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	25.00
5. भारतीय औद्योगिक पुनर्निर्माण बैंक	5. Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India	12885	18.00	0.00	18.00	18.00	0.00	18.00	15.00	0.00	15.00
6. राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक	6. Nationalised banks	13465	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
7. राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक	7. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	12416	150.00	0.00	150.00	338.00	0.00	338.00	78.00	0.00	78.00
8. क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक	8. Regional Rural Banks	12416	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00
9. अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन-जाति वित्त विकास निगम	9. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation	22225	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	50.00
10. भारतीय जहाजरानी ऋण और निवेश कम्पनी लिमिटेड	10. Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India Limited	13052	23.00	0.00	23.00	23.00	0.00	23.00	30.00	0.00	30.00
जोड़	*Total*		*300.29*	*0.00*	*300.29*	*488.29*	*0.00*	*488.29*	*298.09*	*0.00*	*298.09*

		विकासशीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.व.सा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.व.सा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees) बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.व.सा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
	उपर्युक्त वित्तीय संस्थानों के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय आयोजना में केवल बजट सहायता शामिल है In respect of the above financial institutions only the budget support is in the Central Plan.										
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	C. Plan Outlay										
1. कृषि वित्तीय संस्थान	1. Agricultural Financial Institutions	12416	155.00	0.00	155.00	347.39	0.00	347.39	110.00	0.00	110.00
2.औद्योगिक वित्तीय संस्थान	2. Industrial Financial Institutions	12885	155.74	0.00	155.74	155.74	0.00	155.74	169.00	0.00	169.00
3. सामान्य वित्तीय और व्यापारिक संस्थान	3. General Financial and Trading Institutions	13465	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
4. अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों का कल्याण	4. Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	22225	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	50.00
5. नौवहन	5. Shipping	13052	23.00	0.00	23.00	23.00	0.00	23.00	30.00	0.00	30.00
जोड़	Total		333.74	0.00	333.74	526.13	0.00	526.13	360.00	0.00	360.00

1. भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक :- यह एक शीर्ष संस्था है जो सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी औद्योगिक उद्यमों को दीर्घावधिक वित्त प्रदान करती है तथा अन्य वित्तीय संस्थाओं के पुनः वित्त-पोषण द्वारा और उनके ऋण पत्रों के निर्गमों को खरीद कर उनके क्रियाकलापों का समन्वय तथा अनुपूर्ति करती है।

2. भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम :- यह निगम औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों को ऋण अनुदान तथा अग्रिम देता है तथा उनके द्वारा दिए गए ऋण-पत्र खरीदता है। यह औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों द्वारा पूंजी बाजार में लिए गए ऋणों की गारन्टी देता है तथा उनके द्वारा जारी किए गए स्टाक, शेयरों, बांडों तथा ऋण-पत्रों की हामीदारी भरता है।

3. भारतीय औद्योगिक ऋण तथा निवेश निगम :- यह निगम भारतीय रुपयों तथा विदेशी मुद्रा में सावधिक ऋण देने की व्यवस्था करता है तथा शेयर खरीदता है तथा शेयरों की हामीदारी लेता है तथा मुख्य रूप से पूंजीगत संपत्तियों के क्रय के लिए अन्य संस्थाओं से लिए गए ऋण की अदायगी की गारन्टी देता है।

4. भारतीय निर्यात - आयात बैंक :- इस बैंक की स्थापना भारत के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार की वित्त व्यवस्था करने तथा इस क्षेत्र में कार्यरत इसी प्रकार की संस्थाओं के कार्य का समन्वय करने के लिए एक मुख्य वित्तीय संस्थान के रूप में की गई है।

5. भारतीय औद्योगिक पुनर्निर्माण बैंक :- यह निगम बन्द पड़े औद्योगिक एककों को अथवा बन्द होने वाले औद्योगिक एककों को चालू करने के लिए उत्तरदायी है।

6. राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक :- इस बैंक की स्थापना ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कृषि छोटे-कुटीर तथा ग्रामोद्योग तथा सम्बद्ध क्रियाकलापों के लिए ऋण देकर एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास के संवर्धन के लिए की गई है। यह निगम राजकीय सहकारी बैंकों द्वारा केन्द्रीय भूमि बंधक बैंकों, अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों और क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों कृषि विकास के लिए दिए गए ऋणों के लिए पुनर्वित्त की व्यवस्था करता है तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित कुछ संस्थाओं को सीधे वित्तीय सहयता भी देता है।

7. क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक :- शाखाओं के विस्तार के जरिये ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से रकमों को जमा के रूप में जुटाते हैं। क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक अल्पावधिक फसल वर्धन ऋण देने की व्यवस्था करते हैं और कृषि से सम्बद्ध गतिविधियों के लिए, खुदरा व्यापार, लघु व्यवसाय और आत्म नियोजन आदि के कार्यों के लिए अल्पावधिक उधार तथा अग्रिम देने की व्यवस्था भी करते हैं।
केन्द्रीय सरकार प्रत्येक क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक की शेयर पूंजी के 50 प्रतिशत हिस्से की व्यवस्था करती है। व्यवस्था इसी के आधार पर की गई है।

8. यह व्यवस्था राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के पूंजी आधार को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए उनकी शेयर पूंजी के अंशदान के लिए की गई है। बैंकों को सरकार द्वारा इस प्रकार दी गई 200 करोड़ रुपए की अतिरिक्त

1. Industrial Development Bank of India is an apex institution to provide long term finance to industrial enterprises, both in the public and private sectors, and it coordinates and supplements the activities of other financial institutions by providing refinancing facilities and subscribing to their debenture issues.

2. Industrial Finance Corporation of India grants loans and advances to industrial concerns and subscribes to debentures floated by them; also guarantees loans raised by industrial concern in the capital market and under-writes stocks, share, bonds and debentures issued by them.

3. Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India provides term loans in rupees and foreign currencies, subscribes to and underwrites shares and guarantees payment of credit availed of from other institutions primarily for the purpose of capital assets.

4. Export-Import Bank of India is designed to function as the principal financial institution for financing India's international trade and coordinating the working of similar institutions engaged in this field.

5. Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India has been entrusted with the responsibility to revive closed industrial units and units on the brink of closure.

6. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development promotes integrated rural development by providing credit for agriculture, small, cottage and village industries and allied activities in rural areas; refinances loans granted for agricultural development by state cooperative banks, central land mortgage banks, scheduled commercial banks and regional rural banks; also provides direct financial assistance to certain types of institutions as approved by the Central Government.

7. Regional Rural Banks mobilise deposits in the rural areas through a net work of branches. The RRBs provide short term crop loans and advances loans for activities allied to agriculture, retail trade, small business and self employed etc.

Central Government provides 50% of the share capital of each regional rural bank. Provision made is on this account.

8. Provisions are for subscription to the share capital of nationalised banks with a view to strengthening their capital base. The banks are to simultaneously invest the additional

शेयर पूंजी का साथ-साथ विशेष अपरक्राम्य सरकारी प्रतिभूतियों में एक साथ निवेश करना होगा जिन पर ब्याज की दर 7.75 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष है। बजट अनुमान 1988-89 में कतिपय बैंकों के लिए उनके द्वारा विश्व बैंक औद्योगिक निर्यात परियोजनाओं से सम्बद्ध सहायक एककों को बाह्य ऋणों को दिए जाने की व्यवस्था के लिए 1करोड़ रुपए के अतिरिक्त अंशदान की व्यवस्था शामिल कर दी गई है।

9. अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन जातियों के लोगों के लिए रोजगार के अवसरों का संवर्धन

10. भारतीय जोखिम ऋण तथा निवेश कम्पनी लिमिटेड निजी क्षेत्र के जोखिम उद्योग की विकास से संबंधित है और यह परियोजनाओं की वित्त-व्यवस्था उनकी वाणिज्यिक सक्षमता के आधार पर करती है।

11. इसमें अन्तर्गत निधि के पुनर्मूल्यांकन के परिणामस्वरूप अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को की जाने वाली अदायगियों तथा निधि के पक्ष में अपरक्राम्य एवं ब्याजरहित रुपया प्रतिभूतियों के निर्माण के साथ भारतीय मुद्रा को धारित रखने की व्यवस्था की गई है।

12. यह व्यवस्था मुख्यत अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष की विस्तारित निधि सुविधा के अंतर्गत अप्रैल 1984 तक 390 करोड़ एस.डी. आर. के बराबर की विदेशी मुद्राओं की निकासी के लिए आवधिक देय प्रभारों की अदायगी के लिए है। यह प्रभार चालू दरों पर आधारित है। विस्तारित निधि सुविधा के अंतर्गत निकासियों की पुनर्खरीद होने से जो 1985-86 में शुरू हुई, प्रभारों में तेजी से कमी हो रही है।

13. यह व्यवस्था अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक की पूंजी स्टाक में अभिदान करने और मूल्य संबंधी दावों में अनुरक्षण के लिए है।

14. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक को सुलभ ऋण व्यवस्था करने वाली एक संस्था है। इस में आई. डी. ए.- VIII अंशदान की अदायगी करने और मूल्य संबंधी दावों को बनाए रखने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

15. तीसरी सामान्य पूंजी वृद्धि के आधार पर 1987-88 में व्यवस्था की गई है जिसके अन्तर्गत भारत को एशियाई विकास बैंक की चुकता पूंजी के लिए, जो वर्ष 1983 से आरम्भ हो कर पांच समान किस्तों में देय 307.6 लाख डालर की राशि अदा करनी थी। ये अदायगियां अंशत परिवर्तनीय मुद्रा में और अंशत अपरक्राम्य ब्याज रहित रुपया प्रतिभूतियों के रूपमें की गई थी।

16. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्त विभाग, वाशिंगटन, 1956 में विश्व बैंक की सबद्ध निगम के रूप में स्थापित किया गया था। भारत इस निगम का संस्थापक सदस्य है। यह निगम अपने सदस्य देशों के उत्पादक निजी/संयुक्त क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों की सहायता करता है।

यह व्यवस्था भारत के आवंटित अतिरिक्त शेयर पूंजी की अदायगी के लिए है।

17. इसमें अफ्रीकी विकास कोष और अफ्रीकी विकास निधि की शेयर पूंजी की पूर्ति के लिए और अफ्रीकी विकास बैंक की पूंजी के स्टाक में अंशदान के लिए भारत के अंशदान की व्यवस्था की गई है।

18. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास निधि की स्थापना 1977 में की गई थी। यह निधि संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ का एक विशिष्ट अभिकरण है। विकास शील सदस्य देशों की कृषि के विकास के लिए यह बैंक रियायती दरों पर धनराशियां उपलब्ध कराता है। 1987-88 में यह व्यवस्था 1985-87 की अवधि के लिए इस निधि के साधनों की पूर्ति के लिए भारत के अंशदान की दूसरी किस्त की अदायगी के लिए है।

19. भारतीय औद्योगिक पुनर्निर्माण बैंक और गोआनी बैंकों को दिए गए ऋणों पर ब्याज की दरों में रियायत के बदले आर्थिक सहायता की व्यवस्था है।

20. जोखिम कम्पनियां बैंक ऋणों पर बैंकों द्वारा लिए जाने वाली दर की अपेक्षा कम दर पर ब्याज की अदायगी करते हैं और जो अन्तर रहता है उसे सरकार द्वारा प्राप्त आर्थिक सहायता से पूरा किया जाता है।

21. इस में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को एस.डी.आर. लेखा के प्रशासन के लिए देय निर्धारित प्रभारों की देय राशि के लिए व्यवस्था है।

share capital amounting to Rs.200 crores thus provided by the Government in special non-negotiable Government securities carrying 7.75% interest per annum. Budget estimates 1988-89 include an additional subscription of Rs.1 crore in certain banks for passing on external credits to ancillary units concerned with World Bank industrial export projects.

9. To promote employment opportunities amongst scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

10. Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India Ltd. is concerned with development of private sector shipping industry and it finances projects on the strength of their commercial viability.

11. This represents payments to International Monetary Fund arising as a result of revaluation of the Fund holding of Indian currency, by creating non-negotiable, non-interest bearing rupee securities in favour of the Fund.

12. The provision is mainly for payment of periodic charges against drawal of foreign currencies equivalent to SDR 3900 millions upto April, 1984 under the Extended Fund Facility (EFF) of the I.M.F. The charges are based on prevailing rates. With the repurchases of drawals under EFF, which commenced in 1985-86, the charges are getting progressively reduced.

13. The provision is for subscription to the capital stock of IBRD and maintenance of value claims.

14. International Development Association is a soft loan affiliate of IBRD. Provision represents payments of IDA-VIII subscription and maintenance of value claims.

15. The provision in 1987-88 is towards payment of the final instalment on the basis of Third General Capital Increase under which India had to pay $30.76 million towards the paid in shares of ADB in 5 equal instalments beginning 1983. Payments were made partly in convertible currency and partly in the form of non-negotiable non-interest bearing rupee securities.

16. International Finance Corporation, Washington, was established in 1956 as an affiliate of the World Bank. India is a founder member of this Corporation. IFC assists productive private/joint sector enterprises in its member countries.

The provision is for payment towards additional allocation of share capital to India.

17. Provision is towards India's share of the capital replenishments of the African Development Fund and contributions towards the capital stock of the African Development Bank.

18. The International Fund for Agricultural Development which was established in 1977, is a specialised agency of United Nations. It makes available funds on concessional terms for agricultural development in developing member countries. The provision in 1987-88 represents India's contribution to the second replenishment of the resources of IFAD for the period 1985-87.

19. Provision is towards subsidy in lieu of concession in the rate of interest on loans to Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India and Goan Banks.

20. The shipping companies pay interest on bank loans at a lower rate than the banks charge; the difference is met by Government by way of subsidy.

21. This includes provision for assessment charges payable to International Monetary Fund in regard to administration of S.D.R. Account.

वित्त मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF FINANCE

मांग संख्याDEMAND No.27

पेंशनेंPensions

क. प्रतिपूर्तियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:- A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (in crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue		0.00	486.79	486.79	0.00	350.00	350.00	0.00	500.00	500.00
पूंजी Capital		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़ Total		0.00	486.79	486.79	0.00	350.00	350.00	0.00	500.00	500.00
पेंशनें तथा अन्य सेवा निवृत्ति लाभ	Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits									
1. अधिवर्षता और सेवा निवृत्ति भत्ते	1. Superannuation and Retirement Allowances	2071 0.00	342.18	342.18	0.00	173.36	173.36	0.00	301.23	301.23
2. पेंशनों का राशिकृत मूल्य	2. Commuted Value of Pensions	2071 0.00	51.91	51.91	0.00	55.36	55.36	0.00	65.44	65.44
3. उपदान	3. Gratuities	2071 0.00	56.59	56.59	0.00	73.64	73.64	0.00	81.13	81.13
4. परिवार पेंशनें	4. Family Pensions	2071 0.00	19.37	19.37	0.00	31.98	31.98	0.00	36.44	36.44
5. भविष्य निधियों के लिए अंशदान	5. Contributions to Provident Funds	2071 0.00	4.16	4.16	0.00	5.84	5.84	0.00	5.90	5.90
6. विविध पेंशन संबंधी भुगतान	6. Miscellaneous Pensionary payments	2071 0.00	2.16	2.16	0.00	1.05	1.05	0.00	1.56	1.56
7. अन्य	7. Others	2071 0.00	1.42	1.42	0.00	1.51	1.51	0.00	1.53	1.53
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	Social Security &Welfare									
8. जमा से संबद्ध बीमा योजना	8. Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme	2235 0.00	4.11	4.11	0.00	1.06	1.06	0.00	1.07	1.07
9. केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी बीमा योजना	9. Central Government Employees Insurance Scheme	2235 0.00	4.78	4.78	0.00	6.07	6.07	0.00	5.56	5.56
10. अन्य	10. Others	2235 0.00	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.14	0.14
कुल जोड़	Grand Total		0.00 486.79	486.79	0.00	350.00	350.00	0.00	500.00	500.00

इस मांग में पेंशनों और उपदानों के भुगतान के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है तथा इनमें से भुगतान भी शामिल है जो भारत की संचित निधि पर भारित होते हैं और जिन्हें बाद में राज्य सरकारों से वसूल कर लिया जाता है । इस मांग में अंशदायी और अन्य भविष्य निधि, जमा से सम्बद्ध बीमा योजना और केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी बीमा योजना में अंशदान के लिए व्यवस्था भी शामिल है ।

The Demand includes provision for payment of pensions and gratuities including those charged on the Consolidated Fund of India which are later recovered from the State Governments. Provision is also included in this Demand for contributions to Contributory and other Provident Funds, Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme and the Central Government Employees' Insurance Scheme.

1987-88 के बजट अनुमानों में पेंशन के संबंध में पेंशन आयोग की सिफारिशों को लागू करने के लिए 200 करोड़ रुपए की एक मुश्त व्यवस्था की गई थी, क्योंकि उस समय यथार्थ अनुमान उपलब्ध नहीं थे । 1987-88 के संशोधित अनुमान चालू वर्ष में की जाने वाली संभावित अदायगियों के आकलन पर आधारित है । अगले वर्ष में 15 वर्ष की अधिवर्षता के पश्चात पेंशन के राशिकृत मूल्य की बहाली के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

In the Budget Estimates 1987-88, a lump sum amount of Rs. 200 crores had been provided towards the implementation of Pay Commission's recommendations on pension, as precise estimates were not available at that time. Revised Estimates 1987-88 are based on assessment of likely payments in the current year. Provision next year allows for restoration of commuted value of pension after 15 years of superannuation.

वित्त मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF FINANCE
संख्या (विनियोग) No.28 (APPROPRIATION)
ब्याज संदाय Interest Payments

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:- A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below: (करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget योजना Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजनेतर-भिन्न Non-Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised योजना Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजनेतर-भिन्न Non-Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget योजना Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजनेतर-भिन्न Non-Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue		0.00	10650.00	10650.00	0.00	11450.00	11450.00	0.00	14100.00	14100.00
पूंजी *Capital*		*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
जोड़ Total		**0.00**	**10650.00**	**10650.00**	**0.00**	**11450.00**	**11450.00**	**0.00**	**14100.00**	**14100.00**
ब्याज संदाय	**Interest Payments**									
1. आंतरिक ऋण पर ब्याज	*1. Interest on Internal Debt*									
1.01. बाजार ऋणों पर ब्याज	1.01 Market Loans	2049	0.00	3700.00	3700.00	0.00	3692.65	3692.65	0.00	4782.51	4782.51
1.02.राजकोष हुंडियों पर छूट	1.02 Discount on Treasury Bills	2049	0.00	1730.00	1730.00	0.00	1216.00	1216.00	0.00	1350.00	1350.00
1.03. अन्य	1.03 Others		0.00	195.43	195.43	0.00	719.70	719.70	0.00	894.49	894.49
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*5625.43*	*5625.43*	*0.00*	*5628.35*	*5628.35*	*0.00*	*7027.00*	*7027.00*
2. बाह्य ऋणों पर ब्याज	2. Interest on External Debt	2049	0.00	736.58	736.58	0.00	1034.00	1034.00	0.00	1256.00	1256.00
3. अल्प बचतों,भविष्य निधियों आदि पर ब्याज	*3. Interest on Small Savings, Provident Funds etc.*									
3.01 अल्प बचतें,जमा पत्र आदि	3.01 Small Savings, Deposit Certificates , etc.	2049	0.00	2000.53	2000.53	0.00	2122.68	2122.68	0.00	2499.65	2499.65
3.02 भविष्य निधियां आदि	3.02 Provident Funds etc.	2049	0.00	2025.22	2025.22	0.00	2396.11	2396.11	0.00	3019.93	3019.93
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*4025.75*	*4025.75*	*0.00*	*4518.79*	*4518.79*	*0.00*	*5519.58*	*5519.58*
4. संरक्षित निधियों पर ब्याज	4. Interest on Reserve Funds	2049	0.00	72.43	72.43	0.00	58.87	58.87	0.00	71.37	71.37
5. अन्य दायित्वों पर ब्याज	5. Interest on other obligations	2049	0.00	189.81	189.81	0.00	209.99	209.99	0.00	226.05	226.05
कुल जोड़	*Grand Total*		***0.00***	***10650.00***	***10650.00***	***0.00***	***11450.00***	***11450.00***	***0.00***	***14100.00***	***14100.00***

इस विनियोग में केन्द्रीय सरकार की ऋण संबंधी देनदारी (आंतरिक एवं बाह्य) पर ब्याज प्रभारों के भुगतान तथा वाणिज्यिक विभागों की मूल्य ह्रास तथा अन्य संरक्षित निधियों से सम्बद्ध ब्याज प्रभारों की व्यवस्था की गई है । भविष्य निधि पर देय ब्याज की व्यवस्था, डाक घर बचत बैंक जमाखातों, अल्प बचत प्रतिभूतियों इत्यादि पर देय ब्याज को भी इस विनियोग में शामिल किया गया है । सम्पूर्ण व्यय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 112(3)(ग) के अनुसार भारत की समेकित निधि पर "प्रभारित" है ।

The Appropriation, provides for interest charges on Central Government's debt obligations (internal as well as external) and on depreciation and other reserve funds of Commercial departments. Provision for interest payable on Provident Funds, Post Office Saving Bank Deposits, Small Securities, etc. is also included in this Appropriation . The entire expenditure is '*Charged*' on the Consolidated Fund of India in terms of Article 112(3) (c) of the Constitution.

1987-88 के संशोधित अनुमानों में वृद्धि, मुख्यतः अल्प बचत योजनाओं (प्रत्याशित से अधिक वसूलियों के कारण) और भविष्य निधि विशेष जमाखातों में अधिक धनराशियां जमा होने के फलस्वरूप हुई है ।

The increase in the Revised Estimates, 1987-88 is mainly under small savings schemes (because of larger collection than anticipated) and Provident Funds Special deposits, following larger accretions.

1988-89 के बजट अनुमानों में वृद्धि मुख्यतः 1987-88 के बाजार उधारों पर देय पूरे वर्ष के ब्याज के कारण हुई है । यह वृद्धि राजकोषीय हुण्डियों को भुनाने के लिए अधिक रकम की आवश्यकता, तथा आन्तरिक तथा बाह्य ऋणों पर ब्याज में सम्भावित वृद्धि होने तथा अल्प बचत योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत अतिरिक्त धनराशियों के सम्भावित संग्रह तथा धनराशियों के राज्य भविष्य निधियों तथा गैर-सरकारी भविष्य उपदान तथा अधिवार्षिकी निधियों तथा अन्य जमा खातों इत्यादि में जमा होने के कारण हुई है ।

The increase in the Budget estimates, 1988-89 is mainly on account of full year's interest due on market borrowings in 1987-88, larger requirements for discount on treasury bills and interest on internal and external loans likely to be raised and the anticipated additional collections and accretions under small saving schemes, State Provident Funds and other Non-Government Provident, Gratuity and super-annuation Funds and other Deposit accounts, etc.

वित्त मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF FINANCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.29

राज्य सरकारों को अन्तरण Transfers to State Governments

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार हैं:- A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		2911.17	1536.52	4447.69	3280.85	1580.68	4861.53	3178.22	1684.56	4862.78
	पूंजी Capital		4477.58	25.13	4502.71	5308.05	5.62	5313.67	5091.63	0.00	5091.63
	जोड़ Total		7388.75	1561.65	8950.40	8588.90	1586.30	10175.20	8269.85	1684.56	9954.41
राज्य सरकारों को सहायता अनुदान	**Grants-in-aid to State Governments :**										
आयोजना -भिन्न अनुदान	***Non-Plan Grants :***										
1. संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275(1) के अंतर्गत अनुदान@	1. Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution@	3601	0.00	1211.90	1211.90	0.00	1212.08	1212.08	0.00	1265.96	1265.96
2. रेलवे यात्री भाड़ों पर कर के एवज में अनुदान	2. Grant in lieu of Tax on Railway Passenger Fares	3601	0.00	95.00	95.00	0.00	95.00	95.00	0.00	95.00	95.00
3 रेलवे सुरक्षा निर्माण कार्यों के लिए अनुदान	3. Grants for Railway Safety Works	3601	0.00	3.50	3.50	0.00	4.24	4.24	0.00	6.11	6.11
4. दैवी विपत्तियों के कारण सामान्य राहत	4. General relief on account of natural calamities	3601	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	150.00	150.00	0.00	200.00	200.00
5. सतलुज-यमुना संयोजक नहर परियोजना के लिए अनुदान	5. Grants for Sutlej Yamuna Link Canal Project	3601	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.02	40.02	0.00	40.02	40.02
6. अन्य	6. Others	3601	0.00	47.03*	47.03	0.00	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.18	0.18
राज्य सरकारों को ऋण और अग्रिम	**Loans and Advances to State Governments**										
आयोजना-भिन्न उधार	***Non-plan loans***										
7. अल्प बचतों के लिए उधार	*7. Loans for Small Savings*										
7.01 अदायगियां	7.01 Payments	7601	0.00	3200.00	3200.00	0.00	3200.00	3200.00	0.00	3450.00	3450.00
7.02 घटाइए-अग्रिमों के आधार पर घटाई गई राशि	7.02 Less-Amount Netted against Receipts	7601	0.00	-3200.00	-3200.00	0.00	-3200.00	-3200.00	0.00	-3450.00	-3450.00
निवल		*Net*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
8. अर्योपाय अग्रिम	*8. Ways and Means Advances*										
8.01 अदायगियां	8.01 Payments	7601	0.00	900.00	900.00	0.00	900.00	900.00	0.00	900.00	900.00
8.02 घटाइए-वर्ष के दौरान वसूलियां	8.02 Less-Recoveries during the year	7601	0.00	-900.00	-900.00	0.00	-900.00	-900.00	0.00	-900.00	-900.00
निवल		*Net*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
9. दैवी विपत्तियों के कारण राहत	9. Relief on Account of natural calamities	7601	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10. साधनों के अन्तर को पूरा करने के लिए ऋण	10. Loans to cover gaps in resources	7601	0.00	23.13*	23.13	0.00	5.62	5.62	0.00	0.00	0.00
राज्यों की आयोजनागत योजनाओं के लिए अनुदान/ऋण	**Grants/loans for state plan schemes**										
11. ब्लाक अनुदान@	11. Block Grants @	3601	2911.17	0.00	2911.17	3280.85	0.00	3280.85	3178.22	0.00	3178.22
12. ब्लाक ऋण@	12. Block Loans @	7601	4392.58	0.00	4392.58	5200.29	0.00	5200.29	4986.63	0.00	4986.63
13. ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम को ऋण	13. Loans to Rural Electrification Corporation	6801	85.00	0.00	85.00	107.76	0.00	107.76	105.00	0.00	105.00

*भूतपूर्व संघराज्य क्षेत्र गोआ के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है, जिसे अब राज्य बना दिया गया है ।

*Includes provision for erstwhile Union Territory of Goa which has since become a State.

@ मिजोरम, अरूणाचल प्रदेश और गोआ के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

@Includes provision for Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Goa.

(करोड़ रुपए) (in crores of rupees)

		बजट 1987-88 Budget			संशोधित 1987-88 Revised			बजट 1988-89 Budget		
	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
14. संघीय उत्पाद-शुल्कों में राज्यों का हिस्सा	*14. State's Share of Union Excise Duties*									
14.01 अदायगियां	3603	0.00	6781.76	6781.76	0.00	7002.37	7002.37	0.00	7766.76	7766.76
14.02 घटाइए-प्राप्तियों के आधार पर घटाई गई राशि	3603	0.00	-6781.76	-6781.76	0.00	-7002.37	-7002.37	0.00	-7766.76	-7766.76
निवल	*Net*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
रेलवे सुरक्षा निर्माण कार्य	**Railway safety works**									
15. रेलवे सुरक्षा निर्माण कार्य निधि में/से अन्तरण	15. Transfer to / from Railway Safety Works Fund									
	3054	0.00	1.55	1.55	0.00	2.36	2.36	0.00	2.36	2.36
	3601	0.00	-3.50	-3.50	0.00	-4.24	-4.24	0.00	-6.11	-6.11
विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	**Miscellaneous General Services**									
16. आठवें वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के सन्दर्भ में कमी को बट्टे खाते डालना	16. Write off of loans in terms of the recommendations of 8th Finance Commission									
	2075	0.00	81.04	81.04	0.00	81.04	81.04	0.00	81.04	81.04
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***	***7388.75***	***1561.65***	***8950.40***	***8568.90***	***1586.30***	***10175.20***	***8269.85***	***1684.56***	***9954.41***
	विभागशीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.स.बा. EBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.स.बा. EBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.स.बा. EBR	जोड़ Total
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay**									
राज्य आयोजनाएं	**State Plans**									
सामान्य केन्द्रीय सहायता	Normal Central Assistance	43601 6784.75	0.00	6784.75	7008.76	0.00	7008.76	7649.31	0.00	7649.31
अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता	Additional Central Assistance	43601 0.00	0.00	0.00	160.64	0.00	160.64	0.00	0.00	0.00
विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता-पर्वतीय क्षेत्र	Special Central Assistance-Hill Areas	43601 204.00	0.00	204.00	204.00	0.00	204.00	220.54	0.00	220.54
दैवी विपत्तियों के लिए अग्रिम आयोजना सहायता	Advance Plan Assistance for natural calamities	43601 400.00	0.00	400.00	1215.50	0.00	1215.50	400.00	0.00	400.00
जोड़	Total	7388.75	0.00	7388.75	8568.90	0.00	8568.90	8269.85	0.00	8269.85

इस मांग में आठवें वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275 (1) के अंतर्गत राज्यों को देय अनुदान रेल यात्री किराया कर के बदले अनुदान, दैवी विपत्तियों आदि के लिए राहत के संबंध में अग्रिम आयोजनागत सहायता सहित राज्य आयोजनागत योजनाओं के लिए ब्लाक अनुदान तथा ऋण, बुनियादी और अतिरिक्त संघ उत्पाद शुल्कों में राज्यों के अंश, अल्प बचतों के संग्रह के आधार पर राज्यों को दिए जाने वाले ऋण, साधनों की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए राज्यों को ऋण आठवें वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार उधारी को बट्टे खाते डालना, राज्य आयोजनागत योजनाओं के लिए ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम को उधार, (न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम) और अल्पावधिक अधोगत अग्रिमों आदि की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

इस मांग में अरुणाचल प्रदेश, मिजोरम और गोवा के भूतपूर्व संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के लिए, जो अब राज्य बन चुके हैं, वर्ष 1987-88 और 1988-89 में दिए जाने वाले आयोजनागत और आयोजना-भिन्न अनुदानों/ऋणों की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

This Demand includes provision for grants payable to States under Article 275(1) of the Constitution on the basis of the recommendations of the Eighth Finance Commission; Grant-in-lieu of Tax on Railway passenger Fares; Block grants and loans for State Plan Schemes including advance plan assistance for relief on account of natural calamities etc.; States' share of Basic and Additional Union Excise Duties; Loans to States against Small Savings Collections; Loans to States to cover gap in resources; write off of loans in terms of the recommendations of the 8th Finance Commission; Loans to Rural Electrification Corporation for State Plan Schemes, (Minimum Needs Programme) and short term Ways and Means Advances, etc.

Provisions for Plan and Non Plan grants/loans in 1987-88 and 1988-89 in respect of the erstwhile Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Goa, which have become States, have also been made in this Demand.

वित्त मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF FINANCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.30

सरकारी कर्मचारियों आदि को उधार Loans to Government Servants etc.

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार हैं- A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

करोड़ रुपयों में (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget योजना Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget अयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised योजना Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised अयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget योजना Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget अयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
पूंजी Capital		0.00	125.00	125.00	0.00	130.00	130.00	0.00	165.00	165.00
जोड़ Total		0.00	125.00	125.00	0.00	130.00	130.00	0.00	165.00	165.00
सरकारी कर्मचारियों को उधार और अग्रिम	Loans and Advances to Government Servants									
1. गृह निर्माण अग्रिम	1. House Building Advances	7610	0.00	80.00	80.00	0.00	85.00	85.00	0.00	115.00	115.00
2. मोटर कार खरीदने के लिए अग्रिम	2. Advances for the purchase of Motor Cars	7610	0.00	15.70	15.70	0.00	16.24	16.24	0.00	17.50	17.50
3. अन्य मोटर वाहनों की खरीद के लिए अग्रिम	3. Advances for Purchase of other Motor Conveyances	7610	0.00	13.00	13.00	0.00	13.88	13.88	0.00	15.00	15.00
4. अन्य वाहनों की खरीद के लिए अग्रिम	4. Advances for purchase of other Conveyances	7610	0.00	9.00	9.00	0.00	7.88	7.88	0.00	9.00	9.00
5. अन्य अग्रिम	5. Other Advances	7610	0.00	7.00	7.00	0.00	6.00	6.00	0.00	7.50	7.50
6. उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियों को ऋण	6. Loans for Consumer Cooperatives	7475	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.05	0.05
7. विविध उधार	7. Miscellaneous Loans	7615	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.93	0.93	0.00	0.95	0.95
कुल जोड़	*Grand Total*		*0.00*	*125.00*	*125.00*	*0.00*	*130.00*	*130.00*	*0.00*	*165.00*	*165.00*

यह एक मिश्रित मांग है जिसमें सभी केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों/विभागों और उनके अधीनस्थ संगठनों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के प्रशासनों (दिल्ली आदि) की आवश्यकताओं के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ताकि वे अपने कर्मचारियों, उनकी विभागीय सहकारी समितियों और कैंटीनों को ऋण और अग्रिम दे सकें। इसमें संसद सदस्यों को मोटरगाड़ी की खरीद के लिए अग्रिम दिए जाने की भी व्यवस्था की गई है।

जिन प्रयोजनों के लिए ब्याजदार उधार दिए जाते हैं उनमें गृह निर्माण, वाहनों की खरीद, पंखों तथा गर्म कपड़ों की खरीद के लिए दिए जाने वाले अग्रिम शामिल हैं। इस मांग में बिना ब्याज केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों की सम्पत्तियों को बाढ़ तथा तूफान इत्यादि में भारी नुकसान हुआ है अथवा जिनकी सम्पत्तियां नष्ट हो गई हैं उनके लिए ब्याज रहित ऋण देने की व्यवस्था भी शामिल है।

संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 और बजट अनुमान 1988-89 में वृद्धि, मकान बनाने के लिए अग्रराशियों की पहले से अधिक मांग हो जाने के कारण, गृह-निर्माण अग्रिम संबंधी व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत हुई है, क्योंकि संबद्ध नियमों को उदार बना दिया गया है।

This is a composite Demand which provides for the requirements of all Central Ministries/Departments and their subordinate organisations and Union Territory administrations (Delhi, etc.) for payment of loans and advances to their employees, their departmental cooperative societies and canteens. It also includes provision for advances to Members of Parliament for purchase of motor conveyances.

The purposes for which interest-bearing loans are advanced include house-building, purchase of conveyances, fans and warm clothings. This Demand also includes provision for interest-free advances to Central Government employees whose properties are substantially affected or damaged due to floods, cyclone etc.

Increase in Revised estimates 1987-88 and Budget estimates 1988-89 is on account of larger demand for funds under House Building advance following liberalisation of rules.

वित्त मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF FINANCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.31

उधार की वापसी अदायगी Repayment of Debt

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आंवटन इस प्रकार हैं A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of rupees)*

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	पूंजी Capital		*000*	*000*	*0.00*	*000*	*000*	*0.00*	*000*	*000*	*0.00*
	जोड़ Total		**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
1. केन्द्रीय सरकार का आंतरिक ऋण	*1. Internal Debt of Central Government*										
1.01 91 दिनों की राजकोष हुण्डियां	1.01 91 Days Treasury Bills	6001	0.00	150000.00	150000.00	0.00	130000.00	130000.00	0.00	130000.00	130000.00
1.02 बाजार ऋण	1.02 Market Loans	6001	0.00	820.91	820.91	0.00	820.91	820.91	0.00	474.75	474.75
1.03 अन्य	1.03 Others	6001	0.00	263.37	263.37	0.00	270.64	270.64	0.00	421.49	421.49
जोड़- आंतरिक उधार	**Total-Internal Debt**		**0.00**	**151084.28**	**151084.28**	**0.00**	**131091.55**	**131091.55**	**0.00**	**130896.24**	**130896.24**
2. बाह्य उधार	2. External Debt	6002	0.00	1036.52	1036.52	0.00	1167.76	1167.76	0.00	1335.52	1335.52
जोड़	*Total*		*0.00*	*152120.80*	*152120.80*	*0.00*	*132259.31*	*132259.31*	*0.00*	*132231.76*	*132231.76*
3. **घटाइए-राशियां जिन्हें प्राप्तियों में से कम किया जाना है**	3. **Less-Amount netted against Receipts**	6001	0.00	-151084.28	-151084.28	0.00	-131091.55	-131091.55	0.00	-130896.24	-130896.24
		6002	0.00	-1036.52	-1036.52	0.00	-1167.76	-1167.76	0.00	-1335.52	-1335.52
नियत	*Net*		*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*

इस विनियोग में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा देश तथा विदेशों से लिए गए कर्ज की वापसी तथा राजकोषीय हुंडियों आदि के भुगतान के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

This Appropriation includes provision for the repayment of debt raised by Central Government, both internally and externally, as well as for the discharge of treasury bills etc.

वित्त मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF FINANCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.32

व्यय विभाग Department of Expenditure

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है :- A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		0.00	303.66	303.66	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.18	804.09	804.27
	पूंजी Capital		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.82	0.00	1.82
	जोड़ Total		0.00	303.66	303.66	0.00	4.00	4.00	2.00	804.09	806.09
1. सचिवालय - सामान्य सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - General Services	2052	0.00	3.34	3.34	0.00	3.68	3.68	0.00	4.09	4.09
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	Other Administrative Services										
2. राष्ट्रीय वित्त प्रबंध संस्थान	2.National Institute of Financial Management	2070	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.18
		4070	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.82	0.00	1.82
जोड़		Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	2.00
3.मंहगाई भत्ते के लिए एक मुश्त व्यवस्था	3. Lumpsum provision for Dearness Allowance	2070	0.00	300.00	300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	800.00	800.00
4. अन्य व्यय	4. Other Expenditure	2070	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00
अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	Other Fiscal Services										
5. अन्य व्यय	5. Other Expenditure	2047	0.00	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00
कुल जोड़	Grand Total		0.00	303.66	303.66	0.00	4.00	4.00	2.00	804.09	806.09
	C. Plan Outlay	विकासशीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.स.रा.अं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.स.रा.अं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.स.रा.अं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
राष्ट्रीय वित्त प्रबंध संस्थान	National Institute of Financial Management	32070	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	2.00

1. इस मांग में लेखा महा नियन्त्रक के कार्यालय सहित व्यय विभाग के सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. प्रथम श्रेणी की संगठित केन्द्रीय लेखा सेवा के अधिकारियों को विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों में प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय वित्त प्रबन्ध संस्थान के नाम से एक नए संस्थान की स्थापना की गई है । यह व्यवस्था वर्ष 1988-89 में भूमि की खरीद, संस्थान के लिए भवन के निर्माण तथा संबद्ध स्थापना व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए की गई है ।

3. 1988-87 बजट-अनुमान में 300 करोड़ रुपए की एकमुश्त व्यवस्था वर्ष में अतिरिक्त मंहगाई भत्ते की किस्तों का भुगतान करने के लिए की गई थी । मंत्रालयों/विभागों ने अपनी मांगों में इन अपेक्षाओं को शामिल कर लिया है अतः इस मांग में संशोधित अनुमान के अन्तर्गत, व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है । अगले बजट में 800 करोड़ रुपए की इसी प्रकार की एक मुश्त व्यवस्था की गई है ।

1. The provision is for secretariat expenditure of the Department of Expenditure including office of the Controller General of Accounts.

2. A new National Institute of Financial Management is being set up to train officers of organised Central Class I Accounts Services in specialised areas. The provision relates to expenditure on acquisition of land, construction of a building for the Institute and the related establishment.

3. A lump provision of Rs.300 crores was made in BE 1987-88 for instalments of additional dearness allowance payable in the year. The requisements later on have been included by the Ministries/Departments in their Demands and hence the absence of provision in this Demand in the revised estimates. Next Budget provides Rs.800 crores for a similar lump provision.

वित्त मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF FINANCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.33

लेखा परीक्षा Audit

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार हैं- A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपयों में) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue		0.00	164.66	164.66	0.00	180.00	180.00	0.00	182.00	182.00
पूंजी *Capital*		*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
जोड़ Total		**0.00**	**164.66**	**164.66**	**0.00**	**180.00**	**180.00**	**0.00**	**182.00**	**182.00**
लेखा परीक्षा	**Audit**									
1. भारत के नियंत्रक तथा महालेखा परीक्षक	1. Comptroller and Auditor General of India	2016	0.00	3.23	3.23	0.00	3.50	3.50	0.00	4.22	4.22
2. *सिविल लेखा- परीक्षा तथा लेखा कार्यालय*	*2. Civil Audit and Accounts Offices*									
2.01 सिविल लेखा परीक्षा कार्यालय	2.01 Civil Audit Offices	2016	0.00	91.53	91.53	0.00	100.51	100.51	0.00	101.26	101.26
2.02 सिविल लेखा कार्यालय	2.02 Civil Accounts Offices	2016	0.00	58.17	58.17	0.00	63.72	63.72	0.00	63.91	63.91
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*149.70*	*149.70*	*0.00*	*164.23*	*164.23*	*0.00*	*165.17*	*165.17*
3. डाक व तार लेखा परीक्षा कार्यालय	3. P&T Audit Offices	2016	0.00	6.56	6.56	0.00	6.10	6.10	0.00	6.60	6.60
4. रेलवे लेखा परीक्षा कार्यालय	4. Railway Audit Offices	2016	0.00	7.80	7.80	0.00	8.90	8.90	0.00	9.50	9.50
5. रक्षा लेखा परीक्षा कार्यालय	5. Defence Audit Offices	2016	0.00	3.45	3.45	0.00	4.15	4.15	0.00	4.25	4.25
6. वाणिज्यिक लेखा परीक्षा कार्यालय	6. Commercial Audit Offices	2016	0.00	6.95	6.95	0.00	7.15	7.15	0.00	7.30	7.30
7. समुद्रपारीय लेखा परीक्षा कार्यालय	7. Overseas Audit Offices	2016	0.00	0.72	0.72	0.00	0.81	0.81	0.00	0.85	0.85
8. अन्य व्यय	8. Other Expenditure	2016	0.00	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.29	0.29
9. *घटाइए- वसूलियां, जिनको व्यय में से घटाकर समायोजित कर दिया गया है*	*9. Less Recoveries adjusted in reduction of Expenditure*									
9.01 भारत के नियंत्रक व महालेखा परीक्षक	9.01 C.A.G of India	2016	0.00	-0.08	-0.08	0.00	-0.08	-0.08	0.00	-0.08	-0.08
9.02 लेखा परीक्षा और लेखा कार्यालय	9.02 Audit & Accounts Offices	2016	0.00	-13.81	-13.81	0.00	-15.00	-15.00	0.00	-16.10	-16.10
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*-13.89*	*-13.89*	*0.00*	*-15.08*	*-15.08*	*0.00*	*-16.18*	*-16.18*
कुल जोड़,	*Grand Total*	***0.00***	***164.66***	***164.66***	***0.00***	***180.00***	***180.00***	***0.00***	***182.00***	***182.00***

इस शीर्ष में भारत के नियंत्रक और महालेखा परीक्षक और उसके नियंत्रण के अधीन उन कार्यालयों के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के हिसाब-किताब की लेखा-परीक्षा संबंधी कार्य करने और राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों के लेखा परीक्षा और लेखा संकलन संबंधी कार्य सम्पन्न करते हैं। अतिरिक्त महंगाई भत्ते की किस्तों की स्वीकृति, कुछ पदों के स्तर को उन्नत किए जाने तथा दैनिक भत्ते की दरों में वृद्धि किए जाने के कारण मुख्य रूप से संशोधित अनुमानों में वृद्धि हुई है। बजट अनुमान, 1988-89 में बजट विनियम सामान्य वृद्धि शामिल की गई है।

This Demand includes provision for expenditure relating to the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India and the offices under his control dealing with audit of the accounts of Union Government and compilation and audit of the accounts of the State and Union Territory Governments. Larger expenditure arising out of grant of instalment of additional dearness allowance, upgradation of certain posts and upward revision of rates of daily allowance mainly account for the increase in the revised estimates. Budget 1988-89 takes into account normal growth.

वित्त मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF FINANCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.34

राजस्व विभाग Department of Revenue

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है - A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		0.00	20.24	20.24	0.00	20.81	20.81	0.00	28.12	28.12
	पूंजी *Capital*		*1.00*	*0.98*	*1.98*	*0.50*	*0.63*	*1.13*	*0.20*	*1.24*	*1.44*
	जोड़ Total		**1.00**	**21.22**	**22.22**	**0.50**	**21.44**	**21.94**	**0.20**	**29.36**	**29.56**
1. सचिवालय - सामान्य सेवाएं	1.Secretariat-General Services*	2052	0.00	14.24	14.24	0.00	12.61	12.61	0.00	12.77	12.77
अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	**Other Fiscal Services**										
2. अन्य व्यय	2. Other Expenditure	2047	0.00	2.89	2.89	0.00	2.80	2.80	0.00	3.34	3.34
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	**Other Administrative Services**										
3. मादक पदार्थ नियंत्रण	3. Narcotics Control	2070	0.00	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.27	0.27
4. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग, आदि	4. International Cooperation etc.	2070	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.11	0.11
अन्य उद्योग	**Other Industries**										
5. अफीम और एल्कालायड कारखाने	*5. Opium and Alkaloid Factories*										
5.01 राजस्व व्यय	5.01 Revenue Expenditure	2875	0.00	42.75	42.75	0.00	38.52	38.52	0.00	46.52	46.52
5.02 घटाइए-राजस्व प्राप्तियां	5.02 Less - Revenue Receipts	0875	0.00	-41.00	-41.00	0.00	-34.29	-34.29	0.00	-35.90	-35.90
5.03 *निवल*	5.03 *Net*		*0.00*	*1.75*	*1.75*	*0.00*	*4.23*	*4.23*	*0.00*	*10.62*	*10.62*
5.04 पूंजी व्यय	5.04 Capital Expenditure	4875	1.00	0.98	1.98	0.50	0.63	1.13	0.20	1.24	1.44
6. मुख्य नियंत्रक, सरकारी अफीम तथा एल्कालायड कारखाने	6. Chief Controller, Government Opium & Alkaloid Factories	2875	0.00	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.19	0.19
वस्तुओं तथा सेवाओं पर अन्य कर तथा शुल्क	**Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities & Services**										
7. विदेश यात्रा कर संग्रह	7. Collection of Foreign Travel Tax	2045	0.00	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.26	0.26
विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	**Miscellaneous General Services**										
बट्टे खाते डाले गए अशोध्य ऋण	*Irrecoverable Loans written off*										
8. स्वर्णकारों का पुनर्वास	8. Rehabilitation of Gold smiths	2075	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.50	0.50
9. अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	9. Other General Services	3475	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.06
कुल जोड़	*Grand Total*		***1.00***	***21.22***	***22.22***	***0.50***	***21.44***	***21.94***	***0.20***	***29.36***	***29.56***

**इसमें "सचिवालय सामान्य सेवाएं" के अन्तर्गत मादक पदार्थ नियंत्रण ब्यूरो के लिए की गई व्यय की व्यवस्था भी शामिल है ।*

** Includes expenditure of the Narcotics Control Bureau provided under 'Secretariat-General Services'.*

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	C. Plan Outlay	विवरणशीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.स.उ. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.स.उ. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.स.उ. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. अन्य उद्योग	1. Other Industries	12875	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.20	0.00	0.20

1. इसके अन्तर्गत राजस्व विभाग के सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है जिसमें नारकोटिक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो भी शामिल है ।

2. इसमें तस्कर और विदेशी मुद्रा छल साधक (सम्पत्ति की जब्ती) अधिनियम, 1976 के अन्तर्गत सक्षम प्राधिकारी के कार्यालय और अपीलीय न्यायाधिकरण, स्वर्ण नियंत्रण प्रशासन - क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, सीमाशुल्क, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क और स्वर्ण नियंत्रण अपीलीय न्यायाधिकरण तथा राष्ट्रीय लोक वित्त और नीति संस्थान को अनुदान के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

3. इसमें केन्द्रीय नारकोटिक ब्यूरो के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

4. इसमें मादक पदार्थ दुरुपयोग नियंत्रण के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ निधि तथा कर प्रशासन और सीमाशुल्क परिषद राष्ट्रमण्डलीय एसोसिएशन में अंशदान के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

5. यह अफीम फैक्टरियों और अफीम उत्पादन की खरीद सहित गाजीपुर तथा नीमच स्थित एल्केलायड कारखानों के निवल व्यय को दर्शाता है । केन्द्रीय सरकार अफीम की खेती पर सम्पूर्ण नियंत्रण रखती है तथा इसकी संसाधित करने तथा चिकित्सीय और वैज्ञानिकी जरूरतों के लिए बिक्री के लिए सारा उत्पादन खरीदती है ।

1986-87 के फसल वर्ष के दौरान अफीम पोस्त की खेती के लिए लगभग 22,800 हैक्टेयर जमीन में खेती की गई जबकि 1987-88 में 22,467 हैक्टेयर में खेती की जाने की संभावना है ।

6. मुख्य नियंत्रक, सरकारी अफीम और एल्कालायड कारखानों के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

7. यह शीर्ष विदेशी यात्रा कर की वसूली पर व्यय का द्योतक है ।

8. इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत स्वर्णकारों के पुनर्वास के लिए राज्य सरकारों के उधारों को बट्टे खाते डालने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

9. इस शीर्ष में कर जमा पत्रों के प्रति भुगतान शामिल है ।

1. Provision is for secretariat expenditure of the Department of Revenue including the Narcotics Control Bureau.

2. This includes provision for office of Competent Authority and Appellate Tribunal under Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators (Forfeiture of Property) Act, 1976; Gold Control Administration - Regional Offices; Customs, Central Excise and Gold Control Appellate Tribunal and Grants to National Institute of Public Finance and Policy.

3. This includes provision for Central Bureau of Narcotics.

4. The provision is for contributions to United Nations Fund for Control of Drug Abuse, Commonwealth Association of Tax Administration and Customs Council.

5. This represents the net expenditure of the Opium factories and Alkaloid Works at Ghazipur and Neemuch including purchase of Opium produce. Central Government exercises exclusive control over the cultivation of opium and purchases the entire produce for processing and sale for medicinal and scientific needs.

During the crop year 1986-87, the land under opium poppy cultivation was about 22,800 hectares while in 1987-88 it is expected to be about 22,467 hectares.

6. Provision is for expenditure of Chief Controller, Government Opium and Alkaloid Factories.

7. This represents expenditure on collection of foreign travel tax.

8. Provision is for write off of loans to State Governments for rehabilitation of goldsmiths.

9. This includes payment against Tax Credit Certificates.

वित्त मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF FINANCE

मांग संख्याDEMAND No.35

प्रत्यक्ष कर Direct Taxes

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार हैं:- A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget जोड़ Total
	राजस्वRevenue		0.00	138.02	138.02	0.00	166.03	166.03	0.00	159.55	159.55
	पूंजी Capital		0.00	30.00	30.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	0.00	30.00	30.00
	जोड़ Total		0.00	168.02	168.02	0.00	181.03	181.03	0.00	189.55	189.55
आय तथा व्यय पर करों का संग्रह	Collection of Taxes on Income & Expenditure										
1. आय कर का संग्रह	1.Collection of Income Tax	2020	0.00	108.69	108.69	0.00	130.75	130.75	0.00	125.65	125.65
2. निगम कर का संग्रह	2.Collection of Corporation Tax	2020	0.00	15.53	15.53	0.00	18.68	18.68	0.00	17.95	17.95
सम्पदा शुल्क, धन कर तथा दान कर का संग्रह	Collection of Estate Duty, Taxes on Wealth and Gift Tax										
3 धन कर का संग्रह	3.Collection of Wealth Tax	2031	0.00	9.66	9.66	0.00	11.62	11.62	0.00	11.17	11.17
4. अन्य करों का संग्रह	4.Collection of Other Taxes	2031	0.00	4.14	4.14	0.00	4.98	4.98	0.00	4.78	4.78
5. आयकर अधिनियम के अंतर्गत अचल सम्पत्ति का अधिग्रहण	5. Aqucistion of Immovable property under the Income-Tax Act	4075	0.00	30.00	30.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	0.00	30.00	30.00
कुल जोड	Grand Total		0.00	168.02	168.02	0.00	181.03	181.03	0.00	189.55	189.55

इस मांग में आयकर विभाग की आवश्यकता के लिये व्यवस्था है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा लगाए गये तथा इकट्ठे किये गये सभी प्रत्यक्ष करों अर्थात् आय पर कर (निगम क्षेत्र की आय शामिल है) सम्पदा शुल्क, धन कर और दानकर सम्बन्धी प्रशासन कार्य करता है। शुल्कों के संग्रह के लिए देश को कार्यक्षेत्रों में विभाजित किया गया है। प्रत्येक क्षेत्र एक आयकर आयुक्त के अधिकार में है। इस विभाग के अधीन बड़े पैमाने पर करों की चोरी के मामलों की छानबीन करने, निरीक्षण, अनुसंधान, अंक संकलन और प्रकाशन के लिये अलग निदेशालय हैं। इस विभाग में बड़े पैमाने पर अपवंचन निरीक्षण,अनुसंधान, सांख्यकी और प्रकाशनों के मामलों की छानबीन करने के मामलों के लिए अलग से निदेशालय भी है। संशोधित अनुमानों में मद संख्या 1 से 4 में जो वृद्धियां हुई है वे मुख्य रूप से महंगाई भत्ते की अतिरिक्त किस्त मंजूर किए जाने, बोनस की व्यवस्था करने, दैनिक मजदूरी की दरों, रेल और हवाई जहाजों के किराए में वृद्धि होने तथा कार्यालय के लिए अतिरिक्त स्थान किराए पर लिए जाने आदि के कारण हुई हैं। बजट 1988-89 में सामान्य वृद्धि के लिए व्यवस्था कर दी गई है।

मद संख्या 5 के समक्ष जो व्यवस्था है वह वित्त अधिनियम, 1986 (यथासंशोधित) द्वारा यथारोपित आयकर अधिनियम 1961 के अध्याय XXC में परिकल्पित प्रबंध के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा अचल सम्पत्तियों को पूर्वक्रयाधिकार के अनुसार खरीद कर लिए जाने के संबंध में है। बजट अनुमान 1988-89 में इस प्रयोजन के लिए जो व्यवस्था की गई है उसमें से ऐसी अधिग्रहीत सम्पत्तियों की बिक्री से प्राप्त 90 करोड़ रुपए की रकम को घटा दिया गया है, जिनका विक्रय केन्द्रीय सरकार ने किया है जबकि इसकी तुलना में बजट अनुमान 1987-88 में 90 करोड़ रूपए और संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 में 15 करोड़ रूपए की व्यवस्था थी।

The Demand provides for the requirement of the Income-tax department, which administers all direct taxes levied and collected by the Central Government, namely, Taxes on Income (including income of the corporate sector), Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax. For purpose of collection, the country has been divided into charges. The Department has also got separate Directorates for scrutiny of cases involving large scale evasion, inspection, research, statistics and publications. The increases in Revised estimates at items 1-4 are mainly due to the effect of grant of additional instalments of D.A., bonus, upward revision in the rates of daily wages, rail and air fares, hiring of additional office accommodation, etc. Budget Estimates 1988-89 take into account normal growth.

The provision at item 5 relates to pre-emptive purchase of immovable properties by Central Government as envisaged in Chapter xxc of the Income tax-Act, 1961 as amended by the Finance Act, 1986. The provision for this purpose in Budget Estimates 1988-89 is net of estimated sale proceeds amounting to Rs.90 crores in respect of the acquired properties disposed off by the Government, as against Rs.90 crores and Rs.15 crores in the Budget Estimates 1987-88 and Revised Estimates 1987-88 respectively.

वित्त मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF FINANCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.36

अप्रत्यक्ष कर Indirect Taxes

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		प्रधान शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget योजना Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget अयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised योजना Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised अयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget योजना Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget अयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		0.00	271.35	271.35	0.00	284.70	284.70	0.00	298.75	298.75
	पूंजी *Capital*		*0.00*	*53.59*	*53.59*	*0.00*	*47.91*	*47.91*	*0.00*	*76.64*	*76.64*
	जोड़ **Total**		**0.00**	**324.94**	**324.94**	**0.00**	**332.61**	**332.61**	**0.00**	**375.39**	**375.39**
सीमा शुल्क	**Customs**										
1. सीमा शुल्क संग्रह	1. Collection of customs	2037	0.00	81.23	81.23	0.00	91.75	91.75	0.00	103.17	103.17
2. तट सुरक्षा संगठन	2. Coast Guard organisation	2037	0.00	51.17	51.17	0.00	50.11	50.11	0.00	53.49	53.49
		4047	0.00	53.36	53.36	0.00	47.85	47.85	0.00	76.53	76.53
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*104.53*	*104.53*	*0.00*	*97.96*	*97.96*	*0.00*	*130.02*	*130.02*
3. सीमा शुल्क पर अन्य व्यय	3. Other expenditure on customs	2037	0.00	6.03	6.03	0.00	6.03	6.03	0.00	6.03	6.03
		4047	0.00	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.11	0.11
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*6.26*	*6.26*	*0.00*	*6.09*	*6.09*	*0.00*	*6.14*	*6.14*
संघ उत्पाद शुल्क	**Union Excise Duties**										
4. संघ उत्पाद शुल्कों का संग्रह	4. Collection of Union Excise Duties	2038	0.00	122.29	122.29	0.00	126.22	126.22	0.00	123.60	123.60
5. बैंडरोल तथा संघ उत्पाद शुल्क टिकटों तथा लेबलों का मुद्रण	5. Printing etc. of Banderols and Union Excise Stamps and labels	2038	0.00	4.63	4.63	0.00	4.51	4.51	0.00	4.78	4.78
6. अन्य व्यय	6. Other Expenditure	2038	0.00	6.00	6.00	0.00	6.08	6.08	0.00	7.68	7.68
कुल जोड़	*Grand Total*		*0.00*	*324.94*	*324.94*	*0.00*	*332.61*	*332.61*	*0.00*	*375.39*	*375.39*

1. इस मांग में सीमा शुल्क स्कंध के स्थापना व्यय और अन्य व्यय के लिए और छोटे पत्तनों और भू-सीमाशुल्क चौकियों पर केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क स्कंध द्वारा किए गए सीमा शुल्क संग्रह के कार्य के संबंध में उसको आनुपातिक व्यय की अदायगी करने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है। छोटे पत्तनों और भू-सीमा शुल्क केन्द्रों पर पहले से अधिक व्यय की व्यवस्था के कारण मुख्यतः संशोधित अनुमान में वृद्धि हुई है। बजट अनुमान 1988-89 में और वृद्धि मशीनरी और उपस्करों, किराए, महसूल और करों तथा पुरस्कारों के लिए अधिक धन की व्यवस्था किए जाने और इसके साथ-साथ सामान्य वृद्धि के संबंध में भी व्यवस्था किए जाने के कारण हुई है।

1. This includes provision for the establishment and other expenditure of the Customs wing and for payment of proportionate charges to the Central Excise wing for customs work done by it at minor ports and land customs border posts. Larger expenditure at minor ports and land custom stations mainly accounts for the increase in RE. More provision for machinery and equipments, rent, rates and taxes and rewards, besides normal growth, accounts for the further increase in the 1988-89 Budget Estimates.

2. इस मांग में तट सुरक्षा संगठन के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल की गई है जो भारत के समुद्री क्षेत्रों की सुरक्षा की सुनिश्चित व्यवस्था करता है।

2. Provision is for expenditure of the Coast Guard Organisation, which ensures the security of the maritime zones of India.

3. इस मांग में सीमा-शुल्क कल्याण निधि के लिए 6 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था के अलावा भू-सीमाशुल्क से संबंधित बृहत्तर निर्माण कार्यों के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।

3. This includes provision for major works relating to Land Customs besides Rs.6 crores for Customs welfare fund.

4. यह व्यवस्था संघीय उत्पाद शुल्क संगठन के स्थापना व्ययों और उत्पाद शुल्क संग्रह के संबंध में किए जाने वाले अन्य व्ययों के लिए है। केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क स्कंध कुछ स्थानों पर, जैसे छोटे पत्तनों और भू-सीमा शुल्क केन्द्रों में सीमा शुल्क संग्रह संबंधी कार्य भी करता है, जिसके लिए सीमा शुल्क स्कंध से आनुपातिक आधार पर खर्च वसूल कर लिया जाता है। संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 में ऐसी बकाया रकम की अदायगियों के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल की गई है, जिनको केन्द्रीय प्रशासनिक न्यायाधिकरण द्वारा निरीक्षकों के पक्ष में दिए गए एक निर्णय के आधार पर पहली जनवरी, 1980 से वेतन में की गई वृद्धि के कारण अदा करना है। बजट अनुमान 1988-89 में सामान्य वृद्धि के लिए और कम्प्यूटीकरण तथा पुरस्कारों के लिए भी व्यवस्था कर दी गई है।

5. इस भाग में माचिस उत्पाद शुल्क बैंड रोल और संघीय उत्पाद शुल्क स्टाम्पों और लेबलों की छपाई की लागत की व्यवस्था है।

6. इस भाग में मुख्यतः स्थापना संबंधी व्यवस्था और निरीक्षण कार्य पर होने वाले अन्य व्यय, सांख्यिकी और आसूचना, प्रशिक्षण, सतर्कता, प्रकाशन निदेशालय और अपवंचन विरोधी निदेशालय पर होने वाले अन्य व्यय की व्यवस्था शामिल है।

4. The provision is for establishment expenses of the Central Excise Organisation including other expenses on collection of Union Excise Duties. The Central Excise wing also performs customs work at certain places like minor ports and land customs stations for which proportionate charges are recovered from the Customs wing. Revised estimates 1987-88 include provision for arrear payments due to pay revision effective from 1st January, 1980 arising out of a judgement of the Central Administrative Tribunal in favour of Inspectors. Budget Estimates 1988-89 take into account normal growth and provision for computerisation and rewards.

5. Provision represents cost of printing of match excise banderols and union excise stamps and labels.

6. This includes provision mainly for the establishment and other expenditure on Inspection, Statistics and Intelligence, Training, Vigilance, Directorate of Publications and Directorate of Anti-evasion.

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.37

खाद्य विभाग Department of Food

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार हैं A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue		1.87	2100.66	2102.53	1.70	2300.66	2302.36	5.00	2422.00	2427.00
पूंजी Capital		46.85	0.00	46.85	40.70	0.00	40.70	30.00	0.00	30.00
जोड़ Total		48.72	2100.66	2149.38	42.40	2300.66	2343.06	35.00	2422.00	2457.00
1. सचिवालय - आर्थिक सेवाएं										
खाद्य, भण्डारण और भण्डागार Food, Storage and Warehousing										
2. खाद्य संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता										
3 चीनी के संयंत्र निरीक्षक भण्डारों के अनुरक्षण के लिए आर्थिक सहायता										
4. चीनी उद्योग के विकास के लिए अन्य व्यय										
5. चीनी विकास निधि को/से अन्तरण										
	3451	0.00	2.70	2.70	0.00	2.72	2.72	0.00	3.12	3.12
1. Secretariat - Economic Services										
2. Food Subsidy	2408	0.00	2000.00	2000.00	0.00	2200.00	2200.00	0.00	2300.00	2300.00
3. Subsidy on maintenance of buffer stock of Sugar	2408	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
4. Other Expenditure for development of sugar industry	2408	0.00	7.10	7.10	0.00	1.10	1.10	0.00	10.11	10.11
5. Transfers to/from Sugar Development Fund										
	2408	0.00	80.90	80.90	0.00	87.90	87.90	0.00	98.89	98.89
	6860	0.00	-58.00	-58.00	0.00	-41.00	-41.00	0.00	-95.00	-95.00
	Net	0.00	22.90	22.90	0.00	46.90	46.90	0.00	3.89	3.89
विविध										
6. अनधिसूचित चीनी उपक्रमों को ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता										
7. खाद्य, भण्डारण और भण्डागारों के अन्य कार्यक्रम										
6. Interest subsidy to denotified sugar undertakings	2408	0.00	2.72	2.72	0.00	2.55	2.55	0.00	2.59	2.59
7. Other programmes of Food, Storage and Warehousing	2408	1.29	4.58	5.87	1.17	4.69	5.86	3.12	5.49	8.61
	3601	0.27	0.00	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.27	1.10	0.00	1.10
	4408	0.49	0.00	0.49	0.34	0.00	0.34	0.95	0.00	0.95
	7601	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.15	0.00	0.15
	Total	2.06	4.58	6.64	1.79	4.69	6.48	5.32	5.49	10.81
जोड़										
जोड़-खाद्य,भण्डारण और भण्डागार पोषाहार Total - Food, Storage and Warehousing Nutrition		2.06	2039.30	2041.36	1.79	2256.24	2258.03	5.32	2323.00	2328.40
8. अन्य योजनाएं	2236	0.31	0.66	0.97	0.26	0.70	0.96	0.78	0.80	1.58
8. Other Schemes										
उद्योग Industries										
उपभोक्ता उद्योग Consumer Industries										
9. चीनी मिलों का आधुनिकीकरण/पुनःस्थापना 9. Rehabilitation/Modernisation of Sugar Mills	6860	0.00	18.00	18.00	0.00	6.00	6.00	0.00	30.00	30.00
10. गन्ना विकास के लिए चीनी मिलों को ऋण 10. Loans to Sugar Mills for Cane Development	6860	0.00	45.00	45.00	0.00	35.00	35.00	0.00	65.00	65.00
11. उपभोक्ता उद्योगों की अन्य योजनाएं 11. Other Schemes of Consumer Industries	6860	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़-उपभोक्ता उद्योग Total - Consumer Industries		0.00	63.00	63.00	0.00	41.00	41.00	0.00	95.00	95.00
12. सरकारी उपक्रमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण 12. Non Plan Loans to Public Enterprises										
12.01 भारतीय खाद्य निगम 12.01 Food Corporation of India	6408	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश 13. Investments in Public Enterprises	4408	46.00	0.00	46.00	40.00	0.00	40.00	27.75	0.00	27.75
	4860	0.17	0.00	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.17	0.56	0.00	0.56
	6860	0.18	0.00	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.18	0.67	0.00	0.67

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		बजट 1987-88 Budget			संशोधित 1987-88 Revised			बजट 1988-89 Budget		
		आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
जोड़	Total	46.35	0.00	46.35	40.35	0.00	40.35	28.90	0.00	28.90
कुल जोड़	**Grand Total**	**48.72**	**2100.66**	**2149.38**	**42.40**	**2300.66**	**2343.06**	**35.00**	**2422.00**	**2457.00**
		राजस्व संघटक Revenue	पूंजी खाता Capital	जोड़ Total	राजस्व संघटक Revenue	पूंजी खाता Capital	जोड़ Total	बजट संघटक Budget Support	पूंजी खाता Capital	जोड़ Total
ख. सरकारी उपक्रमों में निवेश	**B. Investments in Public Enterprises**									
13.01 भारतीय खाद्य निगम	13.01 Food Corporation of India	46.00	0.00	46.00	40.00	0.00	40.00	27.75	0.00	27.75
13.02 केन्द्रीय भण्डागार निगम	13.02 Central Warehousing Corporation	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	21.50	21.50	0.00	24.00	24.00
13.03 माडर्न फूड इंडस्ट्रीज (इं) लि.	13.03 Modern Food Industries(I) Ltd.	0.35	1.78	2.13	0.35	3.23	3.58	1.15	2.75	3.90
जोड़	**Total**	**46.35**	**21.78**	**68.13**	**40.35**	**24.73**	**65.08**	**28.90**	**26.75**	**55.65**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	**C. Plan Outlay***									
1. खाद्य, भण्डारण और भण्डागार	1. Food, Storage & Warehousing	48.00	20.00	68.00	41.79	21.50	63.29	33.07	24.00	57.07
2. पोषाहार	2. Nutrition	0.31	0.00	0.31	0.05	0.00	0.26	0.78	0.00	0.78
3. उपभोक्ता उद्योग	3. Consumer Industries	0.35	1.78	2.13	0.55	3.23	3.58	1.15	2.75	3.90
जोड़	**Total**	**48.72**	**21.78**	**70.50**	**42.40**	**24.73**	**67.13**	**35.00**	**26.75**	**61.75**

1. **सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं**- इसमें खाद्य विभाग और वित्त तथा लेखा सलाहकारों के कार्यालयों के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है ।

2. **खाद्य संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता**- भारतीय खाद्य निगम को खाद्य संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता निम्नलिखित की प्रतिपूर्ति के लिए की जाती है । (i) खाद्यान्नों की आर्थिक लागत और उनके निर्गम मूल्यों के बीच का अन्तर, और (ii) संकट निरोधक भण्डारों को रखने की लागत । आर्थिक लागत में खरीद मूल्य और देश के भीतर खरीदे गए खाद्यान्नों के लिए खरीद संबंधी आनुषंगिक व्यय और वितरण संबंधी आनुषंगिक व्यय आते हैं, जिसमें, लाने-ले जाने, भण्डारण के रख-रखाव, ब्याज प्रभार आदि शामिल हैं । अगले वर्ष की अधिक व्यवस्था में न केवल वर्ष की आर्थिक सहायता शामिल होगी बल्कि 1988-89 में विनियमित की जाने वाली बकाया खाद्य संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता और संक्रमण तथा भंडारण में हुई हानि की प्रतिपूर्ति भी शामिल होगी ।

3. **चीनी के संकट निरोधक भण्डार बनाये रखने के लिए आर्थिक सहायता** :- इसके अन्तर्गत चीनी के संकट निरोधक भण्डार बनाये रखने के लिए चीनी के कारखानों के बकाया दावों को निपटाने करने के लिए प्रावधान है जिसे चीनी विकास निधि से पूरा किया जाना है ।

4. **चीनी उद्योग के विकास के लिए अन्य व्यय**- यह व्यय चीनी विकास निधि से पूरा किया जाता है । भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् के माध्यम से चीनी उद्योग के विकास के लिए अनुसंधान योजना के कार्यान्वयन हेतु अगले वर्ष अधिक प्रावधान किया गया है ।

5. **चीनी विकास निधि को अन्तरण**- चीनी उपकर अधिनियम 1982 के अन्तर्गत भारत की संचित निधि में जमा करने के लिए चीनी के उत्पादन पर पहली जून, 1982 से 5 रुपए प्रति क्विन्टल तथा पहली नवम्बर 1982 से 14 रुपए प्रति क्विन्टल उपकर लगाने की व्यवस्था है । चीनी विकास निधि अधिनियम, 1982 के अन्तर्गत, चीनी उद्योग के विकास के लिए ऋण और अनुदान देने के लिए प्रयोग में लाने के वास्ते चीनी विकास निधि को, संग्रह की लागत के अनुसार कम करके संग्रहित उपकर के बराबर की राशि को अन्तरित करने की व्यवस्था है । पर्याप्त धनराशि जमा होने के उपरांत

1. **Secretariat - Economic Services**:- This provides for Secretariat expenditure of the Department of Food and the Pay and Accounts Offices.

2. **Food Subsidy**:- Food subsidy is paid to the Food Corporation of India for reimbursement of (i) the differences between the economic cost of food grains and their issue price and (ii) carrying cost of buffer stocks. The economic cost comprises procurement price and procurement incidentals for indigeneously procured food grains as well as distribution incidentals comprising movement, storage handling, interest charges etc. The increased provision for the next year is to cover not only subsidy for the year but also arrears of food subsidy and re-imbursement of transit and storage losses to be regularised in 1988-89.

3. **Subsidy on maintenance of buffer Stock of Sugar**:- This represents provision for meeting outstanding claims of Sugar Mills for maintenance of buffer stock of Sugar to be met out of Sugar Development Fund.

4. **Other expenditure for development of Sugar Industry**:- The expenditure is met out of the Sugar Development Fund. The higher provision has been made in the next year for implementing research scheme for development of sugar industry through Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

5. **Transfers to Sugar Development Fund**:- The Sugar Cess Act 1982 provides for levy of cess of Rs.5 per quintal from 1st June 1982 and Rs.14 per quintal from 1st November 1982 on production of Sugar for credit to the Consolidated Fund of India. The Sugar Development Fund Act 1982 provides for transfer of an amount equivalent to the cess collected, reduced by the cost of collection, to the Sugar Development Fund to be used for making loans and grants for development of sugar industry. The provision is for transfer of the amount computed in the above manner from the Consolidated Fund of India

चीनी विकास निधि को भारत की समेकित निधि से उपर्युक्त सबसे में दी गयी राशि अन्तरित करने की व्यवस्था है । अगले वर्ष के लिए अधिक प्रावधान करने का मुख्य कारण संग्रहण का विस्तार करना है ।

6. **अनधिसूचित चीनी उपक्रमों को ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता**:- जिन कारखानों को पहले से ही अनधिसूचित किया जा चुका है उनके मालिकों/राज्य सरकारों के साथ हुए करारों के अनुसार बकाया ऋणों पर 5 वर्षों की विलम्बन अवधि के दौरान संचित ब्याज कारखानों को आर्थिक सहायता के रूप में दिया जाएगा इस के बाद ऋण पर बकाया ब्याज कारखानों द्वारा दिया जाएगा । इस आर्थिक सहायता की अदायगी की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

7. **खाद्य, भण्डारण और भाण्डागार के अन्य कार्यक्रम** :- इसमें "निदेशन और प्रशासन" 'खाद्यान्नों की खरीद पर अनवशिष्ट व्यय', 'फल और सब्जियों का संसाधन', 'अनुसंधान, प्रशिक्षण और मूल्यांकन','अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग' और 'अन्य योजनाओं' को शामिल किया गया है । अगले वर्ष में अधिक प्रावधान करने का मुख्य कारण फसल काटने के बाद की क्रियाओं और खाद्य संसाधन की योजनाएं हैं ।

8. **अन्य योजनाएं**:- इन योजनाओं का सम्बन्ध 'पोषाहार' से है और वे हैं 'खाद्य और पोषाहार प्रभाग और इसके क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, 'खाद्य सामग्री नमक और दूध का प्रवलन', ' प्रोटीन आइसोलेट टोन्ड दूध परियोजना', 'जन संचार साधन आदि' और खाने के लिए तैयार / शक्तिवर्धक खाद्य पदार्थ संबंधी 'प्रायोगिक परियोजनाएं' ।

9. **चीनी मिलों की पुनर्स्थापना/आधुनिकीकरण**:- यह व्यय चीनी विकास निधि से किया जाता है ताकि इससे अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ चीनी की किसी भी फैक्टरी की पुनर्स्थापना और आधुनिकीकरण के लिए ऋण दिया जा सके । पहले मंजूर ऋण की दूसरी किस्त के वितरण और 1988-89 के दौरान मंजूर किए जाने वाले नए ऋणों को शामिल करते हुए अगले वर्ष के लिए अधिक प्रावधान किया गया है ।

10. **चीनी मिलों को गन्ना विकास के लिए ऋण**:- यह व्यवस्था गन्ना विकास के लिए चीनी मिलों को ऋण देने के लिए है और इसकी पूर्ति चीनी विकास निधि से की जाती है । पहले मंजूर किए गए ऋण की दूसरी किस्त के संवितरण और 1988-89 में मंजूर किए जाने वाले नए ऋणों को ध्यान में रखते हुए अगले वर्ष अधिक प्रावधान किया गया है ।

13.01 **भारतीय खाद्य निगम**:- अगले वर्ष के प्रावधान में मुख्यतः भण्डारण क्षमता को पूरा करने के लिए अपेक्षित परिव्यय शामिल है, यह कार्य चल रहा है ।

13.02 **केन्द्रीय भाण्डागार निगम**:- यह कृषि उत्पादों तथा सहायक सामग्रियों एवं अन्य अनधिसूचित वस्तुओं के भण्डारण के लिए भंडारों तथा भाण्डागारों का निर्माण और अधिग्रहण करता है । यह उपर्युक्त उद्देश्यों के लिए राज्य भाण्डागार निगमों की शेयर पूंजी भी जुटाता है. कोई बजट प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है और व्यय की पूर्ति इसके आंतरिक और अतिरिक्त बजटीय संसाधनों से की जाएगी ।

13.03. **मार्डन फूड इन्डस्ट्रीज (आई) लि.**:- यह उद्योग पौष्टिक और परिष्कृत स्वास्थ्यप्रद ब्रेड तैयार करता है और इसको देश के विभिन्न भागों में स्थित 13 ब्रेड यूनिटों के माध्यम से उपभोक्ताओं को उचित मूल्यों पर उपलब्ध कराता है । अपने विविधीकरण कार्यक्रमों के एक भाग के रूप में कम्पनी ने अपने फ्रूट जूस बोटलिंग प्लांट में उत्पादित पेय कन्सेन्ट्रेट फ्रूट जूस और पेयों की बिक्री आरम्भ की है । बजटीय समर्थन, कम्पनी के अपने आन्तरिक और संस्थागत संसाधनों के अलावा इसकी अनुमोदित परियोजनाओं पर परिव्यय को पूरा करने के लिए है ।

सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश

(करोड़ रुपए)

क्रम	सरकारी उद्यम	संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88			बजट अनुमान 1988-89		
		इक्विटी	ऋण	जोड़	इक्विटी	ऋण	जोड़
1.	भारतीय खाद्य निगम	40.00	0.00	40.00	27.75	0.00	27.75
2.	मार्डन फूड इन्डस्ट्रीज (आई) लि.	0.17	0.18	0.35	0.58	0.57	1.15
	जोड़	40.17	0.18	40.35	28.33	0.57	28.90

to Sugar Development Fund under the Public Account of India. The higher provision for next year is mainly due to spill over of collections.

8. **Interest Subsidy to denotified sugar undertakings**:- In accordance with the agreements made with the owners/State Governments for the mills already denotified, interest accruing during the period of moratorium of 5 years on the outstanding loans will be given as subsidy to the mills after the interest due on the loan is paid by the mills. Provision has been made for payment of this subsidy.

7. **Other Programmes of Food, Storage and Warehousing**:- This includes provision for 'Direction and Administration' 'Residual Expenditure on Purchase of food grains', 'Fruit and Vegetable processing', 'Research, Training and Evaluation', 'International Cooperation' and 'Other Schemes'. The higher provision made in the next year is mainly accounted for by the schemes of post harvest operations and food processing.

8. **Other Schemes**:- These schemes relate to 'Nutrition' and they are "Food and Nutrition Division and its Regional Offices", 'Fortification of Food stuffs, Salt and milk' 'Protein Isolate Toned Milk Project', 'Mass media, Communication etc', and 'Pilot Projects' on ready to eat/energy food.

9. **Rehabilitation/Modernisation of Sugar Mills**:- The expenditure is met out of Sugar Development Fund and is for making loans inter-alia for rehabilitation and modernisation of any sugar factory. Higher provision for next year has been made taking into account the disbursement of second instalment of loans already sanctioned and fresh loans to be sanctioned during 1988-89.

10. **Loans to Sugar Mills for Cane Development**:- The provision is for making loans to sugar mills for cane development and is met out of Sugar Development Fund. Higher provision for next year has been made taking into account the disbursement of second instalment of loans already sanctioned and fresh loans to be sanctioned during 1988-89.

13.01 **Food Corporation of India.**- The provision for next year mainly represents the outlays required for completion of storage capacity which is in progress.

13.02 **Central Warehousing Corporation**:- Constructs and acquire godowns and warehouses for the storage of agricultural produce and implements and other notified commodities. It also subscribes to the share capital of State Warehousing Corporations for the objectives mentioned above. No budget provision has been made and the expenditure will be met from its internal and extra budgetary resources.

13.03. **Modern Food Industries (I) Ltd.**:- Produces enriched and fortified hygienic bread and makes it available to consumers at reasonable prices through its 13 units located at different places in the country. As part of its diversification programmes, the company has undertaken sale of beverage concentrate, fruit juice and drinks produced in its fruit juice bottling plant. The budgetary support is intended to meet the outlay on its approved projects in addition to company's own internal and institutional resources.

Investments in Public Enterprises

(In Crores of Rupees)

Sl.	Public Enterprise	Revised Estimate 1987-88			Budget Estimate 1988-89		
		Equity	Loan	Total	Equity	Loan	Total
1.	Food Corporation of India	40.00	0.00	40.00	27.75	0.00	27.75
2.	Modern Food Industries (I) Ltd.	0.17	0.18	0.35	0.58	0.57	1.15
	Total	40.17	0.18	40.35	28.33	0.57	28.90

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.38

नागरिक पूर्ति विभाग Department of Civil Supplies

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपये) (in crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue		4.92	8.65	13.57	4.17	8.65	12.82	5.00	43.61	48.61
पूंजी Capital		6.78	0.04	6.82	6.78	0.04	6.82	8.00	0.08	8.08
जोड़ Total		11.70	8.69	20.39	10.95	8.69	19.64	13.00	43.69	56.69
1. सचिवालय - आर्थिक सेवाएं नागरिक पूर्ति	1. Secretariat-Economic Services Civil Supplies	3451	0.02	0.97	0.99	0.02	1.00	1.02	0.02	1.10	1.12
2. राज्य व्यापार निगम की हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति	2. Reimbursement of losses to S.T.C.	3456	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	40.00	40.00
3. राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित की गई उपभोक्ता सहकारी योजनाएं	3. Consumer cooperative Schemes implemented through State and Union Territory Governments.									
3.01 शहरी	3.01 Urban	3601	0.30	0.00	0.30	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.18	0.00	0.18
		3602	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		7601	1.68	0.00	1.68	0.93	0.00	0.93	0.55	0.00	0.55
		7602	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.02 ग्रामीण	3.02 Rural	7602	0.30	0.00	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		*Total*	*2.28*	*0.00*	*2.28*	*1.28*	*0.00*	*1.28*	*0.73*	*0.00*	*0.73*
4. अन्य उपभोक्ता सहकारी योजनाएं	4. Other Consumer Cooperative Schemes									
4.01 शहरी	4.01 Urban	3456	0.33	0.00	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.33	0.40	0.00	0.40
		5475	0.47	0.00	0.47	0.47	0.00	0.47	1.55	0.00	1.55
		7475	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.30	0.00	0.30
4.02 ग्रामीण	4.02 Rural	5475	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		Total	1.10	0.00	1.10	1.10	0.00	1.10	2.25	0.00	2.25
5. नागरिक पूर्ति की अन्य योजनाएं	5. Other Schemes of Civil Supplies	3456	0.35	0.04	0.39	0.30	0.04	0.34	0.40	0.05	0.45
		3475	0.10	0.70	0.80	0.10	0.72	0.82	0.17	0.79	0.96
		3601	0.56	0.00	0.56	0.81	0.00	0.81	1.15	0.00	1.15
		3602	0.16	0.00	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.16	0.13	0.00	0.13
		5475	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.23	0.00	0.23
		7601	1.67	0.00	1.67	2.42	0.00	2.42	3.30	0.00	3.30
		7602	0.26	0.00	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.26	0.07	0.00	0.07
जोड़		*Total*	*3.20*	*0.74*	*3.94*	*4.15*	*0.76*	*4.91*	*5.45*	*0.84*	*6.29*
जोड़-नागरिक पूर्ति	**Total-Civil Supplies**		**6.58**	**5.74**	**12.32**	**6.53**	**5.76**	**12.29**	**8.43**	**40.84**	**49.27**
6. खाद्य,भण्डारण और भाण्डागार उद्योग	6. Food,Storage and Warehousing Industries	2408	0.60	0.33	0.93	0.40	0.34	0.74	0.10	0.37	0.47
7. उपभोक्ता उद्योग	7. Consumer Industries	2852	2.50	1.61	4.11	2.00	1.55	3.55	2.45	1.30	3.75
8. अन्य उद्योगों और खनिजों के लिए ऋण	8. Loans for other Industries and Minerals	6885	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.08	0.08
9. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	9. Investments in Public Enterprises	4408	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		6408	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		4860	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	6860	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	7475	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00
जोड़	*Total*	*2.00*	*0.00*	*2.00*	*2.00*	*0.00*	*2.00*	*2.00*	*0.00*	*2.00*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***	***11.70***	***8.69***	***20.39***	***10.95***	***8.69***	***19.64***	***13.00***	***43.69***	***56.69***
ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	**B-Investments in Public Enterprises**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.व.बा.अं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.व.बा.अं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.व.बा.अं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. हिन्दुस्तान वनस्पति तैल निगम	1. Hindustan Vegetable Oil Corporation	12860	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2. राज्य वन निगम	2. State Forest Corporation	12408	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3. राज्य व्यापार निगम	3. State Trading Corporation	12408	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4. राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम	4. National Cooperative Dev. Corporation	13475	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00
जोड़	**Total**		**2.00**	**0.00**	**2.00**	**2.00**	**0.00**	**2.00**	**2.00**	**0.00**	**2.00**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	**C-Plan Outlay:-***										
1. खाद्य,भण्डार और भाण्डागार	1. Food, Storage and Warehousing	12408	0.60	0.00	0.60	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.10	0.00	0.10
2. उपभोक्ता उद्योग	2. Consumer Industries	12860	2.50	0.00	2.50	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.45	0.00	2.45
3. नागरिक पूर्ति	3. Civil Supplies	13456	6.60	0.00	6.60	6.55	0.00	6.55	8.45	0.00	8.45
4. सामान्य वित्तीय और व्यापारिक संस्थाएं	4. General Financial & Trading Instts.	13475	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00
जोड़	Total		**11.70**	**0.00**	**11.70**	**10.95**	**0.00**	**10.95**	**13.00**	**0.00**	**13.00**

1. सचिवालय आर्थिक सेवाएं:- इसमें नागरिक पूर्ति विभाग के सचिवालय व्यय की व्यवस्था है।

2. राज्य व्यापार विभाग को होने वाली हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति:- इसमें चीनी के बारे में सरकार की ओर से व्यापारिक कारोबार पर राज्य व्यापार निगम को होने वाली हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति की व्यवस्था है। बजट अनुमान 1988-89 में वृद्धि का कारण पिछले वर्ष की अपेक्षा अधिक चीनी का आयात किया जाना है।

3. राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित उपभोक्ता सहकारी योजनाएं:- इसमें ग्रामीण और शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में उपभोक्ता सहकारी संस्थाओं को सहायता देने की व्यवस्था है। कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित कार्यों के लिए राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से सहकारी समितियों को सहायता देने की व्यवस्था है: (i) शहरी क्षेत्रों में छोटी छोटी दुकानें खोलना, बड़े आकार की फुटकर दुकानें और विभागीय भण्डार खोलना, (ii) आर्थिक स्थिति से रुग्ण/कमजोर थोक बिक्री भण्डारों की पुनर्संयोजना, और (iii) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सहकारी समितियों के संचालन और व्यापारिक कार्यकुशलता में सुधार लाना और उनकी क्षमता का विकास करना तथा उनके लिए मार्जिन राशि की व्यवस्था करना। संशोधित अनुमान 87-88 में कमी का कारण 1.00 करोड़ रुपए की राशि को इस कार्यक्रम से निकालकर सरकारी वितरण प्रणाली के प्रयोग के लिए रखा गया है जो कि एक उच्च प्राथमिकता प्राप्त योजना है। बजट अनुमान 88-89 में कमी का कारण यह है कि राष्ट्रीय सहकारी उपभोक्ता संघ के लिए अधिक राशि की व्यवस्था की जा रही है।

1. **Secretariat Economic Services** - Provides for secretariat expenditure of the Department of Civil Supplies.

2. **Reimbursement of losses to STC** - This provides for reimbursement of losses to State Trading Corporation on its trading operations on Government Account in respect of Sugar. The increase in Budget Estimates 1988-89 is on account of the fact that more sugar may be required to be imported than in the previous year.

3. **Consumer Cooperative Schemes implemented through State and Union Territory Governments** - This includes provision for assistance to consumer cooperative institutions both in Urban and Rural areas. The programme envisages assistance to cooperative societies through State Governments for (i) setting up small outlets, large sized retail outlets and departmental stores in urban areas (ii) rehabilitation of sick/weak whole sale stores and (iii) improving the operational and trading efficiency and developing the viability of cooperatives and provision of margin money to cooperatives in rural areas. The decrease in RE 87-88 is on account of the fact that Rs.1.00 crore had to be diverted from this programme for Public Distribution System, a scheme of higher priority. The decrease in BE 88-89 is on account of the fact that more funds are being provided for National Cooperative Consumer's Federation.

4. अन्य उपभोक्ता सहकारी योजनाएं:- इसमें राष्ट्रीय सहकारी उपभोक्ता संघ, सुपर बाजारों और शहरी क्षेत्रों में अन्य उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियों में निवेश और ऋणों के लिए व्यवस्था है । बजट अनुमान 88-89 में वृद्धि का कारण राष्ट्रीय सहकारी उपभोक्ता संघ को सहायतार्थ अधिक राशि की व्यवस्था करना है ।

5. नागरिक पूर्ति की अन्य योजनाएं:- इसमें उपभोक्ता संरक्षण के उपाय, सरकारी वितरण प्रणाली के लिए आसूचना, प्रवर्तन और जनशक्ति के प्रशिक्षण से संबंधित योजना, माप-तौल का विनियमन, वायदा बाजारों का विनियमन, वृक्ष और वन-मूलक तेलों और तेलहनों के विकास के लिए अनुदान, वैधानिक माप-पद्धति में अनुसंधान और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों तथा राज्य नागरिक पूर्ति निगमों को सहायता के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है । सरकारी वितरण प्रणाली और राज्य नागरिक पूर्ति निगमों के लिए मोबाइल वैन खरीदने हेतु राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को 75% ऋण और 25% अनुदान के रूप में सहायता दी जाती है । 1987-88 के संशोधित अनुमान और 1988-89 के बजट अनुमानों में वृद्धि का कारण सरकारी वितरण प्रणाली के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को मोबाइल वैन खरीदने के लिए अधिक राशि उपलब्ध कराना तथा राज्य नागरिक पूर्ति निगमों को सहायता प्रदान करना है ।

6. खाद्य, भण्डारण और भाण्डागार:- इसमें वनास्पति, वनास्पति तेल और वसा निदेशालय तथा 'तेलहन और तेलों में अनुसंधान एवं विकास कार्यक्रम' के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

7. उपभोक्ता उद्योग:-इसमें भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

8. अन्य उद्योगों और खनिजों के लिए ऋण:- इसमें भारतीय मानक संस्थान के ब्यूरो को ऋण के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

9. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश ।

9.04 राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम:- यह निगम सहकारी समितियों को ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के वितरण के लिए उपान्त (मार्जिन) राशि उपलब्ध कराने के लिए ऋण देने की व्यवस्था करता है ।

4. **Other Consumer Cooperative Schemes** - This provides for investment in and loans to National Cooperative Consumers Federation, Super Bazars, and other Consumer Cooperatives in urban areas. The increase in BE 88-89 is on account of provision of more funds for assistance to National Cooperative Consumers Federation.

5. **Other Schemes of Civil Supplies** - This includes provision for Measures for Consumer Protection, scheme relating to Intelligence, enforcement and Man Power training for Public Distribution System,Regulation of Weights and Measures, Regulation of Forward Markets Grants for Development of Oilseeds and oils of tree forest origin, research in legal metrology and assistance to States/U.Ts and State Civil Supplies Corporation. Assistance is provided to the States/UTs for purchase of mobile vans for the P.D.S. and for the State Civil Supplies Corporation in the form of 75% loans and 25% grant. The increase in R.E. 1987-88 and BE 1988-89 is due to more funds being provided for State/UTs for purchase of mobile vans for the P.D.S. and for assistance for State Civil Supplies Corporation.

6. **Food, Storage and Warehousing** - This includes provision for Directorate of Vanaspati, Vegetable Oils and fats and 'Research and Development Programme in Oil Seeds and Oils'.

7. **Consumer Industries** - This includes provision for Bureau of Indian Standards.

8. **Loans for Other Industries and Minerals** - This includes provision for loans to Bureau of Indian Standards Institution.

9. **Investments in Public Enterprises.**

9.04. **National Cooperative Development Corporation**:-Loans are provided to N.C.D.C. for providing margin money to cooperative societies for distribution of consumer articles in rural areas.

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF HEALTH &FAMILY WELFARE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.39

स्वास्थ्य विभाग Department of Health

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget अनायोजना-गैरयोजना Non-Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised अनायोजना-गैरयोजना Non-Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget अनायोजना-गैरयोजना Non-Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue		200.44	136.32	336.76	188.32	150.92	339.24	225.44	158.74	384.18
पूंजी Capital		0.88	-6.55	-5.67	0.42	-8.57	-8.15	0.86	-5.66	-4.80
जोड़ Total		201.32	129.77	331.09	188.74	142.35	331.09	226.30	153.08	379.38
1.सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं विवेकाधीन अनुदान	1. Secretariat - Social Services Discretionary Grant	2251	0.00	2.02	2.02	0.00	2.13	2.13	0.00	2.28	2.28
		2013	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.15
चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	*Medical and Public Health*										
2.स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशालय	2. Directorate General of Health Services	2210	0.35	3.79	4.14	0.21	3.92	4.13	0.33	4.30	4.63
3.केन्द्र सरकार की स्वास्थ्य योजना	3. Central Government Health Scheme	2210	3.20	26.35	29.55	1.94	31.53	33.47	2.30	34.88	37.18
अस्पताल और औषधालय-ऐलोपैथी	Hospitals & Dispensaries-Allopathy										
4.सफदरजंग अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली	4. Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi.	2210	1.60	10.26	11.86	1.56	11.55	13.11	1.85	11.83	13.68
5.राम मनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली	5. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi	2210	0.90	6.97	7.87	0.90	7.82	8.72	1.25	7.75	9.00
6.कलावती शरण बाल अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली	6. Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital, New Delhi.	2210	0.20	1.54	1.74	0.16	1.66	1.82	0.30	1.75	2.05
7.केन्द्रीय मनोचिकित्सा संस्थान, रांची	7. Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi	2210	0.27	1.19	1.46	0.27	1.31	1.58	0.23	1.37	1.60
8.अन्य अस्पताल और औषधालय	8. Other Hospitals & Dispensaries	2210	1.64	0.66	2.30	1.59	0.68	2.27	1.38	0.69	2.07
		4210	0.32	0.00	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.32	0.10	0.00	0.10
जोड़		*Total*	*1.96*	*0.66*	*2.62*	*1.91*	*0.68*	*2.59*	*1.48*	*0.69*	*2.17*
जोड़ - अस्पताल और औषधालय-ऐलोपैथी	Total-Hospitals and Dispensaries-Allopathy		4.93	20.62	25.55	4.80	23.02	27.82	5.11	23.39	28.50
चिकित्सा शिक्षा, प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान	Medical Education Training & Research										
9. अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली	9. All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.	2210	11.28	18.91	30.19	11.48	20.75	32.23	12.70	20.80	33.50
10.लेडी हार्डिंग मेडिकल कालेज और सुचेता कृपलानी अस्पताल,नई दिल्ली	10. Lady Hardinge Medical College & Sucheta Kripalani Hospital,New Delhi	2210	0.65	4.85	5.50	0.44	6.40	6.84	0.65	6.55	7.20
11.राष्ट्रीय मानसिक स्वास्थ्य और स्नायु विज्ञान संस्थान, बंगलौर	11. National Institute of Mental Health & Neuro-Sciences, Bangalore	2210	1.50	1.83	3.33	1.50	1.92	3.42	1.75	1.98	3.73
12.स्नातकोत्तर चिकित्सा शिक्षा और अनुसंधान संस्थान,चंडीगढ़	12. Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh	2210	5.00	13.04	18.04	5.00	13.20	18.20	7.00	13.92	20.92
13.जवाहर लाल स्नातकोत्तर चिकित्सा शिक्षा और अनुसंधान संस्थान, पांडिचेरी	13. Jawaharlal Institute of Post Graduate Medical Education & Research, Pondicherry	2210	0.55	6.16	6.71	0.84	7.10	7.94	0.90	7.38	8.28
14. क्षेत्रीय चिकित्सा शिक्षा संस्थान	14. Regional Institutes of Medical Education	2210	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.10	0.00	0.10	1.00	0.00	1.00
15. भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसंधान परिषद	15. Indian Council of Medical Research	2210	19.50	11.04	30.54	16.50	12.18	28.68	20.00	12.51	32.51
16. कैंसर अनुसंधान	16. Cancer Research	2210	3.78	0.90	4.68	3.28	0.91	4.19	3.18	0.97	4.15
		3601	1.22	0.00	1.22	1.22	0.00	1.22	12.82	0.00	12.82
जोड़		*Total*	*5.00*	*0.90*	*5.90*	*4.50*	*0.91*	*5.41*	*16.00*	*0.97*	*16.97*

करोड़ रुपए / (in crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	1987-88 Budget प्रायोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	1987-88 Revised प्रायोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	1988-89 Budget प्रायोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
17.अन्य कार्यक्रम	17. Other Programmes	2210	2.44	3.18	5.62	2.94	3.52	6.46	2.82	3.78	6.60
		3601	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.14	0.00	0.14	0.20	0.00	0.20
		7601	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02
		Total	2.64	3.20	5.84	3.08	3.52	6.60	3.02	3.80	6.82
जोड़-चिकित्सा शिक्षा, प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान	Total–Medical Education Training & Research		47.12	59.93	107.05	43.44	65.98	109.42	53.02	67.91	120.93
अन्य चिकित्सा प्रणालियां	Other Systems of Medicine										
18. आयुर्वेद	18. Ayurveda	2210	3.05	5.36	8.41	2.08	5.42	7.50	3.37	5.58	8.95
19. होम्योपैथी	19. Homoeopathy	2210	1.60	1.20	2.80	0.92	1.22	2.14	1.53	1.39	2.92
20.यूनानी	20. Unani	2210	2.15	1.44	3.59	1.60	1.48	3.08	1.60	1.60	3.20
21. योग और प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा	21. Yoga & Naturopathy	2210	0.38	0.31	0.69	0.23	0.27	0.50	0.49	0.28	0.77
22.केन्द्रीय परिषदों के लिए सम्मिलित भवन	22. Combined Building for Central Councils	2210	1.50	0.00	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.27
23.अन्य	23. Others	2210	0.92	0.31	1.23	0.50	0.30	0.80	0.79	0.34	1.13
		3601	0.75	0.00	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.75	0.72	0.00	0.72
		Total	1.67	0.31	1.98	1.25	0.30	1.55	1.51	0.34	1.85
जोड़-अन्य चिकित्सा प्रणालियां	Total Other Systems of Medicine		10.35	8.62	18.97	6.08	8.69	14.77	8.77	9.19	17.96
जन स्वास्थ्य	Public Health										
24.मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम	24. Malaria Eradication Programme	2210	4.25	1.11	5.36	4.01	1.12	5.13	4.95	1.17	6.12
		3601	76.15	0.00	76.15	79.27	0.00	79.27	78.03	0.00	78.03
		3602	1.60	0.00	1.60	1.60	0.00	1.60	0.02	0.00	0.02
		Total	82.00	1.11	83.11	84.88	1.12	86.00	83.00	1.17	84.17
25.फीलपाव नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम	25. Filaria Control Programme	2210	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.02	0.06	0.08
		3601	1.40	0.00	1.40	1.40	0.00	1.40	1.90	0.00	1.90
		3602	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.08	0.00	0.08
		Total	1.50	0.05	1.55	1.50	0.05	1.55	2.00	0.06	2.06
26.क्षयरोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम	26. T.B. Control Programme	2210	1.75	0.00	1.75	1.75	0.00	1.75	1.60	0.00	1.60
		3601	11.56	0.00	11.56	11.56	0.00	11.56	10.84	0.00	10.84
		3602	0.19	0.00	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.19	0.06	0.00	0.06
		Total	13.50	0.00	13.50	13.50	0.00	13.50	12.50	0.00	12.50
27.कोढ़ नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम	27. Leprosy Control Programme	2210	3.53	0.00	3.53	4.34	0.00	4.34	3.38	0.00	3.38
		3601	13.45	0.00	13.45	12.65	0.00	12.65	13.60	0.00	13.60
		3602	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.02
		Total	17.00	0.00	17.00	17.00	0.00	17.00	17.00	0.00	17.00
28. रोहा और अंधता नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम	28. Trachoma & Blindness Control Programme	2210	0.24	0.03	0.27	0.25	0.03	0.28	0.45	0.03	0.48
		3601	6.36	0.00	6.36	6.31	0.00	6.31	5.72	0.00	5.72
		3602	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.13	0.00	0.13	0.03	0.00	0.03
		Total	6.70	0.03	6.73	6.69	0.03	6.72	6.20	0.03	6.23
29.गलगंड नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम	29. Goitre Control Programme	2210	3.02	0.00	3.02	1.94	0.00	1.94	2.40	0.00	2.40
		3601	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.34	0.00	0.34	0.60	0.00	0.60
		3602	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Total	3.50	0.00	3.50	2.30	0.00	2.30	3.00	0.00	3.00

(करोड़ रुपए / (in crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	1987-88 Budget योजना Plan	1987-88 Budget अयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	1987-88 Budget जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised योजना Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised अयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget योजना Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget अयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget जोड़ Total
30.राष्ट्रीय संचारी रोग संस्थान, नई दिल्ली	30. National Institute of Communicable Diseases, New Delhi.	2210	2.35	2.10	4.45	0.26	2.25	2.51	1.95	2.32	4.27
31.केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान संस्थान,कसौली	31. C.R.I. Kasauli	2210	0.60	2.22	2.82	0.49	2.35	2.84	0.29	2.45	2.74
32.अन्य जन स्वास्थ्य संस्थान	32. Other Public Health Institutes	2210	1.66	4.95	6.61	1.34	5.22	6.56	2.22	5.62	7.84
33.अन्य योजनाएं	33. Other Schemes	2210	0.90	1.98	2.88	0.74	1.94	2.68	10.75	2.26	13.01
		3601	1.27	0.00	1.27	1.13	0.00	1.13	4.01	0.00	4.01
जोड़		*Total*	*2.17*	*1.98*	*4.15*	*1.87*	*1.94*	*3.81*	*14.76*	*2.26*	*17.02*
जोड़-जन स्वास्थ्य	Total-Public Health		**130.98**	**12.44**	**143.42**	**129.83**	**12.96**	**142.79**	**142.92**	**13.91**	**156.83**
अन्य कार्यक्रम	Other Programmes										
34.खाद्य पदार्थों में मिलावट की रोकथाम	34. Prevention of Food Adulteration	2210	0.35	0.41	0.76	0.18	0.43	0.61	0.49	0.46	0.95
35. प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम	35. Training Programmes	2210	0.25	0.95	1.20	0.31	0.99	1.30	0.29	1.05	1.34
		3601	2.13	0.00	2.13	0.77	0.00	0.77	1.39	0.00	1.39
		3602	0.13	0.00	0.13	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.04	0.00	0.04
जोड़		*Total*	*2.51*	*0.95*	*3.46*	*1.15*	*0.99*	*2.14*	*1.72*	*1.05*	*2.77*
36. अन्य कार्यक्रम	36. Other Schemes	2210	0.91	1.06	1.97	1.01	1.12	2.13	0.87	1.24	2.11
		3602	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
		4210	0.50	-6.57	-6.07	0.05	-8.57	-8.52	0.70	-5.68	-4.98
जोड़		*Total*	*1.47*	*-5.51*	*-4.04*	*1.06*	*-7.45*	*-6.39*	*1.58*	*-4.44*	*-2.86*
जोड़-अन्य कार्यक्रम	Total-Other Programmes		**4.33**	**-4.15**	**0.18**	**2.39**	**-6.03**	**-3.64**	**3.79**	**-2.93**	**0.86**
37. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	37. *Investment in Public Enterprises*	4210	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.06	0.00	0.06
कुल जोड़	*Grand Total*		***201.32***	***129.77***	***331.09***	***188.74***	***142.35***	***331.09***	***226.30***	***153.08***	***379.38***
ख.सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	B. Investment in Public Enterprises	विच्छेदन Head of Dev	बजट सपोर्ट Budget Support	आंतरिक IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट सपोर्ट Budget Support	आंतरिक IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट सपोर्ट Budget Support	आंतरिक IEBR	जोड़ Total
37.01 अस्पताल सेवाएं परामर्श निगम	37.01 Hospitals Services Consultancy Corporation	4210	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
37.02 इंडियन मेडीसन फार्मास्यूटिकल कार्पोरेशन	37.02 Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation	4210	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05
जोड़	Total		**0.06**	**0.00**	**0.06**	**0.05**	**0.00**	**0.05**	**0.06**	**0.00**	**0.06**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	C. Plan Outlay*										
1.चिकित्सा और जन स्वास्थ्य	1. Medical and Public Health	22210	205.00	0.00	205.00	191.14	0.00	191.14	228.00	0.00	228.00
	**इसमें निम्नलिखित मदों में शामिल किए गए निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।* **Inclusive of Works Outlay included in:*										
मांग संख्या 74	Demand No. 74	22210	0.66	0.00	0.66	0.19	0.00	0.19	0.32	0.00	0.32
मांग संख्या 75	Demand No. 75	22210	3.02	0.00	3.02	2.21	0.00	2.21	1.38	0.00	1.38
जोड़	Total		**3.68**	**0.00**	**3.68**	**2.40**	**0.00**	**2.40**	**1.70**	**0.00**	**1.70**

1. सचिवालय: इसमें स्वास्थ्य विभाग के सचिवालय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

1. **Secretariat-Social Services** : provides for the secretariat of the Department of Health.

1क. विवेकाधीन अनुदान : ये अनुदान सुपात्र व्यक्तियों के लिए स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री द्वारा स्वीकृत किये जाते है ।

1A. **Discretionary Grant:** Discretionary Grants are sanctioned by the Minister of Health and Family Welfare to deserving persons.

2. **स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशालय** - इसके अन्तर्गत पैडिकल तथा लोक स्वास्थ्य संबंधी विषयों में तकनीकी सिफारिशों की व्यवस्था का स्वरूप शामिल है और यह महानिदेशालय स्वास्थ्य संबंधी विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए उत्तरदायी है। यह देश में और देश से बाहर जैव-चिकित्सा संबंधी जानकारी इकट्ठी करने, संसाधित करने तथा उसकी पूर्ति करने के लिये एक केन्द्रीय कार्यालय के रूप में कार्य करता है।

2. **Directorate General of Health Services:** provides technical expertise in medical and public health matters, is responsible for implementation of various health programmes and functions as a focal point for collection, processing and supply of biomedical information within the country and abroad.

3. **केन्द्रीय सरकारी स्वास्थ्य योजना** इस योजना के अधीन दिल्ली में आस पास के तीन नगरों के अतिरिक्त दिल्ली तथा 18 अन्य नगरों में बसने वाले केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को व्यापक चिकित्सा सुविधाएं प्रदान की जाती हैं। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत जनसंख्या के अन्य कुछ विनिर्दिष्ट वर्गों को भी, जैसे कि स्वायत्त संगठनों के कर्मचारियों, केन्द्रीय सरकार के सेवा-निवृत्त कर्मचारियों, केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की विधवा स्त्रियों, संसद सदस्यों, भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्यों, भूतपूर्व राज्यपालों, उच्चतम न्यायालय तथा उच्च न्यायालयों के सेवानिवृत्त न्यायाधीशों व अन्य लोगों को भी दिल्ली के 14 विनिर्दिष्ट क्षेत्रों में सुविधा प्रदान की जाती है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत जो सुविधाएं दी जा रही हैं उनमें पर्याप्त संख्या पर एलोपैथिक, आयुर्वेदिक, होम्योपैथिक, यूनानीतिब्ब औषधालयों औषधि चिकित्सालयों की व्यवस्था के माध्यम से रोगियों की देखभाल तथा औषधियों की पूर्ति की सुविधाएं प्रदान करना शामिल है। लाभग्राहकताओं से 1987-88 के दौरान 11.00 करोड़ रुपए का अंशदान प्राप्त होने का अनुमान है।

3. **Central Government Health Scheme:** provides comprehensive medical care to Central Govt. employees based at Delhi, and 18 other cities, in addition to three peripheral towns of Delhi. The scheme also covers certain other specified sectors of population like employees of autonomous organisations, retired Central Govt. employees, widows of Central Govt. employees, Members of Parliament, ex-M.Ps, ex-Governors, retired Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts and members of Public in 14 specified areas in Delhi. The facilities under the Scheme include outpatient care through a network of allopathic, ayurvedic, homoeopathic, unani/siddha dispensaries/units, and supply of drugs, etc. The contributions from the beneficiaries during 1987-88 are estimated at Rs.11.00 crores.

4. **सफदरजंग अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली** - केन्द्रीय सरकार की इस अस्पताल में 1207 रोगियों के लिए बिस्तरों की व्यवस्था है। अन्य सुविधाओं के अलावा, अस्पताल में विशिष्ट रेस्पिरेटरी और नेफरोलोजी यूनिट भी है। इस अस्पताल में डायलासिस और लेपोस्कोपिक स्टरीलाइजेशन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था भी है।

4. **Safdarjang Hospital,** New Delhi: is a Central Govt. hospital with bed strength of 1207. Besides other facilities, the hospital has special respiratory and nephrology units. It is also equipped for provision of dialysis and laproscopic sterilization facilities.

5. **राममनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली** - यह भी केन्द्रीय सरकार का एक चिकित्सा संस्थान है और इसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अपने कर्मचारियों तथा संसद सदस्यों आदि के लिए संबंधित एक नर्सिंग होम (सुश्रुषा गृह) भी शामिल है। इस अस्पताल में 900 रोगी शैयाएं हैं और यह लेडी हार्डिंग मेडिकल कालेज के स्नातकोत्तर विद्यार्थियों के लिये दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय से सम्बद्ध है। हृदय रोगों, रक्तचाप, स्नायु शल्य चिकित्सा तथा मधुमेह आदि की चिकित्सा के लिए विशिष्टता सम्पन्न उपचार भी इस अस्पताल में हैं।

5. **Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi:** is also a Central Govt. institution and includes Nursing Home for Central Government employees, Members of Parliament, etc. The hospital with 900 beds is affiliated to Delhi University for post-graduate students of Lady Hardinge Medical College. It has specialised clinics for coronary diseases, hypertension, neuro-surgery, diabetes etc.

6. **कलावती सरन बाल चिकित्सालय, नई दिल्ली** इस अस्पताल में 259 रोगी शैयाएं हैं और यह केवल बच्चों के इलाज के लिए पूर्ण रूप से सुसज्जित एक अस्पताल है। इसका प्रबंध लेडी हार्डिंग मेडिकल कालेज द्वारा किया जाता है। इस अस्पताल में बाल रोग चिकित्सा, शिशुनाग उपचार की व्यवस्था है और गहन सुश्रुषा यूनिट आदि की भी व्यवस्था है।

6. **Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital, New Delhi:** with 250 beds is an exclusive hospital for children, managed by Lady Hardinge Medical College and provides facilities in paediatrics, surgery, orthopaedics, intensive care unit etc.

7. **केन्द्रीय मनोरोग संस्थान, रांची** देश में मनोरोग उपचार के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह एक प्रमुख संस्थान है। यह हमारे दो पड़ोसी देशों, अर्थात् नेपाल और भूटान के रोगियों के उपचार की व्यवस्था भी करता है। रोग निदान तथा उपचार की सुविधाओं के अतिरिक्त, इस संस्थान में मनोरोग संबंधी स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रमों का आयोजन भी किया जाता है।

7. **Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi:** is a premier Central Govt. institute for mental health in the country. It also caters to the needs of our two neighbouring countries, viz. Nepal and Bhutan. Besides diagnostic and treatment facilities, it conducts post graduate courses in psychiatry, etc.

8. **अन्य अस्पताल और चिकित्सालय** इस के अन्तर्गत अखिल भारतीय शारीरिक औषधि तथा पुनर्वास संस्थान बम्बई और क्षयरोग, कुष्ठरोग तथा अन्य चिकित्सा संस्थानों के लिए व्यवस्था सम्मिलित है। इसके अतिरिक्त राज्यों की सरकारों के सहयोग से अस्पतालों और चिकित्सालयों की स्थापना करने के लिए स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को दिए जाने वाले सहायता अनुदानों की व्यवस्था भी इसमें शामिल है।

8. **Other Hospitals and Dispensaries:** includes provision for All India Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Bombay, TB, Leprosy and other Medical Institutes and grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations for establishment of Hospitals and Dispensaries in association with State Governments.

9. **अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली** इस संस्थान को संसद द्वारा अधिनियम के एक राष्ट्रीय महत्व के संस्थान के रूप में स्थापित किया गया है। इस संस्थान के मुख्य उद्देश्य हैं, स्नातक तथा स्नातकोत्तर अध्यापन की प्रणाली का विकास करना और चिकित्सा सेवाओं के विभिन्न विषयों में प्रयोग तथा अनुसंधान

9. **All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi:** has been set up by an Act of Parliament as a premier institution of National importance. The objectives of the Institute are (a) to develop a pattern of under-graduate and post-graduate teaching and (b) to conduct experiments and research of various disciplines of medical services. It

आयोजित करना । इस संस्थान में 1043 रोगी शैयाओं की व्यवस्था है और राजेन्द्र प्रसाद आपथैलमिक विज्ञान केन्द्र भी इससे सम्बद्ध है । केन्द्रीय सरकार, संस्थान को शत प्रतिशत वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है । संस्थान में अनुसंधान की कुछ एक योजनाओंकी वित्त-व्यवस्था विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन और भारतीय मैडिकल अनुसंधान परिषद द्वारा की जाती है ।

10. **लेडी हार्डिंग मैडिकल कालेज और सुचेता कृपलानी अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली:** यह कालेज सरकार द्वारा संचालित किया जा रहा है । इसका संचालन स्त्रियों को अवर स्नातक तथा स्नातकोत्तर चिकित्सा शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए किया जा रहा है और इसमें स्त्रियों और बच्चों की डाक्टरी सुश्रूषा भी की जाती है । विद्यार्थियों को व्यावहारिक प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए इस कालेज के साथ कतिपय अस्पताल भी सम्बद्ध हैं, जैसे कि सुचेता कृपालनी अस्पताल तथा कलावती सरण बाल अस्पताल आदि । यह नर्सिंग स्कूल का संचालन भी करता है, जिसमें नर्सिंग तथा धात्-प्रसूति पाठ्यक्रमों का प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है ।

11. **राष्ट्रीय मानसिक स्वास्थ्य तथा स्नायु विज्ञान संस्थान, बंगलौर:** यह संस्थान एक स्वायत्त संस्थान है और इसे भारत सरकार से अनुरक्षण अनुदान प्राप्त होता है । इस संस्थान में मानसिक स्वास्थ्य तथा स्नायुविज्ञान के क्षेत्र में सेवाओं, प्रशिक्षण तथा अनुसंधान कार्यों की व्यवस्था की जाती है । इस संस्थान, में मैडिकल तथा पैरामैडिकल विषयों में डिग्री व डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रमों की भी व्यवस्था है ।

12. **स्नातकोत्तर आयुर्विज्ञान शिक्षा तथा अनुसंधान संस्थान, चंडीगढ़:** इस संस्थान की स्थापना संसद द्वारा पारित एक अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीय महत्व के संस्थान के रूप में की गई है और इसके कृत्य भी वही हैं जो कि अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली के हैं लेकिन इसके कार्य स्नातकोत्तर चिकित्सा शिक्षा क्षेत्र से संबंधित हैं । इस संस्थान की संपूर्ण वित्त-व्यवस्था केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा की जाती है और यह संस्थान चिकित्सा, शिक्षा, अनुसंधान तथा विशिष्ट अस्पताली सेवाओं की व्यवस्था करने वाला केन्द्र भी है । इस संस्थान से सम्बद्ध नेहरु हस्पताल में 800 रोगी-शैयाओं की व्यवस्था है ।

13. **जवाहरलाल स्नातकोत्तर आयुर्विज्ञान शिक्षा तथा अनुसंधान संस्थान, पांडिचेरी:** इस संस्थान का वित्तपोषण और संचालन भारत सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है । इस संस्थान में अवर स्नातक तथा स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रमों का संचालन किया जाता है । इसके अस्पताल में, जिसमें 770 रोगी शैयाएं हैं, पांडिचेरी और पड़ोसी राज्यों के लोगों को चिकित्सा सुविधाएं प्रदान की जाती हैं । यह संस्थान, मैडिकल अध्यापकों के प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र का संचालन भी करता है, जिसमें अध्यापन पाठ्य चर्चा में होने वाले अद्यतन विकासों का प्रदर्शन किया जाता है ।

14. **प्रादेशिक आयुर्विज्ञान शिक्षा संस्थान:** उत्तर-पूर्वी इंदिरा गांधी क्षेत्रीय स्वास्थ्य और आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान को समिति पंजीकरण अधिनियम के अंतर्गत जनवरी, 1987 में एक समिति के रूप में पंजीकृत किया गया है तथा इसकी स्थापना शिलांग में की जायेगी । इसके लिए शत प्रतिशत सहायता केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दी जायेगी ।

15. **भारतीय मैडिकल अनुसंधान परिषद:** देश में जैव-चिकित्सा और स्वास्थ्य अनुसंधान के समन्वयन और सूत्रीकरण के संवर्धन के लिये एक मुख्य निकाय है । केन्द्रीय सरकार परिषद को, संक्रामक रोगों, गर्भनिरोधकों, प्रसूति तथा बाल स्वास्थ्य,पोषाहार, संक्रामक रोगों से भिन्न रोगों और आधारभूत अनुसंधान के कार्य के लिए शत-प्रतिशत अनुरक्षण अनुदान देती है । यह परिषद्, भोपाल गैस त्रासदी जनजातीय स्वास्थ्य तथा परम्परागत औषधि के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान कार्य करने तथा तद्विषयक जानकारी के प्रकाशन और प्रसारण के कार्य में भी लगी हुई है ।

16. **कर्कटरोग (कैंसर) अनुसंधान:** इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, कलकत्ता, दिल्ली, कटक, ग्वालियर, गौहाटी, मद्रास तथा त्रिवेंद्रम स्थित 9 प्रादेशिक कर्कटरोग केन्द्रों को सहायता प्रदान की जाती है । भारतीय मैडिकल अनुसंधान परिषद के तत्वावधान में, बम्बई, मद्रास, बंगलौर, चंडीगढ़, गोआ और डिब्रूगढ़ में भी कर्कटरोग पंजीयन कार्यालय कार्य कर रहे हैं । कोबाल्ट

has a bed strength of 1043. Dr. Rajendra Prasad Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences is attached to it. The Central Govt. provides 100% financial support to the Institute. A few research schemes at the Institute are financed by WHO and ICMR.

10. **Lady Hardinge Medical College and Sucheta Kripalani Hospital, New Delhi:** is run by Government to provide undergraduate and post graduate medical education for women, and medical care for women and children. The College has associated hospitals, viz. Sucheta Kripalani Hospital and Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital for comprehensive practical training to students. It also runs the School of Nursing offering nursing and midwifery courses.

11. **National Institute of Mental Health & Neuro-Sciences, Bangalore:** is an autonomous Institute and receiving maintenance grants-in-aid from Govt. of India and providing services, training and research functions in the field of mental health and neuro-sciences. The institute offers degrees and diploma courses in this field in medical and para-medical disciplines.

12. **Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh:** set up by an Act of Parliament as an Institute of National importance having the same functions as AIIMS, New Delhi but in the field of post-graduate medical education. The Institute is wholly financed by Central Govt. and is a centre for medical, education, research and specialised hospital services. Nehru Hospital attached to the Institute has a bed strengh of 800.

13. **Jawaharlal Institute of P.G. Medical Education and Research, Pondicherry:** Financed and administered by Govt. of India, the Institute offers undergraduate and post-graduate courses. Its Hospital, with bed strength of 770 provides medical services to the people of Pondicherry and neighbouring States. It also runs the Medical Teachers' Training Centre, demonstrating latest developments in teaching curricula.

14. **Regional Institute of Medical Education:** The North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health & Medical Sciences has been registered as a Society under the Societies Registration Act in January 1987, and will be set up at Shillong. This will be assisted 100% by Central Government.

15. **Indian Council of Medical Research:** is the apex body in the country to promote, coordinate and formulate bio-medical and health research. Central Government gives 100% maintenance grants to the Council for research in communicable diseases, contraception, maternity and child health, nutrition, non-communicable diseases and basic research. The Council is also engaged in research on Bhopal gas tragedy, tribal health, traditional medicine and publication and dissemination of information.

16. **Cancer Research:** Under this programme, assistance is provided to 9 regional cancer centres at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Calcutta, Delhi, Cuttack, Gwalior, Guwahati, Madras and Trivandrum. Cancer Registries are also functioning under the auspices of ICMR at Bombay, Madras, Bangalore, Chandigarh, Goa and Dibrugarh. Central

चिकित्सा एककों तथा कर्कटरोग का शीघ्र पता लगाने वाले केन्द्रों की स्थापना करने के लिए राज्यों की सरकारों तथा स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को भी केन्द्रीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है ।

17. **अन्य कार्यक्रम**: इसमें में राजकुमारी अमृत कौर, नर्सिंग महाविद्यालय नई दिल्ली,सेवाग्राम स्थित मेडिकल महाविद्यालय को अनुदान, नेशनल एकेडेमी आफ मेडिकल साइंस, नेशनल बोर्ड आफ एक्जामिनेशंज, वल्लभ भाई पटेल चेस्ट संस्थान के लिए दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय को सहायता अनुदान, स्नातकोत्तर विद्यार्थियों को वृत्तिकाएं आदि के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

18. आयुर्वेद के अन्तर्गत (i) राष्ट्रीय आयुर्वेद संस्थान, जयपुर, जो शिक्षण, प्रशिक्षण, अनुसंधान और रोगी उपचार के लिए एक आदर्श संस्थान के रूप में कार्यरत है, (ii) आयुर्वेद और सिद्धा में अनुसंधान के लिए केन्द्रीय परिषद और (iii) स्नातकोत्तर प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान संस्थान, जामनगर, जो गुजरात आयुर्वेदिक विश्वविद्यालय का एक घटक है, को अनुरक्षण तथा विकास सहायता अनुदान आदि की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

19. **होम्योपैथी**: इसके अन्तर्गत होम्योपैथी में अनुसंधान के लिए केन्द्रीय परिषद, राष्ट्रीय होम्योपैथी संस्थान, कलकत्ता जो सरकार द्वारा पूर्णत वित्त पोषित एक स्वायत्त संगठन है, को अनुदान तथा होम्योपैथी के लिए अन्य अनुदानों के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है

20. **यूनानी** : इसके अन्तर्गत यूनानी दवाओं में अनुसंधान के लिए केन्द्रीय परिषद और अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के ए.के. तिब्बिया कालेज तथा राष्ट्रीय यूनानी औषध संस्थान, बंगलौर को अनुदानों के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

21. **योग तथा प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा** : इसके अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय योग तथा प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा अनुसंधान परिषद के लिए तथा केन्द्रीय योग अनुसंधान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली और विश्वायतन योगाश्रम के लिए अनुदानों के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

22. **केन्द्रीय परिषदों के लिए संयुक्त भवन** : भारतीय चिकित्सा प्रणालियों की विभिन्न परिषदों के कार्य में बेहतर समन्वय स्थापित करने के उद्देश्य से इस भवन की योजना तैयार की गई है ।

23. **अन्य** : व्यय के अन्तर्गत 100 प्रतिशत अनुदानों के आधार पर वित्तपोषित दो केन्द्र-प्रायोजित योजनाएं सम्मिलित हैं, अर्थात् (i) भारतीय औषध चिकित्सा प्रणालियों में स्नातकोत्तर प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान के विभागों का स्तरोन्नयन, और (ii) भारतीय औषधि प्रणाली फारमेसियों तथा औषधिक जड़ी बुटियों के फार्मों का विकास । इसमें संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में भारतीय औषधि प्रणाली तथा होम्योपैथिक चिकित्सालयों की स्थापना करने, तिब्बती चिकित्सा और सूचिका-शल्य चिकित्सा के विकास की केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना सम्मिलित है ।

24-29. **रोगों का निवारण और नियंत्रण** : केन्द्रीय सरकार विभिन्न केन्द्र-प्रायोजित स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रमों का वित्तपोषण 100 प्रतिशत आधार पर तथा 50 प्रतिशत आधार पर करती है, जिसका ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:-

राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम (ग्रामीण तथा नगरीय)	50 प्रतिशत
राष्ट्रीय फीलपांव नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम	50 प्रतिशत
राष्ट्रीय क्षयरोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम	50 प्रतिशत
राष्ट्रीय कुष्ठरोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम	100 प्रतिशत
राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिदोष तथा अन्धत्व निवारण योजना, जिसमें रोहा रोग निवारण कार्य भी शामिल है ।	100 प्रतिशत
गलगण्ड नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम	100 प्रतिशत

देश में होने वाली कुल मृत्यु-संख्या का दो-तिहाई भाग संक्रामक रोगों के कारण होता है । केन्द्रीय सहायता इन रोगों के रोकथाम, नियंत्रण तथा उन्मूलन संबंधी कार्यक्रमों के लिये दी जाएगी ।

assistance is provided to State Govts. and voluntary organisations for installation of Cobalt therapy units and setting up of early cancer detection centres.

17. **Other Programmes:** include Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur College of Nursing, New Delhi, grants for Medical College at Sewagram, National Academy of Medical Sciences, National Board of Examinations, grants to Delhi University for Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute, Stipends to P.G. students etc.

18. **Ayurveda:** includes provision for (i) National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur which serves as a model institute for teaching, training, research and patient care, (ii) Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha and (iii) maintenance and development grants-in-aid to Institute of P.G. Training and Research, Jamnagar, a constituent of Gujarat Ayurvedic University.

19. **Homoeopathy:** includes provision for Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, grants to National Institute of Homoeopathy, Calcutta which is an autonomous organisation fully financed by Govt. and other grants for Homoeopathy.

20. **Unani:** includes provision for Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine and grants to A.K. Tibbiya College of Aligarh Muslim University and to National Institute of Unani Medicine, Bangalore.

21. **Yoga and Naturopathy:** Includes provision for Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy and grants to Central Research Institute of Yoga, New Delhi and Vishwayatan Yogashram.

22. **Combined Building for Central Councils:** has been planned to facilitate better coordination among various Councils of Indian Systems of Medicine and provision of common facilities.

23. **Others:** includes two centrally sponsored schemes financed on 100% grant basis, viz. (i) Upgradation of Deptts. of P.G. Training and Research in Indian Systems of Medicine and (ii) Development of ISM pharmacies and herbal farms. It also includes Central Sector scheme for opening of ISM and Homoeopathic dispensaries in tribal areas in Union Territories and development of accupuncture and Tibetan medicines.

24-29. **Prevention and Control of Diseases:** Various Centrally sponsored Health programmes are financed by Central Government on 100% or 50% basis as shown below:-

National Malaria Eradication Programme (Rural and Urban)	50%
National Filaria Control Programme	50%
National T.B. Control Programme	50%
National Leprosy Control Programme	100%
National Scheme for Prevention of Visual Impairment and Blindness including Trachoma.	100%
Goitre Control Programme	100%

Communicable diseases account for more than two-thirds of the total morbidity and mortality in the country. Central assistance is for programmes aimed at prevention, control and eradiction of these diseases.

मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम : 1954 में 7.5 करोड़ व्यक्ति मलेरिया से पीड़ित थे तथा छठी योजना के अंत में मलेरिया के रोगियों की संख्या 20 लाख से भी कम रह गई । मलेरिया के प्रत्यक्ष अथवा अप्रत्यक्ष कारणों से होने वाली मृत्यु संख्या भी 15 लाख से कम होकर मात्र कुछ सौ की ही रह गई । तथापि, मलेरिया संबंधी मामलों की घटती हुई प्रवृत्ति में 1982 से कोई परिवर्तन नहीं आया है । इस स्थिति को संभालने के लिए एक नई नीति तैयार की गई है तथा राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का, मलेरिया के मामलों की कम/अधिक संख्या के अनुसार, वर्गीकरण कर दिया गया है । नई नीति को 1988-89 में क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ।

क्षयरोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम : क्षयरोग अभी भी स्वास्थ्य की एक प्रमुख समस्या बना हुआ है । इस कार्यक्रम बना हुआ है । इस कार्यक्रम का मुख्य उद्देश्य अधिक से अधिक क्षय-रोगियों का पता लगाकर उनका सही इलाज करना है जिससे संक्रामक रोगियों के संक्रमण को दूर किया जा सके तथा पीड़ित व्यक्तियों को इस रोग की आरम्भिक अवस्था में ही देखभाल करके उन्हें संक्रामक होने से रोका जा सके ।

कुष्ठ नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम : राष्ट्रीय कुष्ठ निवारण कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत देश के उन भागों में, जहां यह रोग सबसे अधिक होता है, रहने वाले 35 करोड़ व्यक्तियों की देखभाल की जाएगी । देश के लगभग 40 लाख कुष्ठरोगियों में से 30 लाख रोगियों का सक्रिय रूप से इलाज चल रहा है । कुष्ठ के मामलों में बहु-औषधि उपचार (मल्टी ड्रग ट्रीटमेंट) को बहुत ही प्रभावकारी पाया गया है । इस कार्यक्रम पर और अधिक बल दिया जायेगा तथा इस उपचार को उन अन्य जिलों में भी प्रचलित किया जायेगा जहां कुष्ठ रोग अधिक होता है ।

रोहा और अन्धता नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम : अन्धता नियंत्रण संबंधी राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम को 1976 में सारे देश में लागू किया गया था । इस कार्यक्रम का मुख्य लक्ष्य देश में अन्धता के मौजूदा प्रतिशत को 1.4 से कम करके वर्ष 2000 तक 0.3 तक लाना है । इस उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति के लिए, इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत कैम्प लगा कर जरूरतमंद रोगियों को तत्काल सहायता दी जाती है तथा आंखों की देखभाल के लिये स्थायी सुविधाएं प्रदान की जाती है और स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा संबंधी उपाय भी किये जाते हैं ।

गलगण्ड नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम : एक अनुमान के अनुसार देश में लगभग 4 करोड़ व्यक्ति गलगण्ड से पीड़ित है । इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत समयबद्ध आधार पर खाने के नमक का आयोडीकरण किया जायेगा ताकि समाज में आयोडीकृत नमक की उपलब्धता को सुनिश्चित किया जा सके ।

30. **राष्ट्रीय संक्रामक रोग संस्थान, नई दिल्ली** : यह संस्थान संक्रामक रोग विज्ञान तथा संक्रामक रोग नियंत्रण से संबंधित विभिन्न विषयों में अध्ययन तथा अनुसंधान कार्य करता है और केन्द्रीय सरकार/राज्यों की सरकारों को तथा अन्य अभिकरणों को संक्रामक रोगों के नियंत्रण के लिए तथा उनमें अनुसंधान करने के लिए सेवा प्रदान करने/परामर्श देने की व्यवस्था करता है । इसके कार्य,अलवर, बंगलौर, कालीकट, कूनूर, पटना, राजामुन्द्री तथा वाराणसी स्थित क्षेत्रीय स्टेशनों और विशिष्ट डिवीजनों के माध्यम से पूरे किए जाते है ।

31. **केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान संस्थान, कसौली** : चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य, संक्रामक रोगों की औषधियों के उत्पादन और किस्म नियंत्रण के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान के लिये इस संस्थान की स्थापना 1905 में की गई थी । संक्रामक रोगों की औषधियों जैसे डिपथेरिया, पिट्युसिस, टैटनस, हैजा के इंजेक्शन, एण्टी-स्नेक वेनम, एण्टी रैबिज सीरम आदि का सबसे अधिक और विस्तृत उत्पादन इसी संस्थान द्वारा किया जाता है । इस संस्थान द्वारा हिमाचल प्रदेश विश्वविद्यालय में बी.एस.सी.,एम.एस.सी. और एम.फिल. (माइक्रोबायलौजी) की नियमित कक्षाएं चलाई जाती है । इस के अतिरिक्त, इस संस्थान के एम.डी.पाथालौजी और बैक्टीरियोलौजी, पी.एच.डी. बायोकैमिस्ट्री तथा माइक्रोबायालौजी के पाठ्यक्रमों को देश के विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा मान्यता प्रदान की गई है ।

Malaria Eradication Programme: The incidence of malaria which stood at 75 million cases in 1954 came down to less than 2 million cases by the end of Sixth Plan. The number of deaths due to direct and indirect causes of malaria also came down from 1.5 million to a few hundred. However, the declining trend has become static since 1982. New strategy has been evolved to tackle this situation and States/UTs have been stratified according to decrease/increase in malaria cases. The revised strategy will be implemented in 1988-89.

Tuberculosis Control Programme : Tuberculosis continues to be a major health problem. The main objective of the programme is to detect as large a number of T.B. patients as possible and to treat them effectively so that the infectious patients are rendered non-infectious and the active and new infectious cases do not become infectious.

Leprosy Control Programme : The National Leprosy Eradication Programme covers 350 million people living in areas of the country where the disease is endemic. Against an estimated four million leprosy affected patients, three million are under active treatment. Multi Drug Treatment (MDT) of leprosy cases has been found efficacious. The Programme will be given a push and more endemic districts will be covered under the MDT.

Trachoma and Blindness Control Programme : The national programme for control of blindness was launched throughout the country in 1976. The ultimate aim of this programme is to reduce the blindness in the country from 1.4 per cent to 0.3 per cent by the year 2000 A.D. To achieve this aim, the programme is providing immediate relief to the needy by camp approach and by establishing permanent eye care facilities coupled with health education measures.

Goitre Control Programme : Nearly 40 million persons are estimated to be suffering from Goitre in the country. The primary thrust of this programme would be iodization of all edible salt on a time bound basis so as to ensure availability of iodised salt to the community.

30. **National Institute of Communicable Diseases, New Delhi.**: is devoted to teaching and research in various disciplines connected with the epidemiology and control of communicable diseases and to provide service/advice in investigation and control of communicable diseases to Central/State Governments and other agencies. Its activities are carried out through specialised divisions and field stations in Alwar, Bangalore, Calicut,Coonoor, Patna, Rajamundry and Varanasi.

31. **Central Research Institute, Kasauli:** was established in 1905 for research in the field of medicine and public health,production of vaccines and quality control of immunobiologicals. The Institute is the biggest and most comprehensive producer of immunobiologicals viz. Diphtheria, Petussis and Tetanus Cholera Vaccines, Anti Snake Venom, Anti Rabis Serum etc. The Institute is also running regular classes of B.Sc, M.Sc and M. Phil (Microbiology) of the Himachal Pradesh University. In addition, the Institute is recognised for M.D. Pathology and Bacteriology, Ph.D. Biochemistry and Microbiology by the various universities in the country.

32. अन्य लोक स्वास्थ्य संस्थान: इनके अन्तर्गत, राष्ट्रीय क्षयरोग संस्थान, बंगलौर, बी.सी.जी.वैक्सीन प्रयोगशाला, गिंडी, अखिल भारतीय स्वच्छता तथा लोक स्वास्थ्य संस्थान, कलकत्ता, केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा ब्यूरो, भारतीय पाश्चर संस्थान, कुन्नूर, पत्तन स्वास्थ्य संस्थान तथा सेरोलोजिस्ट और रासायनिक परीक्षक कार्यकलाप आते हैं ।

33. अन्य लोक स्वास्थ्य योजनाएं: इनके अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीय एड्स नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग के लिए और विविध योजनाओं के लिए व्यवस्था सम्मिलित है ।

34. खाद्य अपमिश्रण की रोकथाम: इसके उद्देश्य इस प्रकार है, अर्थात् (i) राष्ट्रीय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संस्थाओं के परामर्श से राष्ट्रीय मानकों का प्रतिष्ठापन (ii) खाद्य अपमिश्रण अधिनियम और सम्बंधी नियमों का प्रशासन तथा इस अधिनियम के उपबंधों को प्रवृत्त करने के लिए राज्यों की सरकारों से समन्वय और सम्पर्क, (iii) प्रशासनिक समर्थन की व्यवस्था, जैसे कि प्रशिक्षण, उपस्कर और प्रयोगशाला सुविधाओं आदि की व्यवस्था, और (iv) उपभोक्ता शिक्षण का संवर्धन ।

35. प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम: इसके अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीय क्षय रोग प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, बंगलौर, ग्रामीण प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र नजफगढ़, सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य कार्मिकों का प्रशिक्षण, बहु-प्रयोजनीय कार्मिक, विशेषज्ञ, पैरामेडिकल कार्मिक आदि सम्मिलित हैं ।

36. अन्य योजनाएं: इनके अन्तर्गत औषधि नियंत्रण, मेडिकल स्टोर्स संगठन तथा अन्य विविध योजनाओं के लिए व्यवस्था सम्मिलित है ।

37. सरकारी उपक्रमों में निवेश :

37.01. अस्पताल सेवा परामर्शदात्री निगम: यह निगम विभिन्न अभिकरणों, जैसे कि विकासशील देशों की सरकारों, वित्तपोषक संगठनों जैसे कि विश्व बैंक, एशियाई विकास बैंक आदि को परामर्शदात्री सेवाएं प्रदान करता है और भारत द्वारा विभिन्न द्विपक्षीय करारों को कार्यान्वित करता है जिनके अन्तर्गत पड़ोसी देशों में अस्पतालों की स्थापना की जाती है ।

37.02. भारतीय मेडिसन फार्मास्युटिकल्स निगम, रानीखेत, कुमाऊं मंडल विकास निगम (उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का उपक्रम) के साथ एक संयुक्त उपक्रम है जो कि भारतीय प्रणाली की उच्चमानीत जी औषधियों को सप्लाई सरकारी संस्थानों को करता है । यह खुले बाजार में भी इनकी बिक्रय की व्यवस्था करता है ।

32. **Other Public Health Institutes:** include National T.B. Institute, Bangalore, B.C.G. Vaccine Laboratory, Guindy, All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, Central Health Education Bureau, Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor, Port Health establishments and Serologist and Chemical Examiner, Calcutta.

33. **Other Public Health Schemes:** includes provision for National Aids Control Programme, International Cooperation and miscellaneous schemes.

34. **Prevention of Food Adulteration:** aims at (i) prescription of national standards in consultation with national and international institutions (ii) administration of PFA Act and Rules and coordination and liaison with States in enforcement of its provisions (iii) providing administrative support like training, equipment and laboratory facilities and (iv) promoting consumer education.

35. **Training Programmes:** includes National TB Training Institute, Bangalore, Rural Training Centre, Najafgarh, training of community health workers, multipurpose workers, specialists, paramedical workers etc.

36. **Other schemes:** includes provision for drug control, Medical Stores Organisation and other miscellaneous schemes.

37. **INVESTMENT IN PUBLIC ENTERPRISES**

37.01 **Hospital Services Consultancy Corporation:** offers consultancy services to various agencies such as Governments of developing countries, funding Organisations like World Bank, A.D.B. and implements India's bilateral agreements involving setting up of hospitals in neighbouring countries.

37.02 **Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation, Ranikhet:** is a joint venture with Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigam (A U.P. Government Undertaking) for making available good quality medicines of Indian systems for supply to Government Institutions etc. and sale in open market.

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rupees in crores)

क्रम संख्या	P.S.Us	संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88			बजट अनुमान 1988-89		
		इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loans	योग Total	इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loans	योग Total
i)	i) Hospitals Services Consultancy Corporation	..	..	..	0.01	..	0.01
ii)	ii) Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation	0.05	..	0.05	0.05	..	0.05
	Total	0.05	..	0.05	0.06	..	0.06

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

मांग संख्याDEMAND No.40

परिवार कल्याण विभाग Department of Family Welfare

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है: A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget जोड़ Total
राजस्वRevenue		583.81	4.60	588.41	571.81	5.35	577.16	599.86	7.24	607.10
पूंजी Capital		1.05	0.00	1.05	1.05	0.00	1.05	0.04	0.00	0.04
जोड़ Total		584.86	4.60	589.46	572.86	5.35	578.21	599.90	7.24	607.14
1.सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं परिवार कल्याण	1.Secretariat - Social Services Family Welfare	2251 0.05	0.58	0.63	0.05	0.65	0.70	0.03	0.75	0.78
2.निदेशन और प्रशासन	2. Direction and Administration	2211 2.03	0.00	2.03	2.03	0.00	2.03	2.43	0.00	2.43
		3601 20.95	0.00	20.95	20.95	0.00	20.95	26.59	0.00	26.59
		3602 0.26	0.00	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.26	0.03	0.00	0.03
जोड़-निदेशन और प्रशासन	Total-Direction & Administration	23.24	0.00	23.24	23.24	0.00	23.24	29.05	0.00	29.05
परिवार कल्याण सेवाएं	Family Welfare Services									
3.ग्रामीण परिवार कल्याण सेवाएं	3. Rural Family Welfare Services	2211 0.16	0.00	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.16	0.17	0.00	0.17
		3601 165.29	0.00	165.29	165.29	0.00	165.29	178.64	0.00	178.64
		3602 0.95	0.00	0.95	0.95	0.00	0.95	0.19	0.00	0.19
जोड़		Total 166.40	0.00	166.40	166.40	0.00	166.40	179.00	0.00	179.00
4.शहरी परिवार कल्याण सेवाएं	4. Urban Family Welfare Services	2211 0.59	0.00	0.59	0.59	0.00	0.59	0.63	0.00	0.63
		3601 25.90	0.00	25.90	22.90	0.00	22.90	16.37	0.00	16.37
		3602 0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		Total 26.50	0.00	26.50	23.50	0.00	23.50	17.00	0.00	17.00
5.मातृ और शिशु स्वास्थ्य	5. Maternity and Child Health	2211 0.13	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.13	0.63	0.00	0.63
		3601 56.34	0.00	56.34	53.34	0.00	53.34	64.35	0.00	64.35
		3602 0.06	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.00	0.02
जोड़		Total 56.53	0.00	56.53	53.53	0.00	53.53	65.00	0.00	65.00
जोड़-परिवार कल्याण सेवाएं	Total-Family Welfare Services	249.43	0.00	249.43	243.43	0.00	243.43	261.00	0.00	261.00
6.परिवहन	6. Transport	2211 0.12	0.00	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.12	0.15	0.00	0.15
		3601 18.09	0.00	18.09	16.09	0.00	16.09	15.84	0.00	15.84
		3602 0.11	0.00	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.11	0.01	0.00	0.01
जोड़-परिवहन	Total-Transport	18.32	0.00	18.32	16.32	0.00	16.32	16.00	0.00	16.00
7.मुआवजा	7. Compensation	2211 2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	1.82	0.00	1.82
		3601 83.71	0.00	83.71	83.71	0.00	83.71	89.06	0.00	89.06
		3602 0.29	0.00	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.29	0.12	0.00	0.12
जोड़-मुआवजा	Total-Compensation	86.00	0.00	86.00	86.00	0.00	86.00	91.00	0.00	91.00
शिक्षा प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान	Education Training & Research									
8.जन शिक्षा	8. Mass Education	2211 6.41	0.00	6.41	6.41	0.00	6.41	6.64	0.00	6.64
		3601 10.46	0.00	10.46	8.46	0.00	8.46	10.32	0.00	10.32
		3602 0.08	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.01	0.00	0.01
		4211 0.05	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.03	0.00	0.03
जोड़		Total 17.00	0.00	17.00	15.00	0.00	15.00	17.00	0.00	17.00
9.प्रशिक्षण अनुसंधान और सांख्यिकी	9. Training Research & Statistics	2211 16.46	1.92	18.38	14.46	1.92	16.38	19.29	2.17	21.46

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
		3601	23.41	0.00	23.41	23.41	0.00	23.41	19.34	0.00	19.34
		3602	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
	जोड़	*Total*	*39.97*	*1.92*	*41.89*	*37.97*	*1.92*	*39.89*	*38.63*	*2.17*	*40.80*
10.स्वास्थ्य गाईड योजना	10. Health Guide Scheme	2211	0.13	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.13	0.10	0.00	0.10
		3601	14.78	0.00	14.78	14.78	0.00	14.78	16.58	0.00	16.58
		3602	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.02	0.00	0.02
	जोड़	*Total*	*15.00*	*0.00*	*15.00*	*15.00*	*0.00*	*15.00*	*16.70*	*0.00*	*16.70*
जोड़-शिक्षा,प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान	**Total-Education Training & Research**		**71.97**	**1.92**	**73.89**	**67.97**	**1.92**	**69.89**	**72.33**	**2.17**	**74.50**
अन्य सेवाएं और आपूर्ति	**Other Services and Supplies**										
11.01 प्रसवोत्तर कार्यक्रम	11.01 Post Partum Programme	2211	0.87	0.00	0.87	0.87	0.00	0.87	0.91	0.00	0.91
		3601	28.57	0.00	28.57	28.57	0.00	28.57	26.51	0.00	26.51
		3602	0.18	0.00	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.18	0.08	0.00	0.08
	जोड़	*Total*	*29.62*	*0.00*	*29.62*	*29.62*	*0.00*	*29.62*	*27.50*	*0.00*	*27.50*
11.02 परम्परागत गर्भनिरोधकों का निशुल्क वितरण	11.02 Free Distribution of Conventional Contraceptives	2211	1.01	0.00	1.01	1.01	0.00	1.01	1.25	0.00	1.25
		3601	25.70	0.00	25.70	25.70	0.00	25.70	28.54	0.00	28.54
		3602	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.01	0.00	0.01
	जोड़	*Total*	*26.80*	*0.00*	*26.80*	*26.80*	*0.00*	*26.80*	*29.80*	*0.00*	*29.80*
11.03 वाणिज्यिक वितरण	11.03 Commercial Distribution	2211	16.36	0.00	16.36	16.36	0.00	16.36	17.86	0.00	17.86
11.04 पुरस्कार	11.04 Awards	2211	0.35	0.00	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.35	0.32	0.00	0.32
		3601	11.65	0.00	11.65	11.65	0.00	11.65	10.20	0.00	10.20
	जोड़	*Total*	*12.00*	*0.00*	*12.00*	*12.00*	*0.00*	*12.00*	*10.52*	*0.00*	*10.52*
11.05 लोकप्रिय समितियां	11.05 Popular Committees	3601	0.19	0.00	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.19	0.25	0.00	0.25
11.06 क्षेत्र परियोजनाएं	11.06 Area Projects	2211	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.28	0.00	0.28
		3601	39.75	0.00	39.75	39.75	0.00	39.75	34.72	0.00	34.72
	जोड़	*Total*	*40.00*	*0.00*	*40.00*	*40.00*	*0.00*	*40.00*	*35.00*	*0.00*	*35.00*
11.07 अन्य विभागों और स्वैच्छिक संगठनों आदि का सहयोग	11.07 Involvement of Other Deptts & Voluntary Organisations etc	2211	6.68	0.00	6.68	6.68	0.00	6.68	6.54	0.00	6.54
11.08 बंध्यीकरण बिस्तरें	11.08 Sterilization Beds	2211	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
		3601	1.04	0.00	1.04	1.04	0.00	1.04	1.24	0.00	1.24
	जोड़	*Total*	*1.05*	*0.00*	*1.05*	*1.05*	*0.00*	*1.05*	*1.25*	*0.00*	*1.25*
11.09 अन्य योजनाएं	11.09 Other Schemes	2211	0.70	2.10	2.80	0.70	2.78	3.48	0.76	4.32	5.08
		3601	1.40	0.00	1.40	1.40	0.00	1.40	0.95	0.00	0.95
		3602	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05
	जोड़	*Total*	*2.15*	*2.10*	*4.25*	*2.15*	*2.78*	*4.93*	*1.76*	*4.32*	*6.08*
जोड़-अन्य सेवाएं और आपूर्तियां	**Total-Other Services & Supplies**		**134.85**	**2.10**	**136.95**	**134.85**	**2.78**	**137.63**	**130.48**	**4.32**	**134.80**
12. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	12. *Investment in Public Enterprises*	4211	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
		6211	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.01	0.00	0.01
	जोड़	*Total*	*1.00*	*0.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*0.00*	*1.00*	*0.01*	*0.00*	*0.01*
कुल-जोड़	*Grand Total*		*584.86*	*4.60*	*589.46*	*572.86*	*5.35*	*578.21*	*599.90*	*7.24*	*607.14*

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	B. Investment in Public Enterprises	विवरण शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट 1987-88 Budget बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.स.सा.उ. IEBR	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.स.सा.उ. EBR	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.स.सा.उ. IEBR	जोड़ Total
12.01 हिन्दुस्तान लेटेक्स लि.	12.01 Hindustan Latex Ltd.	4211	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
		6211	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.01	0.00	0.01
	जोड़	*Total*	*1.00*	*0.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*0.00*	*1.00*	*0.01*	*0.00*	*0.01*
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	C. Plan Outlay*										
1. परिवार कल्याण	1. Family Welfare	22211	585.00	0.00	585.00	572.89	0.00	572.89	600.00	0.00	600.00
	मांग संख्या 75 में निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।										
	Inclusive of Works Outlay included in Demand No. 75		0.14	0.00	0.14	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.10	0.00	0.10

राष्ट्रीय परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत भारत निवल प्रजनन की दर से संबंधित लक्ष्य को इस शताब्दी के अन्त से पहले प्राप्त करने के लिए कटिबद्ध है इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सन् 2000 के अन्त तक दम्पति-संरक्षण दर में 60 प्रतिशत के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करना होगा । इस कार्यक्रम को पूर्णतः स्वैच्छिक आधार पर क्रियान्वित किया जाएगा तथा नसबन्दी, अन्तराल पद्धतियों को बढ़ावा देने, अधिकाधिक सामुदायिक भागीदारी प्राप्त करने तथा प्रसूति और बाल स्वास्थ्य संबंधी उत्तरदायित्व पर बल दिया जाएगा ।

इस कार्यक्रम से संबंधित लक्ष्य तथा उपलब्धियां निम्नलिखित है :

India is committed to attain the goal of Net reproduction rate of unity by the turn of the century under National Family Welfare Programme. This implies an achievement of 60% in terms of achieving couple protection rate by the end of 2000 AD. The programme is implemented on a purely voluntary basis with emphasis on sterilisations as well as on promoting spacing methods, securing maximum community participation and promoting Maternal and Child Health Care.

The targets and achievements under the Programme are :-

(आंकड़े मिलियन में) (Figures in Millions)

पद्धति	Method	छठी आयोजना के दौरान उपलब्धियां Achievements during VI Plan	सातवीं योजनाअवधि के लिए लक्ष्य Targets for VII Plan	85-86	लक्ष्य Targets 86-87	87-88	85-86	उपलब्धियां Achievements 86-87	(दिसम्बर, 1987 तक) 87-88 (up to Dec.,87)	1988-89 के लिए प्रस्तावित लक्ष्य Proposed target for 88-89 ($$)
नसबन्दी	Sterilization	17.45	31.00	5.56	6.00	6.00	4.90	5.03	2.78	6.50
आई.यू.डी.(लूप)	IUD Insertions	7.17	21.25	3.24	3.75	4.25	3.27	3.94	2.68	4.75
गर्भनिरोधकों और खाने वाली गोलियों के प्रयोगकर्ता	CC Users and OP User	9.80$	14.50$	10.48$	11.50	12.75	10.75	11.60	8.27*	13.50

* नवम्बर, 1987 तक के आंकड़े ।
* Figures upto November, 1987.

$ योजना के अंतिम वर्ष के लिए ।
$ For the end year of the Plan.

$$ सातवीं योजना में दर्शाये गये ।
$$ shown in Seventh Plan document.

1. **सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं** : इसमें परिवार कल्याण विभाग के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

2. **निदेशन और प्रशासन**: इसके अन्तर्गत मुख्यालय, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों, राज्य परिवार कल्याण ब्यूरो और जिला परिवार कल्याण ब्यूरो की तकनीकी इकाई शामिल है ।

3. **ग्रामीण परिवार कल्याण सेवाएं**: परिवार कल्याण और प्रसूति एवं शिशु स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं की व्यवस्था ग्रामीण परिवार कल्याण केन्द्रों और उप-केन्द्रों के नेटवर्क के माध्यम से की गई है । 5433 ग्रामीण परिवार कल्याण केन्द्र सभी ब्लाक स्तर के प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों पर स्वीकृत किए गए हैं । सातवीं पंचवर्षीय आयोजना के अन्त तक, गैर-जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में प्रत्येक 5000 जनसंख्या के लिए एक उप-केन्द्र और पहाड़ी तथा जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में प्रत्येक 3000 की जनसंख्या के लिए एक उप-केन्द्र की स्थापना का मानदण्ड रखा गया है । वर्ष 1988-89 के दौरान 14000 उप-केन्द्र खोलने का प्रस्ताव है ।

4. **शहरी परिवार कल्याण सेवाएं**: 960 हेल्थ पोस्ट्स और 14 शहर परिवार कल्याण ब्यूरो की स्थापना करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को स्वीकृति भेज दी गई है । अब कोई नए शहरी परिवार कल्याण केन्द्रों के लिए मंजूरी नहीं दी जा रही है । पुराने शहरी परिवार कल्याण केन्द्रों को ही धीरे-धीरे शहरी स्वास्थ्य पोस्ट्स के रूप में पुनर्गठित किया जाएगा ।

1. **Secretariat-Social Services:** Includes provision for the Department of Family Welfare.

2. **Direction and Administration:** Includes Technical Wing at Headquarters, Regional Offices, State Family Welfare Bureau and District Family Welfare Bureaux.

3. **Rural Family Welfare Services:** Family Welfare and Maternity and Child Health services are provided through a network of Rural F.W. Centres and Sub-centres. 5433 Rural Family Welfare Centres have been sanctioned at Block level Primary Health Centres. The approved scale of Sub-Centres is one Sub-Centre for every 5000 population in non-tribal areas and one sub-centre for every 3000 population in hilly and tribal areas to be established by end of 7th Five Year Plan. During 1988-89, 14000 sub-centres are proposed to be opened.

4. **Urban Family Welfare Services** : Sanction for establishment of 960 Health posts and 14 City Family Welfare Bureaux had been conveyed to the State Governments. No new Urban Family Welfare Centres are now being sanctioned. The old Urban Family Welfare Centres will be re-organised into Urban Health posts in a phased manner.

5. प्रसूति और शिशु स्वास्थ्य: सार्वजनिक परिरक्षण कार्यक्रम को 30 जिलों और 50 मेडिकल कालेजों के अपवाह-क्षेत्र में वर्ष 1985-86 के दौरान में प्रारम्भ किया गया था। 1986-87 में इस स्कीम को 62 जिलों में लागू कर दिया गया है और वर्ष 1987-88 के दौरान इसे 90 जिलों में लागू कर दिया जाएगा। इसके अलावा 1988-89 के दौरान 120 अन्य जिलों को भी इसके अन्तर्गत शामिल करने का प्रस्ताव है। वर्ष 1988-89 के लिए 65.00 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है जिसमें ओरल रिहाईड्रेशन थेरेपी कार्यक्रम एम.टी.पी. शामिल है।

6. परिवहन: चिकित्सा और पैरा-मेडिकल स्टाफ की गतिशीलता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न स्तरों पर वाहनों की व्यवस्था की जाती है। पुराने काम न आने वाले वाहनों को बदल दिया जाता है। पेट्रोल से चलने वाले वाहनों के लिए 15000/-रुपए प्रति वर्ष और डीजल से चलने वाले वाहनों के लिए 9500/-रुपए प्रतिवर्ष का अनुरक्षण अनुदान दिया जाता है। बेकार पड़े वाहनों को बदलने और वाहनों के लिए पेट्रोलियम तथा तैल लुब्रीकेन्ट की व्यवस्था करने के लिए वर्ष 1988-89 के लिए 16.00 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है। राज्यों को कोई नए वाहन उपलब्ध नहीं कराए जाएंगे।

7. क्षतिपूर्ति: नृप लगवाने और बंध्यकरण के लिए निम्नलिखित दरों पर क्षतिपूर्ति दी जाती है :-

पुरुष नसबन्दी	:	180/- रुपए
स्त्री नसबन्दी	:	200/- रुपए

नृप लगवाने वालों के लिए, जिनके दो या इससे कम बच्चे है, 15/- रुपए और अन्यों के लिए 12/-रुपए की क्षतिपूर्ति की व्यवस्था की गई है। वर्ष 1988-89 के लिए 91.00 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

8. जन शिक्षा : परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रमों के कियान्वयन में सामुदायिक भागीदारी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए जन संचार के विभिन्न साधनों का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। इनमें परिवार कल्याण विभाग, सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के जन संचार एककों और राज्य सरकारों के जनसंचार साधन शामिल हैं। परिवार कल्याण की प्रचार संबंधी आवश्यकताएं पूरी करने के लिए डाक अनुरक्षण एककों का प्रयोग किया जाता है और सभी राज्यों को आफसेट प्रेस भी सप्लाई किए गए हैं। प्रचार करने और शिक्षा के लिए अन्य साधनों में अभिमत नेताओं के लिए शिविर लगाना और प्रदर्शनियों में मण्डप बनाना शामिल है। वर्ष 1988-89 के लिए 17.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है।

9. प्रशिक्षण, अनुसंधान और सांख्यिकी: इसमें (i) राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण संस्थान, नई दिल्ली जो देश भर में अनुसंधान के परिणामों का समन्वय करने और उनको एकत्रित करने का एक प्रमुख संगठन है, (ii) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जनसंख्या विज्ञान संस्थान, बम्बई, जो जनसांख्यिकी और जनसंख्या अध्ययनों में अनुसंधान करता है और व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण देता है, (iii) परिवार कल्याण और अनुसंधान केन्द्र बम्बई, (iv) आई.सी.एम.आर. को अनुदान देने, (v) जनसांख्यिकी और प्रचार संबंधी अनुसंधान करने के लिए पूरे देश में 17 जनसंख्या अनुसंधान केन्द्रों की स्थापना करने और (vi) सहायक नर्स एवं दाइयों, महिला स्वास्थ्य परिचारिकाओं, दाइयों आदि के लिए प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम और, (vii) पात्र युगल रजिस्टरों का मुद्रण करवाने की व्यवस्था है।

10. स्वास्थ्य गाईड स्कीम : ग्राम स्वास्थ्य गाइड स्कीम का उद्देश्य समुदाय के स्थानीय व्यक्तियों को प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा में प्रशिक्षित करना है ताकि इन्हें आम बीमारियों में राहत मिले। ग्राम समुदाय द्वारा चुने गए स्वास्थ्य गाइडों को साधारण दवाइयों की एक किट दी जाती है। प्रति 1000 की जनसंख्या या प्रति ग्राम के लिए एक स्वास्थ्य गाइड की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है। 1988-89 के लिए 16.70 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था का प्रस्ताव है।

11.01. प्रसवोत्तर कार्यक्रम: प्रसवोत्तर कार्यक्रम को लागू किए जाने के बाद से (1969-70) इसे (1983-84 के अन्त तक) 554 जिला स्तर के अस्पतालों में शुरू कर दिया गया है। इस कार्यक्रम को 950 उप-जिला स्तरीय अस्पतालों में छठी आयोजना में (400) और सातवीं आयोजना के पहले दो वर्षों

5. **Maternity and Child Health:** The Universal Immunization Programme was initiated in 30 districts and catchment areas of 50 medical colleges during the year 1985-86. This scheme has been extended to 62 districts during 1986-87 and is being extended to 90 districts during 1987-88. Besides this, another 120 districts are proposed to be covered during 1988-89. An outlay of Rs.65.00 crores is proposed for the purpose for 88-89 which includes oral rehydration therapy programme and M.T.P.

6. **Transport:** To ensure mobility for medical and para-medical staff posted at different levels, vehicles at various levels are provided under the programme. Old unserviceable vehicles are replaced. Maintenance grant @ Rs.15,000/- for petrol driven vehicles and Rs.9,500/- for diesel driven vehicles per annum is admissible. An outlay of Rs.16.00 crores is proposed for 1988-89 for replacing condemned vehicles and providing P.O.L. for vehicles. No new vehicles will be provided to the States.

7. **Compensation:** Compensation for sterilisation and IUD insertions is admissible at the following rates:-

Vasectomy	..	Rs.180/-
Tubectomy	..	Rs.200/-

For IUD insertions compensation in respect of acceptors with two or less children is Rs.15 and for others it is Rs.12. An outlay of Rs.91.00 crores is proposed for 1988-89.

8. **Mass Education :** To promote community participation in the implementation of family planning programmes, various channels of mass media units of Deptt. of Family Welfare, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and Media base of the State Governments are utilized. Mass Mailing units have also been set up to cater to the family welfare publicity needs and offset presses have also been supplied to all the States. Other media for publicity and education include camps for opinion leaders and pavilions in exhibitions. A provision of Rs.17.00 crores is proposed for 1988-89.

9. **Training, Research and Statistics :** Includes provision for (i) National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi which is an apex organisation coordinating and collecting the results of research throughout the country, (ii) International Institute of Population Sciences, Bombay which undertakes research and professional training in demography and population studies,(iii) Family Welfare Training and Research Centre Bombay,(iv) Grants to I.C.M.R, (v)Seventeen population research centres all over the country for conducting demographic and communication research and (vi) training programmes for ANMs Lady Health Visitors, dais etc. and (7) Printing of Eligible Couple Register.

10. **Health Guide Scheme:** The Village Health Guide Scheme aims to train local persons from the community in primary health care so as to provide relief to them in common ailment conditions. The Health Guides selected by the village community, are given a kit of simple medicines. It is proposed to provide a Health Guide for every 1000 population or for every village. A provision of Rs.16.70 crores is proposed for 1988-89.

11.01 **Post Partum Programme:** Since inception (1969-70), Post Partum Programme had been extended to 554 district level hospitals (up to the end of 1983-84). The Programme was sanctioned in 950 sub-district level hospitals during 6th Plan (400)

में (550) अस्पतालों में शुरू किए जाने की मंजूरी दे दी गई थी। 1988-89 के दौरान उप-जिला स्तर के अस्पतालों में 125 प्रसवोत्तर केन्द्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है।

11.02. परम्परागत गर्भनिरोधकों का निशुल्क वितरण: इस योजना के अन्तर्गत 1987-88 के दौरान परिवार कल्याण केन्द्रों, प्रसूति एवं शिशु कल्याण केन्द्रों और अस्पतालों के माध्यम से 48.6 करोड़ निरोध इसके इस्तेमाल करने वालों में निशुल्क बांटे जाने का अनुमान है और 1988-89 के दौरान 52.0 करोड़ निरोध बांटे जाने का प्रस्ताव है।

11.03. वाणिज्यिक वितरण : इस योजना के अन्तर्गत, बड़ी संख्या में शहरी, ग्रामीण और दूर-दराज के क्षेत्रों के बिक्री केन्द्रों के माध्यम से गर्भ-निरोधक उपलब्ध कराने तथा इसके व्यापक फैलाव के लिये सुप्रसिद्ध विपणन कम्पनियों की सहायता ली जाती है। निरोध की बिक्री से 1987-88 के दौरान 3.60 करोड़ रुपए तथा 1988-89 के दौरान 4.70 करोड़ रुपए की राशि प्राप्त होने का अनुमान है।

11.04. पुरस्कार: राज्यों में एक स्वस्थ प्रतियोगी वातावरण तैयार करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय परिवार कल्याण पुरस्कारों के लिए स्वीकृति दी गई है जो राज्यों को उनके अच्छे कार्य निष्पादन पर दिए जाएंगे।

11.05. लोकप्रिय समितियां: इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत जिला स्तर पर परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम में गैर-सरकारी और लोकप्रिय नेताओं को सम्मिलित करने के लिये राज्य सरकारों को अनुदान राशियां प्रदान की जाती हैं।

11.06. क्षेत्रीय परियोजनाएं: कुछ चुनींदा क्षेत्रों में, जहां पर परिवार नियोजन के उपायों का प्रयोग कम प्रचलित है, परिवार नियोजन और प्रसूति और शिशु स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं की संरचना को मजबूत करने के लिये, डेनिश अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास अभिकरण/विश्व बैंक/युनाइटिड किंगडम की सरकार/संयुक्त राष्ट्र की जनसंख्या गतिविधि संबंधी निधि/संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास अभिकरण की सहायता से कई क्षेत्रीय परियोजनाएं आरम्भ की गई हैं। 1988-89 के दौरान, इस योजना को 10 राज्यों में लागू किया जाएगा और इस प्रयोजनार्थ 35.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है।

11.07. अन्य विभागों और स्वैच्छिक संगठनों की भागेदारी : रेल मंत्रालय, रक्षा मंत्रालय, और संचार मंत्रालय भी अस्पतालों, स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों, शहरी परिवार कल्याण केन्द्रों और उप-केन्द्रों के माध्यम से राष्ट्रीय परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम में भाग लेते हैं। लोगों को शिक्षित करने, प्रेरणा देने और परिवार नियोजन की सेवाएं उपलब्ध करने संबंधी सरकार के इस प्रयास में, एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाने के लिये स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को अनुदान राशियां देकर प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है।

11.08. बंधबन्दी शिविर: इस योजना के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों और स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को शिविर उपलब्ध किये जाते हैं तथा कार्य निष्पादन के आधार पर अनुरक्षण राशियां दी जाती हैं।

11.09. अन्य योजनाएं: इसमें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग, निजी स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को अनुदान तथा विविध योजनाएं सम्मिलित हैं।

12. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश: इसके अन्तर्गत सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रम हिन्दुस्तान लैटेक्स लिमिटेड को, जो कि निरोध (रबड़ कन्डोम) का निर्माण करता है, राष्ट्रीय परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत मुफ्त और वाणिज्यिक वितरण के लिए सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

and during the first two years of the 7th Plan (550). It is proposed to establisn 125 Post Partum Centres in sub district level hospitals during 1988-89.

11.02 **Free Distribution of Conventional Contraceptives:** Under this scheme 486 million pieces of Nirodh are likely to be distributed free of cost to the users through family welfare units, maternity and child welfare centres and hospitals in 1987-88 and it is proposed to distribute 520 million pieces in 1988-89.

11.03 **Commercial Distribution:** Under this Scheme the network of well-known marketing companies is utilized for wide dispersal and making contraceptives available through a large number of urban, rural and remote outlets. The receipts by way of sale of Nirodh are estimated at Rs. 3.60 crores during 1987-88 and at Rs.4.70 crores during 1988-89

11.04 **Awards:** In order to create an atmosphere of healthy competition among States in performance under the programme, National Family Welfare Awards are sanctioned to the States on the basis of best performance.

11.05 **Popular Committees:** Under this Scheme, grants are being released to State Governments for involving non-official and local leaders in Family Welfare programme at the District level.

11.06 **Area Projects:** For strengthening of the infrastructure for family planning and MCH services in selected areas with a markedly low acceptance of family planning practices, a number of area projects with assistance from Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA)/World Bank/Government of U.K./United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)/United States Agency for International Development (USAID) have been taken up. During 1988-89, the scheme will be implemented in 10 States and a provision of Rs.35.00 crores is being proposed for the purpose.

11.07 Involvement of Other Departments and Voluntary Organisations: Ministries of Railways, Defence and Communications participate in the National Family Welfare Programme through a network of hospitals, health units, urban family welfare centres and sub-centres. Voluntary organisations are also encouraged through grants-in-aid to play a vital role in the Government's endeavour to educate, motivate and provide family planning services to the people.

11.08 **Sterilization Beds:** Under this scheme, beds are sanctioned to voluntary organizations, State Governments and maintenance grants are paid depending upon performance of the organization.

11.09 **Other Schemes:** Include International Cooperation, grants to private voluntary organizations and miscellaneous schemes.

12. **Investment in Public Enterprises:** Assistance is provided to the public sector undertaking, Hindustan Latex Limited, engaged in manufacture of Nirodh (Rubber Condoms), both for free and commercial distribution under National Family Welfare Programme.

(करोड़ रुपए में / *Rupees in crores*)

		संशोधित अनुमान RE 1987-88			बजट अनुमान BE 1988-89		
		इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loans	जोड़ Total	इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loans	जोड़ Total
हिन्दुस्तान लेटक्स लिमिटेड	Hindustan Latex Ltd.	0.50	0.50	1.00	..	0.01	0.01

गृह मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.41

गृह मंत्रालय Ministry of Home Affairs

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है : A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget योजना Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised योजना Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget योजना Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue		6.00	125.00	131.00	6.00	132.35	138.35	6.00	152.96	158.96
पूंजी Capital		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़ Total		6.00	125.00	131.00	6.00	132.35	138.35	6.00	152.96	158.96
1. सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं 1. Secretariat - General Services	2052	0.00	9.52	9.52	0.00	10.33	10.33	0.00	11.12	11.12
जनगणना, सर्वेक्षण और सांख्यिकी Census, Surveys & Statistics										
2. जनगणना 2. Census	3454	5.30	14.07	19.37	5.48	16.12	21.60	5.00	22.53	27.53
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं Other Administrative Services										
3. राजभाषा 3. Official Language	2070	0.70	1.84	2.54	0.52	2.03	2.55	1.00	1.88	2.88
4. आसूचना ब्यूरो 4. Intelligence Bureau	2070	0.00	69.33	69.33	0.00	69.89	69.89	0.00	84.41	84.41
5. केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों और विनियमों के प्रशासन के लिये राज्य सरकारों को अदायगी 5. Payment to State Govts. for Administration of Central Acts & Regulations	3601	0.00	4.32	4.32	0.00	4.63	4.63	0.00	4.64	4.64
6. नागरिक रक्षा 6. Civil Defence	2070	0.00	1.63	1.63	0.00	1.75	1.75	0.00	1.73	1.73
	3601	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	3.50	3.50
जोड़	*Total*	*0.00*	*4.63*	*4.63*	*0.00*	*5.75*	*5.75*	*0.00*	*5.23*	*5.23*
7. होम गार्ड 7. Home Guards.	3601	0.00	19.30	19.30	0.00	20.70	20.70	0.00	20.60	20.50
8. अन्य मदें 8. Other Items	2013	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.03
	2070	0.00	1.44	1.44	0.00	2.17	2.17	0.00	1.67	1.67
	3691	0.00	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.95	0.95
जोड़	*Total*	*0.00*	*1.99*	*1.99*	*0.00*	*2.90*	*2.90*	*0.00*	*2.65*	*2.65*
कुल-जोड़ Grand Total		*6.00*	*125.00*	*131.00*	*6.00*	*132.35*	*138.35*	*6.00*	*152.96*	*158.96*

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय* C. Plan Outlay*	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट आवंटन Budget Support	आं.स.उ. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट आवंटन Budget Support	आं.स.उ. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट आवंटन Budget Support	आं.स.उ. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. जनसंख्या, सर्वेक्षण और सांख्यिकी 1. Census Surveys and Statistics	13454	5.30	0.00	5.30	5.48	0.00	5.48	5.00	0.00	5.00
2. अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं 2. Other Administrative Services	32070	0.70	0.00	0.70	0.52	0.00	0.52	1.00	0.00	1.00
जोड़ Total		6.00	0.00	6.00	6.00	0.00	6.00	6.00	0.00	6.00

*इसमें निम्नलिखित निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है :
*Inclusive of Works Outlay as below:

1. सचिवालय: इसमें सभी 4 विभागों अर्थात् आन्तरिक सुरक्षा विभाग, राज्य विभाग, राजभाषा विभाग और गृह विभाग के लिए व्यय शामिल है ।

1. Secretariat: Includes expenditure on all the 4 Departments viz. Department of Internal Security, Department of States, Department of Official Language and Department of Home.

2. जनगणना : इसके अन्तर्गत भारत के रजिस्ट्रार जनरल और जनगणना आयुक्त के कार्यालय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है जो जन्म-मरण के आंकड़े इकट्ठे करने तथा दशवार्षिक जनगणना कराने के लिए जिम्मेदार है । इस संगठन के अन्य कार्यकलाप इनसे संबंधित है, सामाजिक, आर्थिक, जनसांख्यिकी, मानवजातीय और भाषा संबंधी सर्वेक्षण और उनका अध्ययन तथा जनगणना संबंधी आंकड़ों का सांख्यिकीय चित्रण । आयोजना व्यय के अन्तर्गत 1981 की जनगणना के आंकड़ों का संगणकीकरण, जनगणना संबंधी आंकड़ों का मूल्यांकन, सांख्यिकीय विश्लेषण तथा अन्य खर्चों के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 में हुई वृद्धि मुख्य रूप से जातीय सर्वेक्षण आयोजित करने के कारण है । बजट अनुमान 1988-89 में वृद्धि मुख्य रूप से कम्प्यूटर की खरीद तथा 1991 की जनगणना के संबंध में कागजात व अन्य सामग्री की खरीद के कारण है ।

3. राजभाषा : इसके अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी पढ़ाने, केन्द्रीय हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, केन्द्रीय अनुवाद ब्यूरो, क्षेत्रीय कार्यान्वयन कार्यालयों आदि के लिए व्यय की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

4. आसूचना ब्यूरो: इसमें आप्रवास ब्यूरो के लिए भी व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

5. राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों और विनियमों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए अदायगियां: इसमें नागरिकता अधिनियम, विदेशियों का पंजीकरण और उन पर निगरानी तथा अन्य अधिनियम, नियम एवं विनियमों के प्रशासन के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

6. नागरिक सुरक्षा: भारत सरकार की नीति के अनुसार, नागरिक सुरक्षा संबंधी कार्यों के लिए दी जाने वाली केन्द्रीय सहायता चुने हुए स्थानों और आवश्यक सर्वक्षेत्रप्रतिष्ठानों को उनके सामरिक महत्व को देखते हुए दी जाती है । नागरिक सुरक्षा का गठन, थोड़े से स्थायी न्यूक्लियस कर्मचारियों को छोड़कर, मुख्यतः स्वैच्छिक आधार पर किया गया है । इसके अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीय नागरिक सुरक्षा कालेज और मॉकड्रिल सिविल डिफेंस फोर्स के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 में और अधिक व्यवस्था राज्यों के शामिल पड़े हुए दावों के कारण की गई है ।

7. होम गार्ड: यह एक स्वैच्छिक बल है जिसका गठन राज्यों और केन्द्रशासित प्रदेशों के प्रशासनों द्वारा गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा निर्धारित एक विस्तृत ढांचे और नीति के अन्तर्गत किया गया था । होमगार्डों का उपयोग राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के प्रशासनों द्वारा कानून और व्यवस्था बनाए रखने, यातायात नियंत्रण तथा सार्वजनिक सम्पत्तियों की सुरक्षा के लिए अपने-अपने पुलिस बलों के पूरक के रूप में किया जाता है । सीमा विंग होम गार्डों को सीमा सुरक्षा बलों के साथ परिचमी और पूर्वी-दोनों क्षेत्रों में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सीमाओं की चौकसी करने के लिए नियोजित किया जाता है । इसके अन्तर्गत चुनाव कार्यों के लिए राज्य सरकारों द्वारा नियुक्त किए गए होम गार्डों पर व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

8. अन्य मदें: इसके अन्तर्गत क्षेत्रीय परिषदों, राष्ट्रीय अग्नि सेवा महाविद्यालय, विशेष जांच आयोगों, आई.सी.पी.ओ. इंटरपोल के लिए अंशदान, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग आदि के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है । संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 में वृद्धि, केन्द्र-राज्य संबंधों के विषय में गठित सरकारिया आयोग की कार्यावधि बढ़ाने के कारण है ।

2. **Census**: Includes provisions for office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India who is responsible for collection of vital statistics and taking the decennial population census. The other activities of the organisation pertain to socio-economic demographic, ethnographic and linguistic surveys and studies and cartographic depiction of census statistics. Plan provision is for computerisation of 1991 census data, evaluation of census data, cartographic analysis and other expenditure. The increase in Revised Estimates 1987-88 is mainly due to holding of Ethnic Survey. The increase in BE-1988-89 is mainly due to purchase of a Computer and purchase of paper and other materials in connection with 1991 Census.

3. **Official Language**: includes expenditure on teaching Hindi to Central Government employees, Central Hindi Training Institute, Central Translation Bureau, Regional Implementation Offices, etc.

4. **Intelligence Bureau**: Includes also provision for Bureau of Immigration.

5. **Payments to State-Governments for Administration of Central Acts and Regulations**: Includes administration of Citizenship Act, Registration and Surveillance of Foreigners and other Acts Rules, and Regulations.

6. **Civil Defence**: As per policy of Government of India, Central assistance for Civil Defence measures is confined to selected places and vital plants/installations depending upon the strategic and tactical importance. Civil Defence is organised primarily on a voluntary basis, except for a small permanent nucleus staff. The provision includes expenditure on National Civil Defence College and Mobile Civil Emergency Force. More provision in RE-1987-88 is due to pending claims from the States.

7. **Home Guards**: is a voluntary force raised by the State and U.T. Administrations under a broad pattern and policy laid down by Ministry of Home Affairs. Home Guards are utilised by the State Governments and U.T.Administrations to supplement their respective Police forces for maintaining law and order, traffic control and protection of public property. Border Wing Home Guards are deployed to guard international borders alongwith the B.S.F. both in the western and the eastern sectors. Provision includes expenditure on Home Guards utilised by the State Governments for election duties.

8. **Other items**: Include provision for Zonal Councils, National Fire Service College, Special Commissions of Enquiry, Contributions to ICPO Interpol, International Cooperation etc. The increase in RE-1987-88 is due to extension in the term of Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State relations.

गृह मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.42

मंत्रिमंडल Cabinet

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है: A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		0.70	10.73	11.43	0.63	15.21	15.84	0.70	16.60	17.30
	पूंजी Capital		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	जोड़ Total		0.70	10.73	11.43	0.63	15.21	15.84	0.70	16.60	17.30
मंत्री परिषद	Council of Ministers										
1. वेतन	1. Salaries	2013	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10
2. यात्रा व्यय	2. Tour Expenses	2013	0.00	5.50	5.50	0.00	5.50	5.50	0.00	5.31	5.31
3. अन्य मदें	3. Other items	2013	0.00	0.51	0.51	0.00	0.54	0.54	0.00	0.55	0.55
4. मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय	4. Cabinet Secretariat	2013	0.00	2.29	2.29	0.00	6.63	6.63	0.00	8.29	8.29
		3475	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.24	0.24
5. प्रधान मंत्री का कार्यालय	5. Prime Minister's Office	2013	0.00	1.70	1.70	0.00	1.78	1.78	0.00	1.84	1.84
जोड़-मंत्री परिषद	Total-Council of Ministers		0.00	10.47	10.47	0.00	14.95	14.95	0.00	16.33	16.33
ऊर्जा समन्वय और विकास	Energy co-ordination and development										
6. ऊर्जा सलाहकार बोर्ड	6. Advisory Board on Energy	2820	0.70	0.26	0.96	0.63	0.26	0.89	0.70	0.27	0.97
कुल-जोड़	Grand Total		0.70	10.73	11.43	0.63	15.21	15.84	0.70	16.60	17.30

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.सा.सं. EBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.सा.सं. EBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.सा.सं. EBR	जोड़ Total
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	C. Plan Outlay*										
ऊर्जा समन्वय और विकास	Energy co-ordination and development	12820	0.70	0.00	0.70	0.63	0.00	0.63	0.70	0.00	0.70

1. वेतन: इसमें कैबिनेट स्तर के मंत्रियों, राज्य मंत्रियों और उप-मंत्रियों के वेतनों पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।

2. दौरों पर होने वाले खर्च: इसके अन्तर्गत कैबिनेट स्तर के मंत्रियों, राज्य मंत्रियों और उप मंत्रियों द्वारा की जाने वाली यात्राओं पर होने वाला व्यय भी शामिल है।

3. अन्य मदें: इसमें समपहरी भत्ते तथा अन्य भत्ते और मनोरंजन तथा आतिथ्य सत्कार संबंधी खर्च शामिल है।

4. मंत्रिमण्डल सचिवालय: इसमें वेतन, यात्रा, कार्यालय तथा भोपाल गैस रिसाव का जीवन प्रणालियों पर प्रभाव संबंधी अनुवर्ती अध्ययन हेतु वैज्ञानिक आयोग का खर्च आदि शामिल है। भारतीय स्वतंत्रता की 40वीं वर्षगांठ तथा पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू की जन्म शताब्दी संबंधी व्यय के लिए संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 और बजट अनुमान 1988-89 में व्यवस्था की गई है।

1. **Salaries:** includes expenditure on salaries of Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers.

2. **Tour Expenses:** also covers expenditure on travel by Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers.

3. **Other Items:** Includes sumptuary and other allowances and entertainment and Hospitality expenses.

4. **Cabinet Secretariat:** Includes expenditure on salaries, travel, office expenses etc. and Scientific Commission on continuing studies on effects of Bhopal Gas Leakage on Life systems. Provision towards expenditure on 40th Anniversary of India's Independence and Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru's birth centenary has been made in RE-1987-88 and BE-1988-89

5. **प्रधानमंत्री का कार्यालय**: इसमें वेतन, यात्रा, कार्यालय खर्च आदि शामिल है ।

6. **ऊर्जा सलाहकार बोर्ड**: इस बोर्ड को 1.7.1985 से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए निम्नलिखित कार्यों के लिए पुनर्गठित किया गया था :

(i) विश्व के संदर्भ में, देश की ऊर्जा स्थिति का निरन्तर पुनरीक्षण करना और समेकित समन्वित आधार पर भविष्य में उर्जा के विकल्पों के सुझाव देना,
(ii) एक समाकलित ऊर्जा नीति तैयार करना जिसमें वाणिज्यिक और गैर-वाणिज्यिक स्रोत भी शामिल हों और सभी क्षेत्रों में प्रबन्ध पूर्ति और मांग के प्रबन्ध के लिए संक्रियात्मक उपायों का विकास करना , और इनके कार्यान्वयन का परिवीक्षण करना ।
(iii) निम्नलिखित को ध्यान में रखते ऊर्जा के विभिन्न स्रोतों की उपलब्धता और संभावित मांग का समय-समय पर मूल्यांकन और देश की ऊर्जा संबंधी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिये वैकल्पिक आधार पर उचित प्रबन्ध व्यवस्था के सुझाव देना,
(क) अपने संसाधनों को सुरक्षित रखने की आवश्यकता ,
(ख) पर्यावरण संबंधी सावधानियां , और
(ग) तुलनात्मक लागतें और लाभ ,
(iv) सभी प्रकार की ऊर्जा के लिए मूल्य निर्धारण संबंधी नीतियों के लिए सुझाव देना ,
(v) देश में ऊर्जा सम्बन्धी स्थिति और उसकी सम्भावनाओं के प्रति सभी स्तरों पर जनता में जागरूकता पैदा करना ,

आयोजना के अन्तर्गत ऊर्जा विकास निधि के लिए व्यवस्था इनके लिए है :-

(i) ऊर्जा की मांग, उपलब्धता और खपत से संबंधित विभिन्न पहलुओं संबंधी जानकारी की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए क्षेत्रीय अध्ययन प्रायोजित करना ,
(ii) ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में चालू कार्यक्रमों से संबंधित आंकड़े एकत्रित करना,
(iii) विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में ऊर्जा से संबंधित चुनीन्दा प्रौद्योगिक परियोजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों को सहायता देना,
(iv) विभिन्न प्रकार के ईंधनों, ऊर्जा संरक्षण, ऊर्जा संबंधी धारणाओं आदि के क्षेत्र में कुछ चुनी हुई अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं का आयोजन करना ,
(v) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उपलब्ध ऊर्जा के संरक्षण आदि के विभिन्न पहलुओं के संबंध में जागृति लाने के लिए परिकल्पनात्मक जन-संचार आरम्भ करना ।

5. **Prime Minister's Office:** includes expenditure on salaries, travel, office expenses etc.

6. **Advisory Board on Energy:** was reconstituted for a period of three years from 1.7.1985 for:-

(i) Continuously reviewing the energy situation in the country in the global context and proposing future energy options on an integrated and coordinated basis;
(ii) Formulating an integrated energy policy covering commercial and non-commercial sources of energy, and evolving operational arrangements, for management supply and demand in all sectors and monitoring their implementation ;
(iii) Periodically assessing the likely demand and availability of different forms of energy and suggesting appropriate arrangements to meet the country's energy needs on an optional basis keeping in view:
  (a) the need to conserve our resources;
  (b) environmental considerations; and
  (c) comparative costs and benefits;
(iv) Proposing pricing policy of all forms of energy
(v) Creating public awareness at all levels of the energy situation in the country and its prospects.

Plan provision is for Energy Development Fund created:

(i) to sponsor field studies to fill gaps in information on various aspects of energy demand, availability and consumption patterns;
(ii) to collect data on on-going programmes in the field of energy;
(iii) to support selected energy related pilot projects and programmes in different regions ;
(iv) to sponsor selected applied research project in areas of inter-fuel substitution, energy conservation, total energy concept etc.
(v) to undertake imaginative mass communication to create an awareness of various aspects of energy availability use, conservation, etc. in rural areas.

गृह मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.43

पुलिस Police

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है: A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		4.00	976.79	980.79	3.68	996.90	1000.58	5.00	1114.75	1119.75
	पूंजी Capital		1.00	83.12	84.12	1.00	51.55	52.55	1.00	112.29	113.29
	जोड़ Total		**5.00**	**1059.91**	**1064.91**	**4.68**	**1048.45**	**1053.13**	**6.00**	**1227.04**	**1233.04**
पुलिस	**Police**										
1.केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस	1. Central Reserve Police	2055	0.00	283.51	283.51	0.00	272.58	272.58	0.00	317.26	317.26
2.सीमा सुरक्षा बल	2. Border Security Force	2055	0.00	376.49	376.49	0.00	370.24	370.24	0.00	422.91	422.91
3.भारत-तिब्बत सीमा पुलिस	3. Indo-Tibetan Border Police	2055	0.00	44.27	44.27	0.00	63.24	63.24	0.00	71.16	71.16
4.केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा बल	4. Central Industrial Security Force	2055	0.00	93.72	93.72	0.00	100.30	100.30	0.00	107.17	107.17
5.असम राइफल्स	5. Assam Rifles	2055	0.00	123.23	123.23	0.00	130.00	130.00	0.00	131.00	131.00
6.शिक्षा,प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान	6. Education, Training and Research.	2055	0.29	7.71	8.00	0.24	8.56	8.80	0.30	9.39	9.69
7.आपराधिक अन्वेषण और सतर्कता	7. Criminal Investigations and Vigilance	2055	2.80	1.90	4.70	2.53	2.00	4.53	3.30	2.33	5.63
8.अन्तर्राज्य पुलिस वायरलेस योजना	8. Inter-State Police Wireles Scheme.	2055	0.91	6.71	7.62	0.91	7.00	7.91	1.40	7.50	8.90
9.अन्य सरकारों/विभागों को अदा किये गये प्रभार	9. Charges paid to other Governments/ Departments	2055	0.00	19.23	19.23	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	22.00	22.00
10.पुलिस बल का आधुनिकीकरण	10. Modernisation of Police Force	3601	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	7.50	7.50	0.00	8.00	8.00
		7601	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	7.50	7.50	0.00	8.00	8.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*10.00*	*10.00*	*0.00*	*15.00*	*15.00*	*0.00*	*16.00*	*16.00*
11.अन्य योजनाएं	11. Others Schemes	2055	0.00	4.67	4.67	0.00	5.13	5.13	0.00	9.26	9.26
		3601	0.00	10.33	10.33	0.00	10.33	10.33	0.00	6.75	6.75
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*15.00*	*15.00*	*0.00*	*15.46*	*15.46*	*0.00*	*16.01*	*16.01*
जोड़-पुलिस	**Total–Police**		**4.00**	**981.77**	**985.77**	**3.68**	**1004.38**	**1008.06**	**5.00**	**1122.73**	**1127.73**
आवास	***Housing***										
12.असम राइफल्स के लिये रिहायशी आवास का निर्माण	12. Construction of Residential accommodation for Assam Rifles	4216	0.00	8.00	8.00	0.00	8.00	8.00	0.00	11.04	11.04
लोक निर्माण कार्य	***Public Works***										
13.पुलिस के लिये भवनों का निर्माण	13. Construction of Buildings for Police	4059	1.00	60.12	61.12	1.00	26.62	27.62	1.00	67.25	68.25
सड़कें और पुल	***Roads & Bridges***										
भारत-बंगलादेश सीमा निर्माण कार्य	**Indo-Bangladesh Border Works**										
14.कांटेदार तार की बाड़ लगाना	14. Erection of barbed wire-Fencing	5054	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.25	2.25
15.सड़कों का निर्माण	15. Construction of Roads	5054	0.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	9.43	9.43	0.00	23.75	23.75
जोड़ - भारत-बंगलादेश सीमा निर्माण कार्य	**Total–Indo-Bangladesh Border Works**		0.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	9.43	9.43	0.00	26.00	26.00
16.विविध मदें	16. Misc. Items	3054	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02
कुल जोड़	*Grand Total*		***5.00***	***1059.91***	***1064.91***	***4.68***	***1048.45***	***1053.13***	***6.00***	***1227.04***	***1233.04***

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		शिरोशा कोड Head of Dev	बजट 1987-88 Budget: बजट समर्थन Budget Support	बजट 1987-88 Budget: आ.ब.स.आ. IEBR	बजट 1987-88 Budget: जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised: बजट समर्थन Budget Support	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised: आ.ब.स.आ. IEBR	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised: जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget: बजट समर्थन Budget Support	बजट 1988-89 Budget: आ.ब.स.आ. IEBR	बजट 1988-89 Budget: जोड़ Total
ग. परियोजना परिव्यय*	C. Plan Outlay*:-										
1. पुलिस	1. Police	32055	4.00	0.00	4.00	3.68	0.00	3.68	5.00	0.00	5.00
2. लोक निर्माण कार्य	2. Public Works	32059	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
जोड़	Total		5.00	0.00	5.00	4.68	0.00	4.68	6.00	0.00	6.00

* इसमें निम्नलिखित निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है :
Inclusive of Works Outlay as below:

1. केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस : यह पुलिस कानून और व्यवस्था बनाए रखने के लिए राज्य सरकारों की सहायता करती है और उन क्षेत्रों में आन्तरिक सुरक्षा बनाए रखने के लिए सेना अधिकारियों की सहायता करती है, जहां कानून और व्यवस्था बनाए रखने की जिम्मेदारी सेना के हाथ में होती है। इस बल का दैवी विपदाओं के समय राहत कार्यों के लिए भी प्रयोग किया जाता है। बल को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

2. सीमा सुरक्षा बल : जम्मू कश्मीर में वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा पर निगरानी रखने, पंजाब, राजस्थान और गुजरात में भारत पाक सीमा, भारत-बंगलादेश और भारत-बर्मा सीमा पर तैनाती के अपने सामान्य कार्य के अलावा, यह बल कानून और व्यवस्था बनाए रखने में स्थानीय प्रशासन को प्रभावी सहायता प्रदान करता है। सीमा सुरक्षा बल को सुदृढ़ करने और उसका विस्तार करने के लिए एक कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है जिसमें अतिरिक्त लोगों को भर्ती करने, सीमा पर अतिरिक्त चौकसी चौकी तथा निगरानी टावरों की स्थापना करने तथा इस बल को आधुनिक हथियारों से लैस करने और सीमा पर गश्ती बढ़ाने की परिकल्पना की गई है।

3. भारत-तिब्बत सीमा पुलिस : उत्तर प्रदेश, हिमाचल प्रदेश और जम्मू तथा कश्मीर क्षेत्रों में भारत-तिब्बत सीमा की चौकसी करने के लिए है। बैंक सुरक्षा के लिए बल को सुदृढ़ बनाने की व्यवस्था की गई है।

4. केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा बल : यह बल सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों और केन्द्र/राज्य सरकारों की सम्पत्तियों की सुरक्षा करने में सहायता करता है।

5. असम राइफल्स : देश का सबसे पुराना सशस्त्र अर्ध सैनिक बल है। इसके अतिरिक्त यह बल सेना के नियंत्रणाधीन उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्रों में सुरक्षा कार्य करता है।

6. शिक्षा, प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान : इसके अन्तर्गत सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल पुलिस अकादमी हैदराबाद, केन्द्रीय गुप्तचर प्रशिक्षण विद्यालय, केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस प्रशिक्षण महाविद्यालय, केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस भर्ती प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, केन्द्रीय यातायात संस्थान, अपराध विज्ञान विधि संस्थान, पुलिस अनुसंधान और विकास ब्यूरो पर होने वाले खर्च को पूरा किया जाता है।

7. आपराधिक अन्वेषण और सतर्कता : इस के अंतर्गत केन्द्रीय अंगुलि छाप कार्यालय, केन्द्रीय विधि-विज्ञान प्रयोगशाला और विवादास्पद कागज-पत्रों के सरकारी परीक्षक आदि के कार्यालय के लिए खर्च की व्यवस्था शामिल है।

8. अन्तर राज्यीय पुलिस वायरलैस स्कीम : इस का उद्देश्य माइक्रोप्रोसेसर नियंत्रित प्रौद्योगिकी का प्रयोग करते हुए आधुनिक उपस्करों का उपयोग करके इस पद्धति को आधुनिक बनाना है।

1. **Central Reserve Police:** assists the State Governments in the maintenance of law and order and also the army authorities in areas where they are operationally in charge for maintaining internal security. The Force is also used in arranging relief at the time of natural calamities etc. Provision has been made for strengthening of the Force.

2. **Border Security Force:** Apart from its normal deployment for keeping vigil along the actual line of control in Jammu and Kashmir, along the Indo-Pak border in Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat, Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Burma borders, it provides effective assistance to the local Administration in the maintenance of law and order. Programme for strengthening and expanding the BSF, envisages raising of additional manpower, setting up of additional border out-posts and observation towers, as well as equipping the Force with sophisticated equipment and improved mobility of the border patrols.

3. **Indo-Tibetan Border Police:** is for policing the Indo-Tibetan Border in U.P., Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir Sectors. Provision has been made for strengthening the Force for Bank Security.

4. **Central Industrial Security Force:** assists in the protection of the properties of the Public Sector Undertakings and other Central/State Government agencies.

5. **Assam Rifles:** is the oldest para-military force in the country. Bulk of the force operates in North East under the operational control of Army.

6. **Education, Training and Research** : covers expenditure on Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy, Hyderabad, Central Detective Training Schools, C.R.P. Training College, C.R.P. Recruitment Training Centre, Central Traffic Institute, Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science, Bureau of Police Research and Development.

7. **Criminal Investigation and Vigilance:** Covers expenditure on Central Finger Print Bureau, Central Forensic Laboratories and Government Examiner of Questioned Documents.

8. **Inter-State Police Wireless Scheme:** aims at modernising the system by introducing sophisticated equipment using microprocessor controlled technology.

9. अन्य सरकारों/विभागों को अदा किए गए प्रभार : इसमें व्यावसायिक और विशेष सेवाओं के संबंध में की जाने वाली अदायगियां शामिल हैं ।

10. पुलिस बल का आधुनिकीकरण : इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत राज्य सरकारों को 50 प्रतिशत अनुदान सहायता के रूप में और 50 प्रतिशत ऋण के रूप में सहायता प्रदान की जाती है जिसे वाहनों, वायरलैस उपस्करों, कम्प्यूटरों और अन्य आधुनिक उपस्करों की खरीद पर किए जाने वाले अनावर्ती स्वरूप के खर्च के लिए प्रयुक्त किया जाना होता है। संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 और बजट अनुमान 1988-89 में वृद्धि मुख्य रूप से स्कीम के अन्तर्गत राज्यों को अधिक अनुदान और ऋण देने के कारण हुई है ।

11. अन्य स्कीमें : इसमें राष्ट्रीय अपराध अभिलेख ब्यूरो, कार्यालय आयुक्त (सीमा) और राज्य सरकारों को दिए जाने वाले अन्य अनुदान शामिल हैं ।

12. असम राइफल्स के लिए रिहायशी मकानों का निर्माण : इस बल का अधिकांश अमला उत्तर-पूर्व में तैनात है जो कि सेना के नियंत्रणाधीन है । इसके अन्तर्गत उत्तर-पूर्व में रिहायशी आवासों के निर्माण और लोहितपुर में एक अस्पताल की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

13. पुलिस के लिए इमारतों का निर्माण: इसमें सीमा चौकसी पोस्टों, सीमा सुरक्षा बल और केन्द्रीय आरक्षी पुलिस बल के लिए इमारतों के निर्माण का खर्च शामिल है । यह आयोजना परिव्यय केन्द्रीय विधि विज्ञान प्रयोगशालाओं के लिए इमारतों के निर्माण के लिए रखा गया है ।

14 और 15. कांटेदार तार और बाड़ लगाना, तथा भारत-बंगलादेश सीमाओं पर सड़कों के निर्माण का उद्देश्य अवैध आव्रजन को रोकना है । कार्य में तेजी से हुई प्रगति के कारण 1988-89 के बजट अनुमानों में अधिक व्यवस्था की गई है ।

9. Charges paid to other Governments/Departments: include payments for professional and special services.

10. Modernisation of Police Force: Under this scheme assistance is provided to State Governments in the form of 50% grants-in-aid and 50% loan, to be utilised for expenditure of non-recurring nature on purchase of vehicles, wireless equipment, computers, and other sophisticated equipment. The increase in RE-1987-88 and BE-1988-89 is mainly due to release of more Grants and Loans to States under the Scheme.

11. Other Schemes: includes expenditure on National Crime Records Bureau, Commissioner (Border), and other grants to State Governments.

12. Construction of Residential Accommodation for Assam Rifles: The bulk of the force continue to operate in North East under the operational control of the Army. The provision has been made for construction of accommodation in North East region including a hospital at Lohitpur.

13. Construction of buildings for Police: covers expenditure on construction of border duty posts, buildings for B.S.F. and CRPF. The Plan provision is for construction of buildings for Central Forensic Laboratories.

14.and 15. Erection of barbed wire fencing and construction of roads on Indo-Bangladesh borders are intended to check illegal immigration. Enhanced provision has been made in BE-1988-89 due to speedy progress of work.

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.44

गृह मंत्रालय का अन्य व्यय Other Expenditure of Ministry of Home Affairs

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		81.71	105.24	186.95	78.21	107.08	185.29	92.54	123.49	216.03
	पूंजी Capital		83.54	-1.86	81.68	67.85	-0.62	67.23	83.46	-0.49	82.97
	जोड़ Total		165.25	103.38	268.63	146.06	106.46	252.52	176.00	123.00	299.00
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण पुनर्वास	*Social Security And Welfare* Rehabilitation										
1.दंडकारण्य विकास योजना	1. Dandakaranya Development Scheme	2235	0.00	6.54	6.54	0.00	5.63	5.63	0.00	4.05	4.05
		3601	10.89	3.00	13.89	10.03	2.75	12.78	10.76	5.00	15.76
		4235	3.25	-1.65	1.60	1.50	-0.49	1.01	1.23	-0.41	0.82
		6235	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.01
	जोड़	*Total*	*14.34*	*7.89*	*22.23*	*11.56*	*7.89*	*19.45*	*12.00*	*8.64*	*20.64*
2. श्रीलंका से स्वदेश लौटे व्यक्तियों की सहायता और पुनर्वास	2. Relief and Rehabilitation of Repatriates from Sri Lanka	2235	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.00	5.11	5.11	0.00	1.14	1.14
		3601	0.33	3.53	3.86	0.24	4.07	4.31	0.20	3.84	4.04
		3602	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		4235	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.25
		6235	0.25	0.02	0.27	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.25
		7601	4.44	0.00	4.44	3.28	0.00	3.28	3.30	0.00	3.30
		7602	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	जोड़	*Total*	*5.35*	*3.69*	*9.04*	*4.02*	*9.18*	*13.20*	*4.00*	*4.98*	*8.98*
3. अन्य देशों से स्वदेश लौटे व्यक्ति	3. Repatriates from other Countries	2235	0.00	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.37	0.37
		3601	2.31	1.78	4.09	2.44	2.39	4.83	2.13	2.73	4.86
		3602	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		6235	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.01
		7601	0.84	0.00	0.84	0.82	0.00	0.82	0.61	0.00	0.61
	जोड़	*Total*	*3.15*	*2.24*	*5.39*	*3.26*	*2.74*	*6.00*	*2.74*	*3.11*	*5.85*
4. राज्य सरकारों को दिये गये पुनर्वास ऋणों को बट्टे खाते डालना	4. Rehabilitation Loans to State Governments written off	2075	0.00	3.41	3.41	0.00	1.72	1.72	0.00	6.30	6.30
5. अन्य पुनर्वास कार्यक्रम	5. Other Rehabilitation Programmes	2235	0.07	0.10	0.17	0.05	0.11	0.16	0.07	0.07	0.14
		3601	0.25	0.68	0.93	0.06	5.70	5.76	0.11	3.30	3.41
		3602	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
		4235	0.04	-0.23	-0.19	0.06	-0.16	-0.10	0.03	-0.09	-0.06
		7601	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05
	जोड़	*Total*	*0.41*	*0.56*	*0.97*	*0.22*	*5.66*	*5.88*	*0.26*	*3.29*	*3.55*
जोड़ - पुनर्वास	Total–Rehabilitation		23.25	17.79	41.04	19.06	27.19	46.25	19.00	26.32	45.32
6. स्वतन्त्रता सैनानियों को पेंशन तथा अन्य लाभ	6. Pensions & Other benefits to the Freedom Fighters	2235	0.00	70.00	70.00	0.00	73.78	73.78	0.00	75.01	75.01

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र	*North Eastern Areas*										
उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र का विकास	Development of North Eastern Region										
7. उत्तर पूर्वी परिषद की योजनाएं	7. Schemes of North Eastern Council	2552	11.34	0.00	11.34	6.36	0.00	6.36	10.59	0.00	10.59
		3601	43.47	0.00	43.47	57.23	0.00	57.23	66.88	0.00	66.88
		3602	11.25	0.00	11.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		7601	4.68	0.00	4.68	6.06	0.00	6.06	7.09	0.00	7.09
		7602	1.22	0.00	1.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		*Total*	*71.96*	*0.00*	*71.96*	*69.65*	*0.00*	*69.65*	*84.56*	*0.00*	*84.56*
8. आर्थिक महत्व वाली सड़कों का निर्माण/सुधार	8. Construction/ Improvement of Roads of Economic Importance	4552	25.00	0.00	25.00	34.45	0.00	34.45	38.00	0.00	38.00
9. उत्तर-पूर्वी कृषि विपणन निगम	9. North Eastern Agricultural Marketing Corporation	6552	0.94	0.00	0.94	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.25
10. उत्तर-पूर्वी विद्युत शक्ति निगम लिमिटेड	10. North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd.	4552	30.85	0.00	30.85	15.32	0.00	15.32	5.95	0.00	5.95
		6552	2.90	0.00	2.90	2.00	0.00	2.00	0.88	0.00	0.88
जोड़		*Total*	*33.75*	*0.00*	*33.75*	*17.32*	*0.00*	*17.32*	*6.83*	*0.00*	*6.83*
11.अन्य कार्यक्रम	11. Other programmes	4552	8.35	0.00	8.35	3.33	0.00	3.33	25.36	0.00	25.36
जोड़-उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र का विकास	Total–Development of North Eastern Region		140.00	0.00	140.00	125.00	0.00	125.00	155.00	0.00	155.00
12.सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों का विकास	12. Development of Border Areas	3601	1.80	0.00	1.80	1.80	0.00	1.80	1.80	0.00	1.80
		7601	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20
जोड़		*Total*	*2.00*	*0.00*	*2.00*	*2.00*	*0.00*	*2.00*	*2.00*	*0.00*	*2.00*
13.जेल प्रशासन का आधुनिकीकरण	13. Modernisation of Prison Administration	3601	0.00	15.00	15.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	21.00	21.00
14.अन्य मदें	14. Other Items	2075	0.00	0.54	0.54	0.00	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.60	0.60
		2252	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.07	0.07
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*0.59*	*0.59*	*0.00*	*0.49*	*0.49*	*0.00*	*0.67*	*0.67*
कुल-जोड़	***Grand Total***		***165.25***	***103.38***	***268.63***	***146.06***	***106.46***	***252.52***	***176.00***	***123.00***	***299.00***

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	C. Plan Outlay*:-	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.स.उ.ब. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.स.उ.ब. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.स.उ.ब. IEBR	जोड़ Total
केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र आयोजना	**Central Sector Plan**										
1.विस्थापित व्यक्तियों का पुनर्वास	1. Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons	22235	23.25	0.00	23.25	19.06	0.00	19.06	19.00	0.00	19.00
राज्य योजनाएं	**State Plans**										
1.उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र	1. North Eastern Areas	43601	140.00	0.00	140.00	125.00	0.00	125.00	155.00	0.00	155.00
2.अन्य विशेष क्षेत्रीय कार्यक्रम - सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र	2. Other Special Area Programmes-Border Areas	43601	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00
जोड़	**Total**		**165.25**	**0.00**	**165.25**	**146.06**	**0.00**	**146.06**	**176.00**	**0.00**	**176.00**

*इसमें निम्नलिखित निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

*Inclusive of Works Outlay as below.

पुनर्वास

1. **दण्डकारण्य विकास योजना** : दण्डकारण्य विकास योजना की स्थापना भूतपूर्व पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के आए विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को दण्डकारण्य क्षेत्र में बसाने और स्थानीय आदिवासी लोगों के हितों को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस क्षेत्र के एकीकृत विकास के लिए की गई थी। परियोजना क्षेत्र के पुनर्वास और विकास कार्यक्रमों के लिए आयोजना और कार्यान्वयन की जिम्मेदारी दण्डकारण्य प्राधिकरण को दी गई है। यह परियोजना मुख्यतः कृषि प्रधान है और यहां बसाए गए अधिकतर परिवार खेती करने वाले हैं। पुनर्वास के अतिरिक्त इस योजना की विभिन्न घटकों में ये शामिल हैं:- भूमि-सुधार, आवास, सड़कें, परिवहन, सिंचाई, कृषि संबंधी सेवाएं, चिकित्सा और स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएं, शिक्षा और आदिवासी कल्याण। आदिवासी कल्याण के अन्तर्गत परियोजना द्वारा किए गए भूमि सुधार में से 25 प्रतिशत भूमि उड़ीसा और मध्य प्रदेश की सरकारों द्वारा भूमिहीन आदिवासियों के पुनर्वास के लिए आवंटित की जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त प्राधिकरण द्वारा प्रत्येक आदिवासी परिवार को, उसके आवास, कृषि निविष्टियों, बैलों, रखरखाव अनुदान आदि जैसी आवश्यक सुविधाओं के लिए 10570/- रुपए की वित्तीय सहायता भी दी जाती है।

2. **श्रीलंका से स्वदेश लौटे व्यक्तियों को सहायता और पुनर्वास** : भारतीय मूल के व्यक्तियों को फिर से बसाने का कार्य, भारत-श्रीलंका करार, 1964 और उसके बाद 1974 में किए गए करार के अनुसार किया जाता है। अन्य के साथ-साथ, इनके पुनर्वास, में कार्पोरेट रिपैट्रिएट कोऑपरेटिव फाइनेंस एण्ड डवलप्मेंट बैंक को सहायता और ऋण तथा पुनर्वास बागान लि. पुनालूर, केरल को सहायता और राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों को ऋण और अग्रिम की रकम भी इस व्यवस्था में शामिल है। चूंकि वापस आने वाले व्यक्ति ज्यादातर बागान कामगार हैं इसलिए इन्हें आवास सहायता देने के अलावा कॉफी, रबड़ आदि जैसी विभिन्न बागान योजनाओं और उद्योग, छोटे कारबार तथा व्यवसाय, स्व-रोजगार की योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत फिर से बसाने के प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं।

3. **अन्य देशों से वापस आने वाले व्यक्ति** : इसके अन्तर्गत बर्मा, तिब्बत, पश्चिम पाकिस्तान आदि से आए शरणार्थियों के संबंध में व्यय की व्यवस्था शामिल है।

4. **पुनर्वास के लिए दिए गए ऋणों को बट्टे खाते डालना** : भारत सरकार ने आठवें वित्त आयोग की इस सिफारिश को मान लिया था कि विस्थापितों, प्रत्यावर्तितों आदि को राहत पहुंचाने और उनके पुनर्वास के लिए 31.3.1984 तक दिए गए और 1.4.1985 तक बकाया ऋणों को बट्टे खाते डाल दिया जाएगा। तदनुसार, 30.11.1987 तक बकाया सम्पूर्ण 131.33 करोड़ रुपए की राशि को बट्टे खाते डाल दिया गया था। इसके अलावा, मार्च 1987 में एक निर्णय लिया गया कि दण्डकारण्य परियोजना और छम्ब शरणार्थी पुनर्वास प्राधिकरण को 31.3.1984 तक दिए गए और 1.4.1985 को बकाया 9.15 करोड़ रुपए के कुल ऋण को बट्टे खाते डाल दिया जाए। इस राशि में से 1.13 करोड़ रुपए के ऋण को 31 मार्च 1987 तक बट्टे खाते डाल दिया गया। 1987-88 और 1988-89 के दौरान ऋण की शेष राशि को भी बट्टे खाते डाल दिए जाने की आशा है।

5. **अन्य पुनर्वास कार्यक्रम**: इसमें 1971 के भारत-पाक युद्ध से प्रभावित व्यक्तियों को सहायता देने तथा उनके पुनर्वास और अन्य सामाजिक सुरक्षा तथा कल्याण कार्यों के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।

6. **स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन तथा अन्य लाभ** : वर्ष 1972 में शुरू की गई स्वतंत्रता सैनिक सम्मान पेंशन योजना को समय-समय पर और उदार बनाया गया है। पेंशन की बढ़ी हुई दर अब 500 रुपए है और इसके अलावा स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को पहले दर्जे के मानार्थ रेलवे पास भी दिए जाते हैं।

उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र का विकास

7. **उत्तर-पूर्वी परिषद् की योजनाएं** : उत्तर-पूर्वी परिषद् की स्थापना उत्तर-पूर्वी परिषद् अधिनियम, 1971 के अन्तर्गत की गई थी जिसका उद्देश्य उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र के सात राज्यों का समेकित आर्थिक

Rehabilitation:

1. **Dandakaranya Development Scheme:** was set up for rehabilitation of displaced persons from former East Pakistan in the Dandakaranya Region and for integrated development of the area keeping in view the interest of local tribal population. The responsibility of planning and implementation of resettlement and development programme in the Project area vests in the Dandakaranya Authority. The Project is essentially agriculture-oriented and most of the families settled there are agriculturists. Besides resettlement, the scheme has various components including reclamation of land, housing, roads, transport, irrigation, agricultural services, medical and health facilities, education and tribal welfare. Under tribal welfare, 25% of the land re-claimed by Project is released to the Governments of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh for settlement of landless tribals. In addition, financial assistance to the extent of Rs.10570/- per tribal family is also given by the Authority for providing essential facilities like houses, agricultural inputs, bullocks, maintenance grant etc.

2. **Relief and Rehabilitation of Repatriates from Sri Lanka:** The resettlement of persons of Indian origin is covered by Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement of 1964 and subsequent Agreement of 1974. The provision includes, *inter-alia* , assistance and loans to Repatriates Cooperative Finance and Development Bank and assistance to Rehabilitation Plantations Ltd., Punalur, Kerala and loans and advances to State Governments and U.Ts., involved for their resettlement. The repatriates mainly being plantation workers, effort has been made to settle them in various plantation schemes like coffee, rubber etc. and also in industries, small trade and business,self employment schemes besides providing housing assistance.

3. **Repatriates from other Countries:** covers expenditure on refugees from Burma, Tibet, West Pakistan etc.

4. **Rehabilitation Loans to State Governments written off:** On the basis of recommendations of the 8th Finance Commission, Government of India had agreed that loans given for relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons, repatriates etc. upto 31.3.84 and outstanding as on 1.4.85 would be written off. Accordingly the entire balance amounting to Rs.131.33 crores had been written off upto 30.11.1987. Further, a decision was taken in March,1987 to write off outstanding loans amounting to Rs. 9.15 crores granted to displaced persons, in Dandakaranya Project and Chhamb Displaced Rehabilitation Authority, upto 31.3.84 and outstanding as on 1.4.85. Out of this, loans amounting to Rs.1.13 crores were written off upto 31st March, 1987. During 1987-88 and 1988-89 the remaining loans are expected to be written off.

5. **Other Rehabilitation programmes:** include provision for relief and rehabilitation of persons affected by Indo-Pak conflict, 1971 and other social security and welfare measures.

6. **Pensions and other benefits to Freedom Fighters:**The Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme which was introduced in 1972 has been liberalised from time to time. The enhanced rate of pension now is Rs.500/- and in addition first class complimentary Railway Passes are also issued to freedom fighters.

Development of North Eastern Region :

7. **Schemes of North Eastern Council:** The North Eastern Council was set up under the North Eastern Council Act, 1971 to ensure integrated economic development and the North

विकास सुनिश्चित करना है। यह परिषद संघटक एककों द्वारा अपने क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए किए जाने वाले प्रयत्नों में सहायता करती है और क्षेत्रीय आयोजना के दायरे में आने वाली समन्वित योजनाओं और परियोजनाओं को बढ़ावा देती है। राज्य क्षेत्र में उत्तर-पूर्वी परिषद के लिए (सार्वजनिक उद्यमों में निवेश सहित) 7वीं आयोजना का परिव्यय 675 करोड़ रुपए एवं चालू वर्ष का परिव्यय 155 करोड़ रुपए है जिनमें कृषि और उससे संबंधित क्षेत्र, जल विद्युत विकास, उद्योग और खनन, परिवहन और संचार, जनशक्ति विकास और सामाजिक एवं सामुदायिक सेवाएं तथा सामान्य सेवाओं को शामिल किया गया है।इसका समग्र कार्यान्वयन का समन्वय मंत्रियों की एक समिति द्वारा किया जाता है जिसके अध्यक्ष गृह मंत्री होते हैं।

8. क्षेत्र में सामरिक महत्व की सड़कों का विकास/सुधार कार्य - सीमा सड़क विकास बोर्ड के माध्यम से किया जाता है।

9. उत्तर-पूर्वी कृषि विपणन निगम - इसकी स्थापना क्षेत्र में विपणन संबंधी बुनियादी ढांचा तैयार करने तथा आवश्यक प्रक्रिया संबंधी सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए की गई है। थोड़े शब्दों में यह कह सकते हैं कि इसका उद्देश्य उत्पादनकर्ताओं की कठिनाइयों को कम करने के लिए कृषि एवं बागान उत्पादों के बाजार में प्रविष्ट करना और उनकी दिन-प्रतिदिन की जरूरतों के लिए वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिए साधन जुटाना है।

10. उत्तर-पूर्वी विद्युत शक्ति निगम - इसकी स्थापना क्षेत्र में विद्युत शक्ति की सभी संभावनाओं के समेकित विकास की आयोजना करने, उसे बढ़ावा देने एवं व्यवस्थित करने के उद्देश्य से की गई है।

11. अन्य कार्यक्रम - इनमें क्षेत्रीय पुलिस प्रशिक्षण महाविद्यालय, छोटे सीमेंट संयंत्र,चूने के संयंत्र, नमक को आयोडीन युक्त बनाने के संयंत्र स्थापित करने और सामान को मशीनों द्वारा उठाने-धरने पर होने वाले व्यय शामिल हैं।

12. सीमा क्षेत्रों का विकास- विशेष क्षेत्रों के विकास कार्यक्रम (राज्य आयोजनाएं) के अन्तर्गत किए जाने वाले सीमा क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम के लिए सातवीं आयोजना में 200 करोड़ रुपए की राशि रखी गई है। इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सीमा क्षेत्रों की संतुलित विकास की योजनाओं को न केवल आर्थिक दृष्टि से बल्कि सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से भी क्रियान्वित किया जाएगा। इस कार्यक्रम का वित्तपोषण केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा 90 प्रतिशत अनुदान और 10 प्रतिशत ऋण देकर किया गया है। यह कार्यक्रम विभिन्न मंत्रालयों अर्थात् मानव संसाधन विकास, जल संसाधन, गृह मंत्रालय और योजना आयोग के नियंत्रणाधीन है।

13. जेल प्रशासन का आधुनिकीकरण- जेल प्रशासन के आधुनिकीकरण की एक योजना को स्वीकृति दी गई है जिसका कुल परिव्यय 1987-88 से प्रारंभ होकर तीन वर्षों के लिए 50 करोड़ रुपए का है। इस योजना के अनुसार राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों को सहायता अनुदान, उनके द्वारा किए जाने वाले समतुल्य अंशदान के आधार पर दिया जाएगा। वर्ष 1988-89 के लिए इस योजना के संबंध में 21 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है।

14.अन्य मदें - इनमें जागीर आदि के एवज में पेंशन के लिये व्यवस्था शामिल है।

Eastern Region in Seven States in the Region. It supplements the effort of the constituent units in the development of their areas and promotes coordinated schemes and projects within the parameters of the regional Plan. The 7th Plan outlay for North Eastern Council in State Sector is Rs.675 crores and current year's outlay is Rs.155 crores (including investment in Public Enterprises) covering agriculture and allied sectors, water, power development, industries and mining; transport and communications, manpower development and social and community services and General Services. The overall implementation is coordinated by the Committee of Ministers with Home Minister as the Chairman.

8. **Construction/Improvement of Roads of Economic Importance:** in the area is carried out through the Border Roads Development Board.

9. **North Eastern Agricultural Marketing Corporation:** has been set up to build marketing infrastructures and providing necessary processing facilities in the Region. In the short term, the objective is to enter into marketing of agri-horticultural products to mitigate the difficulties of the growers and also to generate resources to finance the day to day working needs.

10. **North Eastern Electric Power Corporation:** has been set up with the objective to plan, promote and organize an integrated development of electrical power in all its aspects in the Region.

11. **Other programmes:** covers expenditure on Regional Police Training College, setting up of Mini Cement Plants, Lime Plants, Salt Iodisation Plants, Mechanical cargo handling etc.

12. **Development of Border Areas:** An amount of Rs.200 crores has been earmarked in the 7th Plan for Border Area Development Programme undertaken under the Special Areas Development Programme (State Plans). Schemes for the balanced development of Border areas not only from the economic point of view but also from the security angle will be undertaken under this programme. The programme is financed by the Central Government by giving 90% as grant and 10% as loan. The programme is under the Control of different Ministries, e.g. Ministries of Human Resources Development, Water Resources, Home Affairs and Planning Commission.

13. **Modernisation of Prison Administration** : A Scheme for the Modernisation of Prison Administration with a total outlay of Rs.50 Crores for three years starting from 1987-88 has been approved. According to this Scheme grants-in-aid to States/UTs, will be given on the basis of matching contributions by them. For the year 1988-89 a provision of Rs.21 Crores has been made for this Scheme.

14. **Other items:** Includes provision for pensions in lieu of Jagirs etc.

गृह मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

मांग संख्या DEMAND No. 45

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों को अन्तरण Transfers to Union Territory Governments

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है: A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue		28.79	21.33	50.12	29.87	25.26	55.13	32.10	22.40	54.50
पूंजी Capital		16.71	6.70	23.41	17.50	6.74	24.24	21.40	6.98	28.38
जोड़ Total		45.50	28.03	73.53	47.37	32.00	79.37	53.50	29.38	82.88
1. पांडिचेरी										
संसाधनों में आयोजना भिन्न अन्तर को पूरा करने के लिये अनुदान और ऋण	1. Pondicherry Grants and Loans to meet Non-Plan gaps in resources									
	3602	0.00	21.33	21.33	0.00	25.26	25.26	0.00	22.40	22.40
	7602	0.00	6.70	6.70	0.00	6.74	6.74	0.00	6.98	6.98
जोड़	Total	0.00	28.03	28.03	0.00	32.00	32.00	0.00	29.38	29.38
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की योजनाओं के लिये सहायता	Assistance for U.T. Plans									
	3602	28.79	0.00	28.79	29.87	0.00	29.87	32.10	0.00	32.10
	7602	16.71	0.00	16.71	17.50	0.00	17.50	21.40	0.00	21.40
जोड़	Total	45.50	0.00	45.50	47.37	0.00	47.37	53.50	0.00	53.50
जोड़-पांडिचेरी	Total-Pondicherry	45.50	28.03	73.53	47.37	32.00	79.37	53.50	29.38	82.88
कुल जोड़	Grand Total	45.50	28.03	73.53	47.37	32.00	79.37	53.50	29.38	82.88

ख. आयोजना परिव्यय C.Plan Outlay	शिरोनाम शीर्ष Head of Dev	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.स.भा.ह. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.स.भा.ह. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.स.भा.ह. IEBR	जोड़ Total
संघ राज्य क्षेत्र योजनाएं Union Territory Plans										
विधान सभा वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्र Union Territories with Legislature										
पांडिचेरी Pondicherry	43602	45.50	0.00	45.50	47.37	0.00	47.37	53.50	0.00	53.50
जोड़-संघ राज्य क्षेत्र आयोजनाएं Total-Union Territory Plans		45.50	0.00	45.50	47.37	0.00	47.37	53.50	0.00	53.50
जोड़ Total		45.50	0.00	45.50	47.37	0.00	47.37	53.50	0.00	53.50

इस मांग के अंतर्गत विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को अनुदान और ऋण के रूप में सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इनके आयोजना-भिन्न अन्तरों को पूरा करने के लिए अनुदान और ऋण दोनों ही दिए जाते है और साथ ही आयोजनागत खर्चों को पूरा करने के लिए अनुदान और ऋण भी दिए जाते हैं।

2. गोआ को राज्य का दर्जा दिये जाने के पश्चात्, अब दमन और दीव का क्षेत्र बिना विधान मण्डल वाला संघ राज्य क्षेत्र है, जिसके लिये की गई व्यवस्था को मांग संख्या 94 में पृथक रूप से दर्शाया गया है।

This Demand covers assistance provided to Union Territories with legislature in the form of grants and loans. Provision has been made both for grants and loans to meet their non-Plan gaps and also grants and loans towards their Plan expenditure.

2. Consequent on grant of Statehood to Goa, the territory of Daman and Diu is now Union Territory without legislature, provision for which has been shown separately in Demand No.94

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.46

शिक्षा विभाग Department of Education

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है। A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		824.07	383.23	1207.30	737.35	468.41	1205.76	834.60	746.50	1581.10
	पूंजी Capital		0.50	3.00	3.50	0.50	3.00	3.50	0.50	3.24	3.74
	जोड़ Total		824.57	386.23	1210.80	737.85	471.41	1209.26	835.10	749.74	1584.84
1. सचिवालय - सामाजिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Social Services	2251	0.65	4.40	5.05	0.39	4.61	5.00	0.70	5.36	6.06
2. विवेकाधीन अनुदान	2. Discretionary Grant	2013	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.03
सामान्य शिक्षा	***General Education***										
माध्यमिक शिक्षा	**Secondary Education**										
3. राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण परिषद	3. National Council of Educational Research & Training	2202	5.00	12.39	17.39	4.92	11.01	15.93	3.00	11.96	14.96
4. अध्यापक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम	4. Teachers Training Programme	2202	15.43	0.00	15.43	15.43	0.00	15.43	15.43	0.00	15.43
5. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय	5. Kendriya Vidyalayas	2202	0.00	75.35	75.35	0.00	93.39	93.39	0.00	117.25	117.25
6. नवोदय विद्यालय	6. Navodaya Vidyalayas	2202	69.00	0.00	69.00	59.00	0.00	59.00	69.30	0.00	69.30
7. अन्य कार्यक्रम	7. Other Programmes	2202	27.28	4.12	31.40	18.68	4.31	22.99	31.34	4.56	35.90
8. राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों के माध्यम से केन्द्र और केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाएं	8. Central and Centrally sponsored schemes through States and Union Territory Governments:										
8.01 अनौपचारिक शिक्षा	8.01 Non formal Education	3601	39.60	0.00	39.60	31.60	0.00	31.60	45.05	0.00	45.05
8.02 लड़कियों के लिए निःशुल्क शिक्षा	8.02 Free Education for Girls	3601	9.00	0.00	9.00	9.00	0.00	9.00	8.00	0.00	8.00
		3602	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50
जोड़		*Total*	*9.50*	*0.00*	*9.50*	*9.50*	*0.00*	*9.50*	*8.50*	*0.00*	*8.50*
8.03 शिक्षा का व्यवसायीकरण	8.03 Vocationalisation of Education	3601	45.80	0.00	45.80	30.00	0.00	30.00	45.70	0.00	45.70
		3602	1.50	0.00	1.50	0.27	0.00	0.27	1.50	0.00	1.50
जोड़		*Total*	*47.30*	*0.00*	*47.30*	*30.27*	*0.00*	*30.27*	*47.20*	*0.00*	*47.20*
8.04 विज्ञान प्रयोगशालाओं का संवर्धन	8.04 Promotion of Science Laboratories	3601	18.50	0.00	18.50	6.75	0.00	6.75	18.40	0.00	18.40
		3602	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.50	0.00	0.50
जोड़		*Total*	*19.00*	*0.00*	*19.00*	*6.90*	*0.00*	*6.90*	*18.90*	*0.00*	*18.90*
8.05 अन्य कार्यक्रम	8.05 Other Programmes	3601	137.53	0.00	137.53	117.13	0.00	117.13	154.93	0.00	154.93
		3602	5.64	0.00	5.64	5.74	0.00	5.74	15.14	0.00	15.14
जोड़		*Total*	*143.17*	*0.00*	*143.17*	*122.87*	*0.00*	*122.87*	*170.07*	*0.00*	*170.07*
जोड़	**Total**		258.57	0.00	258.57	201.14	0.00	201.14	289.72	0.00	289.72
जोड़-माध्यमिक शिक्षा, विश्वविद्यालय और उच्च शिक्षा	***Total-Secondary Education University and Higher Education***		*375.28*	*91.86*	*467.14*	*299.17*	*108.71*	*407.88*	*408.79*	*133.77*	*542.56*
9. विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग	9. University Grants Commission	2202	120.00	142.74	262.74	120.00	180.00	300.00	120.00	177.00	297.00
10.राष्ट्रीय विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना	10.Establishment of a National University	2202	11.00	0.00	11.00	11.00	0.00	11.00	10.00	0.00	10.00
11. वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान को सुदृढ बनाने के कार्यक्रम	11. Programmes to strengthen Scientific Research	2202	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	10.00	9.00	0.00	9.00

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
12. अन्य कार्यक्रम	12. Other Programmes	2202	4.60	3.49	8.09	4.06	3.58	7.64	6.35	3.36	9.71
		3601	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	272.00	272.00
		6202	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50
जोड़		*Total*	*5.10*	*4.49*	*9.59*	*4.56*	*28.58*	*33.14*	*6.85*	*275.36*	*282.21*
जोड़-विश्वविद्यालय तथा उच्च शिक्षा	**Total-University & Higher Education**		**146.10**	**147.23**	**293.33**	**145.56**	**208.58**	**354.14**	**145.85**	**452.36**	**598.21**
जोड़ शिक्षा	***Adult Education***										
13. जोड़ शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में कार्यरत स्वैच्छिक संगठन	13. Voluntary Organisations in the field of Adult Education	2202	8.00	0.11	8.11	7.00	0.13	7.13	7.50	0.13	7.63
14. जोड़ शिक्षा के लिए व्यापक अभियान	14. Mass Movement for Adult Education	2202	1.75	0.00	1.75	1.75	0.00	1.75	1.05	0.00	1.05
		3601	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.40	0.00	0.40
		3602	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.05	0.00	0.05
जोड़		*Total*	*3.00*	*0.00*	*3.00*	*3.00*	*0.00*	*3.00*	*1.50*	*0.00*	*1.50*
15. ग्रामीण कार्यात्मक साक्षरता परियोजना	15. Rural Functional Literacy Project	2202	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.17	0.00	0.17	0.40	0.00	0.40
		3601	34.40	1.30	35.70	31.18	1.30	32.48	39.00	1.30	40.30
		3602	0.35	0.00	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.35	0.60	0.00	0.60
जोड़		*Total*	*35.00*	*1.30*	*36.30*	*31.70*	*1.30*	*33.00*	*40.00*	*1.30*	*41.30*
16. अन्य जोड़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम	16. Other Adult Education Programmes	2202	14.26	0.74	15.00	14.08	0.66	14.74	9.41	0.79	10.20
		3601	12.74	0.14	12.88	13.35	0.21	13.56	15.54	0.31	15.85
		3602	2.50	0.00	2.50	1.03	0.00	1.03	1.55	0.00	1.55
जोड़		*Total*	*29.50*	*0.88*	*30.38*	*28.46*	*0.87*	*29.33*	*26.50*	*1.10*	*27.60*
जोड़-जोड़ शिक्षा	**Total-Adult Education**		**75.50**	**2.29**	**77.79**	**70.16**	**2.30**	**72.46**	**75.50**	**2.53**	**78.03**
भाषाओं का विकास	***Development of Languages***										
17. आधुनिक भारतीय भाषाएं और साहित्य	17. Modern Indian Languages and Literature	2202	6.02	4.52	10.54	3.81	4.74	8.55	6.67	5.10	11.77
		3601	3.20	0.20	3.40	2.30	0.19	2.49	2.68	0.10	2.78
		3602	0.45	0.00	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.45	0.30	0.00	0.30
जोड़		*Total*	*9.67*	*4.72*	*14.39*	*6.56*	*4.93*	*11.49*	*9.65*	*5.20*	*14.85*
18. संस्कृत	18. Sanskrit	2202	2.88	2.66	5.54	2.29	2.59	4.88	2.71	2.88	5.59
		3601	0.39	0.00	0.39	0.39	0.00	0.39	0.56	0.00	0.56
जोड़		3602	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
जोड़- भाषाओं का विकास		*Total*	*3.28*	*2.66*	*5.94*	*2.69*	*2.59*	*5.28*	*3.28*	*2.88*	*6.16*
	Total-Development of Languages		**12.95**	**7.38**	**20.33**	**9.25**	**7.52**	**16.77**	**12.93**	**8.08**	**21.01**
सामान्य	***General***										
19. भारतीय सामाजिक विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद्	19. Indian Council of Social Science Research	2202	2.10	2.63	4.73	2.40	3.25	5.65	2.40	3.02	5.42
20. इन्सैट सैल्य और विशिष्ट संस्थानों को सहायता	20. INSAT Cells and Assistance to Specialised institutions	2202	6.30	0.00	6.30	6.30	0.00	6.30	5.00	0.00	5.00
21. राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति योजना	21. National Scholarship Scheme	3601	2.21	0.23	2.44	2.13	0.22	2.35	1.90	0.23	2.13
		3602	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.04
		6202	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.24
		7601	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	3.00	3.00
जोड़		*Total*	*2.24*	*3.23*	*5.47*	*2.16*	*3.23*	*5.39*	*1.93*	*3.48*	*5.41*

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget जोड़ Total
22. शैक्षिक प्रयोजनों के लिए छपाई के सफेद कागज के लिए आर्थिक सहायता	22. Subsidy for white printing paper for educational purposes	2202	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.00	24.00	0.00	24.00	24.00
		3601	0.00	24.00	24.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*24.00*	*24.00*	*0.00*	*24.00*	*24.00*	*0.00*	*24.00*	*24.00*
23. अन्य	23. Others	2202	3.06	8.26	11.32	3.37	7.65	11.02	2.76	7.88	10.64
		3601	1.10	0.22	1.32	0.02	0.20	0.22	1.10	0.22	1.32
जोड़		*Total*	*4.16*	*8.48*	*12.64*	*3.39*	*7.85*	*11.24*	*3.86*	*8.10*	*11.96*
जोड़-सामान्य	**Total-General**		**14.80**	**38.34**	**53.14**	**14.25**	**38.33**	**52.58**	**13.19**	**38.60**	**51.79**
जोड़-सामान्य शिक्षा	*Total-General Education*		*524.63*	*287.10*	*811.73*	*538.39*	*365.44*	*903.83*	*656.26*	*635.34*	*1291.60*
तकनीकी शिक्षा	**Technical Education**										
24. तकनीकी अध्यापक प्रशिक्षण संस्थाएं	24. Technical Teachers Training Institutes	2203	5.80	2.43	8.23	5.80	2.35	8.15	4.00	2.73	6.73
25. विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग	25. University Grants Commission	2203	12.00	0.00	12.00	12.00	0.00	12.00	12.00	0.00	12.00
26. गुणवत्ता सुधार कार्यक्रम	26. Quality Improvement Programmes	2203	1.00	1.35	2.35	0.95	1.14	2.09	1.00	1.20	2.20
27. भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान	27. Indian Institutes of Technology	2203	24.00	54.83	78.83	24.05	63.30	87.35	24.00	66.86	90.86
28. क्षेत्रीय इंजीनियरी कालेज	28. Regional Engineering Colleges	2203	13.00	12.20	25.20	13.00	13.18	26.18	10.00	15.08	25.08
29. छात्रवृत्तियां	29. Scholarships	2203	2.31	2.59	4.90	2.31	2.30	4.61	2.00	2.70	4.70
30. भारतीय प्रबंध संस्थान, अहमदाबाद, कलकत्ता, बंगलौर	30. Indian Institutes of Management Ahmedabad, Calcutta, Bangalore	2203	8.00	5.09	13.09	8.00	5.37	13.37	6.00	5.93	11.93
31. आधुनिक तकनीकों के लिए शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं का विस्तार	31. Expansion of Education and Training facilities for Modern Techniques	2203	8.00	0.00	8.00	8.00	0.00	8.00	8.00	0.00	8.00
32. उभरती हुई प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्रों में आधारभूत ढांचे का निर्माण	32. Creation of Infrastructure in Areas of Emerging Technologies	2203	14.00	6.00	20.00	14.00	3.00	17.00	12.00	3.00	15.00
33. इंजीनियरी प्रयोगशालाओं और कार्यशालाओं का आधुनिकीकरण	33. Modernisation of Engineering Laboratories and Workshops	2203	50.00	0.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	50.00	43.00	0.00	43.00
34. तकनीकी शिक्षा के अन्य कार्यक्रम	34. Other Programmes of Technical Education	2203	34.69	5.65	40.34	34.69	5.55	40.24	18.85	6.24	25.09
		3601	0.20	0.68	0.88	0.20	0.68	0.88	0.15	0.75	0.90
जोड़		*Total*	*34.89*	*6.33*	*41.22*	*34.89*	*6.23*	*41.12*	*19.00*	*6.99*	*25.99*
जोड़-तकनीकी शिक्षा	**Total-Technical Education**		**173.00**	**90.82**	**263.82**	**173.00**	**96.87**	**269.87**	**141.00**	**104.49**	**245.49**
खेल और युवा सेवाएं	***Sports & Youth Services***										
35.शारीरिक शिक्षा	35. Physical Education	2204	1.24	0.78	2.02	1.05	0.81	1.86	1.59	0.86	2.45
		3601	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.00	0.05
जोड़-खेल और युवा सेवाएं	**Total-Sports & Youth Services**		**1.29**	**0.78**	**2.07**	**1.07**	**0.81**	**1.88**	**1.64**	**0.86**	**2.50**
36. सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर	36. Aid Materials and Equipments	3606	0.00	3.11	3.11	0.00	3.66	3.66	0.00	3.66	3.66
37. राज्य आयोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता	37. Central Assistance for State Plans:										
37.01 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता - सीमा क्षेत्र	37.01 Special Central Assistance-Border Areas	3601	25.00	0.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	25.00	35.50	0.00	35.50
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		*824.57*	*386.23*	*1210.80*	*737.85*	*471.41*	*1209.26*	*835.10*	*749.74*	*1584.84*

(करोड़ रुपए / (In crores of rupees)

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev	बजट 1987-88 Budget: बजट अनुमान Budget Support	बजट 1987-88 Budget: आं.स.सा. EBR	बजट 1987-88 Budget: जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised: बजट अनुमान Budget Support	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised: आं.स.सा. EBR	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised: जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget: बजट अनुमान Budget Support	बजट 1988-89 Budget: आं.स.सा. EBR	बजट 1988-89 Budget: जोड़ Total
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	C. Plan Outlay*:-										
1.सामान्य शिक्षा	1. General Education	22202	625.06	0.00	625.06	538.75	0.00	538.75	656.66	0.00	656.66
2.तकनीकी शिक्षा	2. Technical Education	22203	173.00	0.00	173.00	173.00	0.00	173.00	141.00	0.00	141.00
3.खेल और युवा सेवाएं	3. Sports & Youth Services	22204	1.29	0.00	1.29	1.07	0.00	1.07	1.64	0.00	1.64
4.सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं	4. Secretariat-Social Services	22251	0.65	0.00	0.65	0.39	0.00	0.39	0.70	0.00	0.70
जोड़		*Total*	*800.00*	*0.00*	*800.00*	*713.21*	*0.00*	*713.21*	*800.00*	*0.00*	*800.00*
राज्य योजनाएं	State Plans										
विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता-सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र	Special Central Assistance-Border Areas	43601	25.00	0.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	25.00	35.50	0.00	35.50
जोड़	Total		**825.00**	**0.00**	**825.00**	**738.21**	**0.00**	**738.21**	**835.50**	**0.00**	**835.50**
	Demand No. 74		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.10
मांग संख्या 74	Demand No. 75		0.43	0.00	0.43	0.36	0.00	0.36	0.30	0.00	0.30
मांग संख्या 75		Total	**0.43**	**0.00**	**0.43**	**0.36**	**0.00**	**0.36**	**0.40**	**0.00**	**0.40**
जोड़											

*इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांग में निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

*Inclusive of works outlay in the Ministry of Urban Development

1. सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं - इसमें सचिवालय व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

2. विवेकाधीन अनुदान - पात्र मामलों में अनुदान मंजूर करने के लिए यह राशि मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री को सौंप दी जाती है ।

3. रा.शै.अ.प्र.प. - राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण परिषद, शिक्षा विभाग को उसकी शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में, विशेष रूप से स्कूल शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में, नीतियों व प्रमुख कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन में सलाह तथा सहायता प्रदान करती है । यह अनुसंधान, शिक्षकों का प्रशिक्षण, आदि जैसे कार्यकलापों को भी प्रोत्साहित करती है ।

4. शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम - देश में शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण संस्थाओं में सुधार करने/उन्हें सुदृढ़ बनाने तथा शैक्षिक विकास के नए परिप्रेक्ष्यों में शिक्षकों को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए यह कार्यक्रम चलाया जा रहा है, यह कार्यक्रम जारी है लेकिन शिक्षकों को जिला स्तर पर प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए प्रशिक्षण और शिक्षा संस्थान स्थापित किये जाने हैं ।

5. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय- केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों की स्थापना, उनका नियंत्रण व प्रबंध करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा पूर्णतः वित्त पोषित एक पंजीकृत निकाय के रूप में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन की स्थापना सन् 1965 में की गई थी । इन केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों की स्थापना का मुख्य उद्देश्य केन्द्रीय सरकार के

1. **Secretariat**: Social Services: Provides for secretariat expenditure.

2. **Discretionary Grant**: is placed at the disposal of the Minister for Human Resource Development for sanctioning grants in deserving cases.

3. **National Council of Educational Research and Training** : advises and aids the Department of Education in the implementation of its policies and major programmes in the field of education, particularly school education. It also undertakes activities like research, training of teachers, etc.

4. **Teachers Training Programme**: For improvement/strengthening of teacher training institutions in the country and providing reorientation to the teachers in the new perspectives of educational development, the programme is continued but Institutes of Education and Training are to be established to strengthen the teacher training facilities at the District level.

5. **Kendriya Vidyalayas**: Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan was set up in 1965 as a registered body wholly financed by Government to establish, control and manage Kendriya Vidyalayas, the main objectives of which are to meet the educational needs of the children

स्थानान्तरणीय कर्मचारियों के बच्चों की शैक्षिक आवश्यकताएं पूरी करना तथा इनका विकास माडल स्कूलों के रूप में करना था। यह संगठन विदेशों में स्थित 4 विद्यालयों सहित देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में स्थित 635 केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों का प्रशासन करता है। 1987-90 के दौरान 150 नए केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने का प्रस्ताव है। संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 में वृद्धि मुख्यतः वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन से वेतन में संशोधन और अध्यापन तथा विशेष भत्ता अनुदान और नए केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने की आवश्यकता होने के कारण हुई है।

6. नवोदय विद्यालय : अच्छी कोटि की शिक्षा प्रदान करने, जिसमें नैतिक मूल्य जागृत करने, पर्यावरण के संबंध में चेतना पैदा करने और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के प्रतिभाशाली बच्चों को शारीरिक शिक्षा प्रदान करने पर प्रमुख रूप से बल देने के उद्देश्य से सातवीं योजना की दौरान प्रत्येक जिले में माडल स्कूलों की स्थापना की जानी है। स्कूलों के संचालन के लिए, सरकार द्वारा पूर्णतः सहायता-प्राप्त स्वायत्त निकाय की स्थापना की गई है।

7. अन्य कार्यक्रम : इनमें, भारत में पब्लिक स्कूलों में अध्ययन के लिए योग्यता छात्रवृत्तियों जैसी योजना-भिन्न स्कीमें तिब्बती शरणार्थी बच्चों (तिब्बती स्कूल सोसायटी) को शैक्षिक सुविधाएं और राजस्थान में एस.आई.डी.ए. की सहायता से शिक्षाकर्मी जैसी आयोजना स्कीमें शामिल हैं। शिक्षाकर्मी परियोजना का उद्देश्य छह वर्ष की अवधि में लगभग 2 हजार केन्द्रों में 22 करोड़ रुपए की लागत से प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा का विस्तार करना और उन्हें पुनर्जीवित करना है।

8. राज्यों तथा संघीय क्षेत्रों की सरकारों के माध्यम से केन्द्र तथा केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाएं।

8.01 **गैर-औपचारिक शिक्षा** : वैधानिक उद्देश्यों के पालन में प्राथमिक शिक्षा के सार्वभौमीकरण के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए औपचारिक स्कूल शिक्षा की वैकल्पिक सहायक पद्धति के तौर पर प्रारम्भिक आयु-वर्ग के बच्चों के लिए अनौपचारिक शिक्षा का विकास किया जा रहा है। मुख्य रूप से तथा अधिकतम बल शैक्षिक रूप से पिछड़े दस राज्यों यथा आन्ध्र प्रदेश, असम, बिहार, जम्मू व कश्मीर, मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल और अरुणाचल प्रदेश में दिया जा रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त, शहरी गंदी बस्तियों, पर्वतीय, रेगिस्तानी और जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में काम करने वाले बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिए परियोजनाओं के लिए गैर-औपचारिक शिक्षा, कार्यक्रमों के तहत शैक्षिक रूप से पिछड़े राज्यों के अलावा अन्य राज्यों को भी सहायता दी जा रही है।

8.02 **लड़कियों के लिए निःशुल्क शिक्षा**: महिलाओं की सामाजिक, आर्थिक और सांस्कृतिक स्थिति को सुधारने के उद्देश्य से, उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर तक लड़कियों की मुफ्त शिक्षा के वास्ते सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

8.03. **शिक्षा का व्यावसायीकरण**: छात्रों को व्यापक क्षेत्र में से विषयों तथा अध्ययन कार्यक्रमों का चयन करने तथा अपनी-अपनी रुचियों व अभिवृत्तियों के अनुरूप क्षमताओं का विकास करने में सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए शैक्षिक अवसरों में विविधता प्रदान करना इसका उद्देश्य है।

8.04. **विज्ञान पुस्तकालयों का विकास**: इसका उद्देश्य प्रयोगशालाओं को सज्जित करके स्कूल स्तर पर विज्ञान शिक्षा के लिए प्रबंधों को मजबूत करने के वास्ते राज्यों/संघीय क्षेत्रों को सहायता प्रदान करना है।

8.05 **अन्य कार्यक्रम**: इनमें राज्य सरकारों की योजनाएं जैसे शैक्षिक प्रौद्योगिकी, संगठन शिक्षा, अपंग बच्चों की एकीकृत शिक्षा और हवाम पट्ट प्रशासन और नीदरलैंड आदि से प्राप्त सहायता से और महिलाओं की समानता के लिए शिक्षा को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने के प्रस्ताव हैं। ब्लैकबोर्ड स्कूलों और सम्पूर्ण देश में प्राथमिक स्कूलों में मूल और आवश्यक सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने और प्राथमिक शिक्षा के स्तर में सुधार करने के लिए क्रियाचालित प्रशासन कार्यक्रम के

of transferable Central Government employees and to develop the Vidyalayas as model schools. The Sangathan administers 635 Kendriya Vidyalayas located in different parts of the country including 4 abroad. 150 new Kendriya Vidyalayas are proposed to be opened during 1987-90. The increase in RE 1987-88 is due to revision of pay on account of implementation of Fourth Pay Commission's recommendations and grant of teaching and special allowance and also on account of opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas.

6. **Navodaya Vidyalayas** : Model schools are to be set up in each district during the Seventh Plan period with a view to providing good quality education including a strong component of inculcation of moral values, awareness of the environment and physical education to the talented children hailing mainly from rural areas. An autonomous body fully aided by Government has been set up to run the schools.

7. **Other Programmes:** These include non plan schemes like merit scholarships for studies in public schools in India and education facilities to Tibetan refugee children (Tibetan Schools Society) and plan schemes like population education project, computer education in schools and Shiksha Karmi Projects in Rajasthan with assistance from SIDA. The project of Shiksha Karmi is aimed at revitalising and expanding elementary education in about 2000 centres during a period of six years at a total cost of about Rs.22 crores.

8. Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes through States and Union Territory Governments.

8.01 **Non Formal Education:** To achieve the goal of universalisation of elementary education in fulfilment of the constitutional objectives, non-formal education for the elementary age-group children is being developed as an alternative supportive system of formal schooling. The main thrust and maximum extent of coverage is in the ten educationally backward states viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Arunachal Pradesh. In addition, assistance is also being given to states other than educationally backward states for NFE programme in urban slums, hilly, desert and tribal areas and projects for education of working children.

8.02 **Free Education for Girls:** In order to promote social, economic and cultural status of women, assistance is provided for free education to girls up to higher secondary stage.

8.03. **Vocationalisation of Education** : To provide diversification of educational opportunities to enable the students to choose subjects and programmes of study in a wide field and develop skills in keeping with their aptitudes and interests.

8.04 **Promotion of Science Laboratories:** To provide assistance to States/U.Ts. to strengthen arrangements for teaching of science at school level by equipping laboratories.

8.05 **Other Programmes:** Include proposals for providing financial assistance to State Governments for implementing schemes like Educational Technology, Computer Education, Integrated Education for Disabled Children, Operation Black Board and Education for Women's Equality with assistance from Netherlands etc. Under Operation Black Board a programme to provide basic and essential facilities to primary schools and improve the

अंतर्गत कार्यक्रम आरंभ किया जा रहा है । महिलाओं की समानता के लिए शिक्षा परियोजना में औपचारिक कार्यकलाप, समर्थन सेवाएं, स्वैच्छिक समर्थन से प्राप्त व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण और उच्च संघनित पाठ्यक्रम, समुदाय सहभागिता और सुविकसित प्रशिक्षक तथा अध्यापक प्रशिक्षण और अभिमुख कार्यक्रम की परिकल्पना की गई है ।

quality of primary education throughout the country is being taken up. The project of Education for Women's Equality envisages an area integrated approach to women development and education in selected districts by starting educational activities, support services, vocational training and advanced condensed courses backed by voluntary support, community participation and a well-developed instructors' and teachers' training and orientation programme.

9. **विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग** इसकी स्थापना विश्वविद्यालय के स्तरों के समन्वय और निर्धारण के प्रयोजन से सन् 1956 में संसद के अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत की गयी थी। इसके कार्यों के निष्पादन के लिए अधिनियम के अंतर्गत आयोग को अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ विश्वविद्यालयों के विकास के अरक्षण के लिए अनुदान वितरित व आवंटित करने का अधिकार प्राप्त है । बजट अनुमान 1987-88 की तुलना में संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 और बजट अनुमान 1988-89 में वृद्धि मुख्यतः विश्वविद्यालयों और विद्यालयों के अध्यापकों के वेतनमानों में संशोधन होने के कारण है ।

9. **University Grants Commission** : was established under an Act of Parliament in 1956 for the purpose of coordination and determination of standards in universities. In the discharge of its functions, the Act empowers the Commission among other things to allocate and disburse grants to Universities for their maintenance and development. The increase in R.E. 1987-88 and B.E. 1988-89 as compared to B.E. 1987-88 is mainly due to the revision of the scales of pay of University and college teachers.

10. **एक राष्ट्रीय विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना** एक विश्वविद्यालय जिसे इन्दिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय खुला विश्वविद्यालय नाम दिया गया है, सितम्बर, 1985 में स्थापित किया गया जिसका उद्देश्य देश में खुले/दूरवर्ती शिक्षा कार्यक्रमों को आरम्भ करना तथा उन्हें प्रोत्साहित करना है ।

10. **Establishment of a National University**: The University, which is called the Indira Gandhi National Open University was established in September 1985 to initiate and promote open/distance education programme in the country.

11. **वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान को सुदृढ़ बनाने का कार्यक्रम**: विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित किया जाने वाला यह कार्यक्रम मूलतः कुछ तय किए गए क्षेत्रों में अवस्थापना को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए है जिससे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर के अनुसंधान कार्यकलापों का विकास हो सके ।

11. **Programmes to strengthen Scientific Research** : The programme being implemented through UGC is basically meant to strengthen the infrastructure of some of the identified centres which could generate research activities of international standard..

12. **अन्य कार्यक्रम** : इसके अन्तर्गत, उच्च शिक्षा की अन्य संस्थाओं, जैसे कि जामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया, नई दिल्ली, शास्त्री भारत-कनाडा संस्थान, डा. जाकिर हुसैन स्मारक कालेज, दिल्ली, भारतीय विश्वविद्यालय एसोसिएशन को सहायता-अनुदानों और उच्च शिक्षा की प्रशासनिक, मानिटरिंग तथा मूल्यांकन पद्धति को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है । संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 में वृद्धि का मुख्य कारण विश्वविद्यालय और महाविद्यालयों के अध्यापकों के वेतनमानों में वृद्धि है ।

12. **Other Programmes** : Include provisions for grants-in -aid to other institutes of higher learning such as Jamia Milia Islamia, New Delhi, Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute, Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial College, Delhi, Association of Indian Universities and strengthening of administrative, monitoring and evaluation system in higher education. The increase in R.E. 1987-88 is due to revision of salary scales of the University and college teachers.

13. **प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में कार्यरत स्वैच्छिक संगठन** : इस योजना के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत सोसाइटियों, सरकारी ट्रस्टों, कोई लाभ न कमाने वाली कम्पनियों आदि को वित्तीय साक्षरता परियोजनाओं और उत्तर साक्षरता कार्यक्रमों तथा अनुवर्ती प्रकाशनों, सेमिनारों, कार्यशालाओं को आयोजित करने आदि के लिए वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है ।

13. **Voluntary organisations in the field of Adult Education** : Under this scheme, financial assistance is given to registered societies, public trusts, non profit making companies etc. for undertaking functional literacy projects and programmes of post-literacy and follow up as well as for publications, holding seminars, workshops etc.

14. **प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के लिए सामूहिक अभियान** : यह कार्यक्रम विश्वविद्यालयों और विद्यालयों के राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना, राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजनेतर छात्रों तथा राष्ट्रीय कैडेट कोर को स्वैच्छिक आधार पर सम्बद्ध करके बनाया जाता है ।

14. **Mass Movement for Adult Education**: is undertaken by involving the NSS, Non-NSS students of universities and colleges as well as the National Cadet Corps on a voluntary basis.

15. **ग्राम कार्यात्मक साक्षरता परियोजना** : प्रत्येक राज्य/संघीय क्षेत्र में एक या दो मिले हुए विकास खंडों को शामिल करके प्रत्येक 300 केन्द्रों के साथ परियोजनाएं स्थापित करने और प्रत्येक राज्य/संघीय क्षेत्र में पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों अथवा कठिन इलाके वाले क्षेत्रों में इसके अंतर्गत 100 तक केन्द्रों के लिए राज्य सरकारों और संघ क्षेत्रीय प्रशासनों को 100% सहायता प्रदान की जाती है ।

15. **Rural Functional Literacy Project**: 100% central assistance is provided to State Governments and U.T. Admini-strations for setting up projects with up to 300 centres each covering one or two contiguous development blocks and up to 100 centres in hilly areas or areas with difficult terrain in each State/U.T.

16. **अन्य प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम** : इसके अन्तर्गत प्रौढ़ शिक्षा निदेशालय के लिए व्यवस्था, श्रमिक विद्यापीठों को अनुदान, प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रमों में जनसंख्या शिक्षा तथा प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम शुरू करने के लिए प्रारम्भिक परियोजना कार्यकलाप के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है । राष्ट्रीय मिशन में 15 से 35 आयु वर्ग के 8 करोड़ व्यक्तियों को, 3 करोड़ को 1990 तक, 1995 तक अतिरिक्त 5 करोड़ व्यक्तियों को कार्यात्मक साक्षरता प्रदान करने की इकाइयां की गई है । राष्ट्रीय साक्षरता मिशन परियोजना में दी गई कार्य पीरियड को संचालित करने के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय साक्षरता मिशन की स्थापना

16. **Other Adult Education Programmes** : These include provision for National Literacy Mission Authority, Technology Demonstration, Jana Shikshan Nilayams, Directorate of Adult Education, grants to Shramik Vidyapeeths and State Resource Centres, population education in adult education programmes and preparatory project activity for launching adult education programmes. The National Literacy Mission envisages imparting functional literacy to 80 million persons in the 15-35 age group, 30 million by 1990 and additional

की जा रही है ।

17. आधुनिक भारतीय भाषा तथा साहित्य : 1969 में प्रचालित एक योजना के अन्तर्गत उच्च शिक्षा के लिए माध्यम के रूप में भारतीय भाषाओं को धीरे धीरे अपनाने की दृष्टि से, भारतीय भाषाओं में विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की पुस्तकों के निर्माण के लिए चार विश्वविद्यालयों (दिल्ली, बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय, गोविन्द बल्लभ पंत कृषि विश्वविद्यालय और हरियाणा कृषि विश्वविद्यालय) तथा 15 सहयोगी राज्यों को अनुदान दिया जाता है ।

18. संस्कृत : संस्कृत के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान को बढ़ावा देने के कार्य में लगी देश भर की लगभग 650 स्वैच्छिक संस्कृत संस्थाओं को वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है । राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत संस्थान, जो एक स्वायत्त संगठन है, संस्कृत के अध्ययन को बढ़ावा देने के कार्यों में लगी संस्थाओं को सहायता प्रदान करता है । माध्यमिक स्कूलों में संस्कृत पढ़ाने के लिए सुविधाएं देने तथा महत्वपूर्ण संस्कृत क्लासिक ग्रंथों को पुनः मुद्रित करने के लिए भी सहायता प्रदान की जाती है ।

19. भारतीय सामाजिक विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद : यह संस्थान सामाजिक विज्ञान अनुसंधान संस्थानों का विकास करने तथा उन्हें अनुदान देने के अतिरिक्त सामाजिक विज्ञान को प्रोत्साहित करता है तथा अनुसंधानों का समन्वय करता है । संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 में वृद्धि का मुख्य कारण विकास कार्यक्रमों में अतिरिक्त खर्च और वेतनमानों में वृद्धि है ।

20. इनसेट सैल तथा विशिष्ट संस्थाओं को सहायता : यह शैक्षिक प्रौद्योगिकी कार्यक्रम का एक भाग है । शैक्षिक प्रौद्योगिकी में संबंधित एक नई परियोजना को अंतिम रूप दिया गया है और राज्य सरकारों/संघीय क्षेत्रों को कार्यान्वयन के लिए परिचालित की गई है । नई स्कीम में 1) शैक्षिक प्रौद्योगिकी स्कूलों को सुदृढ़ करना और 2) स्कूलों को टी.वी. सैट्स/रेडियो एवं रिकार्ड प्लेयरों को संकल्पना की गई है । इस व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत छः इन्सेट राज्यों, यथा आन्ध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा और उ.प्र. में राज्य शैक्षिक प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थानों की स्थापना की गई है । रा.शै.अ.प्र.प. में स्थापित केन्द्रीय शैक्षिक प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, रा.शै.प्रौ. संस्थानों के लिए उपकरण की खरीद, कार्मिकों के प्रशिक्षण तथा इस संबंध में राज्यों/संघीय क्षेत्रों को मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करने के लिए जिम्मेदार है ।

21. राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति योजना : योग्यता के आधार पर विधीन मेधावी छात्रों को मैट्रिकोत्तर स्तर पर अपना अध्ययन जारी रखने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता और राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों के माध्यम से मैट्रिकोत्तर और स्नातकोत्तर स्तर पर जरूरतमंद और प्रतिभाशाली छात्रों को ब्याज मुक्त ऋण प्रदान किए जाते हैं ।

22. शैक्षिक प्रयोजनों के लिए छपाई के लिए सफेद कागज के लिए आर्थिक सहायता : शैक्षणिक प्रयोजनों के लिए छपाई के लिए सफेद कागज की खरीद के लिए राज्य सरकारों को आर्थिक सहायता की अदायगी के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

23. अन्य : इसके अन्तर्गत, भारतीय इतिहास अनुसंधान परिषद्, राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक आयोजना और प्रशासन संस्थान, भारतीय दार्शनिक अनुसंधान परिषद्, भारत में अध्ययन के लिए विदेशियों को छात्रवृत्तियां, विदेश में अध्ययन के लिए राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्तियां, यूनेस्को तथा विदेश स्थित शिक्षा संस्थाओं को अंशदान आदि के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है । संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 में कमी का कारण शैक्षिक आंकड़ों के कम्प्यूटरीकरण की योजना को लागू न किया जाना है ।

24. तकनीकी शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान : पालिटेक्निक के डिप्लोमा तथा डिग्रीधारी अध्यापकों के लिए दीर्घावधिक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों की व्यवस्था करने के लिए चार तकनीकी शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान स्थापित किए गए हैं । ये संस्थान, अध्ययन की प्रगति और ज्ञान के प्रसार के लिए इंजीनियरी व प्रौद्योगिकी की विभिन्न शाखाओं में नवीनीकरणों तथा अनुकूल वातावरण बनाने के लिए अनुसंधान भी आयोजित करते हैं ।

50 million by 1995. A National Literacy Mission is being set up to operationalise the strategies contained in the National Literacy Mission project.

17. Modern Indian Languages and Literature : Under a scheme in operation since 1969, grants are provided to 15 participating States and 4 Universities (Delhi, BHU, GB Pant Agricultural University and Haryana Agricultural University) for production of university level books in Indian languages to facilitate the gradual adoption of Indian languages as the media of higher education.

18. Sanskrit : Financial assistance is given to about 650 Voluntary Sanskrit institutions all over India, which are engaged in the promotion of research in Sanskrit. The Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, an autonomous organisation assists in the promotion of Sanskrit studies. Assistance is also given to institutions for providing facilities for teaching Sanskrit in secondary schools and reprint of important Sanskrit classics.

19. Indian Council of Social Science Research : Promotes and coordinates research in social sciences including development and support of Social Science Research Institutes. The increase in R.E. 1987-88 is due to additional expenditure on developmental programmes and upward revision of pay scales.

20. INSAT Cells and Assistance to Specialised Institutions: Is a part of the Educational Technology Programme. A new scheme on Education Technology has been finalised and circulated to State Governments/Union Territories for implementation. The new scheme envisages (i) strengthening of E.T. Cells and (ii) supply of T.V. Sets/Radio-cum-Cassette players to schools. Under the scheme, State Institutes of Educational Technology have been established in six INSAT States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh. The Central Institute of Educational Technology set up in NCERT is responsible for the purchase of equipments for the SIETs, training of personnel and providing guidance to the States/U.Ts in this regard.

21. National Scholarship Scheme: Financial assistance to brilliant but poor students on merit basis to pursue their academic career at post-matric level, and interest free loans to needy and meritorious students at post matric and post-graduate stages through State Governments and Union Territories are provided.

22. Subsidy for White Printing Paper for Educational Purposes: Provision has been made for the payment of subsidy to State Governments for the purchase of white printing paper for educational purposes.

23. Others : Include provision for grants to Indian Council of Historical Research, National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, Indian Council of Philosophical Research, scholarships to foreigners for studies in India, national scholarships for studies abroad, contributions etc. to UNESCO and educational institutions abroad.

24. Technical Teachers Training Institutes: Four Technical Teachers Training Institutes have been set up to provide long term training programmes for diploma and degree holding teachers of the polytechnic. They also undertake research for innovations and optimisation in various branches of engineering and technology for the advancement of learning and dissemination of knowledge.

25. **विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग**: विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग को इसके तकनीकी कार्यक्रमों के लिए सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

26. **कोटि सुधार कार्यक्रम**: भारत में तकनीकी शिक्षा के स्तरों में सुधार करने के लिए सेवारत अध्यापकों के लिए अनेक कार्यक्रम चलाए जाते हैं जैसे कि एम. टेक. और पी.एच.डी. कार्यक्रम, उद्योग में सेवाकालीन प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम तथा ग्रीष्मकालीन/शीतकालीन कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम चलाए जा रहे हैं।

27. **भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान**: बम्बई, खड़गपुर, दिल्ली, कानपुर तथा मद्रास स्थित पांच भा.प्रौ. संस्थानों की स्थापना अवर-स्नातक स्तर पर इंजीनियरी तथा प्रयुक्त विज्ञानों में शिक्षा व प्रशिक्षण के अग्रणी केन्द्रों के रूप में की गई है, इन संस्थानों में स्नातकोत्तर अध्ययनों और अनुसंधान के लिए भी पर्याप्त सुविधाएं हैं। संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 में वृद्धि का कारण समूह 'ख', 'ग' और 'घ' के गैर शिक्षक कर्मचारियों के वेतनमान में वृद्धि और नए वेतनमानों के अन्तिम निर्धारण के कारण इन संस्थानों के समूह 'क' के शिक्षकों और गैर-शिक्षकों को मूल वेतन के 20 प्रतिशत की तदर्थ अदायगी देना है।

असाम समझौते के तहत असाम में भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान की, गुवाहाटी के निकट स्थल जिसका क्षेत्र 200 एकड़ है के साथ, नौगांव जिले में स्थल, जिसका क्षेत्र 700 एकड़ है भी स्थापना की जा रही है। इसमें शामिल व्यवस्था कर्मचारियों और कार्यालय पर कुछ आवर्ती व्यय के अलावा अहाते के विकास, जरूरी भवनों के निर्माण, उपस्कर और फर्नीचर की खरीद के लिए है।

28. **क्षेत्रीय इंजीनियरी कालेज**: प्रशिक्षित तकनीकी जनशक्ति के लिए बढ़ती हुई मांग को पूरा करने के लिए केन्द्र तथा संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के बीच संयुक्त उपक्रमों के रूप में इन 17 कालेजों की स्थापना की गई थी। इनमें से कुछ क्षेत्रीय कालेजों में स्नातकोत्तर शिक्षा तथा डाक्टोरल कार्यक्रमों की भी व्यवस्था है।

29. **छात्रवृत्तियां**: शिक्षुता अधिनियम 1961 के तहत, नए इंजीनियरी स्नातकों को शिक्षुता प्रशिक्षण की सुविधाएं प्रदान की जाती हैं ताकि उन्हें लाभप्रद रोजगार के लिए उपयुक्त बनाया जा सके। विभिन्न प्रकार के प्रशिक्षुओं के लिए न्यूनतम मासिक वृत्तिकाएं 400 रुपए से लेकर 700 रुपए तक है। वृत्तिका की लागत, प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों और केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा बराबर-बराबर वहन किया जाता है। यह कार्यक्रम कानपुर, बम्बई, मद्रास और कलकत्ता स्थित चार शिक्षुता प्रशिक्षण बोर्डों द्वारा कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है।

30. **भारतीय प्रबंध संस्थान, अहमदाबाद, कलकत्ता, बंगलौर और लखनऊ**: इन चार संस्थानों की स्थापना छात्रों को प्रबंध आजीविका में प्रशिक्षण देने, प्रबंध तकनीकों में अनुसंधान आयोजित करने तथा परामर्श कार्य के अलावा स्नातकोत्तर और अधिछात्रवृत्ति कार्यक्रमों के संचालन के लिए की गई है।

31. **आधुनिक तकनीकों के लिए शिक्षा तथा प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं का विस्तार**: इसका उद्देश्य प्रशिक्षण के लिए उन क्षेत्रों में सुविधाओं का विस्तार करना है जहां प्रगति नहीं हो पाई है जैसे कि संगणक विज्ञान इलेक्ट्रानिकी, इंजीनियरी डिजाइनों को बनाए रखना, यंत्रीकरण का विनिर्माण और अनुरक्षण, उत्पाद विकास, जैव-विज्ञान तथा प्रबन्ध विज्ञान और वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी संस्थाओं का प्रबन्ध।

32. **उदीयमान प्रौद्योगिकियों के क्षेत्रों में अवस्थापना का निर्माण**: इसका उद्देश्य इंजीनियरी कालेजों को उन नवीनतम प्रगतियों से बराबर सज्जित करते रहना है जो उदीयमान प्रौद्योगिकियों के क्षेत्रों में राष्ट्रीय विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है जैसे कि माइक्रो-प्रोसेसर शिक्षा, दूरवर्ती संवेदनशील माइक्रो-इलेक्ट्रानिक्स, लेसर प्रौद्योगिकियां, फाइबर आप्टिक्स और फाइबर प्रकाश माइक्रो-प्रोसेसर, संगणक सहायित डिजाइन आदि। अन्य उद्देश्य है: जनशक्ति का विकास करना,

25. **University Grants Commission** : Assistance is given to UGC for its technical educational programmes.

26. **Quality Improvement Programmes** : To improve the quality and standards of technical education in India, a number of programmes are undertaken for the serving teachers such as M.Tech. and Ph.D. programmes, in-service training programmes in industry and training through summer/winter institute programmes.

27. **Indian Institutes of Technology** : The five I.I.Ts at Bombay, Kharagpur, Delhi, Kanpur and Madras have been established as premier centres of education and training in engineering and applied sciences at the undergraduate level; they provide adequate facilities for post graduate studies and research. The increase in R.E. 1987-88 is due to implementation of revised pay scales for non-teaching employees in Groups 'B', 'C' and 'D' and an ad hoc payment of 20% of basic pay to teaching and non-teaching group 'A' employees of these Institutes pending determination of the new scales of pay.

Under the Assam Accord an Indian Institute of Technology is being set up in Assam at a site measuring 700 acres in the District of Nowgong along with another site measuring 200 acres near Guwahati. The provision made is for the development of the campus, construction of essential buildings, purchase of equipment and furniture besides some recurring expenditure on staff and office.

28. **Regional Engineering Colleges** : These colleges, which are seventeen in number, were established as joint ventures between the Centre and the State governments concerned to meet the growing needs for trained technical manpower. Most of these regional colleges have facilities for post graduate and doctoral programmes.

29. **Scholarships** : Under the Apprenticeship Act, 1961, apprenticeship training facilities are given to fresh engineering graduates and diploma holders to condition them for gainful employment. The minimum monthly stipends for different categories of apprentices range from Rs.400 to Rs.700. The cost of the stipend is shared equally by the training establishments and the Central Government. The programme is being implemented through the 4 Boards of Apprenticeship Training located at Kanpur, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

30. **Indian Institutes of Management, Ahmedabad, Calcutta, Bangalore and Lucknow** : The four Institutes were set up with the objective of training students for management careers, conducting research in management techniques and conducting post graduate and fellowship programmes besides consultancy work.

31. **Expansion of Education and Training Facilities for Modern Techniques** : Is to develop facilities for education and training in areas where weakness exists such as computer sciences, electronics, maintenance of engineering designs, manufacture and maintenance of instrumentation, product development, bio-sciences, management sciences and management of scientific and technical institutions.

32. **Creation of Infrastructure in Areas of emerging Technologies** : aims at equipping the engineering colleges to keep them abreast of the latest technical advancement which is vital for the national development in areas of emerging technologies such as micro-processor education, remote sensing, micro-electronics, laser technologies, fibre optics

अनुसंधान और डिजाइन का विकास तथा आवश्यक आधार भूत ढांचे का सृजन ।

33. **इंजीनियरिंग प्रयोगशालाओं/कार्यशालाओं का आधुनिकीकरण** : इस योजना का उद्देश्य आई.टी.संस्थानों, क्षेत्रीय इंजीनियरी कालेजों आदि को आधुनिक उपकरण तथा उपस्कर प्रदान करना है ताकि इन संस्थाओं की प्रयोगशालाओं/कार्यशालाओं में अप्रचलन को दूर किया जा सके और इन्हें परिवर्तित पाठ्यक्रम के अनुसार सज्जित किया जा सके ।

34. **तकनीकी शिक्षा के अन्य कार्यक्रम** : इसके अन्तर्गत आयोजना तथा वास्तुकला स्कूल, नई दिल्ली, स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रम तथा अनुसंधान कार्य, राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक इंजीनियरी प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, बम्बई, राष्ट्रीय ढलाई तथा गढ़ाई प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, रांची, अशिक्षु प्रशिक्षण बोर्ड, राष्ट्रीय जनशक्ति सूचना प्रणाली, उपयुक्त प्रौद्योगिकी के लिए विशेष संस्थाएं/केन्द्र, विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी शिक्षा के प्रयोगात्मक केन्द्र आदि के लिए अनुदान शामिल है ।

35. **शारीरिक शिक्षा** : राष्ट्रीय शारीरिक शिक्षा तथा खेल संस्थान को देश में शारीरिक शिक्षा और खेलों के स्तरों में सुधार करने तथा देश में योग की प्रगति के लिए अनुदान दिए जाते हैं ।

36. **सहायक सामग्री तथा उपस्कर** : स्कूली पाठ्यपुस्तकों के मुद्रण के लिए अपने उपहार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत नार्वे भारत को अनुदान के आधार पर कागज सप्लाई कर रहा है ।

37.01 **विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता-सीमा क्षेत्र**: सीमा क्षेत्रों में विकास योजनाओं के लिए पंजाब, राजस्थान, गुजरात और जम्मू व कश्मीर राज्य सरकारों को सहायता देने हेतु व्यवस्था की गई है ।

and fibre communication micro- processor, computer aided design etc. The other objective is to generate manpower, develop R&D and create necessary infrastructure.

33. **Modernisation of Engineering Laboratories and Workshops:** is for providing modern equipments and instruments to the IITs., Regional Engineering Colleges, etc. and thereby removing obsolescence in laboratories/workshops in these institutions and equip them according to the changed curricula.

34. **Other Programmes of Technical Education** : Include grants to School of Planning & Architecture, New Delhi, Post Graduate courses and research work, National Institute of Training in Industrial Engineering, Bombay, National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology, Ranchi, Boards of Apprenticeship Training, National Manpower Information System, Special Institutions/Centres for Appropriate Technology, Experimental Centre for Science and Technology Education etc.

35. **Physical Education** : Grants are given to National Institute of Physical Education and Sports for improvement of standards of physical education and sports and for the advancement of yoga in the country.

36. **Aid Materials and Equipments** : Norway is supplying paper to India as a gift under their aid programme for the printing of school text books.

37.01 **Special Central Assistance - Border Areas:** Provision has been made for assistance to the State Governments of Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Jammu & Kashmir for their development schemes in border areas.

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.47

युवा कार्य और खेल विभाग Department of Youth Affairs and Sports

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है: A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (in crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget योजना Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget योजनेतर Non-Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised योजना Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised योजनेतर Non-Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget योजना Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget योजनेतर Non-Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		56.51	27.62	84.13	53.51	27.62	81.13	65.47	29.00	94.47
	पूंजी *Capital*		*3.49*	*0.01*	*3.50*	*3.49*	*0.01*	*3.50*	*2.53*	*0.00*	*2.53*
	जोड़ Total		**60.00**	**27.63**	**87.63**	**57.00**	**27.63**	**84.63**	**68.00**	**29.00**	**97.00**
1. सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं खेल और युवा सेवाएं युवा कल्याण योजनाएं	1. Secretariat-Social Services *Sports & Youth Services* Youth Welfare Schemes	2251	0.15	1.00	1.15	0.15	1.00	1.15	0.16	1.20	1.36
2. नेहरू युवक केन्द्र संगठन	2. Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan	2204	3.95	1.94	5.89	3.95	1.94	5.89	4.97	3.10	8.07
		4202	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.03	0.00	0.03
जोड़		*Total*	*4.00*	*1.94*	*5.94*	*4.00*	*1.94*	*5.94*	*5.00*	*3.10*	*8.10*
3. राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना	3. National Service Scheme	2204	0.66	0.67	1.53	0.86	0.67	1.53	0.89	0.67	1.56
		3601	4.80	3.72	8.52	4.80	3.72	8.52	5.50	4.80	10.30
		3602	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.01	0.03	0.04
जोड़		*Total*	*5.69*	*4.42*	*10.11*	*5.69*	*4.42*	*10.11*	*6.40*	*5.50*	*11.90*
4. राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना	4. National Discipline Scheme	3601	0.00	7.91	7.91	0.00	7.91	7.91	0.00	8.00	8.00
5. अन्य युवा कल्याण कार्य-कलाप	5. Other Youth Welfare Activities	2204	4.57	2.06	6.63	4.57	2.27	6.84	6.21	0.96	7.17
		3601	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.09	0.00	0.09
		4202	3.44	0.00	3.44	3.44	0.00	3.44	2.50	0.00	2.50
जोड़		*Total*	*8.06*	*2.06*	*10.12*	*8.06*	*2.27*	*10.33*	*8.80*	*0.96*	*9.76*
जोड़-युवा कल्याण योजनाएं	Total -Youth Welfare Schemes		**17.75**	**16.33**	**34.08**	**17.75**	**16.54**	**34.29**	**20.20**	**17.56**	**37.76**
खेल-कूद	Sports & Games										
6.राष्ट्रीय खेल संस्थान,पटियाला	6. National Institute of Sports,Patiala.	2204	9.50	3.30	12.80	6.50	3.30	9.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
7. भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण	7. Sports Authority of India	2204	6.00	4.08	10.08	6.00	4.08	10.08	19.00	7.90	26.90
8. खेल संघों को अनुदान	8. Grants to Sports Federations	2204	2.50	0.25	2.75	2.50	0.35	2.85	2.42	0.50	2.92
9. राष्ट्रीय खेल संगठनों को अनुदान	9. Grants to National Sports Organisations	2204	3.50	0.40	3.90	3.50	0.20	3.70	4.00	0.20	4.20
10.खेल गतिविधियों के संवर्धन के लिए प्रोत्साहन	10. Incentives for Promotion of Sports activities	2204	2.50	0.00	2.50	2.50	0.00	2.50	2.42	0.00	2.42
11. राज्य खेल परिषदों के माध्यम से खेलों का विकास	11. Development of Sports through State Sports Councils	2204	0.50	0.10	0.60	0.10	0.10	0.20	4.10	0.10	4.20
		3601	12.00	0.35	12.35	13.50	0.45	13.95	10.30	0.45	10.75
		3602	1.50	0.26	1.76	0.50	0.10	0.60	0.60	0.10	0.70
जोड़		*Total*	*14.00*	*0.71*	*14.71*	*14.10*	*0.65*	*14.75*	*15.00*	*0.65*	*15.65*
12. क्षेत्रीय आधार पर सिन्थेटिक/ एस्ट्रो टर्फ बिछाना	12. Laying of Synthetic/Astro turf on Regional Basis	2204	2.50	0.00	2.50	2.50	0.00	2.50	3.24	0.00	3.24
13.अन्य योजनाएं	13. Other Schemes	2204	1.60	1.50	3.10	1.50	1.45	2.95	1.56	0.94	2.50
		4202	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		*Total*	*1.60*	*1.51*	*3.11*	*1.50*	*1.46*	*2.96*	*1.56*	*0.94*	*2.50*
जोड़-खेल-कूद	Total Sports & Games		**42.10**	**10.25**	**52.35**	**39.10**	**10.04**	**49.14**	**47.64**	**10.19**	**57.83**
14.अन्य कार्यक्रम	14. Other Programmes	2204	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.05

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget जोड़ Total
कुल जोड़	Grand Total		60.00	27.63	87.63	57.00	27.63	84.63	68.00	29.00	97.00
			1987-88 Budget			1987-88 Revised			1988-89 Budget		
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	C. Plan Outlay	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट प्रावधान Budget Support	आं.स.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट प्रावधान Budget Support	आं.स.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट प्रावधान Budget Support	आं.स.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1.खेल और युवा कार्य	1. Sports & Youth Affairs	22204	60.00	0.00	60.00	57.00	0.00	57.00	68.00	0.00	68.00

1. **सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं:** इसमें सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. **नेहरू युवक केन्द्र संगठन:** नेहरू युवक केन्द्र संगठन के नाम से एक केन्द्रीय स्वायत्त संगठन का पंजीकरण किया गया है जिससे सभी नेहरू युवक केन्द्रों को सम्बद्ध कर दिया गया है ताकि गैर-छात्र ग्रामीण युवाओं के कार्यकलापों को युवा नेतृत्व, प्रशिक्षण, सामुदायिक सेवा कार्यक्रमों, व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण, खेल-कूद तथा मनोरंजन, सांस्कृतिक कार्यकलापों, अनौपचारिक शिक्षा आदि कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से उनकी गतिविधियों को तेज किया जा सके ।

3. **राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना:** यह योजना 1969-70 में शुरू की गई थी । इसे विश्वविद्यालयों, कालेजों तथा उच्चतर-शिक्षा देने वाले अन्य संस्थानों के माध्यम से क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है । इस योजना का अधिकांश व्यय राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को अनुदान देकर पूरा किया जाता है । इस योजना के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित कार्यकलाप सम्पन्न किए जाते हैं, अर्थात् (क) विश्वविद्यालय क्षेत्र से बाहर चुने हुए कल्याणकारी अभिकरणों में स्वयंसेवकों के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए भेजे गए विद्यार्थियों द्वारा सम्पन्न संस्थात्मक कार्य, (ख) विश्वविद्यालय क्षेत्र में सुधार की संस्थागत परियोजनाएं, खेलकूद के मैदानों का निर्माण कार्य और विश्वविद्यालय क्षेत्र में वृक्षारोपण और (ग) निरक्षरता उन्मूलन के लिए ग्राम्य परियोजनाएं, लघु सिंचाई निर्माण कार्य, कृषि कार्य, पर्यावरण संरक्षण, स्वास्थ्य, परिवार कल्याण तथा पोषाहार कार्यक्रम और ग्रामीण सहकारी संस्थाएं तथा ग्रामीण सड़कें इत्यादि ।

4. **राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना (एन.डी.एस.):** इस योजना के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार, भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रीय फिटनेस कोर योजना के अधीन नियोजित राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना के प्रशिक्षकों के वेतनों तथा भत्तों के व्यय और अन्य प्रासंगिक व्ययों की पूर्ति की व्यवस्था करती है ।

5. **अन्य युवा कल्याण कार्यकलाप:** इनमें, राष्ट्रीय सेवा स्वयं सेवक योजना, सांस्कृतिक विनिमय कार्यक्रमों के अधीन युवकों के प्रतिनिधि मंडलों के द्वारा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर सम्पन्न की जाने वाली यात्राओं, युवा कल्याण कार्यों में संलग्न ऐच्छिक संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता दिए जाने, युवकों के होस्टलों, राष्ट्रीय युवा पुरस्कार योजना, पर्वतारोही संस्थाओं की स्थापना और उनके विकास तथा स्काउटिंग तथा गाइडिंग और राष्ट्रमंडलीय युवक कार्यक्रमों और राष्ट्रीय एकता के संवर्धन, युवकों के प्रशिक्षण, युवा क्लबों, युवक विकास संस्थान के संयुक्त राष्ट्रस्वयं सेवक कार्यक्रम को योगदान के लिए व्यवस्था की जाती है ।

6. **राष्ट्रीय खेलकूद संस्थान, पटियाला:** नेताजी सुभाष राष्ट्रीय खेलकूद संस्थान, पटियाला को, जिसकी स्थापना 1961 में की गई थी, खेलकूद की विभिन्न विधाओं में प्रशिक्षकों के निर्माण तथा प्रशिक्षण का दायित्व सौंपा गया है । नेताजी सुभाष राष्ट्रीय खेलकूद संस्थान का भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण में विलय कर दिया गया है ।

1. **Secretariat - Social Services :** Provides for secretariat expenditure.

2. **Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan:** A central autonomous organisation named Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan has been registered to which all the Nehru Yuva Kendras have got affiliated with a view to giving more thrust to the activities of non-student rural youth through programmes such as youth leadership, training, community service programmes, vocational training, sports and recreation, cultural activities, non-formal education, etc.

3. **National Service Scheme:** The scheme started in 1969-70 is implemented through universities, colleges and other institutions of higher learning. Bulk of the expenditure on the scheme is incurred through grants to the State Governments and Union Territories. The scheme includes (a) institutional work by students sent to selected welfare agencies outside the campus to work as volunteers, (b) institutional projects for the improvement of the campus, construction of play-fields, plantation of trees in the campus and (c) rural projects for eradication of illiteracy, minor irrigation works, agricultural operations, environmental conservation, health, family welfare and nutrition programmes, rural cooperatives, rural roads etc.

4. **National Discipline Scheme (NDS):** Under the scheme the Central Government meets the expenditure on the pay and allowances of the NDS instructors under the erstwhile National Fitness Corps Scheme and other incidental expenses.

5. **Other Youth Welfare Activities:** These include provision for National Service Volunteer Scheme, International Exchange of Youth Delegation under Cultural Exchange Programmes, financial assistance to voluntary agencies engaged in youth welfare, youth hostels, National Youth Award Scheme, establishment and development of mountaineering institutions, scouting and guiding, Commonwealth Youth Programme, promotion of national integration, training of youth, youth clubs, contributions to United Nations Volunteer Programme and Institute of Youth Development.

6. **National Institute of Sports, Patiala:** The Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports (NSNIS), Patiala established in 1961 has been entrusted with the responsibility of producing and training coaches in various disciplines. The NSNIS has since merged with the Sports Authority of India.

7. **भारतीय खेलकूद प्राधिकरण** : बेहतर प्रबन्धन, प्रतिभाशाली व्यक्तियों का ठीक-प्रकार से पता लगाना और उनके प्रशिक्षण, स्टेडियमों के प्रयोग और प्रबन्ध और राष्ट्रीय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय खेल आयोजित करने के लिए भूतपूर्व भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण और नेताजी सुभाष राष्ट्रीय खेलकूद संस्थान पटियाला का विलय एक शीर्षस्थ निकाय के अन्तर्गत कर दिया गया है जो अब भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण है। 1988-89 के बजट अनुमान में की गई व्यवस्था में राष्ट्रीय संस्थान के लिए भी व्यवस्था शामिल है।

7. **Sports Authority of India** : The erstwhile Sports Authority of India and the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala have since merged under one apex body known as Sports Authority of India for better coordination, effective spotting and training of talent, utilisation and management of stadia and for organising national and international events. The provision made in BE 1988-89 includes that for National Institute of Sports also.

8. **खेलकूद संघों/संस्थाओं को अनुदान** : ये अनुदान खेलकूद प्रशिक्षण शिविरों के माध्यम से, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर के खेलकूद की आयोजनों में भाग लेने के लिए राष्ट्रीय टीमों को तैयार करने, वरिष्ठ,कनिष्ठ तथा उप-कनिष्ठ खिलाड़ियों के लिए राष्ट्रीय चैम्पियनशिप का आयोजन करने तथा अस्थायित प्रकृति के खेलकूद के सामान की खरीद के लिए दिए जाते हैं।

8. **Grants to Sports Federations/Associations**: are for preparation of national teams for participation in international sports events through coaching camps, organising national championships for seniors, juniors and sub-juniors and purchase of sports equipment of non-expendible nature.

9. **राष्ट्रीय खेलकूद संगठनों को अनुदान** : ये अनुदान विश्वविद्यालयों में खेलों के संवर्धन के लिए दिए जाते हैं। योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग, भारतीय विश्वविद्यालय संघ तथा नेताजी सुभाष राष्ट्रीय खेलकूद संस्थान, पटियाला के माध्यम से किया जाता है। इसमें प्रतिभाशाली खिलाड़ियों को दी गई छात्रवृत्तियां शामिल हैं।

9. **Grants to National Sports Organisations** : are for promotion of games in the university sector. The schemes are implemented through agencies like University Grants Commission, Association of Indian Universities and the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala. It includes cost of scholarships given to talented Sports persons.

10. **खेलकूद के संवर्धन के लिए प्रोत्साहन योजना** : खेलकूद क्षेत्र में उत्कृष्टता खिलाड़ियों को प्रोत्साहन तथा जिला स्तर पर टूर्नामेंटों को जीतने वाले विद्यालयों को सहायता देने के लिए भी एक सामूहिक प्रोत्साहन योजना बनाई गई है।

10. **Incentive Scheme for promotion of Sports** : A Package Incentive Scheme has been devised for providing incentives to outstanding sports persons and also giving assistance to the schools winning district level tournaments.

11. **खेलकूद परिषदों के माध्यम से खेलकूद विकास** यह योजना राष्ट्रीय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महत्व के टूर्नामेंटों तथा मैचों का आयोजन करने के लिए आवश्यक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने, खेल के मैदानों की व्यवस्था करने, जिमनाशिया के स्टेडियमों तथा तैरने के लिए जलाशयों आदि का निर्माण करने और खेलकूद संबंधी उपस्करों की खरीद करने और ग्रामीण खेल केन्द्र स्थापित करने तथा रखरखाव आदि के लिए तैयार की गई है।

11. **Development of Sports through State Sports Councils** : The scheme is for creating facilities for organising tournaments and matches of national and international importance, developing play fields, constructing stadia, gymnasia, swimming pools etc and purchasing sports equipments and establishing and maintaining rural sports centres.

12. **क्षेत्रीय आधार पर कृत्रिम एस्ट्रो आच्छादित ट्रैक की व्यवस्था** : हमारी टीमों को कृत्रिम ट्रैकों और एस्ट्रो आच्छादित खेल के मैदानों के उपयोग से अवगत कराने के लिए इस योजना के अन्तर्गत देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में कृत्रिम ट्रैक व्यवस्थापन तथा कृत्रिम सतही आच्छादन की व्यवस्था व्यापक स्तर पर की जाएगी।

12. **Laying of Synthetic Astro turf on Regional Basis** : In order to familiarise our teams with the use of synthetic tracks and astro surface fields, the scheme seeks to have a net work of synthetic tracks and artificial surface in the different regions of the country.

13. **अन्य योजनाएं/कार्यक्रम** : इनके अन्तर्गत खेलकूद की संभावित क्षमता रखने वाले युवकों की खोज के संबंधित छात्रवृत्तियों की व्यवस्था करने, ग्रामीण खेलकूद टूर्नामेंटों की व्यवस्था करने, महिलाओं में खेलकूद को बढ़ावा देने, अर्जुन एवार्ड, द्रोणाचार्य पुरस्कार की व्यवस्था करने, राष्ट्रीय शारीरिक स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रमों के आयोजन तथा ऐसे खिलाड़ी, जो अब सक्रिय नहीं है और दीन-हीन स्थिति में हैं, के लिए राष्ट्रीय कल्याण निधि की स्थापना खेलकूद यात्रा छात्रों को यात्रा अनुदान, स्वयंसेवी खेलकूद क्लबों के कार्यक्रम आते हैं।

13. **Other Schemes/Programmes** : Include Sports Talent Search Scholarship, Rural Sports Tournaments, Promotion of Sport among Women, Arjuna Awards, Dronacharya Award, National Physical Fitness Programme and National Welfare Fund for Sportsmen no longer active and in indigent circumstances, Travel grants to Sports scholars, Voluntary Sports Clubs.

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.48

कला और संस्कृति Art and Culture

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है : A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue		58.22	47.53	105.75	48.36	65.83	114.19	56.33	51.06	107.39
पूंजी Capital		0.00	20.50	20.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.50	20.50
जोड़ Total		58.22	68.03	126.25	48.36	65.83	114.19	56.33	71.56	127.89
1. सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Social Services 2251	0.30	1.50	1.80	0.30	1.50	1.80	0.38	1.80	2.18
कला और संस्कृति	*Art & Culture*									
कला और संस्कृति का संवर्धन	Promotion of Art and Culture									
2. क्षेत्रीय संस्कृति केन्द्र	2. Zonal Culture Centres 2205	20.95	0.00	20.95	14.95	0.00	14.95	13.00	0.00	13.00
3. संगीत नाटक अकादमी	3. Sangeet Natak Akademi 2205	0.92	0.65	1.57	0.97	0.64	1.61	1.00	0.67	1.67
4. ललित कला अकादमी	4. Lalit Kala Akademi 2205	0.64	0.56	1.20	0.66	0.56	1.22	1.00	0.71	1.71
5.अन्तरराष्ट्रीय कला और सांस्कृतिक प्रदर्शनियां	5. International Art & Cultural Exhibitions 2205	0.00	10.66	10.66	0.00	28.12	28.12	0.00	10.00	10.00
6. इन्दिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय कला केन्द्र	6. Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts 2205	2.00	0.02	2.02	3.30	0.00	3.30	4.00	0.02	4.02
7. साहित्य अकादमी	7. Sahitya Akademi 2205	0.85	0.42	1.27	0.68	0.40	1.08	1.00	0.53	1.53
8. अन्य	8. Others 2205	7.39	5.30	12.69	5.34	4.75	10.09	8.48	5.55	14.03
	3601	0.11	0.07	0.18	0.04	0.07	0.11	0.10	0.07	0.17
	3602	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
जोड़	*Total*	*7.51*	*5.37*	*12.88*	*5.39*	*4.82*	*10.21*	*8.59*	*5.62*	*14.21*
जोड़ - कला और संस्कृति का संवर्धन	Total-Promotion of Art and Culture	32.87	17.68	50.55	25.95	34.54	60.49	28.59	17.55	46.14
अभिलेखागार और संग्रहालय	*Archives and Museums*									
9. प्राचीन स्मारकों का संरक्षण	9. Conservation of Ancient Monuments. 2205	4.87	12.70	17.57	4.30	14.02	18.32	4.50	14.70	19.20
10.भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण	10. Archaeological Survey of India 2205	1.01	1.50	2.51	0.72	1.41	2.13	1.40	1.49	2.89
11.राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार	11. National Archives 2205	1.36	1.49	2.85	1.01	1.57	2.58	1.59	1.62	3.21
12.राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय	12. National Museums 2205	4.04	1.73	5.77	2.66	1.75	4.41	4.55	1.86	6.41
	4202	0.00	20.50	20.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.50	20.50
जोड़	*Total*	*4.04*	*22.23*	*26.27*	*2.66*	*1.75*	*4.41*	*4.55*	*22.36*	*26.91*
13.राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान संग्रहालय परिषद	13. National Council of Science Museums 2205	4.95	1.70	6.65	5.60	1.94	7.54	6.18	2.03	8.21
14.मानव शास्त्र सर्वेक्षण	14. Anthropological Survey 2205	0.80	1.77	2.57	0.66	1.74	2.40	0.90	1.87	2.77
15.अन्य कार्यक्रम	15. Other Programmes 2205	4.27	3.60	7.87	3.79	3.23	7.02	4.47	3.81	8.28
	3601	0.00	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.58	0.58	0.00	0.60	0.60
	3602	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
जोड़	*Total*	*4.27*	*4.21*	*8.48*	*3.79*	*3.82*	*7.61*	*4.47*	*4.42*	*8.89*
जोड़-अभिलेखागार और संग्रहालय	Total- Archives and Museums	21.30	45.60	66.90	18.74	26.25	44.99	23.59	48.49	72.08
पुस्तकालय	*Libraries*									
16.राष्ट्रीय पुस्तकालय,कलकत्ता	16. National Library , Calcutta 2205	1.19	1.67	2.86	0.87	1.82	2.69	1.02	1.94	2.96
17.अन्य पुस्तकालय	17. Other Libraries 2205	2.47	1.11	3.58	2.44	1.19	3.63	2.65	1.23	3.88
	3601	0.05	0.12	0.17	0.02	0.12	0.14	0.05	0.12	0.17
जोड़	*Total*	*2.52*	*1.23*	*3.75*	*2.46*	*1.31*	*3.77*	*2.70*	*1.35*	*4.05*
जोड़ - पुस्तकालय	Total-Libraries	3.71	2.90	6.61	3.33	3.13	6.46	3.72	3.29	7.01

(करोड़ रुपए) (in crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
18.अन्य कार्यक्रम	18. Other Programmes	2205	0.04	0.35	0.39	0.04	0.41	0.45	0.05	0.43	0.48
जोड़-कला और संस्कृति	Total-Art &Culture		57.92	66.53	124.45	48.06	64.33	112.39	55.95	69.76	125.71
कुल जोड़	*Grand Total*		*58.22*	*66.03*	*126.25*	*48.35*	*65.83*	*114.19*	*56.33*	*71.56*	*127.89*
			1987-88 Budget			1987-88 Revised			1988-89 Budget		
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	C. Plan Outlay	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.स.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.स.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.स.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. कला और संस्कृति	1. Art and Culture	22205	67.00	0.00	67.00	50.89	0.00	50.89	66.00	0.00	66.00
	**इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांग में निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।*										
	* Inclusive of Works Outlay in the Ministry of Urban Development										
मांग सं. 74	Demand No. 74		0.84	0.00	0.84	0.37	0.00	0.37	0.61	0.00	0.61
मांग सं. 75	Demand No. 75		7.94	0.00	7.94	2.16	0.00	2.16	9.06	0.00	9.06
जोड़		Total	8.78	0.00	8.78	2.53	0.00	2.53	9.67	0.00	9.67

1. **सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं**: इसमें सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है ।

2. **क्षेत्रीय सांस्कृतिक केन्द्र** इस योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य उन सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्धों पर बल देना है, जो क्षेत्रीय और भाषायी सीमाओं से परे होते हैं । ये केन्द्र न केवल विभिन्न राज्यों की संस्कृति के स्वरूप और शैलियों को प्रतिबिम्बित करेंगे बल्कि समूचे देश की विविध संस्कृति का संयुक्त रूप से प्रतिनिधित्व करेंगे ।

3. **संगीत नाटक अकादमी**: संगीत नाटक अकादमी की स्थापना सन् 1953 में अभिनय कलाओं के संवर्धन के लिए की गई थी । यह अकादमी भारतीय संगीत, नृत्य तथा नाटकों के संवर्धन एवं विकास के लिए, अभिनय कलाओं में प्रशिक्षण के स्तर को बनाए रखने के लिए, संगीत नृत्य तथा नाटकों के विभिन्न रूपों के संबंध में सामग्रियों के संरक्षण, पुनरुद्धार, प्रलेखन, प्रचार के लिए और प्रतिभाशाली कलाकारों को सम्मान प्रदान करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर कार्य करती है ।

4. **ललित कला अकादमी** : यह एक राष्ट्रीय संगठन है जो रचनात्मक दृश्य कला के क्षेत्र में कार्यकलापों को प्रोत्साहित और समन्वित करता है और इस प्रकार देश की सांस्कृतिक एकता को बढ़ावा देता है ।

5.**अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कला और सांस्कृतिक प्रदर्शनियां** : प्रदर्शनियों, अभिनय कलाओं की प्रस्तुति, फिल्मों, गोष्ठियों आदि के माध्यम से देश की छवि को विदेशों में प्रस्तुत करने के लिए भारत महोत्सव का आयोजन किया जाता है । जुलाई 1987 से सोवियत समाजवादी जनतंत्र संघ में भारत महोत्सव आयोजित किया जा रहा है जो जुलाई 1988 तक चलेगा । एक अन्य भारत महोत्सव अप्रैल से अक्तूबर, 1988 तक जापान में आयोजित किया जाएगा । एक सदृश्य सोवियत समाजवादी जनतंत्र संघ महोत्सव भारत में नवम्बर 1987 से अक्तूबर 1988 तक आयोजित किया जा रहा है ।

6. **इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय कला केन्द्र** : इन्दिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय कला केन्द्र, औपचारिक रूप से 19 नवम्बर 1985 को आरंभ किया गया था और इसे एक स्वायत्त न्यास के रूप में पंजीकृत किया गया है ।

1. **Secretariat -Social Services** : Provides for secretariat expenditure.

2. **Zonal Culture Centres** : The main objective underlying the scheme is to emphasise the cultural linkages that extend beyond territorial and linguistic boundaries. These centres would reflect not only the forms and styles of different States but would represent jointly the composite culture of the country.

3. **Sangeet Natak Akademi** : The Sangeet Natak Akademi was set up in 1953 for the promotion of performing arts. The Akademi acts at the national level for the promotion and growth of Indian music, dance and drama; for the maintenance of standards of training in the performing arts; for the revival, preservation, documentation and dissemination of materials relating to various forms of music, dance and drama and for the recognition of outstanding artists.

4. **Lalit Kala Akademi** : is a national organisation to foster and coordinate activities in the sphere of creative visual arts and promote thereby the cultural unity of the country.

5. **International Art and Cultural Exhibitions** : The Festivals of India are organised to present the image of the country abroad through exhibitions, performing arts, films, seminars etc. A Festival of India is being held in USSR from July, 1987 and will continue till July 1988. Another Festival of India will be held in Japan from April to October 1988. A reciprocal Festival of USSR is being held in India for one year from November 1987 to October 1988.

6. **Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts** : The Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts (IGNCA) was formally launched on 19 November 1985 and has since been registered as an

दुर्लभ पुस्तकों और प्राचीन भारतीय पाण्डुलिपियों की माइक्रो फिल्मों/फिशे, स्लाइडों, ध्वनि कैसेटों आदि जैसी बोध सामग्री की रेप्रोग्राफिक प्रतियों के एक बहुत बड़े संग्रह सहित लगभग 40,000 पुस्तकों का एक सांस्कृतिक संदर्भ पुस्तकालय स्थापित किया गया है। एक कम्प्यूटरीकृत राष्ट्रीय सूचना प्रणाली और डाटा बैंक भी शुरू किया गया है। इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय कला केन्द्र के कार्यक्रम में पैमानिक पद्धतियों और आधुनिक तकनीकों आदि के प्रयोग द्वारा अत्यधिक पारम्परिक सूचनाएं, कला के क्षेत्र में ज्ञान और समझ, साहित्य और सांस्कृतिक विरासत एक-दूसरे के निकट आएंगी। लगभग सम्पूर्ण आयोजना व्यवस्था केन्द्र के भवन परिसर के निर्माण के लिए है जिसे शीघ्र ही प्रारम्भ किए जाने की आशा है।

7. साहित्य अकादमी : की स्थापना भारतीय साहित्य के विकास तथा उच्च साहित्यिक मानकों को स्थापित करने, सभी भारतीय भाषाओं में साहित्यिक कार्यकलापों को प्रोत्साहित करने तथा उनमें समन्वय स्थापित करने और उनके माध्यम से देश की सांस्कृतिक एकता को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए की गई है।

8. अन्य : इसमें राष्ट्रीय आधुनिक कला गैलरी, केन्द्रीय उच्च तिब्बती अध्ययन संस्थान, वाराणसी, राष्ट्रीय नाट्य विद्यालय, एशियाटिक सोसाइटी, गांधी स्मृति और दर्शन समिति आदि पर व्यय या उनके लिए अनुदानों की व्यवस्था की गई है। इसमें विभिन्न अन्य योजनाओं जैसे उत्कृष्ट कलाकारों को छात्रवृत्तियों/फेलोशिप, पुस्तकों का संवर्धन, प्रतिनिधि मंडल भेजने, शताब्दी तथा वर्षगांठ आयोजित करने, भवन अनुदान, नृत्य, नाट्य-कला, रंगशाला आदि के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है।

9. प्राचीन स्मारकों का संरक्षण : इसके अन्तर्गत केन्द्र द्वारा सुरक्षित ऐतिहासिक स्मारकों के परिरक्षण और संरक्षण के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

10. भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण : भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण विभाग की स्थापना 1961 में देश में पुरातत्वीय अवशेषों का सर्वेक्षण करने के मुख्य उद्देश्य से की गई थी। इसके मुख्य कार्य केन्द्र द्वारा सुरक्षित स्मारकों और स्थलों का संरक्षण, स्मारकों और स्थलों में स्थित उद्यानों का अनुरक्षण, मूर्तियों, स्मारकों और अन्य कलाकृतियों का रासायनिक परिरक्षण और पुरातत्वीय संग्रहालयों का अनुरक्षण करना है।

11. राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार : भारत का राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों और विभागों की स्थायी प्रकृति के पुराने रिकार्ड रखने का केन्द्रीय भंडार है। यह ऐतिहासिक अनुसंधान के लिए भी सुविधाएं प्रदान करता है। इसका भोपाल में एक क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय और जयपुर तथा पांडिचेरी में अभिलेख केन्द्र है।

12. राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय : इसमें राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय, नई दिल्ली, भारतीय संग्रहालय, कलकत्ता, सालार जंग संग्रहालय, हैदराबाद, और राष्ट्रीय मानव संग्रहालय, भोपाल शामिल हैं। संग्रहालय के लिए कला निधियों तथा पुरावशेषों के अभिग्रहण के लिए बजट अनुमान 1988-89 में 20.50 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है।

13. राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान संग्रहालय परिषद्, कलकत्ता इसका काम प्रदर्शनियों और विचार-गोष्ठियों के आयोजन द्वारा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी को लोकप्रिय बनाना, विज्ञान शिक्षकों, विद्यार्थियों, युवा उद्यमियों, तकनीशियनों आदि के लिए प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आदि बनाना है। अन्य कतिपय स्थानों में लघु केन्द्रों के अतिरिक्त कलकत्ता, बंगलौर और बम्बई में परिषद के संग्रहालय/केन्द्र हैं।

14. भारतीय नृतत्वशास्त्रीय सर्वेक्षण : 1945 में इसकी स्थापना नृतत्वशास्त्र और सम्बद्ध विषयों के क्षेत्र में वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान को बढ़ावा देने के लिए की गई थी। यह नृतत्व शास्त्र और सम्बद्ध विषयों के क्षेत्र में अन्य संगठनों के सहयोग से कार्य करता है। यह भारतीय जनसंख्या पर जैव-सांस्कृतिक अन्वेषण का कार्य करता है और वैज्ञानिक रुचि के दस्तावेजों का संग्रह और परिरक्षण करता

autonomous Trust. A Cultural Reference Library of about 40,000 books including rare books and with a sizeable collection of reprographic copies of source material such as micro films/fiche of ancient Indian manuscripts, photographs, slides, audio cassettes etc. has been set up. A Computerised National Information System and Data Bank has also been operationalised. The programes of IGNCA would bring together the most traditional information, knowledge and wisdom on art, humanities and cultural heritage through the application of scientific methods, modern technologies etc. Almost the entire Plan provision is for the construction of the building complex of the Centre, which is expected to start shortly.

7. **Sahitya Akademi** : has been set up for the development of Indian letters and to set high literary standards, to foster and coordinate literary activities in all the Indian languages and to promote through them the cultural unity of the country.

8. **Others:** Include provision for expenditure on or grants to National Gallery of Modern Art, Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Varanasi, National School of Drama, Asiatic Society, Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti etc. Provision is also there for various other schemes viz: scholarship/fellowship to outstanding artists, promotion of books, organising delegations, centenaries and anniversaries, building grants, assistance to Dance, Drama and Theatre etc.

9. **Conservation of Ancient Monuments** : Provision has been made for the preservation and conservation of Centrally protected historical monuments.

10. **Archaeological Survey of India** : The Archaeological Survey of India was set up in 1961 with the primary object of surveying antiquarian remains in the country. Its main functions are preservation of centrally protected monuments and sites, maintenance of gardens at monuments and sites, chemical preservation of sculptures, monuments and other works of art and maintenance of archaeological museums.

11. **National Archives** : The National Archives of India is the central repository of non-current records of enduring value belonging to the Ministries and Departments of the Government of India. It also provides facilities for historical research. It has a Regional Office at Bhopal and Record Centres at Jaipur and Pondicherry.

12. **National Museums:** This includes the National Museum, New Delhi, Indian Museum Calcutta, Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad and Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya Bhopal. B.E. 1988-89 includes Rs.20.50 crores for the acquisition of art treasures and antique objects for the museums.

13. **National Council of Science Museums, Calcutta** : to popularise science and technology by organising exhibitions and seminars, training programmes for science teachers, students, young entrepreneurs, technicians etc. The Council has museums/centres at Calcutta, Bangalore and Bombay, besides small centres at certain other places.

14. **Anthropological Survey of India** : Established in 1945 for the advancement of scientific research in anthropology and allied disciplines, it collaborates with other organisations in the field of anthropology and allied disciplines. It conducts bio-cultural investigation on Indian population, collects and preserves documents of scientific interest,

15. **अन्य कार्यक्रम** : इसमें विक्टोरिया मेमोरियल हाल, कलकत्ता, सांस्कृतिक संपत्ति के संरक्षण के लिए राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला, लखनऊ, केन्द्रीय पुरातत्व संग्रहालय और पुरातत्वीय खोज और खुदाई कार्यों, नेहरू स्मारक संग्रहालय एवं पुस्तकालय, नयी दिल्ली और इलाहाबाद संग्रहालय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

16. **राष्ट्रीय पुस्तकालय (नैशनल लाइब्रेरी), कलकत्ता**: यह भारत और विदेशों में भारत के संबंध में प्रकाशित सभी पाठ्य और सूचना सामग्री के भंडारण के एक डैपुल्ड केन्द्र के रूप में कार्य करता है । यहां फारसी, संस्कृत, अरबी और तमिल पांडुलिपियों तथा दुर्लभ पुस्तकों का अमूल्य और विशाल संग्रह है । यह पुस्तक और समाचारपत्र परिदान (सार्वजनिक पुस्तकालय) अधिनियम, 1954 के अधीन आदाता पुस्तकालय और दक्षिण एशिया में निक्षेप पुस्तकालय है । इस पुस्तकालय ने 50 देशों के 144 संस्थानों से आदान-प्रदान संबंध भी स्थापित कर रखा है ।

17. **अन्य पुस्तकालय** : इनमें केन्द्रीय संदर्भ पुस्तकालय, कलकत्ता, केन्द्रीय पुस्तकालय, बम्बई, इंडियन काउंसिल आफ वर्ल्ड अफेयर्स लाइब्रेरी, नई दिल्ली, दिल्ली पब्लिक लाइब्रेरी, दिल्ली, राजा राम मोहन राय लाइब्रेरी फाउंडेशन, कलकत्ता और केन्द्रीय सचिवालय पुस्तकालय, नई दिल्ली शामिल हैं ।

18. **अन्य कार्यक्रम** : इसमें केन्द्रीय फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

15. **Other Programmes** : This provides for Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta,National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property, Lucknow, Central Archaeological Museums and Archaeological Explorations and Excavations, Nehru Memorial Museum & Library, New Delhi and Allahabad Museum.

16. **National Library, Calcutta** : serves as a prominent repository of all reading and information materials produced in India as well as abroad concerning India. It has a rich collection of Persian, Sanskrit, Arabic and Tamil manuscripts and also rare books. It is the recipient library under the Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act, 1954 and the repository library in South Asia. The National Library is also maintaining exchange relations with 144 institutions in 50 countries.

17. **Other Libraries** : These include Central Reference Library, Calcutta, Central Library, Bombay, Indian Council of World Affairs Library, New Delhi, Delhi Public Library, Delhi, Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation, Calcutta and Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi.

18. **Other Programmes** : Provides for Central Board of Film Censors.

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.49

महिला और बाल विकास विभाग Department of Women and Child Development

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है : A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue		221.00	13.77	234.77	221.00	13.77	234.77	235.00	14.46	249.46
पूंजी Capital		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़ Total		221.00	13.77	234.77	221.00	13.77	234.77	235.00	14.46	249.46
1. सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Social Services 2251	0.50	0.49	0.99	0.50	0.69	1.19	0.40	1.00	1.40
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	***Social Security & Welfare***									
बाल कल्याण और महिला कल्याण	**Child Welfare & Women's Welfare**									
2. एकीकृत बाल विकास सेवाएं	2. Integrated Child Development Services 2235	7.80	0.00	7.80	7.80	0.00	7.80	8.52	0.00	8.52
	3601	133.20	0.00	133.20	133.20	0.00	133.20	158.75	0.00	158.75
	3602	2.50	0.00	2.50	2.50	0.00	2.50	0.73	0.00	0.73
जोड़	*Total*	*143.50*	*0.00*	*143.50*	*143.50*	*0.00*	*143.50*	*168.00*	*0.00*	*168.00*
3. दिवस पोषण केन्द्र	3. Day Care Centre 2235	9.00	3.75	12.75	9.00	3.55	12.55	12.00	3.62	15.62
4. बालवाड़ी पोषाहार कार्यक्रम	4. Balwadi Nutrition Programme 2235	0.00	3.87	3.87	0.00	3.87	3.87	0.00	3.67	3.67
5. संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल आपात निधि (यूनिसेफ) को अंशदान	5. Contribution to UNICEF 2235	0.00	2.78	2.78	0.00	2.78	2.78	0.00	2.98	2.98
6. प्रारंभिक बाल-शिक्षा-स्वयं सेवी संगठनों को सहायता	6.Early Childhood Education-Assistance to Voluntary Organisations 2235	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.26	2.26
7. अन्य योजनाएं	7. Other Schemes 2235	2.85	1.03	3.88	2.85	1.03	3.88	2.80	1.10	3.90
जोड़ - बाल कल्याण	**Total-Child Welfare**	**155.35**	**11.43**	**166.78**	**155.35**	**11.23**	**166.58**	**184.80**	**11.63**	**196.43**
8. महिला शिक्षा के लिए संक्षिप्त पाठ्यक्रम	8. Condensed Courses for Women Education 2235	5.50	0.00	5.50	5.50	0.00	5.50	3.00	0.00	3.00
9. कामकाजी महिलाओं के लिए होस्टल	9. Hostels for Working Women 2235	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00
10. रोजगार कार्यक्रम को समर्थन	10. Support to Employment Programme 2235	3.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	3.00	2.00	0.00	2.00
11. अतिरिक्त लाभ प्राप्तकर्ताओं के लिए पूरक पोषाहार	11. Supplementary Nutrition for Additional Beneficiaries 2235	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.50	0.00	0.50
	3601	36.00	0.00	36.00	36.00	0.00	36.00	22.00	0.00	22.00
	3602	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.50	0.00	0.50
जोड़	*Total*	*38.00*	*0.00*	*38.00*	*38.00*	*0.00*	*38.00*	*23.00*	*0.00*	*23.00*
12. सामाजिक-आर्थिक कार्यक्रम	12. Socio-economic Programmes 2235	4.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	4.00	3.00	0.00	3.00
13. केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड	13. Central Social Welfare Board 2235	6.50	1.45	7.95	6.50	1.45	7.95	8.00	1.50	9.50
14. प्रशिक्षण एवं उत्पादन केन्द्र	14. Training-cum-Production Centres 2235	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	2.00	0.00	2.00
15. अन्य कार्यक्रम	15. Other Programmes 2235	2.04	0.40	2.44	2.04	0.40	2.44	3.65	0.33	3.98
	3601	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.14	0.00	0.14
	3602	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
जोड़	*Total*	*2.15*	*0.40*	*2.55*	*2.15*	*0.40*	*2.55*	*3.80*	*0.33*	*4.13*
जोड़-महिला कल्याण	**Total-Women's Welfare**	**65.15**	**1.85**	**67.00**	**65.15**	**1.85**	**67.00**	**49.80**	**1.83**	**51.63**
जोड़ - सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	**Total-Social Security & Welfare**	**220.50**	**13.28**	**233.78**	**220.50**	**13.08**	**233.58**	**234.60**	**13.46**	**248.06**
कुल जोड़	*Grand Total*	*221.00*	*13.77*	*234.77*	*221.00*	*13.77*	*234.77*	*235.00*	*14.46*	*249.46*

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev	बजट 1987-88 Budget: बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.स.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised: बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.स.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget: बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.स.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
ग.आयोजना परिव्यय	C. Plan Outlay										
1. सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	1. Social Security and Welfare	22235	221.00	0.00	221.00	221.00	0.00	221.00	235.00	0.00	235.00

1. **सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं**: इस विभाग के अन्तर्गत सचिवालय के व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है।

2. **एकीकृत बाल विकास सेवाएं**: इस योजना का उद्देश्य छः वर्ष की आयु से कम आयु के शिशुओं, गर्भवती स्त्रियों और बच्चों को दूध पिलाने वाली माताओं के लिए स्वास्थ्य, पोषाहार तथा शैक्षणिक सेवाओं के एकीकृत पैकेज की व्यवस्था करना है। इस पैकेज में पूरक पोषाहार, रोगमुक्ति, स्वास्थ्य संबंधी जांच, विशेषज्ञ चिकित्सों को रोगी सौंपे जाने की सेवाओं, पोषाहार और स्वास्थ्य संबंधी शिक्षा तथा अनौपचारिक स्कूल पूर्व शिक्षा शामिल है। इस योजना को राज्यों की सरकारों/संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनों के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित किया जाता है। अब तक 1520 एकीकृत शिशु विकास सेवा केन्द्रों की मंजूरी दी गई है। राज्य क्षेत्र में इसके अलावा 218 एकीकृत शिशु विकास सेवा परियोजना शुरू की गई है। राष्ट्रीय जन सहयोग तथा शिशु विकास संस्थान तथा अन्य चुने हुए प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों और ऐच्छिक संगठनों के माध्यम से शिशु विकास परियोजना अधिकारियों और अन्य कार्यकर्ताओं के प्रशिक्षण के लिए एक व्यापक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम शुरू कर दिया गया है। बजट अनुमान 1988-89 में 168 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है।

3. **दिवस पोषण केन्द्र**: ये केन्द्र श्रमिकों के असंगठित क्षेत्र से संबद्ध निर्धन, कारोबार करने वाली और बीमार स्त्रियों के बच्चों (0-5 वर्ष की आयु तक के) को पोषण की सेवाएं प्रदान करने के कार्य में व्यस्त ऐच्छिक संगठनों की सहायता करने के लिए बनाए गए हैं। इस योजना के अधीन जो बाल सुश्रुषा सदन चलाए जाते हैं, ऐसे बच्चों जिनके अभिभावक कार्य स्थलों पर होते हैं अथवा बीमारी के कारण अक्षम होते हैं और उनकी देखभाल करने में असमर्थ होते हैं के स्वास्थ्य निरीक्षण, पूरक पोषाहार, डाक्टरी जांच तथा रोगमुक्ति उपचार आदि की व्यवस्था भी करते हैं।

4. **बालवाड़ी पोषाहार कार्यक्रम**: केन्द्रीय सरकार से सहायता अनुदान प्राप्त करने वाले ऐच्छिक संगठनों के जरिए कार्यान्वित किया जाने वाला यह कार्यक्रम 2.29 लाख बच्चों के लिए पोषाहार की व्यवस्था करता है, जोकि 3-5 वर्ष की आयु के बीच के आयु वर्ग में है और 5 राष्ट्रीय स्तर के संगठनों द्वारा संचालित बालवाड़ियों में जाते हैं।

5. **संयुक्त राष्ट्रीय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल आपात निधि (यूनीसेफ) को अंशदान**: संयुक्त राष्ट्र अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल आपात निधि में भारत द्वारा दिए जाने वाले अंशदान और नई दिल्ली में इसके कार्यालय के प्रशासनिक व्यय की पूर्ति के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

6. **प्रारम्भिक बाल शिक्षा** : इस योजना का उद्देश्य प्राथमिक शिक्षा के आधार में विस्तार और समर्थन देने के लिए ग्रामीण और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में अलाभान्वित वर्गों के लिए स्कूल पूर्व शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करना है। स्कूल पूर्व बच्चों की देखभाल के लिए प्रारम्भिक बाल शिक्षा केन्द्रों की स्थापना की गई है।

7. **अन्य योजनाएं**: इनके अन्तर्गत, मुख्य रूप से, राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास बोर्ड को दिए जाने वाले सहायता अनुदानों, बालसेविका तथा शिशु सदनों के कार्मिकों के प्रशिक्षण संबंधी कार्यक्रमों के लिए आवश्यक राशियों और शिशु पोषाहार के लिए प्राप्त शुल्क मुक्त सहायता को संभालने तथा उसकी

1. **Secretariat - Social Services** : Provides for the secretariat expenditure of the Department.

2. **Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)** : The scheme aims at providing integrated package of health, nutrition and educational services to children below six years, pregnant women and lactating mothers. The package comprises supplementary nutrition, immunisation, health check-up, referral services, nutrition & health education and non-formal pre-school education. The scheme is implemented through the State Governments/U.T. Administrations. So far, 1520 ICDS projects have been sanctioned. In addition, 218 ICDS projects have been taken up in the State sector. The provision covers a comprehensive training programme for Child Development Project Officers and other functionaries undertaken through the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development and other selected training institutions and voluntary organisations. A provision of Rs.168 crores has been made in B.E. 1988-89.

3. **Day Care Centre** : The scheme is to assist voluntary organisations engaged in providing services for children (0-5 years) of poor, working and ailing women belonging mainly to the non-organised sector of labourers. The creches run under the scheme also provide health care, supplementary nutrition, medical check-up and immunisation etc. to the children, whose parents are away at work sites or are incapacitated due to sickness and are unable to look after them.

4. **Balwadi Nutrition Programme** : This programme implemented through voluntary organisations with grants-in-aid from the Central Government covers 2.29 lakh children in the age group of 3 to 5 years attending balwadis run by 5 National level organisations.

5. **Contribution to UNICEF** : Provision has been made for meeting expenditure on India's contribution to the UNICEF and administrative expenditure of its office in New Delhi.

6. **Early Childhood Education**: The scheme intends to provide pre-school education for the disadvantaged sections in rural and backward areas to broad-base and support elementary education. Early childhood education centres are set up to take care of pre-school children.

7. **Other Schemes** : These include, mainly, grants-in-aid to National Dairy Development Board, provision for Balsevika & Creches Workers Training Programme and handling, clearance of duty free aid material for child nutrition and the National

निकासी करने और राष्ट्रीय सरकारी सहयोग तथा बाल विकास संस्थान की व्यवस्थाएं शामिल हैं ।

8. **स्त्रियों की शिक्षा के लिए संक्षिप्त पाठ्यक्रम**: इन का उद्देश्य यह है कि स्त्रियों को अपनी शिक्षा पूरी करने और प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करके बाद में नौकरियां हासिल करने के योग्य बनाया जाए । इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत ऐच्छिक संगठनों को प्रारम्भिक/मिडिल/उच्च स्कूली स्तर की परीक्षाओं के लिए पाठ्यक्रमों का आयोजन करने के प्रयोजन से अनुदान दिए जाते हैं ।

9. **नौकरी करने वाली स्त्रियों के लिए होस्टल**: नौकरी करने वाली स्त्रियों को उचित और किफायती दरों पर आवास स्थान उपलब्ध कराने के लिए नौकरी पेशा स्त्रियों के होस्टलों के निर्माण के निमित्त और उसी प्रयोजन के लिए पहले से बने होस्टलों की खरीद करने के लिए ऐच्छिक संगठनों को सहायता की जाती है । जिन स्त्रियों की आय 2000 रुपए प्रति मास (समेकित) से ज्यादा नहीं है, उनको ऐसे होस्टलों में रहने का हक है ।

10. **रोजगार कार्यक्रम को समर्थन** : यह योजना प्रत्येक क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं की परियोजनाओं को हाथों में लेकर कृषि, पशु-पालन, डेरी, मीन उद्योग, हाथकरघा, दस्तकारी, खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग और रेशम उद्योग के क्षेत्र में महिलाओं के कार्य तथा रोजगार को सुदृढ़ करने तथा विकास का कार्य करती है ।

11. **अतिरिक्त लाभ भोगियों के लिए पूरक पोषाहार कार्यक्रम**: पहली जनवरी 1986 से एक नई केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजना शुरू की गई है जिसके अन्तर्गत स्कूल प्रवेश पूर्व आयु के शिशुओं और धात्री/गर्भवती माताओं को गेंहू से तैयार पूरक पोषाहार दिए जाने की व्यवस्था की गई है । इस नए कार्यक्रम का अभिप्राय अतिरिक्त लाभ जुटाने वालों, खास तौर पर आदिम जाति क्षेत्रों, शहरी गंदी बस्तियों और पिछड़े हुए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के बच्चों को पोषाहार देकर मौजूदा पोषाहार कार्यक्रमों की व्याप्ति के क्षेत्र को और विस्तृत करना है ।

12. **सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक कार्यक्रम**: इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, ऐच्छिक संगठनों को अनेक प्रकार के आय उत्पन्न करने वाले कार्यों को शुरू करने, जैसे कि लघु उद्योगों, हथकरघा, दस्तकारी, डेयरी, पशुपालन आदि कार्यों को चलाने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जाती है, ताकि जरूरतमंद स्त्रियों, निर्धनों, विधवाओं और परित्यक्त स्त्रियों को पूर्णकालिक अथवा अंशकालिक रोजगार दिलाया जा सके ।

13. **केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड**: यह बोर्ड, खास तौर पर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्त्रियों और बच्चों के लिए कल्याण संबंधी सेवाओं की व्यवस्था करता है और बच्चों, अपंग व्यक्तियों, वृद्धों तथा कमजोर व्यक्तियों के कल्याण के लिए ऐच्छिक संगठनों को वित्तीय तथा तकनीकी सहायता भी उपलब्ध कराता है ।

14. **प्रशिक्षण एवं उत्पादन केन्द्र**: यह केन्द्र समाज के कमजोर वर्गों से संबंध रखने वाली स्त्रियों को अ-परम्परागत व्यवसायों का प्रशिक्षण देने और तदोपरान्त उनको सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों, निगमों तथा स्वायत निकायों में अनवरत आधार पर रोजगार दिलाने की व्यवस्था करते है ।

15. **अन्य कार्यक्रम**: इन कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत, निर्धन स्त्रियों तथा बच्चों के कल्याण, स्त्रियों के आधारिक स्तर के संगठनों को सुदृढ करने, स्त्रियों पर अत्याचार की रोकथाम के लिए शिक्षण कार्यों तथा अल्पावधिक निवासगृहों की स्थापना करने और महिला विकास निगम के लिए स्वयंसेवी संगठनों को सहायता देने के कार्यक्रम सम्मिलित हैं ।

Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development.

8. **Condensed Courses for Women's Education** : The objective is to enable women to complete their education and acquire training and later employment. Under this programme voluntary organisations are given grants to conduct courses for primary/middle/higher school level examinations.

9. **Hostels for Working Women** : Assistance is given to voluntary organisations for the construction of Working Women's hostels to provide suitable and economical accommodation to working women and for the purchase of ready-built hostels for the purpose. Women, whose income does not exceed Rs.2000 p.m. (consolidated) are eligible for hostel accommodation.

10. **Support to Employment Programme** : The Scheme intends to strengthen and improve women's work and employment in the areas of agriculture, animal husbandry, dairying, fisheries, handlooms, handicrafts, khadi and village industries and sericulture, by taking up Women's Projects in each of these sectors.

11. **Supplementary Nutrition for Additional Beneficiaries.** A new Centrally sponsored scheme of wheat based supplementary nutrition for pre-school children and nursing/expectant mothers has been introduced from 1 January 1986. The new programme is meant to enlarge the scope of the existing nutrition programme by covering additional beneficiaries, primarily in the tribal areas, urban slums and backward rural areas.

12. **Socio-economic Programmes** : Under this programme, financial assistance is extended to voluntary institutions to take up a wide variety of income generating activities like small industry, handloom, handicrafts, dairy, animal husbandry etc. with the object of providing opportunities of full time or part time work to needy women, destitutes, widows and deserted women.

13. **Central Social Welfare Board** : is to provide welfare services for women and children specially in rural areas and financial and technical assistance to voluntary organisations for the welfare of children, handicapped, aged and infirm.

14. **Training-cum-Production Centres** : The scheme is for training of women belonging to weaker sections in the non-traditional trades and then employing them on sustained basis .

15. **Other Programmes** : Include provisions for the welfare of destitute women and children, promotion and strengthening of grass root level women's organisations, education work for prevention of atrocities on women and assistance to voluntary organisations for setting up Short Stay Homes, and Women's Development Corporation.

उद्योग मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.50

औद्योगिक विकास विभाग Department of Industrial Development

क.वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है : A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue		227.32	114.01	341.33	279.32	114.21	393.53	234.66	117.92	352.58
पूंजी *Capital*		*82.42*	*4.63*	*87.05*	*90.42*	*4.43*	*94.85*	*83.52*	*99.32*	*182.84*
जोड़ Total		**309.74**	**118.64**	**428.38**	**369.74**	**118.64**	**488.38**	**318.18**	**217.24**	**535.42**
1.सचिवालय - आर्थिक सेवाएं										
उद्योग										
2.महानिदेशक तकनीकी विकास										
3.औद्योगिक लागत और मूल्य ब्यूरो										
4.नमक आयुक्त										
5.राष्ट्रीय उत्पादकता परिषद										
जोड़										
6.राष्ट्रीय डिजाइन संस्थान										
जोड़										
7.केन्द्रीय मशीन औजार संस्थान										
8.औद्योगिक शिक्षा अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण										
9.*अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग:*										
9.01 संयुक्त राष्ट्र औद्योगिक विकास संगठन										
9.02 अन्य										
जोड़										
10.स्वचालित वाहन उद्योग का विकास और अनुसंधान										
11.राज्य व्यापार निगम को साबुन उद्योग द्वारा आयातित चरबीयुक्त अम्लों के कारण हुई हानियां पूरी करने के लिए भुगतान										
उद्योगों और खनिजों के लिए अन्य परिव्यय पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का विकास										
12.चुने हुए पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में नये औद्योगिक एककों के लिए आर्थिक सहायता										
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं										
13.विस्फोटक विभाग										
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं										
14.महानियंत्रक,पेटेंट डिजाइन और व्यापार चिन्ह										
15.आर्थिक सलाहकार										
1.Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	0.00	3.56	3.56	0.00	3.60	3.60	0.00	3.95	3.95
Industries										
2.Director General, Technical Development	2852	0.00	2.88	2.88	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	3.20	3.20
3.Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices.	2852	0.60	0.86	1.46	0.12	0.87	0.99	0.60	0.95	1.55
4.Salt Commissioner	2852	0.25	2.84	3.09	0.02	2.70	2.72	0.25	3.00	3.25
5.National Productivity Council.	2852	0.72	1.16	1.88	0.72	1.35	2.07	0.87	1.42	2.29
	6885	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.03	0.03
	Total	*0.72*	*1.21*	*1.93*	*0.72*	*1.40*	*2.12*	*0.87*	*1.45*	*2.32*
6.National Institute of Design	2852	1.40	0.46	1.86	0.97	0.46	1.43	2.50	0.57	3.07
	6885	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.03	0.03
	Total	*1.40*	*0.51*	*1.91*	*0.97*	*0.51*	*1.48*	*2.50*	*0.60*	*3.10*
7.Central Machine Tools Institute	2852	3.50	0.97	4.47	3.18	1.07	4.25	3.04	1.10	4.14
8.Industrial Education,Research & Training	2852	2.37	0.74	3.11	2.24	0.86	3.10	2.39	0.90	3.29
9.*International Cooperation:*										
9.01 United Nations Industrial Development Organisation	2852	0.00	1.58	1.58	0.00	1.60	1.60	0.00	1.60	1.60
9.02 Others	2852	0.00	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.39	0.39	0.00	0.43	0.43
	Total	*0.00*	*1.96*	*1.96*	*0.00*	*1.99*	*1.99*	*0.00*	*2.03*	*2.03*
10.Research and Development of Automotive Industry	2852	2.50	2.85	5.35	2.12	2.70	4.82	4.83	2.85	7.68
11.Payment to STC. to cover losses due to imported fatty acids to soap industry	2852	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00
Other Outlays on Industries and Minerals										
Development of Backward Areas										
12.Subsidy to new industrial units in selected backward areas	2885	60.00	0.00	60.00	114.00	0.00	114.00	29.00	0.00	29.00
Other Administrative Services										
13.Department of Explosives	2070	0.00	1.43	1.43	0.00	1.46	1.46	0.00	1.70	1.70
Other General Economic Services										
14.Controller General of Patents,Designs & Trade Marks	3475	0.30	1.76	2.06	0.25	1.78	2.03	0.50	1.96	2.46
15.Economic Adviser	3475	0.00	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.41	0.41	0.00	0.47	0.47

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	*Village and Small Industries*										
लघु उद्योग	**Small-Scale Industries**										
16.लघु उद्योगों का विकास आयुक्त	16.Development Commissioner for Small-Scale Industries	2851	0.09	1.61	1.70	0.09	1.66	1.75	0.10	1.82	1.92
17.लघु उद्योगों के विकास के लिए राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम को अनुदान	17.Grants to National Small Industries Corpn. for development of Small Scale Industries	2851	2.33	3.71	6.04	2.20	3.71	5.91	2.49	4.00	6.49
18.ऋण गारंटी योजना	18.Credit Guarantee Scheme	2851	9.00	0.00	9.00	9.00	0.00	9.00	4.00	0.00	4.00
19.अन्य लघु उद्योग योजनाएं	19.Other Small-Scale Industries Schemes	2851	7.50	12.33	19.83	7.07	12.33	19.40	7.30	13.54	20.84
		3601	2.25	0.00	2.25	1.45	0.00	1.45	2.18	0.00	2.18
		3602	0.11	0.00	0.11	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.12	0.00	0.12
		4851	1.15	0.00	1.15	1.15	0.00	1.15	1.15	0.00	1.15
		6851	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
		7601	0.28	0.00	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.28	0.38	0.00	0.38
		7602	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
जोड़		*Total*	*11.31*	*12.33*	*23.64*	*9.99*	*12.33*	*22.32*	*11.15*	*13.54*	*24.69*
20.शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को स्व-रोजगार प्रदान करने की योजना	20.Scheme for providing self-employment for educated unemployed	2851	70.00	0.00	70.00	70.00	0.00	70.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग	**Khadi & Village Industries**										
21.खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग	21. Khadi and Village Industries Commission										
21.01 खादी उद्योग	21.01 Khadi Industries	2851	22.40	37.00	59.40	24.10	37.00	61.10	26.25	37.00	63.25
21.02 अन्य ग्रामोद्योग	21.02 Other Village Industries	2851	9.60	0.00	9.60	9.40	0.00	9.40	12.50	0.00	12.50
जोड़		*Total*	*32.00*	*37.00*	*69.00*	*33.50*	*37.00*	*70.50*	*38.75*	*37.00*	*75.75*
22.नारियल रेशा उद्योग	22. Coir Industries	2851	3.10	0.81	3.91	3.05	0.83	3.88	3.35	0.96	4.31
		3601	0.32	0.00	0.32	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.22	0.00	0.22
		3602	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
		6851	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.03
		7601	0.65	0.00	0.65	0.65	0.00	0.65	0.50	0.00	0.50
		7602	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
जोड़		*Total*	*4.10*	*0.84*	*4.94*	*3.98*	*0.86*	*4.84*	*4.10*	*0.99*	*5.09*
23.जिला उद्योग केन्द्र	23.District Industries Centres	2851	0.30	0.00	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.30
		3601	16.50	0.00	16.50	16.50	0.00	16.50	17.50	0.00	17.50
		3602	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50
		6851	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05
		7601	2.50	0.00	2.50	2.50	0.00	2.50	2.50	0.00	2.50
		7602	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.15
जोड़		*Total*	*20.00*	*0.00*	*20.00*	*20.00*	*0.00*	*20.00*	*21.00*	*0.00*	*21.00*
24.*ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता*	24.*Interest Subsidies*										
24.01 राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम	24.01National Small Industries Corp.	2851	0.17	0.00	0.17	0.28	0.00	0.28	0.26	0.00	0.26
24.02 खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग (खादी उद्योग)	24.02 Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Khadi Industries)	2851	5.00	23.00	28.00	5.00	23.00	28.00	6.00	23.00	29.00
24.03 खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग (अन्य ग्रामोद्योग)	24.03 Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Other Village Industries)	2851	6.00	11.00	17.00	6.00	11.00	17.00	7.00	11.00	18.00
जोड़		*Total*	*11.00*	*34.00*	*45.00*	*11.00*	*34.00*	*45.00*	*13.00*	*34.00*	*47.00*
जोड़		*Total*	*11.17*	*34.00*	*45.17*	*11.28*	*34.00*	*45.28*	*13.26*	*34.00*	*47.26*

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
25.सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण	25. *Non-Plan Loans to Public Enterprises*										
25.01 खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग	25.01 Khadi and Village Industries Commission	6851	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	98.90	98.90
25.02 राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम	25.02 National Small Industries Corporation	6851	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.10	0.10
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*4.25*	*4.25*	*0.00*	*4.05*	*4.05*	*0.00*	*99.00*	*99.00*
26.सरकारी उपक्रमों में निवेश	26.Investment in Public Enterprises	4851	5.50	0.00	5.50	5.50	0.00	5.50	6.00	0.00	6.00
		6851	72.00	0.00	72.00	80.00	0.00	80.00	72.65	0.00	72.65
जोड़		*Total*	*77.50*	*0.00*	*77.50*	*85.50*	*0.00*	*85.50*	*78.65*	*0.00*	*78.65*
27.अन्य योजनाएं	27.Other Schemes	2851	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.48	0.00	0.48	0.40	0.00	0.40
		2852	0.00	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.43	0.43	0.20	0.50	0.70
		4851	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10
		6851	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.13	0.13
		6860	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10
जोड़		*Total*	*0.60*	*0.95*	*1.55*	*0.58*	*0.68*	*1.26*	*0.70*	*0.73*	*1.43*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***309.74***	***118.64***	***428.38***	***369.74***	***118.64***	***488.38***	***318.18***	***217.24***	***535.42***

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.व.बाजा. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.व.बाजा. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.व.बाजा. IEBR	जोड़ Total
ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**										
ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	**Village & Small Industries**										
26.01 राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम	26.01 National Small Industries Corporation	12851	5.50	0.00	5.50	5.50	0.00	5.50	6.00	0.00	6.00
26.02 के.वी.आई.सी.-खादी उद्योग	26.02 KVIC - Khadi Industries	12851	30.00	0.00	30.00	37.00	0.00	37.00	30.00	0.00	30.00
26.03 के.वी.आई.सी.-अन्य ग्राम उद्योग	26.03 KVIC - Other Village Ind.	12851	42.00	0.00	42.00	43.00	0.00	43.00	42.65	0.00	42.65
जोड़	**Total**		**77.50**	**0.00**	**77.50**	**85.50**	**0.00**	**85.50**	**78.65**	**0.00**	**78.65**
ग.आयोजना परिव्यय *	**C.Plan Outlay ***										
1.ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	1. Village & Small Industries	12851	240.15	0.00	240.15	247.90	0.00	247.90	276.00	0.00	276.00
2.इंजीनियरी उद्योग	2. Engineering Industries	12858	6.00	2.30	8.30	5.30	2.30	7.60	7.87	0.00	7.87
3.अन्य उद्योग	3. Other Industries	12875	5.34	0.00	5.34	4.07	0.00	4.07	6.81	0.59	7.40
4.उद्योगों और खनिजों पर अन्य परिव्यय	4. Other outlays on Industries & Minerals	12885	60.00	0.00	60.00	114.00	0.00	114.00	29.00	0.00	29.00
5.अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	5. Other General Economic Services	13475	0.30	0.00	0.30	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.50	0.00	0.50
जोड़	**Total**		**311.79**	**2.30@**	**314.09**	**371.52**	**2.30@**	**373.82**	**320.18**	**0.59@**	**320.77**

* इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय में प्रदान किए गए निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय शामिल है ।
* Inclusive of Works Outlay provided in the Demands of Ministry of Urban Development

मांग संख्या 74	Demand No 74	12851	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.25	0.00	0.25
मांग संख्या 75	Demand No 75	12851	1.80	0.00	1.80	1.68	0.00	1.68	1.75	0.00	1.75
जोड़	Total		**2.05**	**0.00**	**2.05**	**1.78**	**0.00**	**1.78**	**2.00**	**0.00**	**2.00**

@ अन्य निकायों/संस्थानों के आ.व.बा.स. सहित ।
@ Including IEBR of other bodies/institutions.

1. **सचिवालय** : औद्योगिक विकास विभाग के सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. **महानिदेशक, तकनीकी विकास** : यह देश में उद्योगों के विनियंत्रित और एकीकृत विकास की सुनिश्चित व्यवस्था करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों, योजना आयोग और अलग-अलग उद्योगों के लिए, सरकारी तथा निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों के उद्योगों को औद्योगिक योजनाएं और नीतियां तैयार करने के काम में एक प्रमुख तकनीकी परामर्शदाता संगठन के रूप में काम करता है । यह निदेशालय आत्म निर्भरता को वांछित बढ़ावा देने के लिए प्रौद्योगिकीय विकास, औद्योगिक उत्पादकता, आयात नीतियों और आयात प्रतिस्थापन के संबंध में मामलों से संबंधित कामकाज करता है ।

3. **औद्योगिक लागत और कीमत ब्यूरो** : इसकी स्थापना 1970 में हुई थी और यह लागत घटाने, औद्योगिक कार्यकुशलता में सुधार लाने और औद्योगिक वस्तुओं के मूल्य निश्चित करने से संबंधित विभिन्न मुद्दों पर सरकार को सलाह देता है ।

4. **नमक आयुक्त** : यह संगठन, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद और नमक अधिनियम 1944 और नमक उपकर अधिनियम 1953 और उनके अन्तर्गत बनाए गए नियमों का प्रशासन करने के लिए उत्तरदायी है । यह देश के विभिन्न भागों में नमक के उत्पादन को विनियंत्रित करता है, नमक पर उपकर लगाता और उनका संग्रह करता है और नमक बनाने के लिए लाइसेंस भी प्रदान करता है ।

5. **राष्ट्रीय उत्पादकता परिषद** : इसकी स्थापना 1958 में, उत्पादकता के प्रति जागरूकता पैदा करने और प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों, गोष्ठियों, उत्पादकता सर्वेक्षण प्रयुक्त अनुसंधान आदि के माध्यम से विभिन्न क्षेत्रों और राष्ट्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए उत्पादकता सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए की गई थी ।

6. **राष्ट्रीय डिजाइन संस्थान** : इसकी स्थापना, उद्योग में डिजाइन के प्रति रूचि पैदा करने और मिट्टी की बनी वस्तुओं के डिजाइन, उत्पादन डिजाइन, वेशभूषा डिजाइन और इर्गोनोमिक्स और दृश्य संचार जैसे औद्योगिक डिजाइनों के प्रशिक्षण, अनुसंधान और सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए की गई है । बजट में संस्थान के लिए सहायता-अनुदान की व्यवस्था है ।

7. **केन्द्रीय मशीनी औजार संस्थान** : यह एक प्रमुख अनुसंधान और विकास संगठन है जो मशीनी औजार और इंजीनियरी उद्योगों को नई डिजाइन नियंत्रण प्रणालियों, प्रोटोटाइपों के मूल्यांकन, मशीनी औजारों के अनुसंधान और उनकी जांच, धातु काटने और उत्पादन प्रौद्योगिकी के द्वारा तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान कर रहा है । यह उद्योग को प्रशिक्षण और तकनीकी जानकारी भी देता है ।

8. **औद्योगिक शिक्षा अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण** : इसके अन्तर्गत भारतीय प्लाइवुड उद्योग अनुसंधान संस्थान, भारतीय रबड़ विनिर्माता अनुसंधान संघ और केन्द्रीय लुग्दी और कागज अनुसंधान संस्थान को दिए जाने वाले अनुदान शामिल हैं ।

9. **अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग** : इसके अन्तर्गत संयुक्त राष्ट्र अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संगठन और एशियाई उत्पादकता संगठन को अंशदान के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

10. **स्वचालित (आटोमोटिव) उद्योग का अनुसंधान और विकास** : इसके अन्तर्गत उद्योग के लिए आटोमोटिव इंजीनियरी जिसमें (i) उत्पादन का डिजाइन और विकास (ii) सड़क पर प्रयोग किए जाने की योग्यता, क्षमता और ईंधन कुशलता के लिए स्वचालित उपस्करों और सहायक उत्पादों का मूल्यांकन, और (iii) मानकीकरण तथा तकनीकी सूचना सेवाएं शामिल हैं, के अनुसंधान, विकास और उत्पाद की जांच के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

11. **साबुन उद्योग को आयातित फैटी एसिडों के कारण हुई हानियों की क्षतिपूर्ति के लिए राज्य व्यापार निगम को अदायगी** : इसके अन्तर्गत लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र के लिए आरक्षित लांडरी साबुन उद्योग को आयातित फैटी एसिड की उचित सस्ते दामों पर सप्लाई किए जाने के कारण हुई हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

1. **Secretariat**: Provides for secretariat expenditure of the Department of Industrial Development.

2. **Director General, Technical Development:** Acts as the Principal Technical Advisory Organisation to various Ministries/Departments of the Central Government, Planning Commission and individual industries, both in the public and private sectors in formulating industrial plans and policies to secure regulated and integrated development of industries in the country. It deals with matters pertaining to technological development, industrial productivity, import policies and import substitution to give desired thrust to self-reliance.

3. **Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices:** Set up in 1970, it advises Government on various issues pertaining to cost reduction, improvement in industrial efficiency and pricing of industrial commodities.

4. **Salt Commissioner**: The organisation is responsible for administration of Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944 and the Salt Cess Act, 1953 and the rules framed thereunder. It regulates the production of Salt in different parts of the Country; levies and collects cess on salt and issues licenses for Salt manufacture.

5. **National Productivity Council:** was set up in 1958 for generating productivity consciousness and providing productivity services to various sectors and national economy through training programmes,seminars, productivity survey, applied research etc.

6. **National Institute of Design**: Set up to generate design consciousness in Industry and to provide training, research and service in Industrial designs like ceramic design, product design, apparel design and Ergonomics and Visual Communication. The budget provides for grant-in-aid to the Institute.

7. **Central Machine Tools Institute**: is a premier R & D Organisation providing technical assistance to machine tool and engineering industries by way of new designs control systems, evaluation of prototypes, research and testing of machine tools, metal cutting and production technology. It also provides training and technical information to the Industry.

8. **Industrial Education, Research and Training:** This covers grants given to Indian Plywood Industries Research Institute, Indian Rubber Manufacturers Research Association and Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute.

9. **International Cooperation**: Provides for contribution to United Nations International Development Organisation and Asian Productivity Organisation.

10. **Research and Development of Automotive Industry**: Provides for research, development and testing of products in Automotive Engineering Industry; including(i) product design and development (ii) evaluation of automotive equipment and ancilliaries for endurance, roadworthiness and fuel efficiency, and (iii) standardisation and technical information services.

11. **Payment to STC to cover losses due to imported fatty acids to soap industry:** Provides for subsidy to cover losses on fatty acids to be imported and supplied at reasonable rates to laundry soap industry, reserved for small scale sector.

12. **चुने हुए पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में नए औद्योगिक एककों को आर्थिक सहायता** : इस योजना के अन्तर्गत (i) भूमि, भवन, संयंत्र और मशीनरी पर निर्धारित पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में किए गए स्थिर पूंजी निवेश के संबंध में श्रेणीबद्ध आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती है (ii) राज्य सरकारों को सहायता ताकि चुनीदा जिला 'उद्योग चाहे जिलों' में निर्धारित किए गए एक या अधिक विकास केन्द्रों में आधारभूत ढांचे का विकास किया जा सके और (iii) सुदूर और दुर्गम क्षेत्रों में स्थित औद्योगिक इकाइयों से कच्चे माल और तैयार माल दोनों को लाने और ले जाने से संबंधित परिवहन खर्चों पर परिवहन सहायता शामिल की गई है। 1987-88में अब तक राज्य सरकारों को 110 करोड़ रुपए की वापसी अदायगी की गई है।

13. **विस्फोटक पदार्थ विभाग**: यह कार्यालय भारतीय, विस्फोटक पदार्थ अधिनियम 1884, पैट्रोलियम अधिनियम, 1934 तथा ज्वलनशील पदार्थ अधिनियम 1952 और उनके अन्तर्गत बनाए गए नियमों का प्रशासन करता है। यह सभी प्राधिकारियों को इन नियमों के अन्तर्गत आने वाले सभी मामलों पर परामर्श देता है, और पुलिस, हवाई पत्तन सुरक्षा, वरिष्ठ पुलिस अधिकारियों आदि को विस्फोटक पदार्थों तथा छिपाए हुए विस्फोटकों का पता लगाने के विषय में गहन प्रशिक्षण भी देता है। यह सुरक्षात्मक उपकरणों में सुधार लाने के लिए विशेष मानक तैयार करने के लिए भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो के साथ समन्वय भी करता है।

14. **पेटेन्ट, डिजाइन और व्यापार चिन्ह महानियंत्रक** : यह कार्यालय, पेटेन्ट अधिनियम, 1970, डिजाइन अधिनियम 1911, ट्रेड एण्ड मर्चेन्डाइस अधिनियम 1958 और पेटेन्ट सूचना सेवा का प्रशासन करता है।

15. **आर्थिक सलाहकार** : (i) यह आर्थिक नीतियों के सभी मामलों पर परामर्श देता है (ii) औद्योगिक उत्पादन की प्रवृत्ति और क्षमता के उपयोग की जांच करता है और औद्योगिक और आयात नीतियों के निर्माण में सहायता करता है (iii) ऋण नीति, ऋण आयोजना और औद्योगिक क्षेत्र तथा विशिष्ट उद्योगों के सन्दर्भ में इसकी उपलब्धता संबंधी मामलों की जांच करता है। (iv) आर्थिक विकास की योजनाओं/औद्योगिक विकास विभाग के कार्यक्रम और कार्यवाही योजनाओं का भी समन्वय और परिवीक्षण करता है, (v) भारत में थोक कीमतों के सरकारी सूचक अंकों का संकलन और विश्लेषण करता है।

16. **लघु उद्योग विकास आयुक्त** : यह देश में लघु उद्योगों के विकास के लिए नीतियों और कार्यक्रमों के समन्वय हेतु प्रमुख अभिकरण है। यह, लघु उद्योग सेवा संस्थानों, विस्तार केन्द्रों, क्षेत्रीय जांच केन्द्रों आदि के माध्यम से छोटी इकाइयों को बहुत सी सुविधाएं तथा सेवाएं भी प्रदान करता है जिनमें प्रौद्योगिकीय प्रबन्धकीय पहलुओं में सलाह देना, विपणन, निर्यात आदि में प्रशिक्षण और सहायता देना शामिल है।

17. **राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम लिमिटेड** : निगम, किराया-खरीद पर मशीनों की पूर्ति, बाजार संवर्धन, स्वदेशी और आयातित दोनों प्रकार की कच्ची सामग्री की व्यवस्था,प्रोटोटाइपों आदि के विकास के माध्यम से लघु उद्योगों के विकास और संवर्धन के लिए उत्तरदायी है। यह प्रोटोटाइप विकास और इनकी परियोजनाओं के निर्यात के लिए प्रशिक्षण व सामान्य सुविधाएं भी उपलब्ध कराता है।

18. **ऋण गारण्टी योजना** : इस योजना के अंतर्गत छोटे पैमाने के उद्योग-धंधों को बैंकों तथा ऋण देने वाली अन्य संस्थाओं के द्वारा जो अग्रिम दिये जाते है उनकी वापसी की गारण्टी इन उद्देश्यों से की जाती है कि छोटे पैमाने के उद्योग-धंधों को हानि के विरुद्ध सुरक्षा प्रदान करके संस्थागत ऋण की उपलब्धि में बराबर वृद्धि होती रहे।

19. **अन्य लघु उद्योग योजनाएं** : इसके अन्तर्गत मुख्यत: लघु उद्योग विस्तार प्रशिक्षण, हैदराबाद, केन्द्रीय हस्त औजार संस्थान, जालंधर, केन्द्रीय औजार कक्ष, लुधियाना, केन्द्रीय यंत्र डिजाइन संस्थान, हैदराबाद, केन्द्रीय यंत्र कक्ष और प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, कलकत्ता और विद्युत मापक उपकरण डिजाइन संस्थान आदि के लिए अनुदानों की व्यवस्था है।

12. **Subsidy to new industrial units in selected backward areas**: Covers (i) subsidy on a graded scale on capital investments made on land, building, plant and machinery in the identified backward areas; (ii) assistance to State Governments to take up infrastructure development in identified growth centres in each 'No industry district' and (iii) Transport subsidy on the transport costs of both raw materials and finished goods to and from industrial units in remote and inaccessible areas.

13. **Department of Explosives**: Administers the Indian Explosive Act, 1884, Petroleum Act, 1934 and the Inflammable Substances Act, 1952 and respective rules framed thereunder. It renders advice to all authorities on matters covered by these acts and imparts extensive training to police, airport security, senior police officials etc. in identifying explosives and deceptive devices. It also coordinates with Bureau of Indian Standards for having specific standards for improving safety.

14. **Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks**: Administers the Patents Act, 1970, the Designs Act, 1911, the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958 and Patent Information Service.

15. **Economic Adviser**: (i) renders advice on all matters of economic policies (ii) examines trends in industrial production and capacity utilisation, assists in formulation of industrial and import policies (iii) examines matters pertaining to credit policy; credit planning and its availability with reference to industrial sector and specific industries, (iv) coordinates and monitors the progress of economic development schemes/programmes, and action plans of the Department of Industrial Development (v) provides compilations and analysis of indices of wholesale prices in India etc.

16. **Development Commissioner for Small Scale Industries**: is the nodal agency for coordinating the policies and programmes for the development of small scale industries in the country. It also provides facility and services including consultancy in techno-managerial aspects, training and assistance in marketing,export etc. to small units through Small Industries Service Institutes, Extension Centres, Regional Testing Centres etc.

17. **Grants to National Small Industries Corporation**: Corporation is responsible for promotion and development of Small Scale Industries through supply of machinery on hire-purchase,market promotion, arrangement of both indigenous and imported raw materials, development of prototypes etc. It also provides for training and common facilities for prototype development and export of turn-key projects.

18. **Credit guarantee Scheme**: is a scheme to guarantee repayment of advances granted by banks and other credit institutions to Small Scale Industries with the object of enlarging the supply of institutional credit to Small Scale Industries by offering protection against losses.

19. **Other Small Scale Industries Schemes**: Provides mainly for grants to National Institute of Small Industry Extension Training, Hyderabad; Central Institute of Hand Tools, Jullander; Central Tool Room, Ludhiana; Central Institutes of Tool Design,Hyderabad; Central Tool Room and Training Centre, Calcutta and Institute for Design of Electrical Measuring Instruments etc.

20. **शिक्षित बेरोजगारों के लिए स्वतः रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने की योजना** इस योजना का उद्देश्य शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों द्वारा अपनी औद्योगिक इकाइयां/ व्यापार आदि शुरू करने के लिए ऋण प्रदान करना है । सरकार द्वारा ऋण की 25 प्रतिशत राशि पूंजीगत सहायता के रूप में उधार देने वाले बैंकों को दी जाती है जिसे वे अन्ततोगत्वा लाभभोगियों को देते हैं । यह योजना निम्न आय वर्ग के व्यक्तियों के लिए है ।

20. **Scheme for providing self employment for educated unemployed:** aims at granting loans to educated un-employed for starting their own industrial units/business. 25% of loan is paid as Capital subsidy by the Govt. to the lending bank to be ultimately passed on to the beneficiaries. The scheme is for the lower income group.

21. **खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग** : आयोग की स्थापना, खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग अधिनियम 1956 के अधीन, ग्रामीण लोगों के लिए और अधिक रोजगार पैदा करने के लिए खादी और ग्रामोद्योगों, के विकास के लिए कार्यक्रमों की योजना तैयार करने, उनके आयोजन तथा कार्यान्वयन के लिए की गई है । खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग को खादी की खुदरा बिक्री पर रियायत देने के लिए अनुदान दिए जाते हैं । जिससे उन्हें मिल के बने कपड़ों और खादी के कपड़ों के बीच कीमत के अन्तर कम करके मिल क्षेत्र से प्रतियोगिता कर पाने में आंशिक रूप से सहायता मिलती है जिसके फलस्वरूप खादी की बिक्री बढ़ सकती है ।

21. **Khadi and Village Industries Commission:** Set up under Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956, to plan organise and implement programmes for development of Khadi and Village Industries to generate greater employment for rural population. Grants are given to K.V.I.C. for rebate on retail sales of Khadi which helps in partly meeting competition from Mill Sector by reducing the price differential between the mill cloth and Khadi cloth and consequently boosting up sales of Khadi.

22. **नारियल जटा उद्योग** : इसके अन्तर्गत कोयर बोर्ड, कोचीन को अनुदान और ऋण देने के लिए व्यवस्था है । इस बोर्ड की स्थापना नारियल जटा उद्योग अधिनियम 1953 के अधीन नारियल जटा उद्योग के विकास के लिए की गई है जिसमें नारियल जटा से बनी वस्तुओं के निर्यात को बढ़ावा देना भी शामिल है । इसमें नारियल जटा उद्योग के सरकारीकरण के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजनाओं के लिए निधियों की व्यवस्था करना भी शामिल है ।

22. **Coir Industries:** to meet expenses on account of grants and loans to Coir Board, Cochin, set up under Coir Industry Act, 1953, to promote development of Coir Industry in the country including promotion of export of coir products. It also includes funds for the centrally sponsored schemes for cooperativisation of coir industries.

23. **जिला उद्योग केन्द्र** : ग्रामीण तथा लघु उद्योगों के संवर्धन करने के लिए, विशेष रूप से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, ये केन्द्र एक ही स्थान पर व्यवस्था के माध्यम से छोटे उद्यमियों को सभी सेवाएं और सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराते हैं । कार्यक्रम का मुख्य उद्देश्य, ग्रामोद्योग तथा लघु उद्योगों ग्रामीण और अर्ध-शहरी क्षेत्रों में लघु, छोटे और कारीगर अभिमुख औद्योगिक इकाइयों के विकास पर आधारित का विकास करना है ताकि ऐसे क्षेत्रों में रोजगार के अधिक अवसर उपलब्ध हों । राज्यों/संघ राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कार्यान्वित, केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा प्रायोजित आयोजनागत योजना होने के कारण इस पर होने वाला व्यय केन्द्र सरकार और राज्य/संघ राज्य सरकारों द्वारा वहन किया जाता है ।

23. **District Industries Centres:** For the promotion of village and small industries particularly in rural areas these centres provide all facilities and services to small entrepreneurs under single roof. The main thrust of the programme has been on the development of small, tiny and artisan oriented industrial units in rural and semi-urban areas which could create large employment opportunities in such areas. This being a centrally sponsored plan scheme implemented by State/Union Territory Governments the expenditure is shared by Central and State/Union Territory Governments.

24. **ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता** : इसके अन्तर्गत मुख्य रूप से खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग और साथ ही राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम को भी ब्याज के एवज में आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती है ।

24. **Interest subsidies:** Subsidy in lieu of interest mainly to Khadi and Village Industries Commission and also to National Small Industries Corporation.

25. ***सरकारी उपक्रमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण*** :

25. ***Non-Plan Loans to Public Enterprises*** :

25.01 **खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग** : (i) सरकार के निर्णय के अनुसार खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग को दिए गए पिछले ऋणों का नवीकरण करने (ii) इसके कर्मचारियों को भवन निर्माण के लिए अग्रिम देने के लिए व्यवस्था है ।

25.01. **Khadi and Village Industries Commission:** Provision is (i) for renewal of past loans given to K.V.I.C. as per Government decision and (ii) for granting House Building Advance to its employees.

25.02 **राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम** : राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम को ऋण, इसके कर्मचारियों को भवन निर्माण के लिए अग्रिम देने के लिए दिए जाते हैं ।

25.02. **National Small Industries Corporation** : Loan to N.S.I.C. is for giving House Building Advance to its employees.

26. **सरकारी उपक्रमों में निवेश**: संशोधित अनुमान 87-88 और बजट अनुमान 88-89 में व्यवस्था निम्न प्रकार है ।

26. **Investments in Public Enterprises:** Provision made in RE in 87-88 and BE 88-89 are given below.

सरकारी उपक्रम	Public Enterprise	सं.अ.RE 1987-88 इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total	ब.अ.BE 1988-89 इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total
1. राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम	1. National Small Industries Corporation	5.50	-	5.50	6.00	-	6.00
2. खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग	2. Khadi and Village Industries Commission	-	80.00	80.00	-	72.65	72.65
जोड़	**Total**	**5.50**	**80.00**	**85.50**	**6.00**	**72.65**	**78.65**

26.01. **राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम** : राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम की स्थापना और इसका पंजीकरण कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1955 के अन्तर्गत किया गया था । इसके अन्तर्गत अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ लघु उद्योग की इकाइयों को किराया खरीद आधार पर आयातित और स्वदेशी मशीनों की सप्लाई करना, कच्ची सामग्री और फालतू पुर्जों आदि की पूर्ति और वितरण, प्रौद्योगिकियों का उन्नयन और तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण तथा सामान्य सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करना शामिल है । पिछड़े और पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में इस के क्रियाकलापों और सेवाओं को चलाने के लिए वैकल्पिक वित्त प्राप्त करने के लिए इक्विटी के माध्यम से बजटीय समर्थन प्राप्त है ।

26.01. **National Small Industries Corporation:** N.S.I.C. was formed and registered under the Companies Act in 1955. Its functions, inter-alia, include supply of imported and indigenous machines to Small Scale Units on hire purchase basis, supply and distribution of raw materials, spares etc, internal marketing and external marketing, upgradation of technologies and provision of technical training and common facilities. The budgetary support through equity is for securing alternate finances for carrying out its activities and services in backward and hilly areas.

26.02 और 26.03 : **खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग** : खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग की स्थापना खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग अधिनियम 1956 के अधीन, खादी और ग्रामोद्योग के विकास संबंधी कार्यक्रमों की योजना तैयार करने, उनके कार्यान्वयन के लिए इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए की गई थी कि सामाजिक रूप से पिछड़े व समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के कारीगरों के लिए खादी और कुटीर तथा ग्रामोद्योगों के माध्यम से ग्रामीण लोगों के लिए और अधिक रोजगार उत्पन्न किया जा सके ।

इस प्रयोजन के लिए इसमें राज्य खादी और ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड, खादी और ग्रामोद्योग संस्थानों आदि के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

26.02 and 26.03 - **Khadi & Village Industries Commission** : K.V.I.C. set up under the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956 to plan, organise and implement programmes for development of Khadi and Village Industries, with a view to generate greater employment for the rural population through khadi and cottage and village industries. The provision is for giving loans for this purpose to State Khadi and Village Industries Boards, Khadi and Village Industries Institutions etc.

27. **अन्य योजनाएं** : इनके अन्तर्गत मुख्यतः औद्योगिक आकस्मिकताओं, राष्ट्रीय सहकारी प्रशिक्षण परिषद् के लिए अनुदान और राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक सहकारी समितियों के संघ में निवेश के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है । इसके अन्तर्गत मुख्यतः राष्ट्रीय सहकारी प्रशिक्षण परिषद्, नेशनल कोआपरेटिव यूनियन आफ इंडिया, राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक सहकारिता संघ के लिए अनुदान और राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक सहकारिता संघ के लिए निवेश संबंधी व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

27. **Other Schemes:** Provides mainly for grants to National Council for Cooperative Training, National Cooperative Union of India, National Federation of Industrial Cooperatives and Investments in National Federation of Industrial Cooperatives.

उद्योग मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.51

कम्पनी कार्य विभाग Department of Company Affairs

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार हैं A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue		0.00	6.55	6.55	0.00	7.85	7.85	0.00	7.19	7.19
पूंजी *Capital*		0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
जोड़ Total		**0.00**	**6.56**	**6.56**	**0.00**	**7.85**	**7.85**	**0.00**	**7.20**	**7.20**
1.सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं **अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं**	1. Secretariat - Economic Services **Other General Economic Services**	3451	0.00	1.71	1.71	0.00	2.55	2.55	0.00	2.02	2.02
2.रजिस्ट्रार ज्वाइंट स्टाक कम्पनीज	2. Registrars Joint Stock Companies	3475	0.00	2.44	2.44	0.00	2.90	2.90	0.00	2.63	2.63
3.कम्पनी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत सरकारी परिसमापक व क्षेत्रीय निदेशक	3. Official Liquidator under Companies Act and Regional Directors	3475	0.00	1.85	1.85	0.00	1.85	1.85	0.00	1.96	1.96
4.अन्य व्यय	4. Other Expenditure	3475	0.00	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.58	0.58
		5475	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*0.56*	*0.56*	*0.00*	*0.55*	*0.55*	*0.00*	*0.59*	*0.59*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***0.00***	***6.56***	***6.56***	***0.00***	***7.85***	***7.85***	***0.00***	***7.20***	***7.20***

उद्देश्य:

- कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 तथा एकाधिकार और अवरोधक व्यापारिक व्यवहार अधिनियम, 1969 (एम.आर.टी.पी.अधिनियम) को लागू करना;
- सामूहिक क्षेत्रों के संबंध में सरकार की समाजिक-आर्थिक नीतियों का प्रशासन करना तथा कम्पनी अधिनियम एंव एम.आर.टी.पी. अधिनियम के प्रशासन के संबंध में नीति निर्धारण करना;
- अधिकृत लेखापाल संस्थान, कंपनी सचिव संस्थान और लागत एवं कार्य निर्माण लेखापाल संस्थान, जो स्वतः प्रयासो से वित्तपोषित है, के कियाकलापों का पर्यवेक्षण करना;

1. सचिवालय: कम्पनी कार्य विभाग के सचिवालय के व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है । संशोधित अनुमानों में वृद्धि न्यायालय द्वारा दिए गए आदेशानुसार कार्यालय आवास के लिए किराए की प्रतिपूर्ति और उस पर ब्याज की अदायगी करने के कारण हुई है ।

2. कम्पनी पंजीयक: मुख्य रुप से प्रत्येक राज्य में एक कम्पनी पंजीयक का कार्यालय स्थापित है । कम्पनी पंजीयक के कुल 18 कार्यालय हैं । इन का मुख्य कार्य कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 के प्रावधानों अंतर्गत अपने सम्बन्धित राज्यों में स्थापित सरकारी तथा निजी कम्पनियों की वार्षिक रिपोर्टों, तुलन-पत्रों तथा अन्य कागजातों की संवीक्षा करना तथा परिणामस्वरुप ऐसे संवीक्षित मामलों में पायी गई अनियमितता पर आवश्यक कार्यवाही करना है । कार्यालय के स्थान के लिए बकाया भुगतान करने हेतु संशोधित अनुमान में वृद्धि की गई है जैसा कि कोर्ट ने निर्देश दिया है ।

3. कम्पनी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत अधिकृत परिसमापक : कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956

Objectives:

- to administer the Companies Act, 1956 and Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 (M.R.T.P. Act);
- to administer the socio-economic policy of the Government in regard to corporate sector and regulate the policy relating to administration of the Companies Act and M.R.T.P. Act;
- to exercise supervision over the activities of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, the Institute of Company Secretaries and the Institute of Costs and Works Accountants, which are financially self-supporting.

1. **Secretariat:** Provides for Secretariat expenditure of the Department of Company Affairs. The increase in the revised estimates is for payment of arrears of rent for office accommodation as decreed by the Court.

2. **Registrars of Companies:** The Offices of the Registrars of Companies are located broadly one in each State. There are in all 18 offices of the Registrars of Companies. Their main functions are to scrutinise the Annual Returns, Balance Sheets and other documents of the public and private Companies located in their respective States under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 and to take necessary action on the irregularities noticed as a result of such scrutiny. The increase in the revised estimates is for payment of arrears of rent for office accommodation as decreed by the Court.

3. **Official Liquidator under the Companies Act:** As per the Companies Act, 1956, the Official Liquidators are appointed by the Central Government and are

के अन्तर्गत, अधिकृत परिसमापक केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त किए जाते है और उन्हे उच्च न्यायालयो से सम्बद्ध किया जाता है और ये अनिवार्य परिसमापन के अन्तर्गत सभी कम्पनियों के प्रभारी है। समाप्त होने वाली कम्पनियो की परिसम्पत्तियों को भी यही परिसमापक वसूल करते है और कम्पनी के ऋणदाताओं को भी अदायगी करते है।

क्षेत्रीय निदेशक: बम्बई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास तथा कानपुर स्थित चार क्षेत्रीय निदेशकों के कार्यालय है जो कि अपने-अपने क्षेत्रों की कम्पनियों के रजिस्ट्रारों तथा सरकारी परिसमापकों के कार्यालयों का पर्यवेक्षण करते है।

4. **अन्य व्यय** : एकाधिकार एवं अवरोधक व्यापारिक व्यवहार आयोग तथा महानिदेशक अन्वेषण एवं पंजीकरण पर होने वाले व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है।

attached to High Courts and are incharge of all the Companies under compulsory liquidation. Liquidators realise the assets of the Companies under liquidation and pay off to the creditors of the Company.

Regional Directors: There are four Regional Directors' Offices at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur to supervise the offices of the Registrars of Companies and Official Liquidators in their respective regions.

4. **Other Expenditure:** Provides for expenditure on Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission and Director General of Investigation and Registration.

उद्योग मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.52

रसायन और पैट्रो रसायन विभाग Department of Chemical and Petrochemicals

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आबंटन इस प्रकार है : A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए में) (in crores of rupees)

		पुख्ता शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget			संशोधित 1987-88 Revised			बजट 1988-89 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		2.17	11.51	13.68	2.65	12.51	15.16	3.00	6.45	9.45
	पूंजी Capital		171.00	4.00	175.00	156.30	3.00	159.30	113.00	3.00	116.00
	जोड़ Total		173.17	15.51	188.68	158.95	15.51	174.46	116.00	9.45	125.45
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	0.00	0.79	0.79	0.00	0.92	0.92	0.00	0.92	0.92
उद्योग	Industries										
पैट्रो-रसायन उद्योग	Petrochemical Industries										
2.सेन्ट्रल इंस्टीट्यूट आफ प्लास्टिक्स इंजीनियरिंग एंड टैक्नोलाजी	2. Central Institute of Plastics Engg. and Technology	2852	1.90	0.60	2.50	2.30	0.65	2.95	2.60	0.87	3.47
3.अन्य कार्यक्रम	3. Other programmes	2852	0.27	0.09	0.36	0.35	0.04	0.39	0.34	0.08	0.42
रसायन और फार्मास्यूटिकल उद्योग	Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industries										
4.अन्य कार्यक्रम	4.Other Programmes	2852	0.00	4.16	4.16	0.00	5.03	5.03	0.06	4.58	4.64
5.हिन्दुस्तान एंटीबायोटिक्स लि. को ब्याज सहायता	5.Interest Subsidy to Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd	2852	0.00	5.87	5.87	0.00	5.87	5.87	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		Total	2.17	10.72	12.89	2.65	11.59	14.24	3.00	5.53	8.53
6.सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना - भिन्न ऋण	6.Non-Plan Loans to Public Enterprises										
6.01 इन्डियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लि.	6.01 Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd	6857	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.02 बंगाल केमीकल्स एंड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लि.	6.02 Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd	6857	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	3.00	3.00
6.03 बंगाल इम्यूनटी लि.	6.03 Bengal Immunity Ltd	6857	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		Total	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	3.00	3.00
7.सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	7. Investment in Public Enterprises	4857	11.20	0.00	11.20	13.00	0.00	13.00	12.75	0.00	12.75
		6856	152.00	0.00	152.00	130.00	0.00	130.00	86.56	0.00	86.56
		6857	7.80	0.00	7.80	13.30	0.00	13.30	11.69	0.00	11.69
		Total	171.00	0.00	171.00	156.30	0.00	156.30	113.00	0.00	113.00
जोड़											
कुल जोड़	Grand Total		173.17	15.51	188.68	158.95	15.51	174.46	116.00	9.45	125.45

ख.सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	B. Investment in Public Enterprises	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट बजटीय सहायता Budget Support	आ.स.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट बजटीय सहायता Budget Support	आ.स.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट बजटीय सहायता Budget Support	आ.स.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total
पैट्रो-रसायन उद्योग	Petrochemical Industries										
7.01 भारत पैट्रो-रसायन निगम लि.	7.01 Indian Petro-Chemicals Corporation Ltd	12856	152.00	200.24	352.24	130.00	200.24	330.24	88.56	314.90	403.46
7.02 पैट्रोफिल्स निगम लि.	7.02 Petrofils Cooperative Ltd	12856	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10

(करोड़ रुपए में) (In crores of rupees)

		विभाग शीर्ष Head of Dev	बजट 1987-88 Budget बजट अनुमान Budget Support	आ.स.आ. IEBR	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised बजट अनुमान Budget Support	आ.स.आ. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget बजट अनुमान Budget Support	आ.स.आ. IEBR	जोड़ Total
रसायन एंड फार्मास्युटिकल्स उद्योग	**Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industries**										
7.03 हिन्दुस्तान ऑरगेनिक केमिकल लि.	7.03 Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd	12857	0.00	11.00	11.00	0.00	11.00	11.00	0.00	15.00	15.00
7.04 हिन्दुस्तान इंसैक्टीसाइडस लि.	7.04 Hindustan Insecticides Limited	12857	4.50	0.00	4.50	8.00	0.00	8.00	4.25	0.00	4.25
7.05 इण्डियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मास्युटिकल्स लि.	7.05 Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd	12857	4.00	0.00	4.00	7.30	0.00	7.30	9.50	0.00	9.50
7.06 हिन्दुस्तान एन्टिबाइटिक्स लि.	7.06 Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd	12857	4.00	0.00	4.00	6.00	0.00	6.00	3.00	0.00	3.00
7.07 बंगाल केमिकल्स एण्ड फार्मास्युटिकल्स लि.	7.07 Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd	12857	2.50	0.00	2.50	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.39	0.00	2.39
7.08 स्मिथ स्टैनस्ट्रीट फार्मास्युटिकल्स लि.	7.08 Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd	12857	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.50	0.00	1.50
7.09 बंगाल इम्युनिटी लि.	7.09 Bengal Immunity Ltd	12857	3.00	0.00	3.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	3.80	0.00	3.80
जोड़	**Total**		**171.00**	**211.34**	**382.34**	**156.30**	**211.34**	**367.64**	**113.00**	**330.00**	**443.00**
ग.आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay**										
1. पेट्रो-रसायन उद्योग	1. Petrochemical Industries	12856	154.17	200.34	354.51	132.65	200.34	332.99	91.56	315.00	406.56
2.रसायन एण्ड फार्मास्युटिकल उद्योग	2. Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industries	12857	19.00	11.00	30.00	26.30	11.00	37.30	24.44	15.00	39.44
जोड़	**Total**		**173.17**	**211.34**	**384.51**	**158.95**	**211.34**	**370.29**	**116.00**	**330.00**	**446.00**

1. **सचिवालय:** इसमें रसायनिक तथा पेट्रो-रसायन विभाग के सचिवालय व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है।

2. **केंद्रीय प्लास्टिक्स, इंजीनियरी और औजार संस्थान:** यह संस्थान संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 1968 में स्थापित किया गया था। इसका उद्देश्य प्लास्टिक उद्योग के विकास और वृद्धि के कार्य में विशिष्ट प्रशिक्षण दिलाने और सामान्य सहायता की व्यवस्था करना है। यह संस्थान प्लास्टिक सामग्री का भौतिक परीक्षण भी करता है। संस्थान ने संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम और सरकार की सहायता से एक प्लास्टिक उत्पाद परीक्षण केन्द्र की स्थापना की है। संस्थान ने अहमदाबाद में एक विस्तार केन्द्र की स्थापना भी की है और उत्तर प्रदेश, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, मध्य प्रदेश और मणिपुर में पांच नए विस्तार केन्द्रों की स्थापना का भी प्रस्ताव है। 5 विस्तार केन्द्रों की स्थापना के व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए 1988-89 के लिए 2.60 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है।

3 और 4. **अन्य कार्यक्रम:** इनके अन्तर्गत, कृषि क्षेत्र में प्लास्टिक के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने के प्रयोजन से 22 प्लास्टिक विकास केन्द्रों की स्थापना करने, औषध विकास आयुक्त, भोपाल गैस रिसाव दुर्घटना के संबंध में विधिज्ञों तथा मुख्तारों आदि की नियुक्त करने के लिए प्रतिधारण करारों के अन्तर्गत अदायगी करने के लिए व्यवस्थाएं शामिल की गई हैं। 1987-88 के संशोधित अनुमानों में वृद्धि मुख्य रूप से विधिज्ञों की नियुक्ति के लिए मुख्तार करार के अन्तर्गत अदायगी के कारण हुई है।

5. **हिन्दुस्तान एंटीबायोटिक्स लिमिटेड को ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता:** यह आर्थिक सहायता कम्पनी द्वारा लिए गए ऋणों पर ब्याज को चुकाने के लिए कम्पनी को दी जाती है। वर्ष 1987-88 ब्याज छुट्टी की अवधि का पांचवां और अन्तिम वर्ष था।

6. **सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण:** सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों को दिए गए ऋण के द्योतक है।

1. **Secretariat:** Provides for secretariat expenditure of the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals.

2. **Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology:** Was set up in 1968 under the United Nations Development Programme for giving specialised training and assisting in the development and growth of the plastic industry. It also undertakes physical testing of the plastic materials. The Institute has set up a plastic product testing centre with assistance from UNDP and Government. The Institute has set up an extension centre at Ahmedabad and also proposes to set up five more new extension centres in UP, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Manipur. A provision of Rs. 2.60 crores has been made in Plan outlay for 1988-89 to cover the expenses towards setting up of five extension centres.

3 & 4. **Other Programmes:** Include provisions for setting up of 22 plastic development centres for promotion of use of plastics in Agriculture, Development Commissioner for Drugs and payment under Retainer Agreement for engagement of Attorneys for cases relating to Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster. Increase in RE 1987-88 is mainly due to payment under Retainer Agreement for engagement of Attorneys.

5. **Interest Subsidy to Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.:** Is the subsidy given to the company to meet the interest on loan taken by the Company. 1987-88 was the fifth and last year of this interest holiday period.

6. **Non-Plan Loan to Public Enterprises:** Represents loan granted to the Public Sector Enterprises.

7. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश: इसमें सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों को उनकी नई और पहले से चल रही योजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए इक्विटी और ऋणों के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है। विभिन्न इकाइयों के लिए संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 और बजट अनुमान 1988-89 में की गई व्यवस्था नीचे दी गई है।

7. **Investment in Public Enterprises:** Provides for equity and loans to Public Sector Enterprises to meet their new and continuing schemes. Provisions made in R.E. 1987-88 and B.E. 1988-89 for various units are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)(In crores of Rupees)

सरकारी उद्यम	Public Enterprise	सं. अ. R.E. 1987-88			ब. अ. B.E. 1988-89		
		इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total	इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total
1. हिन्दुस्तान इंसैक्टीसाइड्स लिमिटेड	1. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	4.00	4.00	8.00	2.25	2.00	4.25
2. हिन्दुस्तान आर्गेनिक केमिकल्स लि.	2. Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. इंडियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मास्युटिकल्स लि.	3. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	4.00	3.30	7.30	5.00	4.50	9.50
4. हिन्दुस्तान एंटीबायोटिक्स लिमिटेड	4. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	3.00	3.00	6.00	1.50	1.50	3.00
5. स्मिथ स्टेनीस्ट्रीट फार्मास्युटिकल्स लि.	5. Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.75	0.75	1.50
6. बंगाल केमिकल्स एण्ड फार्मास्युटिकल्स लिमिटेड	6. Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	1.00	1.00	2.00	1.25	1.14	2.39
7. बंगाल इम्युनिटी लिमिटेड	7. Bengal Immunity Ltd.	0.50	1.50	2.00	2.00	1.80	3.80
8. इंडियन पेट्रो-रसायन निगम लिमिटेड	8. Indian Petro-chemicals Corporation Ltd.	..	130.00	130.00	..	88.56	88.56
9. पेट्रोफिल्स सहकारी लिमिटेड	9. Petrofils Cooperative Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..
जोड़	Total	13.00	143.30	156.30	12.75	100.25	113.00

7.01. इंडियन पेट्रो-रसायन निगम लिमिटेड: केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा पूर्णतः सुरक्षित है। 1969 में स्थापित यह देश का सरकारी क्षेत्र का प्रथम पेट्रो-रसायन कार्म्पलेक्स है। यह पेट्रोलियम फीड स्टोक्स से सिंथेटिक, आरगानिक, रसायन, प्लास्टिक, रेशे, मध्यवर्ती रेशे के विनिर्माण तथा वितरण की जिम्मेदारी दी गई है। निगम को महाराष्ट्र में 1167 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित लागत पर महाराष्ट्र गैस क्रैकर कार्म्पलेक्स (एम.जी.सी.सी.) नामक परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन का काम सौंपा गया है। एम.जी.सी.सी. परियोजना जब कार्यान्वित हो जाएगी तो यह एल.डी.पी.ई., एल.एल.डी.पी.ई., एच.डी.पी.ई., पोलीप्रोपलीन, मोनाइथलीन, मोनाइथलीन, एथाइलीन ग्लाइकोल आदि पेट्रो-रसायन उत्पादों का उत्पादन करेगी। इस परियोजना के लिए वर्ष 1988-89 में विश्व बैंक के ऋण के अनुकूल ही, 88.56 करोड़ रुपए की बजट व्यवस्था की गई है।

7.01. **Indian Petro-Chemicals Corporation Ltd.:** It is the country's first petrochemicals complex set up in 1969 in the Public Sector. It has been given the responsibility of manufacturing and distribution of synthetics, organics, chemicals, plastics, fibres and fibres intermediates from petroleum feed stocks. The Corporation has been entrusted with the implementation of a mega project viz., Maharashtra Gas Cracker Complex (MGCC) in Maharashtra at an estimated cost of Rs.1167 crores. The MGCC Project when implemented will produce petrochemicals like LDPE, LLDPE, HDPE, Polypropylene, Monoethylene Glycol, etc. Budgetary provision of Rs.88.56 crores has been made in the year 1988-89 to match the World Bank loan for the project.

7.02. पेट्रोफिल्स सहकारी लि.: दिल्ली सहकारी समिति अधिनियम, 1972 के अन्तर्गत यह एककोष सहकारी समिति के रूप में 1974 में पंजीकृत इस सहकारी संस्था का मुख्य उद्देश्य पोलियेस्टर फिलामेंट यार्न के उत्पादन के लिए उसके सदस्यों के आर्थिक हितों को बढ़ावा देना है।

7.02. **Petrofils Cooperative Ltd.:** Registered in 1974 as a Multi-Unit Cooperative Society under the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972. Its main object is to promote the economic interest of its members for production of polyester filament yarn.

7.03. हिन्दुस्तान आर्गेनिक केमिकल्स लिमिटेड: इस कम्पनी का नियमन औषधियों, रंजक पदार्थों, रबड़,रसायनिक पदार्थों और लेमीनेट आदि के विनिर्माण के लिए आवश्यक मध्यवर्ती रसायनिक उत्पादनों का निर्माण करने के लिए 1960 में किया गया था।

7.03. **Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.** It was incorporated in 1960 with the object of manufacturing chemical intermediates required for the manufacture of drugs, dyestuff, rubber chemicals and laminates etc.

7.04. हिन्दुस्तान इंसैक्टीसाइड्स लिमिटेड: यह कम्पनी 1954 में निगमित की गई थी और डी.डी.टी, मैलाथीन बी.एच.सी. और एण्डोसल्फैन तकनीक का उत्पादन करने के लिए दिल्ली उद्योग मंडल (केरल) और रसायनी (महाराष्ट्र) में इसके तीन कारखाने चल रहे हैं।

7.04. **Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.** The company was incorporated in 1954 and has three factories at Delhi, Udyoga Mandal (Kerala) and Rasayani (Maharashtra) for production of D.D.T, Malathion, B.H.C. and Endosulfan Tech.

7.5. इंडियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मास्युटिकल्स लिमिटेड: इस कम्पनी का निगमन, 1961 में किया गया था। निगमन का प्रयोजन, सोवियत सहायतादी जनतंत्र संघ के तकनीकी तथा वित्तीय सहयोग से एंटीबायोटिक्स औषधों, सर्जिकल औषधों तथा शल्यचिकित्सा के औजारों का निर्माण करने वाले तीन संयंत्रों की स्थापना करना तथा उनका प्रबंध करना है। संयुक्त क्षेत्र की परियोजनाओं के

7.05. **Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.** The company was incorporated in 1961 for setting up and managing 3 plants to manufacture antibiotics, synthetic drugs and surgical instruments with technical and financial assistance from the U.S.S.R. It has collaborations with UP, Rajasthan and Orissa for joint sector projects. The Plan outlay of

लिए इसको उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान तथा उड़ीसा के सहयोग से स्थापित किया है । अगले वर्ष के लिए 9.50 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था मुख्यत: जारी परियोजनाओं और नवीकरण तथा प्रतिस्थापन के लिए ही है । सम्पूर्ण परिव्यय बजटीय सहायता से पूरा किया जाएगा क्योंकि कम्पनी 1988-89 के दौरान आंतरिक संसाधन उत्पन्न करने की स्थिति में नहीं होगी ।

7.06. **हिन्दुस्तान एंटीबायोटिक्स लिमिटेड** इस कम्पनी को निगमन 1954 में किया गया था । निगमन का उद्देश्य देश में जीवन रक्षक औषधियों का निर्माण करना तथा ऐसी औषधियों के आयात पर निर्भरता को कम करना था। इस कम्पनी की तीन परियोजनाएं हैं जो संयुक्त क्षेत्र में है - अर्थात एक एक परियोजना महाराष्ट्र, कर्नाटक तथा गोआ में चल रही है । 3.00 करोड़ रुपए का कुल परिव्यय इसकी चालू परियोजनाओं, रिफैम्पीसीन परियोजना और नवीकरण तथा प्रतिस्थापन के लिए है ।

7.07. **बंगाल केमिकल्स एण्ड फार्मास्युटिकल्स** यह कम्पनी आधारभूत रसायनिक पदार्थों, थोक औषधों, फूलकी के अनुसार दवाइयों, जड़ी बूटियों वाली दवाइयों और प्रसाधन सामग्रियों का विनिर्माण करती है ।

7.08. **स्मिथ स्टेनीस्ट्रीट फार्मास्युटिकल्स लिमिटेड** इस कम्पनी का निगमन 1968 में हुआ था और यह औषधों के निर्माण कार्यों में लगी हुई है ।

7.09. **बंगाल इम्युनिटी लिमिटेड** इस कम्पनी के दो विनिर्माणकारी एकक हैं । कलकत्ता तथा देहरादून स्थित ये एक-एक एकक है, जो फार्मुलेशनों सीरमों और वेक्सीनों का निर्माण करते हैं । इस कम्पनी को पहले से चल रही योजनाओं और नवीकरण और प्रतिस्थापन के लिए 3.80 करोड़ रुपए की बजटीय सहायता की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

Rs.9.50 crores for the next year is mainly for its ongoing projects and renewals and replacement. The entire outlay is to be met by budgetary support as the company will not be in a position to generate any internal resources during 1988-89.

7.06. **Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd:** It was incorporated in1954 with the object of production of life saving drugs in the country and to reduce dependence on imports of such drugs. It has got three joint sector projects - one each in Maharashtra, Karnataka and Goa. The entire Plan outlay of Rs.3.00 crores is mainly for its on-going projects, Rifampicin Project and renewals and replacements.

7.07. **Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd:** Manufactures basic chemicals, bulk drugs, formulations, herbal medicines and cosmetic products.

7.08. **Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd:** The company was incorporated in 1968 and is mainly engaged in the production of drug formulations.

7.09. **Bengal Immunity Ltd:** It has two manufacturing units - one each at Calcutta and Dehradun which produce formulation sera and vaccines. Rs. 3.80 crores has been provided as budgetary support for its continuing schemes and renewals and replacements.

उद्योग मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY
मांग संख्या DEMAND No.53
सरकारी उद्यम विभाग Department of Public Enterprises

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है : A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए में/in crores of Rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजनेतर-गैरयोजना Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजनेतर-गैरयोजना Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजनेतर-गैरयोजना Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue		4.99	4.81	9.80	4.99	339.10	344.09	4.46	21.44	25.90
पूंजी Capital		*209.53*	*92.00*	*301.53*	*206.63*	*92.00*	*298.63*	*225.54*	*192.38*	*417.92*
जोड़ Total		**214.52**	**96.81**	**311.33**	**211.62**	**431.10**	**642.72**	**230.00**	**213.82**	**443.82**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - Economic Services	3451	0.00	2.23	2.23	0.00	2.23	2.23	0.00	2.85	2.85
उद्योग	***Industries***										
इंजीनियरिंग उद्योग	**Engineering Industries**										
2.हाईवोल्टेज डाइरेक्ट करेंट कार्यक्रम	2. High Voltage Direct Current Programme	2852	3.99	0.00	3.99	3.99	0.00	3.99	4.00	0.00	4.00
3.अन्य व्यय	3. Other Expenditure	2852	1.00	1.73	2.73	1.00	1.73	2.73	0.46	10.79	11.25
4.ब्याज सहायता	4. Interest Subsidy										
4.01 भारत वैगन इंजीनियरिंग कं.लि.	4.01 Bharat Wagon and Engineering Co Ltd	2852	0.00	0.85	0.85	0.00	0.85	0.85	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.02 बर्न स्टेंडर्ड कं. लि.	4.02 Burn Standard Company Ltd.	2852	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.44	33.44	0.00	5.70	5.70
4.03 माइनिंग एण्ड एलाइड मशीनरी निगम लि.	4.03 Mining And Allied Machinery Corporation. Ltd	2852	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.55	7.55	0.00	2.10	2.10
4.04 जेसप एंड कं. लि.	4.04 Jessop and Co. Ltd	2852	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.43	10.43	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.05 ब्रेथवेट एंड कं. लि.	4.05 Braithwaite and Co. Ltd	2852	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.28	11.28	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.06 भारत ब्रेक्स एंड वाल्वस लि.	4.06 Bharat Brakes and Valves Ltd.	2852	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.55	2.55	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.07 भारत प्रोसेस एंड मैकेनिकल इंजीनियरिंग लि.	4.07 Bharat Process and Mechanical Engineering Ltd.	2852	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.83	1.83	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.08 त्रिवेणी स्ट्रक्चरल्स लि.	4.08 Triveni Structurals Ltd.	2852	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.01	12.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.09 तुंगभद्रा स्टील प्रोडक्ट्स लि.	4.09 Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd	2852	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.33	2.33	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.10 रिचर्डसन एंड क्रुडास लि.	4.10 Richardson and Cruddas Ltd.	2852	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.76	12.76	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*0.85*	*0.85*	*0.00*	*95.03*	*95.03*	*0.00*	*7.80*	*7.80*
जोड़ इंजीनियरिंग उद्योग	**Total-Engineering Industries**		**4.99**	**2.58**	**7.57**	**4.99**	**96.76**	**101.75**	**4.46**	**18.59**	**23.05**
5.सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना-गैरयोजना ऋण	5. Non Plan Loans to Public Enterprises										
इंजीनियरिंग उद्योग	**Engineering Industries**										
5.01 नेशनल इंस्ट्रूमेंटस लिमिटेड	5.01 National Instruments Ltd.	6858	0.00	0.75	0.75	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.50	1.50
5.02 भारत आफथैलमिक ग्लास लि.	5.02 Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.	6858	0.00	0.75	0.75	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.50	2.50
5.03 साईकिल कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि.	5.03 Cycle Corporation of India Ltd	6858	0.00	3.50	3.50	0.00	3.50	3.50	0.00	4.00	4.00
5.04 नेशनल साईकिल कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया	5.04 National Bicycle Corporation of India Ltd	6858	0.00	1.50	1.50	0.00	1.50	1.50	0.00	3.00	3.00
5.05 स्कूटर्स इंडिया लि.	5.05 Scooters India Ltd.	6858	0.00	9.00	9.00	0.00	9.00	9.00	0.00	6.00	6.00
5.06 हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन लि.	5.06 Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.	6858	0.00	15.00	15.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	0.00	40.00	40.00
5.07 जेसप एंड कं. लि.	5.07 Jessop and Co Ltd	6858	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.08 रिचर्डसन एंड क्रुडास लि.	5.08 Richardson and Cruddas Ltd.	6858	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.09 माईनिंग एंड आलाइड मशीनरी कारपोरेशन लि.	5.09 Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd.	6858	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
5.10 ब्रेथवेट एंड कम्पनी लि.	5.10 Braithwaite and Co Ltd.	6858	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. crores)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget योजना Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget योजनेतर Non-Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised योजना Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised योजनेतर Non-Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget योजना Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget योजनेतर Non-Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget जोड़ Total
5.11 भारत ब्रेक्स एंड वाल्वस लि.	5.11 Bharat Brakes and Valves Ltd.	6858	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.12 इंजीनियरिंग प्रोजेक्ट्स (इंडिया) लि.	5.12 Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.	6858	0.00	28.00	28.00	0.00	26.00	26.00	0.00	92.00	92.00
5.13 भारत प्रोसेस एंड मैकेनिकल इंजीनियरिंग लि.	5.13 Bharat Process and Mechanical Engineering Ltd.	6858	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.14 पुनर्वास उद्योग निगम लि.	5.14 Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd.	6858	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
5.15 भारत यंत्र निगम लि.	5.15 Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd.	6858	0.00	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.30	0.30	0.00	6.50	6.50
5.16 भारत भारी उद्योग निगम लि.	5.16 Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd.	6858	0.00	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.30	0.30	0.00	6.50	6.50
उपभोक्ता उद्योग	**Consumer Industries**									
5.17 टैनरी एंड फुटवीयर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि.	5.17 Tannery and Foot Wear Corporation of India Ltd.	6860	0.00	3.50	3.50	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	2.00	2.00
5.18 हिन्दुस्तान पेपर कारपोरेशन लि.	5.18 Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd	6860	0.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	13.00	13.00
5.19 टायर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि.	5.19 Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	6860	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	4.00	4.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*91.60*	*91.60*	*0.00*	*91.60*	*91.60*	*0.00*	*192.00*	*192.00*
6.सरकारी उद्यमों में आयोजना-भिन्न निवेश	6. Non Plan Investments in Public Enterprises									
इंजीनियरिंग उद्योग	**Engineering Industries**									
6.01 भारत यन्त्र निगम लि.	6.01 Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd.	4858	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.02 भारत भारी उद्योग निगम लि.	6.02 Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd.	4858	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.03 ब्रेनफोर्ड इलैक्ट्रिक (आई) लि. के अधिग्रहण के लिए मुआवजा	6.03 Compensation for Acquisition of Brentford Electric (I) Limited	4858	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.38
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*0.40*	*0.40*	*0.00*	*0.40*	*0.40*	*0.00*	*0.38*	*0.38*
7.सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	7. Investment in Public Enterprises	4854	32.50	0.00	32.50	32.50	0.00	32.50	32.00	0.00	32.00
		4858	37.19	0.00	37.19	36.76	0.00	36.76	31.76	0.00	31.76
		4860	40.53	0.00	40.53	40.53	0.00	40.53	48.54	0.00	48.54
		4885	0.12	0.00	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00
		6854	22.50	0.00	22.50	22.50	0.00	22.50	32.00	0.00	32.00
		6858	33.21	0.00	33.21	32.74	0.00	32.74	32.68	0.00	32.68
		6860	43.48	0.00	43.48	41.48	0.00	41.48	48.56	0.00	48.56
जोड़		*Total*	*209.53*	*0.00*	*209.53*	*206.63*	*0.00*	*206.63*	*225.54*	*0.00*	*225.54*
8.ऋणों को बट्टे खाते डालना	8.Write off of Loans	2852	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	219.10	219.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.इक्विटी को बट्टे खाते डालना	9.Write off of Equity	2852	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.01	21.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
कुल जोड़	*Grand Total*		*214.52*	*95.81*	*311.33*	*211.52*	*431.10*	*642.72*	*230.00*	*213.82*	*443.82*

ख.सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश — B. Investment in Public Enterprises

	विभाग शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आंतरिक सा. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आंतरिक सा. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आंतरिक सा. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total
इंजीनियरी उद्योग	**Engineering Industries**									
7.01 भारत हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्स लि.	7.01 Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. 12858	0.00	60.00	60.00	0.00	60.00	60.00	0.00	90.00	90.00
7.02 हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लि.	7.02 Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd 12858	0.00	25.08	25.08	0.00	25.08	25.08	0.00	28.61	28.61
7.03 हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन लि.	7.03 Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.12858	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	12.00	0.00	12.00
7.04 भारत हैवी प्लेट्स एंड वैसल्स लि.	7.04 Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Ltd12858	5.25	1.25	6.50	5.25	0.00	5.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.05 भारत पम्प्स एंड कम्प्रेसर्स लि.	7.05 Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.12858	3.00	0.00	3.00	2.07	0.00	2.07	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.06 बर्न स्टेंडर्ड कम्पनी लि.	7.06 Burn Standard Co. Ltd. 12858	11.36	1.64	13.00	11.36	0.00	11.36	0.00	0.00	0.00

(करोड़ रुपए) (crores of rupees)

		विभाग शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट 1987-88 Budget बजट सहायता Budget Support	बा.उ.स.आ. EBR	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised बजट सहायता Budget Support	बा.उ.स.आ. EBR	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget बजट सहायता Budget Support	बा.उ.स.आ. EBR	जोड़ Total
7.07 ब्रेथवेट एंड कम्पनी लि.	7.07 Braithwaite and Co. Ltd.	12858	2.50	0.00	2.50	2.50	0.00	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.08 भारत ब्रेक्स एंड वाल्वस लि.	7.08 Bharat Brakes and Valves Ltd.	12858	0.65	0.00	0.65	0.65	0.00	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.09 भारत वेगन एंड इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी लि.	7.09 Bharat Wagon and Engineering Co Ltd.	12858	1.20	0.50	1.70	1.15	0.60	1.75	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.10 इंजीनियरिंग प्रोजेक्ट्स इंडिया लि.	7.10 Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.	12858	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.10	0.00	0.10
7.11 जेसप एंड कम्पनी लि.	7.11 Jessop and Co. Ltd.	12858	3.86	0.00	3.86	3.86	0.00	3.86	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.12 लगन जूट मशीनरी कम्पनी लि.	7.12 Lagan Jute Machinery Co. Ltd.	12858	0.00	0.53	0.53	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.13 माइनिंग एंड अलायड मशीनरी कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड	7.13 Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd.	12858	4.15	0.00	4.15	4.15	0.00	4.15	4.20	0.00	4.20
7.14 मारुति उद्योग लिमिटेड	7.14 Maruti Udyog Limited	12858	10.02	42.98	53.00	10.02	42.98	53.00	0.00	55.00	55.00
7.15 रिचर्डसन एंड क्रुडास लि.	7.15 Richardson and Cruddas Ltd.	12858	3.50	0.00	3.50	3.50	0.00	3.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.16 स्कूटर्स इंडिया लि.	7.16 Scooters India Ltd.	12858	1.50	0.00	1.50	1.50	0.00	1.50	0.20	0.00	0.20
7.17 त्रिवेणी स्ट्रक्चरल्स लि.	7.17 Triveni Structurals Ltd.	12858	1.30	0.00	1.30	1.30	0.00	1.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.18 तुंगभद्रा स्टील प्रोडक्ट्स लि.	7.18 Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	12858	0.75	0.00	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.19 भारत प्रोसेस एंड मैकेनिकल इंजीनियरिंग लि.	7.19 Bharat Process and Mechanical Engineering Ltd.	12858	0.81	0.00	0.81	0.81	0.00	0.81	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.20 नेशनल इंस्ट्रूमेंट्स लिमिटेड	7.20 National Instruments Ltd.	12858	1.25	0.00	1.25	1.25	0.00	1.25	1.25	0.00	1.25
7.21 हिन्दुस्तान केबल्स लिमिटेड	7.21 Hindustan Cables Ltd.	12858	0.00	18.00	18.00	0.00	18.00	18.00	0.00	35.00	35.00
7.22 इंस्ट्रूमेंटेशन लिमिटेड	7.22 Instrumentation Ltd.	12858	3.00	2.00	5.00	3.00	2.00	5.00	3.54	2.00	5.54
7.23 भारत आप्थैल्मिक ग्लास लि.	7.23 Bharat Opthalmic Glass Ltd.	12858	1.50	0.00	1.50	1.50	0.00	1.50	1.40	0.00	1.40
7.24 साईकिल कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि.	7.24 Cycle Corporation of India Ltd.	12858	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.25	0.00	0.25
7.25 नेशनल साईकिल कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया	7.25 National Bicycle Corporation of India	12858	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.25	0.00	0.25
7.26 एन्ड्रयू युले एंड कम्पनी लिमिटेड	7.26 Andrew Yule and Co. Ltd.	12858	0.00	13.00	13.00	0.00	13.00	13.00	0.00	10.46	10.46
7.27 पुर्नवास उद्योग निगम लिमिटेड	7.27 Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd.	12858	0.30	0.00	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.30	1.00	0.00	1.00
7.28 ब्रिज एंड रूफ कम्पनी लि.	7.28 Bridge and Roof Co. Ltd.	12858	3.00	1.00	4.00	3.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.29 प्रागा टूल्स लिमिटेड	7.29 Praga Tools Ltd.	12858	4.00	2.50	6.50	4.00	2.50	6.50	2.00	1.61	3.61
7.30 भारत यंत्र निगम लि.	7.30 Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd.	12858	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.20	2.00	17.20
7.31 भारत भारी उद्योग निगम लि.	7.31 Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd.	12858	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.05	3.62	26.67
जोड़ - इंजीनियरिंग उद्योग	Total - Engineering Industries		70.40	168.48	238.88	69.50	164.16	233.66	64.44	228.30	292.74
उपभोक्ता उद्योग	Consumer Industries										
7.32 भारत लेदर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि.	7.32 Bharat Leather Corporation of India Ltd.	12860	1.15	0.00	1.15	1.15	0.00	1.15	0.50	0.00	0.50
7.33 टैनरी एंड फुटवियर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि.	7.33 Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Ltd.	12860	1.20	0.00	1.20	1.20	0.00	1.20	1.00	0.00	1.00
7.34 हिन्दुस्तान पेपर कारपोरेशन लि.	7.34 Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd	12860	35.00	0.00	35.00	35.00	0.00	35.00	67.55	0.00	67.55
7.35 नेशनल न्यूजप्रिंट एंड पेपर मिल्स लि.	7.35 National Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd.	12860	20.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	20.00	15.00	1.00	16.00
7.36 हिन्दुस्तान साल्टस लि.	7.36 Hindustan Salts Ltd.	12860	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.25	0.50	0.75
7.37 हिन्दुस्तान फोटोफिल्म्स मैन्युफैक्चरिंग क. लि.	7.37 Hindustan Photofilms Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	12860	22.08	7.00	29.08	20.08	7.00	27.08	3.80	25.20	29.00
7.38 टायर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि.	7.38 Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	12860	4.08	0.00	4.08	4.08	0.00	4.08	9.00	0.00	9.00
जोड़ - उपभोक्ता उद्योग	Total - Consumer Industries		84.01	7.00	91.01	82.01	7.00	89.01	97.10	26.70	123.80

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट 1987-88 Budget बजट सपर्थन Budget Support	आं.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised बजट सपर्थन Budget Support	आं.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget बजट सपर्थन Budget Support	आं.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
सीमेंट और धातु-भिन्न खनिज उद्योग	**Cement & Non-metallic Mineral Industries**									
7.39 सीमेंट कारपोरेशनआफ इंडिया लि.	7.39 Cement Corporation of India Ltd	12854	55.00	30.00	85.00	55.00	30.00	85.00	64.00	41.00	105.00
उद्योगों पर अन्य परिव्यय	**Other Outlays on Industries**									
7.40 राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक विकास निगम लि.	7.40 National Industrial Development Corpn. Ltd.	12885	0.12	0.00	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		*Total*	*209.53*	*205.48*	*415.01*	*206.63*	*201.16*	*407.79*	*225.54*	*296.00*	*521.54*
ब. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay**									
1. इंजीनियरी उद्योग	1. Engineering Industries	12858	75.39	168.48	243.87	74.49	164.16	238.65	68.90	228.30	297.20
2. उपभोक्ता उद्योग	2. Consumer Industries	12860	84.01	7.00	91.01	82.01	7.00	89.01	97.10	26.70	123.80
3. सीमेंट और धातु-भिन्न खनिज उद्योग	3. Cement and Non-metallic mineral Industries	12854	55.00	30.00	85.00	55.00	30.00	85.00	64.00	41.00	105.00
4. उद्योगों का अन्य परिव्यय	4. Other Outlays on Industries	12885	0.12	0.00	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		*Total*	*214.52*	*205.48*	*420.00*	*211.62*	*201.16*	*412.78*	*230.00*	*296.00*	*526.00*

1. **सचिवालय** इसके अंतर्गत सरकारी उद्यम ब्यूरो, तदर्थ वेतन समिति और सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के बीच मध्यस्थता तंत्र सहित सरकारी उद्यम विभाग के सचिवालय व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है। बजट अनुमान 1988-89 में वृद्धि मुख्यत: रूप से मध्यस्थ तंत्र के लिए है।

2. **हाई वोल्टेज डाईरेक्ट करंट कार्यक्रम** : यह हाई स्पीड एच.वी.डी.सी. पारेषण के लिए देश में प्रौद्योगिकी के विकास की योजना है। यह योजना इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग, परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग और सरकारी उद्यम विभाग द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। सिंगरौली (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) और बसहर (मध्य प्रदेश) के बीच पारेषण लाइन के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

3. **अन्य व्यय** : इसके अन्तर्गत बर्न एण्ड कम्पनी लि., इण्डियन स्टैन्डर्ड वैगन कम्पनी लि. और ब्रैथवैट एण्ड कम्पनी (इण्डिया) लि. के राष्ट्रीयकरण के फलस्वरूप राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा प्राप्तियों में कमी और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सरकारी उद्यम केन्द्र को अंशदान के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है। बजट अनुमान 1988-89 में वृद्धि का मुख्य कारण, बर्ड एंड कम्पनी, सैन एंड पंडित कम्पनी और बी. पी.एच.ई. एल. को उनके कर्मचारियों की क्षतिपूर्ति के लिए दिए गए अनुदान के परिणामस्वरूप, भारतीय औद्योगिक पुनर्निर्माण बैंक की प्राप्तियों में हुई कमी को पूरा करना है।

4. **ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता** भारत वैगन इंजीनियरी कम्पनी लि. के अतिरिक्त, सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों की पूंजी की पुनर्संरचना के फलस्वरूप, संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 में निम्नलिखित को दी गई ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता शामिल है - बर्न स्टैन्डर्ड कम्पनी (33.44 करोड़ रुपए), एम.ए.एम.सी. (7.55 करोड़ रुपए), जैसप एंड कम्पनी (10.43 करोड़ रुपए), ब्रैथवैट एंड कम्पनी लि. (11.28 करोड़ रुपए), भारत ब्रेक्स एंड वाल्व्स लि. (2.55 करोड़ रुपए), भारत प्रोसेस एंड मैकेनिकल इंजीनियरिंग लि. (1.83 करोड़ रुपए), त्रिवेणी स्ट्रक्चरल्स लि. (12.01 करोड़ रुपए), तुंगभद्रा स्टील प्रोडक्ट्स (2.33 करोड़ रुपए), रिचर्डसन एंड क्रुडास (12.76 करोड़ रुपए)। बजट अनुमान 1988-89 में ब्याज सम्बन्धी आर्थिक सहायता बर्न स्टैन्डर्ड कम्पनी (5.70 करोड़ रुपए) और एम. ए. एम.सी. (2.10 करोड़ रुपए) के लिए है।

1. **Secretariat:** It provides for secretariat expenditure of the Department of Public Enterprises including Bureau of Public Enterprises, High Powered Pay Committee and the Machinery on Arbitration between Public Sector Enterprises. Increase in BE 1988-89 is mainly for Machinery on Arbitration.

2. **High Voltage Direct Current Programme:** The Scheme is for indigenous development of technology of high speed HVDC transmission. It is being implemented jointly by the Department of Electronics, Department of Atomic Energy and the Department of Public Enterprises. Provision has been made for the transmission line between lower Sileru (AP) and Basroor (MP).

3. **Other Expenditure:** Provides mainly for shortfall in the realisation by nationalised banks consequent on nationalisation of Burn and Company Ltd., Indian Standard Wagon Company Ltd. and Braithwaite and Company Ltd. and, contribution to International Centre for Public Enterprises. Increase in BE 1988-89 is mainly to meet the shortfall in realisation by Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India consequent on nationalisation of Bird and Co., Sen and Pandit Co., and grant to Bharat Process and Mechanical Engineering Ltd. towards rehabilitation programmes.

4. **Interest Subsidy:** Besides Bharat Wagon and Engineering Company Limited, consequent upon capital restructuring of PSEs, interest subsidy in RE 1987-88 covers Burn Standard Company Ltd. (Rs.33.44 crores), Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd. (Rs.7.55 crores), Jessop and Co. Ltd. (Rs.10.43 crores), Braithwaite and Company Limited (Rs.11.28 crores), Bharat Brakes and Valves Limited (Rs.2.55 crores), Bharat Process and Mechanical Engineering Ltd. (Rs.1.83 crores), Triveni Structurals Limited (Rs.12.01 crores), Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd. (Rs.2.33 Crores), Richardson and Cruddas Ltd. (Rs.12.76 Crores). In BE 1988-89 interest subsidy is meant for Burn Standard Company Ltd. (Rs.5.70 Crores) and Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd. (Rs.2.10 Crores).

5. सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण नकद हानियों को पूरा करने के लिए और कार्यशील पूंजी की आवश्यकताओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए है । बजट अनुमान 88-89 में वृद्धि उद्यमों को अतिरिक्त सहायता के कारण है । निम्नलिखित धारण कम्पनियों के मामले में बजट अनुमान 88-89 के प्रावधान में केवल इनके अधीन सहायक कम्पनियों को शामिल किया गया है ।

5. **Non-Plan Loans to Public Enterprises:** To meet cash losses and to provide working capital requirements. Increase in BE 88-89 is due to additional assistance to some enterprises. In case of the following holding companies the provision in BE 88-89 includes only the subsidiary companies under them.

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

भारत भारी उद्योग निगम लि.	Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd.	
i. ब्रेथवेट एंड कम्पनी लि.	i. Braithwaite and Company Ltd.	4.00
ii. बी. पी. एम. ई. एल.	ii. Bharat Process and Mechanical Engineering Ltd.	1.00
iii. लगन जूट मशीनरी क. लि.	iii. Lagan Jute Machinery Co. Ltd.	0.50
iv. बर्न स्टैंडर्ड कम्पनी लि.	iv. Burn Standard Company Ltd.	1.00
जोड़	Total	6.50
भारत यंत्र निगम लि.	Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd.	
i. रिचर्डसन एंड क्रुडास लि.	i. Richardson and Cruddas Ltd.	4.00
ii. तुंगभद्रा स्टील प्रोडक्ट्स लि.	ii. Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	2.50
जोड़	Total	6.50

6. सरकारी उद्यमों में आयोजना भिन्न निवेश : ब्रेन्टफोर्ड इलैक्ट्रिक (इंडिया) लि. के अधिग्रहण के लिए की गई क्षतिपूर्ति के संबंध में ।

6. **Non-Plan investments in Public Enterprises:-** Towards compensation for acquisition of Brentford Electric (India) Ltd.

7. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश : सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों के लिए ऋण और इक्विटी के 50 : 50 के अनुपात में बजटीय सहायता की व्यवस्था की गई है जिससे विकास, विविधीकरण, नवीकरण और प्रतिस्थापन, आधुनिकीकरण, अनुसंधान और विकास उप नगर आदि संबंधी स्कीमों को शुरू किया जा सके या जारी रखा जा सके ताकि उनके कार्य निष्पादन और लाभ में सुधार हो सके । विभिन्न उपक्रमों के लिए व्यवस्था निम्नलिखित है :

7. **Investment in Public Enterprises:** provides for budgetary support by way of loans and equity in the ratio of 50 : 50 to the PSEs for taking up continuing schemes for development, diversification, renewal & replacement, modernisation, research & development, township, etc. to improve their performance and profitability. Provision for various units is given below:-

(करोड़ रुपए)(Rs. in crores)

सरकारी उद्यम	Public Enterprise	रा.अ. R.E. 1987-88 इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total	रा.अ. B.E. 1988-89 इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total
1. भारत हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्स लि.	1. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. भारत हैवी प्लेट व वैसल्स लि.	2. Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Ltd.	2.62	2.63	5.25	2.00	2.00	4.00
3. भारत पम्प व कम्प्रैसर लि.	3. Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.	1.07	1.00	2.07	0.60	0.60	1.20
4. भारत ब्रेक व वाल्वस लि.	4 Bharat Brakes and Valves Ltd.	0.32	0.33	0.65	0.32	0.33	0.65
5. भारत वैगन व इंजीनियरी क. लि.	5. Bharat Wagon and Engineering Co., Ltd.	0.80	0.35	1.15	0.50	0.50	1.00
6. ब्रेथवेट एंड कम्पनी लि.	6. Braithwaite and Company Ltd.	1.25	1.25	2.50	1.00	1.00	2.00
7. बर्न स्टैंडर्ड कम्पनी लि.	7. Burn Standard Company Ltd.	5.86	5.50	11.36	7.57	7.58	15.15
8. भारत प्रोसेस व मैकेनिकल इंजीनियर्स लि.	8. Bharat Process and Mechanical Engineering Ltd.	0.40	0.41	0.81	0.37	0.38	0.75
9. इंजीनियरिंग प्रोजेक्ट्स (इंडिया) लि.	9. Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.	-	0.50	0.50	-	0.10	0.10
10. हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन लि.	10. Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.	2.50	2.50	5.00	6.00	6.00	12.00
11. हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लि.	11. Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. लगन जूट मशीनरी कम्पनी लि.	12. Lagan Jute Machinery Co. Ltd.	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.25	0.25	0.50
13. जेसप एंड कम्पनी लि.	13. Jessop and Company Ltd.	1.93	1.93	3.86	0.90	0.90	1.80
14. माइनिंग व एलाइड मशीनरी कारपोरेशन लि.	14. Mining and Allied Machinery Corpn. Ltd.	2.30	1.85	4.15	2.10	2.10	4.20
15. मारुति उद्योग लि.	15. Maruti Udyog Ltd.	7.00	3.02	10.02	-	-	-
16. रिचर्डसन और क्रूडास लि.	16. Richardson and Cruddas Ltd.	1.75	1.75	3.50	2.00	2.00	4.00
17. स्कूटर्स इंडिया लि.	17. Scooters India Ltd.	0.75	0.75	1.50	0.10	0.10	0.20
18. त्रिवेणी स्ट्रक्चरल्स लि.	18. Triveni Structurals Ltd.	0.65	0.65	1.30	0.62	0.63	1.25
19. तुंगभद्रा स्टील प्रोडक्ट्स लि.	19. Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	-	0.75	0.75	-	0.75	0.75
20. एंड्रयू युल एंड कम्पनी लि.	20. Andrew Yule and Company Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-

21. नेशनल इन्स्ट्रुमेंट्स लि.	21. National Instruments Ltd.	0.62	0.63	1.25	0.62	0.63	1.25
22. हिन्दुस्तान केबल्स लि.	22. Hindustan Cables Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-
23. भारत ओफथाल्मिक ग्लास लि.	23. Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.	0.75	0.75	1.50	0.70	0.70	1.40
24. इन्स्ट्रूमेंटेशन लि.	24. Instrumentation Ltd.	1.50	1.50	3.00	1.77	1.77	3.54
25. साइकिल कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि.	25. Cycle Corporation of India Ltd.	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.12	0.13	0.25
26. नेशनल साइकिल कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि.	26. National Bicycle Corporation of India Ltd.	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.12	0.13	0.25
27. टेनरी एंड फुटवियर कारपोरेशन इंडिया लि.	27. Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Ltd.	1.20	-	1.20	0.50	0.50	1.00
28. हिन्दुस्तान पेपर कारपोरेशन लि.	28. Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	15.00	20.00	35.00	33.77	33.78	67.55
29. टायर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि.	29. Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	4.08	-	4.08	4.50	4.50	9.00
30. भारत लैदर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि.	30. Bharat Leather Corporation of India Ltd.	0.50	0.65	1.15	0.25	0.25	0.50
31. सीमेंट कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि.	31. Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	32.50	22.50	55.00	32.00	32.00	64.00
32. नेशनल न्यूजप्रिंट एंड पेपर मिल्स लि.	32. National Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd.	6.50	13.50	20.00	7.50	7.50	15.00
33. हिन्दुस्तान साल्टस लि.	33. Hindustan Salts Ltd.	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.12	0.13	0.25
34. हिन्दुस्तान फोटोफिल्म मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी लि.	34. Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. Ltd.	13.00	7.08	20.08	1.90	1.90	3.80
35. रिहैबिलिटेशन इन्डस्ट्रीज कार्पोरेशन लि.	35. Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd.	0.15	0.15	0.30	0.50	0.50	1.00
36. प्रागा टूल्स लि.	36. Praga Tools Ltd.	2.00	2.00	4.00	1.00	1.00	2.00
37. ब्रिज एंड रूफ कम्पनी (इंडिया) लि.	37. Bridge and Roof Company Ltd.	1.50	1.50	3.00	1.00	1.00	2.00
38. राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक विकास निगम	38. National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.	0.12	-	0.12	-	-	-
39. भारत यंत्र निगम लि.	39. Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd.	-	-	-	1.00	1.00	2.00
40. भारत भारी उद्योग निगम लि.	40. Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd.	-	-	-	0.10	0.10	0.20
41. बी. बी. जे. कन्स्ट्रक्शन कम्पनी लि.	41. BBJ Construction Company Ltd.	-	-	-	0.50	0.50	1.00
जोड़	**Total**	**109.91**	**96.72**	**206.63**	**112.30**	**113.24**	**225.54**

7.01. **भारत हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड** : यह कम्पनी विद्युत और अर्थव्यवस्था के अन्य महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों जैसे कि इस्पात, उर्वरक, धातुकर्म और खनिज उद्योगों के लिए ऊर्जा उत्पादन उपस्कर, पारेषण और ढुलाई उपस्करों के विनिर्माण, पूर्ति, स्थापना और चालू करने का कार्य कर रही है । कम्पनी ने टर्नकी आधार पर भारत और विदेशों में विद्युत स्टेशन सप्लाई किए हैं ।

7.02. **हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लि.** 1953 में स्थापित, धीरे-धीरे देश के 10 विभिन्न राज्यों में फैली हुई 16 इकाईयों और 20 उत्पादन प्रभागों के साथ एक बहुमुख बहु इकाई और बहु-उत्पाद कम्पनी बन गई है । यह कम्पनी हाई प्रिसिशन मशीन टूल, मुद्रण मशीनरी, लैंप व लैंप बनाने की मशीनरी, ट्रैक्टर, हाथ की घड़ियों, होरोलोजिकल मशीनों और डेरी मशीनरी के उत्पादन का कार्य कर रही है ।

7.03. **हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड** 1958 में निगमित की गई थी, इसमें तीन इंजीनियरी इकाइयां शामिल हैं - हैवी मशीन बिल्डिंग प्लांट, दी हैवी मशीन टूल संयंत्र और फाउन्ड्री फोर्ज संयंत्र । यह कम्पनी इस्पात संयंत्र उपस्कर, उत्खनक,प्लानिंग मशीन , बोरिंग मशीन और कास्टिंग और फोरजिंग का भी उत्पादन करती है ।

7.04. **भारत हैवी प्लेटस एण्ड वैसल्स लिमिटेड** उर्वरक, पेट्रोलियम तथा पेट्रो रसायन और भारी रासायनिक उद्योगों के लिए आवश्यक कृत्रिम उपस्करों के निर्माण के लिए चैकोस्लोवाकिया के साथ तकनीकी सहयोग से इस कम्पनी की स्थापना 1966 में की गई थी । यह भारत यंत्र निगम लि. की सहायक कम्पनी बन गई है ।

7.05. **भारत पम्प्स एण्ड कम्प्रेसर्स लिमिटेड** नैनी, इलाहाबाद में पहली जनवरी, 1970 को इसकी स्थापना की गई थी और यह महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों जैसे तेल, उर्वरक, रासायनिक प्रक्रिया आदि के लिए सेंट्रीफ्यूगल पम्पों, रेसिप्रोकेटिंग पम्पों आदि की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करता है । यह भारत यंत्र निगम लि. की सहायक कम्पनी बन गई है ।

7.01. **Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.**: It is engaged in the manufacture, supply, erection and commissioning of power generating equipment, transmission and transportation equipment for power boards and other core sectors of the economy like steel, fertilizer metallurgical and mineral industries. The Company has supplied power stations on turnkey basis in India and abroad.

7.02. **Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.**: Established in 1953 has steadily grown into a major multi-unit and multi-product company with 16 Units and 20 Product divisions, spread over in 10 different States of the Country. The Company is engaged in the production of High Precision Machine Tools, Printing Machinery, Lamp and Lamp making Machinery, Tractors, Wrist Watches, Horological Machines and Dairy Machinery.

7.03. **Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.**: Incorporated in 1958, it comprises three engineering units - The Heavy Machine Building Plant, the Heavy Machine Tools Plant and the Foundry Forge Plant. It produces steel plant equipment, excavators, planing machines, boring machines and also castings and forgings.

7.04. **Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Ltd.**: It was set up in 1966 in technical collaboration with Czechoslovakia for the manufacture of fabricated process equipment required for fertilizer, petroleum, petrochemical and heavy chemical industries. It has become a subsidiary of Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd.

7.05. **Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.**: It was established on 1st January, 1970 at Naini, Allahabad to cater to the requirements of centrifugal pumps, reciprocating pumps, etc. for key sectors like oil, fertilizer, chemical process, etc. It has become a subsidiary of Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd.

7.06. **बर्न स्टैंडर्ड कम्पनी लि.:** यह कम्पनी भूतपूर्व कम्पनियों अर्थात् बर्न एण्ड कम्पनी लि. और इण्डियन स्टैन्डर्ड वैगन कम्पनी लि. की परिसम्पत्तियों का अधिग्रहण करके दिसम्बर, 1976 में संस्थापित की गई थी। यह कम्पनी रेलवे के लिए मध्यम और भारी इंजीनियरी उत्पादों और इस्पात, सीमेंट और अलौह उद्योगों के लिए आवश्यक रिफैक्टरी उत्पादों का निर्माण करती है। यह भारत भारी उद्योग निगम लि. की सहायक कम्पनी बन गई है।

7.07. **ब्रैथवेट एण्ड कम्पनी लि.:** यह कम्पनी दिसम्बर, 1976 में एक सरकारी कम्पनी के रूप में संस्थापित की गई थी। कलकत्ता स्थित इसका भारी इंजीनियरी एकक रेलवे वैगन, स्ट्रक्चर्स, इस्पाती ढांचे आदि का निर्माण करता है और इसका अन्य एकक, जो ऐंगस वर्क्स के नाम से जाना जाता है, सभी प्रकार के क्रेनों, जूट मशीनरी, ग्रे-आयरन कास्टिंग और फोरजिंगस, आदि का निर्माण करता है। यह भारत भारी उद्योग निगम लि. की सहायक कम्पनी बन गई है।

7.08. **भारत ब्रेक्स एण्ड वाल्वस लि.:** इस कम्पनी की स्थापना 31 जुलाई, 1978 को पहले की ग्रेशम एण्ड क्रावेन आफ इंडिया (प्रा.) लि. को अधिग्रहण में लेने के पश्चात की गई। यह कम्पनी वैक्यूम ब्रेक्स, स्टीम लोको फिटिंगस, आदि का निर्माण कार्य करती है। यह कम्पनी बर्न स्टैंडर्ड कम्पनी लि. की सहायक कम्पनी बन गई है।

7.09. **भारत वैगन एण्ड इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी लि.:** इस कम्पनी का निगमन 4 दिसम्बर, 1978 को किया गया था। यह कम्पनी भारतीय रेलवे के लिए वैगनों का निर्माण करती है। अन्य मदें ये हैं: चीनी मिल के रोलर, ढांचे और एल.पी.जी. सिलेण्डर। यह भारत भारी उद्योग निगम लि. की सहायक कम्पनी बन गई है।

7.10. **इंजीनियरिंग प्रोजेक्टस (इंडिया) लि.:** इसकी स्थापना 1970 में सात सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के सहायता संघ के रूप में हुई थी। इसका उद्देश्य मुख्य संविदाकारी कम्पनी के रूप में कार्य करते हुए भारत और विदेश में टर्नकी आधार पर औद्योगिक परियोजनाएं प्राप्त करना है। जिनमें विभिन्न परियोजनाएं लौह, अलौह और संबंधित उद्योग, सिविल और संरचनात्मक कार्य, सामग्री संचालन से संबंधित परियोजनाएं आदि शामिल हैं।

7.11. **जेसप एण्ड कम्पनी लिमिटेड:** यह एक अप्रैल, 1973 से भारत सरकार की कम्पनी बन गई है। यह कम्पनी चल उपस्करों जैसे वैगन और सवारी गाड़ी के डिब्बों, रोड रोलर, निर्माण उपस्कर आदि का डिजाइन और विनिर्माण करती है। यह भारत भारी उद्योग निगम लि. की सहायक कम्पनी बन गई है।

7.12. **लगन जूट मशीनरी कम्पनी लि.:** इस कम्पनी के उत्पादनों में सभी किस्म की जूट कपड़ा मशीनें अर्थात् जूट कताई और ड्राइंग ढांचे शामिल हैं। यह कम्पनी कोल्ड शार्पनिंग मशीन का भी विनिर्माण करती है और कुछ विद्यमान मशीनों जैसे कि ट्विस्टलेस स्पिनिंग मशीन, ट्विस्टिंग मशीन आदि के सुधार का काम भी शुरू किया है। यह भारत भारी उद्योग निगम लि. की सहायक कम्पनी बन गई है।

7.13. **माईनिंग एण्ड एलाइड मशीनरी कारपोरेशन लि.:** इसकी स्थापना 1965 में की गई थी। कम्पनी का उद्देश्य भूमिगत कोयला खनन के लिए उपस्कर हेतु कोयला खनन उद्योग की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करना है।

7.14. **मारुति उद्योग लिमिटेड:** यह ईंधन के कुशल प्रयोग वाली यात्री कारों तथा नवीनतम प्रौद्योगिकी पर आधारित हल्के वाणिज्यिक वाहनों के निर्माण के लिए भूतपूर्व मारुति लिमिटेड की परिसम्पत्तियों का अधिग्रहण करके फरवरी, 1981 में निगमित की गई थी। इस परियोजना की कुल अनुमोदित लागत 269 करोड़ रुपए है।

7.15. **रिचर्डसन और क्रुडास लि.:** यह कम्पनी 15 मार्च, 1975 को निगमित की गई थी। इसने पुरानी इंजीनियरी कम्पनी रिचर्डसन और क्रुडास लि. का अधिग्रहण किया था। यह कम्पनी

7.06. **Burn Standard Company Ltd.:** It was incorporated in December, 1976 by taking over the assets of the erstwhile companies, i.e. Burn and Company Ltd. and the Indian Standard Wagon Company Limited. It manufactures medium and heavy engineering products for railways and also refractory products needed by Steel, Cement and Non-ferrous industries. It has become a subsidiary of Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd.

7.07. **Braithwaite and Company Ltd.:** It was incorporated as a Government company in December, 1976. Its heavy engineering Unit at Calcutta is engaged in the manufacture of railway wagons, structural steel work, etc. and the other unit known as Angus Works, manufactures cranes of all types, jute machinery, grey iron castings and forgings, etc. It has become a subsidiary of Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd.

7.08. **Bharat Brakes and Valves Ltd.:** Incorporated on 31st July 1978 as a Government Company after taking over the erstwhile Gresham & Craven of India (Private) Ltd. The company is engaged in the manufacture of vacuum brakes, steam loco fittings, etc. This company has since become a subsidiary of Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd.

7.09. **Bharat Wagon and Engineering Company Ltd.:** It was incorporated on 4th December, 1978. It manufactures wagons for Indian Railways. Other items are sugar mill rollers, structurals and LPG cylinders. It has become a subsidiary of Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd.

7.10. **Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.:** Was established in 1970 as a consortium of seven Public sector units with the objective of operating as a prime contracting company for securing industrial projects on turnkey basis in India and abroad in various disciplines like ferrous, non-ferrous and allied industries, civil and structural works, material handling projects, etc.

7.11. **Jessop and Company Ltd.:** It became a Government company with effect from 1st April, 1973. It is engaged in design and manufacture of rolling stocks like wagons and coaches, road rollers, construction equipment, etc. It has become a subsidiary of Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd.

7.12. **Lagan Jute Machinery Company Ltd:** The company's production range includes jute textile machines of all varieties, i.e. Jute Spinning and Drawing Frames. It also manufactures Cold Saw Sharpening Machine and has taken in hand modification of some existing machines such as Twistless Spinning Machine, Twisting Machine etc. It has become a subsidiary of Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd.

7.13. **Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd:** Was incorporated in 1965 with the objective of meeting the requirements of the coal mining industry for equipment for underground coal mining.

7.14. **Maruti Udyog Limited:** It was incorporated in February, 1981 after taking over the assets of the erstwhile Maruti Limited to manufacture fuel efficient passenger cars and light commercial vehicles based on the latest technology. Total approved cost of the Project is Rs.269 crores.

7.15. **Richardson and Cruddas Ltd.:** Incorporated on 15th March, 1975, it took over the old engineering company, Richardson and Cruddas Limited. It is engaged in

इंजीनियरी उत्पादों का विनिर्माण और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं प्रदान करती है और ऊंचे मूल्य की प्रौद्योगिकी और सूक्ष्मता की वस्तुएं घरेलू और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजारों को प्रदान करता है। यह कम्पनी मध्यम और भारी ढांचे, रेलवे प्वाइंट, चीनी की मशीनों आदि का उत्पादन कर रही है। यह भारत यंत्र निगम लि. की सहायक कम्पनी बन गई है।

7.16. **स्कूटर्स इण्डिया लि.**: लखनऊ में स्थित है। इसका निगमन सितम्बर, 1972 में किया गया था और यह स्कूटर और तिपहिया स्कूटरों का निर्माण कर रही है।

7.17. **त्रिवेणी स्ट्रक्चरल्स लि.**: यह भारत सरकार और आस्ट्रिया का संयुक्त उद्यम है और यह कम्पनी इमारती ढांचे, हाइड्रोलिक दरवाजों, पैन स्टाक आदि के विनिर्माण कार्य में लगी है। यह भारत यंत्र निगम लि. की सहायक कम्पनी बन गई है।

7.18. **तुंगभद्रा स्टील प्राडक्ट्स लि.**: इसकी स्थापना 1960 में कर्नाटक और आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य सरकार के संयुक्त उद्यम के रूप में की गई थी। फरवरी, 1967 में भारत सरकार इसकी प्रमुख शेयरधारी बन गई। यह कम्पनी हाइड्रोलिक ढांचों, पैन स्टाक, प्रैशर वैसल्स आदि के डिजाइन, विनिर्माण और स्थापना का कार्य कर रही है। यह भारत यंत्र निगम लि. की सहायक कम्पनी बन गई है।

7.19. **भारत प्रोसेस एण्ड मैकेनिकल इंजीनियर्स लि.**: इसकी स्थापना 14 अक्तूबर, 1980 को की गई थी, इसने भूतपूर्व बर्ड एण्ड कंपनी लि.के उपक्रमों का कार्य 25 अक्तूबर, 1980 को उनके राष्ट्रीयकरण किये जाने पर अपने हाथ में ले लिया। यह कंपनी जल शोधन संयंत्रों, सामग्री संचालन उपस्करों आदि का डिजाइन तैयार करने, उनकी इंजीनियरी, उनके निर्माण,उन्हें लगाने और चालू करने आदि से संबंधित कार्य कर रही है। यह भारत भारी उद्योग निगम लि. की सहायक कम्पनी बन गई है।

7.20. **नैशनल इन्स्ट्रुमेन्ट्स लि.**: यह कम्पनी जून 1957 में कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 के अंतर्गत निगमित की गई थी। इस कम्पनी ने भूतपूर्व मैथेमैटिकल इन्स्ट्रुमेन्ट्स आफिस की परिसम्पत्तियों और दैनदारियों का अधिग्रहण किया। यह कम्पनी विभिन्न किस्म के सर्वेक्षण और ऑप्टिकल उपस्करों का उत्पादन और व्यापार कर रही है।

7.21. **हिन्दुस्तान केबल्स लि.**: यह कम्पनी भारत में आधुनिक दूर-संचार केबल्स और तारों के विनिर्माण का कार्य कर रही है। इसके रूपनारायणपुर और हैदराबाद में दो कारखाने हैं।

7.22. **इन्स्ट्रुमेन्टेशन लि.**: इसकी स्थापना, अर्थव्यवस्था के महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों जैसे कि तापीय विद्युत संयंत्र, इस्पात संयंत्रों, उर्वरक संयंत्रों, तेल शोधन कारखानों और अन्य प्रक्रिया संयंत्रों को इन्स्ट्रुमेंटेशन और नियंत्रण प्रणालियां प्रदान करने में अधिकतम आत्म-निर्भरता प्राप्त करने के उद्देश्य से मार्च, 1964 में की गई थी। इसकी दो उत्पादन इकाइयां हैं - एक कोटा में और दूसरी पालघाट में।

7.23. **भारत आप्थाल्मिक ग्लास लिमिटेड**: इसकी स्थापना अप्रैल, 1972 में की गई थी। यह कम्पनी आप्थाल्मिक ब्लैंक, फ्लिन्ट बटन, चश्मों के शीशों का निर्माण कर रही है।

7.24. **भारतीय साईकिल निगम लिमिटेड**: इस कम्पनी की स्थापना, मैसर्स सेन रैले के स्वामित्व वाले उपक्रम का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर के अक्तूबर 1980 में की गई थी। इसके दो विनिर्माण एकक हैं - एक आसनसोल में और दूसरा कल्याणी में, जो रैले ब्रान्ड नाम के अंतर्गत साईकिलों का निर्माण कर रहे हैं।

7.25. **भारतीय राष्ट्रीय साईकिल निगम लि.**: इस कम्पनी की स्थापना मैसर्स हिंद साईकिल लिमिटेड के स्वामित्व वाले उपक्रम का राष्ट्रीयकरण करके अक्तूबर, 1980 में की गई थी और यह "हिंद" ब्रान्ड नाम से साईकिलों का निर्माण कर रही है।

manufacture of engineering products and renders allied services and caters to domestic and international market goods of high value technology and precision. The Company produces medium and heavy structurals, railway points and crossings, sugar machinery, etc. It has become a subsidiary of Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd.

7.16. **Scooters India Ltd.**: Located at Lucknow it was incorporated in September 1972 and is engaged in manufacture of scooters and three wheelers.

7.17. **Triveni Structurals Ltd.**: A joint enterprise of Government of India and Austria, it is engaged in the manufacture of building structurals, hydraulic gates, penstocks, etc. It has become a subsidiary of Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd.

7.18. **Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.**: Incorporated in 1960 as a joint enterprise of State Government of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. The Government of India became major share holder in February, 1967. It is engaged in design, manufacture and erection of hydraulic structures, penstocks, pressure vessels, etc. It has become a subsidiary of Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd.

7.19. **Bharat Process and Mechanical Engineering Ltd.**: Was incorporated on 14th October, 1980 after taking over the erstwhile Bird and Company on its nationalisation with effect from 25th October, 1980. It is engaged in design engineering, erection, and commissioning of water treatment plants, material handling equipment etc. It has become a subsidiary of Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd.

7.20. **National Instruments Ltd.**: It was incorporated in June, 1957 under Companies Act, 1956. It took over the assets and liabilities of the erstwhile Mathematical Instruments Office. It is engaged in production and trade of various types of survey and optical instruments.

7.21. **Hindustan Cables Ltd.**: It is engaged in the manufacture of sophisticated telecommunication cables and wires in India. It has got two factories at Rupnarainpur and Hyderabad.

7.22. **Instrumentation Ltd.**: It was established in March, 1964 with the objective of attaining maximum self-reliance in providing instrumentation and control systems to key sectors of economy such as Thermal Power Plants, Steel Plants, Fertilizer Plants, Refineries and other process plants. It has two production Units - one at Kota and the other at Palghat.

7.23. **Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.**: It was set up in April, 1972. The company is engaged in the manufacture of opthalmic blanks, flint buttons, optical glass, etc.

7.24. **Cycle Corporation of India Ltd.**: This was formed in October, 1980 by nationalising the undertakings owned by M/S Sen-Raleigh Ltd. It has got two manufacturing units - one at Asansol and another at Kalyani, manufacturing bicycles under the brand name Raleigh.

7.25. **National Bicycle Corporation of India Ltd.** Was formed in October, 1980 by nationalising the undertaking owned by M/s Hind Cycles Ltd. and manufacturing cycles with brand name 'Hind'.

7.26. एन्ड्रयू यूले एन्ड कम्पनी लि.: प्रायमिक रूप से विनिर्माण कार्यकलापों में संलग्न है, इस समय इस कम्पनी के सात एकक है जो औद्योगिक पंखे और चाय की मशीनें, एच.टी. और एल.टी. बिजली के उपस्कर, कान्टैक्टर, ओवरलोड रिले, मोल्डीड केस सर्किट ब्रेकरस, विद्युत और वितरण ट्रांसफार्मर, स्विचगियर, कनवेयर बेल्ट, फैन और वी बेल्ट और वायु-प्रदूषण नियंत्रण उपस्कर का निर्माण करते हैं।

7.27. पुनर्वास उद्योग निगम लि., इसकी स्थापना भूतपूर्व पश्चिम पाकिस्तान से विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के लिए रोजगार प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से 5.00 करोड़ रुपए की प्राधिकृत पूंजी के साथ अप्रैल, 1959 में की गई थी। इसकी प्रदत्त पूंजी 4.11 करोड़ रुपए है। निगम के 13 एकक हैं जो विभिन्न किस्म की वस्तुओं जैसे हथकरघा वस्त्र, पोलिएस्टर सूटिंग और शर्टिंग, फर्नीशिंग के कपड़े और तुर्की तौलिए, चमड़े के उत्पाद, सिले-सिलाए परिधान, डिब्बा बंद फल, स्टील फर्नीचर, आयरन कास्टिंग और कृत्रिम इस्पात ढांचों का उत्पादन करते हैं। यह कम्पनी 1986-87 में सरकारी उद्यम विभाग के नियंत्रण में हस्तांतरित कर दी गई है।

7.28. ब्रिज एण्ड रूफ कम्पनी लिमिटेड: 1972 में यह एक सरकारी कम्पनी बनी। कम्पनी के मुख्य कार्य संरचना स्ट्रक्चरल फेब्रीकेशन, मैरीन फ्रेट कोन्टेनर, स्ट्रक्चरल के निर्माण सहित सिविल तथा मैकेनिकल निर्माण कार्यों का निष्पादन, पत्तन सम्बन्धी का सञ्जीकरण आदि हैं। यह भारत यंत्र निगम लि. की सहायक कम्पनी बन गई है।

7.29. प्रागा टूल्स लि.: इस कम्पनी के दो प्रभाग है अर्थात् (i) सिकन्दराबाद में मशीन टूल प्रभाग और (ii) हैदराबाद में फोर्ज और फाउन्ड्री प्रभाग। इस समय कम्पनी के मुख्य उत्पाद ये हैं: कटर और ड्रिल ग्राइन्डर, सरफेस ग्राइन्डर, यूनीवर्सल मिलिंग मशीनें, कोपिंग लेथ, थ्रेड बोल्टिंग मशीनें और ड्रिलिंग मशीन फोरजिंग और उपकरण।

7.30. भारत यंत्र निगम लि.: इसे 9 जुलाई 1986 को छः सहायक कम्पनियों अर्थात् भारत हैवी प्लेट्स एंड वेसल्स, भारत पम्प्स एंड कम्प्रेसर लि., त्रिवेणी स्ट्रक्चरल्स लि., तुंगभद्रा स्टील प्रोडक्ट्स लि., रिचर्डसन एंड क्रुडास लि., और ब्रिज एंड रूफ कम्पनी लि. के साथ धारक कम्पनी के रूप में निगमित किया गया। कम्पनी का निगमित कार्यालय इलाहाबाद, उत्तर प्रदेश में है। बजट अनुमान 1988-89 में प्रावधान कम्पनी की अपनी आवश्यकताओं (2.00 करोड़ रुपए) को पूरा करने और सहायक कम्पनियों को बजटीय सहायता देने के लिए है जैसा नीचे दिया गया है:

		(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. in crores)
i)	भारत हैवी प्लेट्स एंड वेसल्स लि.	4.00
ii)	भारत पम्प्स एंड कम्प्रेसर लि.	1.20
iii)	त्रिवेणी स्ट्रक्चरल्स लि.	1.25
iv)	तुंगभद्रा स्टील प्रोडक्ट्स लि.	0.75
v)	रिचर्डसन एंड क्रुडास लि.	4.00
vi)	ब्रिज एंड रूफ कम्पनी लि.	2.00

7.31. भारत भारी उद्योग निगम लिमिटेड: हयी 17 सितम्बर, 1986 को सात सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों अर्थात् बर्न स्टैंडर्ड कम्पनी लि., जेसप एंड कम्पनी लि., ब्रेथवेट एंड कम्पनी लि., भारत वैगन एंड इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी लि., भारत प्रोसेस एंड मैकेनिकल इंजीनियर्स लि., बी. बी. जे. कंस्ट्रक्शन कम्पनी लि., और लगन जूट कम्पनी लि. सहित धारक कम्पनी के रूप में निगमित किया गया जिसका निगमित कार्यालय कलकत्ता में है। बजट अनुमान 1988-89 में प्रावधान कम्पनी की

7.26. **Andrew Yule and Company Ltd.**: Primarily involved in manufacturing activities, the company at present has seven units which manufacture industrial fans and tea Machinery, HT & LT Electrical Equipment, Contactors, Overload Relays, Moulded Case Circuit Breakers, Power Distribution Transformers, Switchgears, Conveyor belts, Fans & V - belts and Air Pollution Control Equipment.

7.27. **Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd.**, Was set up in April, 1959 with an authorised capital of Rs.5.00 crores with the object of providing employment for displaced persons from former East Pakistan. The paid up capital is Rs.4.11 crores. The Corporation has 13 units which produce a variety of articles like handloom textile, polyester suiting and shirtings, furnishing fabrics and turkish towels, leather products, ready-made garments, canned fruit, steel furniture, iron castings and fabricated steel structure.

7.28. **Bridge & Roof Company Limited:** It became a Government company in 1972. The Company's major activities are structural fabrication, manufacture of Marine Freight Containers, carrying out of civil and mechanical construction work including erection of structures, equipment piping, etc. It has become a subsidiary of Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd.

7.29. **Praga Tools Ltd.**, The Company has two Divisions, viz . (i) Machine Tool Division at Secunderabad and (ii) Forge and Foundry Division at Hyderabad. The main products of the Company at present are cutters and tool grinders, surface grinder, universal milling machines, copying lathes, thread volting machines and drilling machines forgings and accessories.

7.30. **Bharat Yantra Nigam Limited:** It was incorporated as a Holding Company on 9th July, 1986 with six subsidiaries, namely Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Ltd., Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd., Triveni Structurals Ltd., Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd., Richardson and Cruddas Ltd., and Bridge and Roof Co. Ltd. The Corporate Office of the company is at Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh. Provision in Budget Estimates 1988-89 is to meet company's own requirements (Rs.2.00 crores) and to provide budgetary support to the subsidiaries as indicated below:-

		(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. in crores)
i)	Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Ltd.	4.00
ii)	Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.	1.20
iii)	Triveni Structurals Ltd.	1.25
iv)	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	0.75
v)	Richardson and Cruddas Ltd.	4.00
vi)	Bridge and Roof Co. Ltd.	2.00

7.31. **Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Limited:** Incorporated on 17th September, 1986 as a Holding Company consisting of seven Public Sector Enterprises, viz. Burn Standard Co. Ltd; Jessop and Co. Limited, Braithwaite & Co. Limited; Bharat Wagon and Engineering Company Limited; Bharat Process and Mechanical Engineering Limited, BBJ Construction Company Limited, and Lagan Jute Machinery Company Ltd., with corporate

अपनी आवश्यकताओं (0.20 करोड़ रुपए) को पूरा करने और सहायक कम्पनियों को बजटीय सहायता देने के लिए है जैसा नीचे दिया गया है ।

i) बर्न स्टैंडर्ड क. लि.
ii) जेसप एंड क. लि.
iii) ब्रेथवेट एंड क. लि.
iv) भारत वैगन एंड इंजीनियरिंग क., लि.
v) भारत प्रोसेस एंड मैकेनिकल इंजीनियरिंग लि.
vi) बी.बी.जे. कंस्ट्रक्शन क.
vii) लगन जूट मशीनरी क. लि.
viii) भारत ब्रेक्स एंड वाल्वस लि.

धारक कम्पनियां वित्तपोषण, उधार, निवेश, बजट उत्पाद सम्मिश्र, क्षमता उपयोग, विपणन और वाणिज्यिक पहलू, मानव संसाधन अनुसंधान और विकास, प्रौद्योगिकी आत्मसात्करण विविधीकरण और सहायक कम्पनियों के अन्य नीति विषयक कार्यों के संबंध में समन्वय और नीतियां निर्धारित करेंगी ।

7.32. **भारत लैदर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया :** इसकी स्थापना चमड़े की वस्तुओं के उद्योग के संवर्धन और विकास के लिए मार्च, 1976 में की गई थी । इसका उद्देश्य आवश्यक आधारभूत ढांचे का सृजन करना और देश में प्रौद्योगिकी का सुधार करना और चमड़ा कामगारों के उत्पादों के विपणन में सहायता प्रदान करना है ।

7.33 **भारत टैनरी तथा फुटवियर कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड:** इसकी स्थापना 1969 में ब्रिटिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन के रुग्ण एकको, जिन का नाम कूपर एलन और नोर्थवेस्ट टैनरी ब्रांच है, को अपने हाथ में लेने के लिए की गई थी तथा यह चमड़े के सज्जित जूतों और जूते के घटकों का उत्पादन करती है ।

7.34. **हिन्दुस्तान पेपर निगम लि. :** देश में इस निगम की स्थापना, 29 मई, 1970 को लुगदी/कागज/अखबारी कागज के निर्माण करने के उद्देश्य से की गई है । अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ जारी तथा कैचर परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए क्रमशः 311 करोड़ रुपए और 385 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

7.35. **नैशनल न्यूजप्रिंट एण्ड पेपर मिल्स लि.:** भारत सरकार ने मिल का नियंत्रण 1958 में अपने हाथ में ले लिया । एक नई खोई पर आधारित अखबारी कागज परियोजना हेमपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थापित की जानी है जब यह कार्यान्वित हो जाएगी तो यह परियोजना अखबारी कागज की पूर्ति में देश को आत्मनिर्भरता की ओर ले जाएगी । 16 करोड़ रुपए की कुल परियोजना में से बजट अनुमान 1988-89 में इस परियोजना के लिए 8 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

7.36. **हिन्दुस्तान साल्टस लि.:** इसकी स्थापना अप्रैल, 1958 में की गई थी । यह कम्पनी नमक और ब्रोमीन के उत्पादन और बिक्री करने के काम में लगी हुई है । इसकी एक सहायक कम्पनी है जिसका नाम सांभर साल्टस लिमिटेड है ।

7.37. **हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्म मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी लि.:** इस कम्पनी की स्थापना 30 नवम्बर, 1960 को की गई थी । यह कम्पनी संवेदनशील फोटो फिल्म, सिने पाजिटिव (काली और सफेद), सिने फिल्म ध्वनि निगेटिव, चिकित्सा संबंधी एक्सरे फिल्मों का निर्माण कर रही है । यह कम्पनी जम्बो रोल्स, सिने कलर पाजिटिव फिल्म, अमेच्योर रोल फिल्म, आदि का आयात करती है और उन्हें तैयार उत्पादों में परिवर्तित करती है । एक्सरे तथा ग्राफिक आर्ट फिल्म परियोजनाओं के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल की गयी है ।

office at Calcutta. Provision in Budget Estimates 1988-89 is to meet company's own requirements (Rs.0.20 crores) and to provide budgetary support to the subsidiaries as indicated below:

		(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. in crores)
i)	Burn Standard Co. Ltd.	15.15
ii)	Jessop and Co. Ltd.	1.80
iii)	Braithwaite and Co. Ltd.	2.00
iv)	Bharat Wagon and Engineering Co. Ltd.	1.00
v)	Bharat Process and Mechanical Engineering Ltd.	0.75
vi)	BBJ Construction Co.	1.00
vii)	Lagan Jute Machinery Co. Ltd.	0.50
viii)	Bharat Brakes and Valves Ltd	0.65

The Holding Companies would coordinate and decide policies regarding financing, borrowing, investment, budget, productmix, capacity utilisation, marketing and commercial aspects, human resources research & development, technology absorption, diversification and other policy operations of the subsidiary companies.

7.32. **Bharat Leather Corporation of India Ltd.:** Was set up in March, 1976 for the promotion and development of leather and leather goods industry. Its objective is to create necessary infrastructure and also to improve technology in the country and to provide assistance in marketing the products of leather workers.

7.33. **Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Ltd.:** Was incorporated in 1969 by taking over and amalgamation of the sick units of British Indian Corporation, namely, Cooper Allen and North West Tannery Branches. It manufactures finished leather footwear, and footwear components.

7.34. **Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.:** Was set up on 29th May, 1970 with the objective of establishing new pulp and paper and newsprint mills in the country. Provisions has, inter-alia been made for completion of Nowgong and Cacher projects with total costs of Rs.311 crores and Rs.385 crores respectively.

7.35. **National Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd.:** The Government of India took over the controlling interest of the Mill in 1958. A new bagasse-based newsprint project is to be set up at Hempur, Uttar Pradesh. When implemented, this project will take the country towards self sufficiency in supply of newsprint. Out of the total outlay of Rs.16 crores, Rs.8 crores has been provided for this project in B.E. 1988-89.

7.36. **Hindustan Salts Ltd:** It was set up in April, 1958. It is engaged in the manufacture and sale of salt and bromine. It has a subsidiary company called Sambhar Salts Limited.

7.37. **Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Company Limited:** Incorporated on 30th November, 1960, it is engaged in the manfuacture of photo-sensitised films, cine positive (black and white), cine films sound negative, medical x-ray films etc. It also imports jumbo rolls, cine colour positive films, amateur roll films, etc. and converts them into finished products. Includes provision for X-ray and Graphic Art Film projects.

7.38. टायर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड : 24 फरवरी, 1984 को इसकी स्थापना की गई जिसमें मैसर्स इन्चेक टायर लिमिटेड और राष्ट्रीय रबड़ विनिर्माण लिमिटेड जैसे राष्ट्रीय उपक्रमों को शामिल किया गया । इस उपक्रम में आटोमोबाइल और साइकिल टायरों और ट्यूबों और अन्य रबड़ से बनी वस्तुओं जैसे कि फैन और वी बैल्टों का उत्पादन किया जाता है ।

7.39. भारतीय सीमेंट कारपोरेशन : इसकी स्थापना जनवरी, 1965 में की गई थी । इसका उद्देश्य देश में सीमेंट के उत्पादन में आत्म-निर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिए सरकारी क्षेत्र में सीमेंट कारखानों की स्थापना करना है । इसके 9 एकक कार्य कर रहे हैं ।

8. कुर्की को बट्टे खाते डालना : पुंजी की पुनःसंरचना के फलस्वरूप जैसा नीचे निर्दिष्ट है सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों द्वारा उठायी गई नकद हानियों के बराबर कुर्की को बट्टे खाते डाले जाने का प्रस्ताव है । 1987-88 के संशोधित अनुमानों में व्यवस्था शामिल की गई है :

		(करोड़ रुपए)
1.	जेसप एंड कम्पनी लि.	52.21
2.	माइनिंग एंड एलायड मशीनरी कारपोरेशन लि.	108.94
3.	ब्रेथवेट एंड कम्पनी लि.	41.57
4.	भारत ब्रेक्स एंड वाल्वस लि.	4.34
5.	रिचर्डसन एंड क्रुडास लि.	8.38
6.	भारत पम्पस एंड कम्प्रेसर्स लि.	3.66
जोड़		219.10

9. हकियटी को बट्टे खाते डालना : संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 में पुंजी की पुनःसंरचना के फलस्वरूप माइनिंग एंड एलायड मशीनरी कारपोरेशन लि. की चुकता पुंजी से 21.01 करोड़ रुपए की हकियटी को बट्टे खाते डालने की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

7.38. **Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.:** Was incorporated on 20th February, 1984 in which the nationalised undertakings of two sick companies, i.e., M/s Inchek Tyres Ltd. and National Rubber Manufacturers Ltd. have been vested. It produces automobile and cycle tyres and tubes and other rubber goods like fan, V belts etc.

7.39. **Cement Corporation of India Ltd.:** It was established in January, 1965 with the objective of setting up cement factory in public sector to achieve self-sufficiency in cement production in the country. It has got 9 operating units.

8. **Write off of loans:** As a result of capital restructuring it is proposed to write off loans equivalent to cash losses suffered by the PSEs as indicated below. Provision has been made in RE 1987-88.

		(Rs. in crores)
1.	Jessop and Co. Ltd.	52.21
2.	Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd.	108.94
3.	Braithwaite and Co. Ltd.	41.57
4.	Bharat Brakes and Valves Ltd.	4.34
5.	Richardson and Cruddas Ltd.	8.38
6.	Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.	3.66
Total		**219.10**

9. **Write off of equity:** Provision is made in RE 1987-88 to write down the equity of Rs.21.01 crores from the paid up capital of Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd. as a result of capital restructuring.

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.54

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है :A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)(in crores of Rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue		7.69	47.94	55.63	5.17	45.00	50.17	11.67	51.79	63.46
पूंजी Capital		2.81	0.10	2.91	2.30	0.00	2.30	4.33	0.00	4.33
जोड़ Total		10.50	48.04	58.54	7.47	45.00	52.47	16.00	51.79	67.79
1. सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं सूचना और प्रचार 1. Secretariat - Social Services Information and Publicity	2251	0.00	2.34	2.34	0.04	2.42	2.46	0.12	2.57	2.69
2. फिल्में 2. Films	2220	3.74	12.07	15.81	3.69	12.06	15.75	6.27	12.46	18.73
3. जन संचार में अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण 3. Research & Training in Mass Communication	2220	0.95	0.72	1.67	0.60	0.73	1.33	0.98	0.85	1.83
4. विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार 4. Advertising and Visual Publicity	2220	0.27	9.53	9.80	0.00	9.79	9.79	0.50	10.62	11.12
5. पत्र सूचना सेवा 5. Press Information Service	2220	1.07	4.04	5.11	0.14	4.35	4.49	2.04	4.68	6.72
6. क्षेत्रीय प्रचार 6. Field Publicity	2220	0.95	5.95	6.90	0.24	6.22	6.46	0.80	6.55	7.35
7. संगीत और नाटक प्रभाग 7. Song & Drama Division	2220	0.28	3.30	3.58	0.42	3.40	3.82	0.40	3.77	4.17
8. प्रकाशन 8. Publications	2220	0.08	4.71	4.79	0.04	4.96	5.00	0.22	5.51	5.73
9. अन्य वित्तीय सहायता-अखबारी कागज के आयात से हुई हानि 9. Other Subsidies-Loss on Import of Newsprint	2220	0.00	4.20	4.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.50	3.50
10. भवन 10. Buildings	4220	2.81	0.10	2.91	2.30	0.00	2.30	2.52	0.00	2.52
11. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश 11. Investments in Public Enterprises	4220	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.91	0.00	0.91
जोड़	6220	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.90	0.00	0.90
12. अन्य व्यय 12. Other Expenditure	Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.81	0.00	1.81
कुल जोड़ Grand Total	2220	0.35	1.08	1.43	0.00	1.07	1.07	0.34	1.28	1.62
		10.50	48.04	58.54	7.47	45.00	52.47	16.00	51.79	67.79
ख.सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश B. Investments in Public Enterprises:	विकासशीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.व.सा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.व.सा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.व.सा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total
11.01 राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम 11.01 National Film Development Corporation	22220	0.00	3.50	3.50	0.00	4.21	4.21	1.81	2.00	3.81
ग.आयोजना परिव्यय* C. Plan Outlay*										
1. सूचना और प्रचार 1. Information & Publicity *	22220	10.50	3.50	14.00	7.47	4.21	11.68	16.00	2.00	18.00

इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांगों में निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है
**Inclusive of Works outlay provided in the Demands of the Ministry of Urban Developement*

1. सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं : इसमें मंत्रालय के सचिवालय संबंधी व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

1. Secretariat-Social Services: This covers expenditure of the Secretariat of the Ministry.

सूचना तथा प्रचार :

2 **फिल्में:** इस शीर्ष के अंतर्गत मंत्रालय की निम्नलिखित गतिविधियों के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है, अर्थात (क) फिल्म प्रभाग, जो भारतीय तथा विदेशी दर्शकों को देश के जीवन के सभी महत्वपूर्ण पहलुओं के बारे में समाचार दर्शनी, लघुवृत्तचित्रों और वृत्तचित्रों के माध्यम से जानकारी देता है, (ख) भारतीय राष्ट्रीय फिल्म अभिलेखागार जो राष्ट्रीय और विदेशी सिनेमा की उत्कृष्ट फिल्मों को सुरक्षित रखता है, (ग) भारतीय फिल्म और दूरदर्शन संस्थान को अनुदान जो भारत सरकार द्वारा निधिक एक स्वायत निकाय है और जो फिल्म निर्माण की कला और तकनीकी में प्रशिक्षण देता है, (घ) भारतीय बाल फिल्म सोसाइटी (एक स्वायत निकाय) को बच्चों के लिए फिल्मों का निर्माण तथा वितरण करने के लिए अनुदान, (ङ) फिल्मों के लिए राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार, (च) फिल्म महोत्सव में पनोरमा आफ इंडियन फिल्म पर व्यय, (छ) फिल्मोत्सव कम्पलेक्स, सिरिफोर्ट, दिल्ली का अनुरक्षण ।

3. जन संचार में अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण : इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत इनके लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है:- (क) भारतीय जन संचार संस्थान, जो एक स्वायत निकाय है, और जो जन माध्यम में प्रशिक्षण तथा पत्रकारिता में पाठ्यक्रम आयोजित करता है (ख) अनुसंधान एवं संदर्भ प्रभाग, जो मंत्रालय और उसके माध्यम एककों, विदेशों में भारतीय मिशनों और समाचार पत्रों तथा माध्यम एजेंसियों के लिए माध्यम रुचि के महत्वपूर्ण विषयों पर बुनियादी सूचना इकट्ठा करता है और उसका समन्वय करता है ।

4. विज्ञापन तथा दृश्य प्रचार : इसके अंतर्गत विज्ञापन तथा दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की जाती है जो कि विज्ञापन तथा अन्य प्रकाशित सामग्री के जरिए और साथ ही रेडियो, दूरदर्शन, प्रदर्शनियों तथा अन्य बाह्य प्रचार माध्यमों के जरिए जन अभियानों का कार्यक्रम बनाता है तथा उन्हें कियान्वित करता है ।

5. प्रेस सूचना सेवा : इसके अंतर्गत इनके लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है: (क) प्रेस सूचना ब्यूरो जो सरकार तथा प्रेस के बीच एक कड़ी के रूप में काम करता है तथा सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों की प्रचार तथा जन सम्पर्क संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को देखता है, (ख) भारतीय प्रेस परिषद, जो एक वैधानिक संगठन है, और जो प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता को सुरक्षित रखने का प्रयत्न करता है, को अनुदान, और (ग) प्रेस ट्रस्ट आफ इंडिया के माध्यम से गुटनिरपेक्ष समाचार एजेंसी पुल के भारतीय समाचार पुल डेस्क का संचालन करने के लिए व्यवस्था ।

6. क्षेत्रीय प्रचार : इस में क्षेत्र प्रचार निदेशालय तथा उसके जिला स्तरीय क्षेत्रीय एककों के खर्च के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है जो कि फिल्म प्रदर्शनों, सजीव मीडिया प्रोग्रामों, फोटो प्रदर्शनियों तथा संगोष्ठियों के माध्यम से व्यक्तियों के बीच विकास संबंधी संचार के क्षेत्र में कार्यरत है ।

7. संगीत तथा नाटक प्रभाग : इसके अन्तर्गत की गई व्यवस्था संगीत तथा नाटक प्रभाग के लिए है जो देश भर में फैले हुए अपने एककों के माध्यम से राष्ट्रीय विकास के विभिन्न कार्यों के बारे में, विशेष रूप से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, जनसाधारण को अवगत कराने के लिए सजीव मनोरंजन के माध्यम का प्रयोग करता है ।

8. प्रकाशन : इसके अंतर्गत मंत्रालय के प्रकाशन प्रभाग के खर्च के लिए व्यवस्था की जाती है जो कि विभिन्न किस्म के विषयों पर अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी तथा अन्य क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में समूल्य पुस्तकें, पत्रिकाएं और अन्य मुद्रित सामग्री प्रकाशित करता है । प्रकाशन प्रभाग हिन्दी, अंग्रेजी और उर्दू में, 'इम्पलाएमेंट न्यूज' और 'रोजगार समाचार' साप्ताहिक भी निकालती है ।

9. अखबारी कागज का आयात : यह व्यवस्था छोटे और मध्यम श्रेणी के समाचार पत्रों को आयातित अखबारी कागज पर सीमा शुल्क में राहत देने के लिए की गई है । समाचार - पत्रों को पहले भारतीय राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा राहत दी जाती है जो कि समाचार - पत्रों के लिए अखबारी कागज का आयात करता है और सरकार द्वारा इस राशि की राज्य व्यापार निगम को प्रतिपूर्ति कर दी जाती है ।

Information and Publicity

2. **Films:** The provision under this head covers the following activities of the Ministry, viz. (a) Films Division, which disseminates information on all important aspects of country's life to Indian and foreign audiences through news-reels, short films and documentaries, (b) National Film Archieves of India which preserves the best of national and foreign film classics, (c) grants to Film and Television Institute of India, an autonomous body, funded by the Government which imparts training in the art and Technique of film marking, (d) grants to Children's Film Society, India (an autonomous body) which produces and distributes Films for children, (e) National Awards for Films, (f) expenditure on panorama of India Films in the Film Festivals and (g) maintenance of Film Festival Complex at Siri Fort, Delhi.

3. **Research and Training in Mass Communication:** *The provision under this head is for* : (a) Indian Institute of Mass communication, an autonomous body which imparts training in mass media and conducts courses in Journalism and (b) Research and Reference Division which collects and collates basic information on subjects of media interest for providing assistance to the Ministry and its Media Units, Indian Mission abroad and newspapers and media agencies.

4. **Advertising and Visual Publicity:** This covers expenditure of the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity which plans and executes publicity compaigns through advertising and other printed materials, as well as through Radio, T.V., Exhibitions and other out-door publicity media.

5. **Press Information Service:** *This provides for expenditure* : (a) on the Press Information Bureau, which serves as a link between the Government and the Press and attends to the publicity and public relations requirements of various Ministries/ Departments of the Government, (b) grants to Press Council of India, a statutory organisation seeking to preserve freedom of the Press and (c) for running India's News Pool Desk of Non-aligned News Agencies Pool through Press Trust of India.

6. **Field Publicity:** This covers expenditure of the Directorate of Field Publicity and its district level field units, engaged in inter-personal developmental communication through film shows, live media programmes, photo displays and seminars.

7. **Song and Drama Division:** Provision under this head is for Song & Drama Division which utilises live entertainment Media for creating awareness amongst the masses particularly in rural areas about various activities of national development through its units spread all over the country.

8. **Publications:** This provides for expenditure of the Publications Division of the Ministry which publishes priced books, journals and other printed material in English, Hindi and Regional languages on a wide variety of subjects. Publications Division also brings out the weekly 'Employment News', and Rozgar Samachar' in English , Hindi and Urdu.

9. **Import of Newsprint:** The provision is for graded relief to small and medium categories of news papers from payment of customs duty on imported news print. The relief is first given by the State Trading Corporation of India which imports the News-print for the News papers, and the amount is reimbursed to the S.T.C. by the Government.

10. भवन और उपस्कर इसमें निम्नलिखित निर्माण कार्यों पर होने वाले पूंजीगत व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है- (क) सूचना भवन (ख) फिल्म डिवीजन, बम्बई के लिए बहु-मंजिली इमारत, (ग) उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र में क्षेत्रीय प्रचार निदेशालय के एककों के लिए कार्यालय और रिहायशी क्वार्टर, (घ) भारतीय राष्ट्रीय फिल्म अभिलेखागार, पुणे के लिए कार्यालय की इमारत और फिल्म्स डिवीजन, बम्बई, द्वारा अपने आधुनिकीकरण के कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत उपस्कर प्राप्त करना ।

10. **Buildings & Equipment:** The provision is for capital expenditure on construction of (a) Soochna Bhawan, (b) Multi-storeyed building of Films Division, Bombay, (c) Office and residential quarters for units of the Directorate of field publicity in the North East, (d) Office building for National Film Archives of India, Pune and for acquisitional of equipment by Films Division, Bombay under its modernisation programme.

11. सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में निवेश: राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम - इस बजट शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम को उसकी विकासात्मक योजनाओं के लिए इक्विटी एवं ऋण द्वारा बजटीय सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । निवेश के लिए इक्विटी और ऋण संबंधी घटक नीचे दर्शाए गए हैं:

11. **Investment in Public Sector Undertaking** - National Film Development Corporation: Provision under this head is for providing budgetary support to National Film Development Corporation by way of equity and Loan for its developmental schemes. The Equity and Loan component of the Investment are given below:

सं. अ. RE 1987-88			सं. अ. BE 1988-89		
इक्विटी Equity	ऋण LOan	जोड़ Total	इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total
..	..	..	0.91	0.90	1.81

12. अन्य खर्च : इसके अन्तर्गत फोटो डिवीजन, भारतीय समाचार पत्रों के रजिस्ट्रार और संचार के विकास सम्बन्धी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम के लिए अंशदान की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

12. **Other Expenditure:** The provision is for expenditure of the Photo Division, Registrar of News Papers for India and contribution to International Programme for Development of Communication.

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.55

प्रसारण सेवाएं Broadcasting Services

क. वसूलियों तथा राजस्व प्राप्तियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है : A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries and Revenue receipts are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue		37.02	91.53	128.55	35.08	109.08	144.16	53.39	110.45	163.84
पूंजी Capital		172.98	-30.90	142.08	163.05	-6.87	156.18	165.61	19.55	185.16
जोड़ Total		210.00	60.63	270.63	198.13	102.21	300.34	219.00	130.00	349.00
प्रसारण	*Broadcasting*									
आकाशवाणी	**Akashvani**									
1. निदेशन और प्रशासन	1. Direction & Administration	2221	0.50	4.25	4.75	0.39	5.13	5.52	0.93	5.72	6.65
2. अनुसंधान और विकास	2. Research and Development	2221	0.00	2.71	2.71	1.04	3.58	4.62	1.37	3.92	5.29
3. परिचालन खर्च :	3. *Operational Expenses* :									
3.01 परिचालन और रख-रखाव	3.01 Operation & Maintenance	2221	3.28	13.43	16.71	3.24	14.03	17.27	4.26	15.72	19.98
3.02 कार्यक्रम सेवाएं	3.02 Programme Services	2221	4.69	51.42	56.11	4.83	55.82	60.65	8.70	59.27	67.97
3.03 समाचार सेवाएं	3.03 News Services	2221	0.57	4.47	5.04	0.35	4.59	4.94	0.75	4.91	5.66
3.04 विदेश सेवाएं	3.04 External Services	2221	0.11	1.34	1.45	0.06	1.54	1.60	0.16	1.62	1.78
3.05 आकाशवाणी पत्रिकाएं	3.05Akashvani Journals	2221	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.02	0.02
3.06 वाणिज्यिक सेवाएं	3.06 Commercial Services	2221	0.06	6.94	7.00	0.03	8.26	8.29	0.09	8.72	8.81
3.07 अन्य व्यय	3.07 Other Expenditure	2221	0.79	1.22	2.01	0.03	0.49	0.52	0.13	0.20	0.33
जोड़-परिचालन खर्च	**Total-*Operational expenses***		**9.50**	**78.67**	**88.37**	**8.54**	**84.96**	**93.50**	**14.09**	**90.46**	**104.55**
4. घटाइए - प्राप्तियां	4. **Less** - Receipts	0221	0.00	-22.89	-22.89	0.00	-27.80	-27.80	0.00	-28.64	-28.64
5. *निवल*	5. *Net*		*9.50*	*55.98*	*65.48*	*8.54*	*57.16*	*65.70*	*14.09*	*61.82*	*75.91*
6. वाणिज्यिक राजस्व निधि को से निवल अन्तरण	6. Net Transfers to/from Commercial Revenues Fund	2221	0.00	2.56	2.56	0.00	6.75	6.75	0.00	6.00	6.00
7. पूंजीगत व्यय :	7. *Capital Expenditure* :									
7.01 स्टूडियो	7.01 Studios	4221	34.72	0.59	35.31	27.06	0.83	27.89	44.66	0.48	45.14
7.02 ट्रांसमीटर	7.02 Transmitters	4221	101.76	0.10	101.86	77.78	0.19	77.97	81.40	0.00	81.40
7.03 इमारतें उपस्कर आदि	7.03 Buildings Equipments Etc	4221	13.23	0.11	13.34	13.98	0.52	14.50	16.19	0.16	16.35
7.04 वाणिज्यिक राजस्व निधि को से निवल अन्तरण	7.04 Net Transfers to/from Commercial Revenues Fund	4221	-45.00	-0.76	-45.76	-43.66	-1.25	-44.91	-50.00	-0.64	-50.64
7.05 नवीकरण तथा प्रतिस्थापन निधि	7.05 Renewal and Replacement Fund	4221	0.00	-0.04	-0.04	0.00	-0.23	-0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.06 अन्य व्यय	7.06 Other Expenditure	4221	0.28	-2.84	-2.56	0.18	7.01	7.19	0.36	10.05	10.41
		6250	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़- पूंजीगत व्यय	***Total - Capital Expenditure***		***105.00***	***-2.84***	***102.16***	***75.34***	***7.07***	***82.41***	***92.61***	***10.05***	***102.66***
जोड़ - आकाशवाणी	**Total Akashvani**		**115.00**	**62.66**	**177.66**	**85.31**	**79.69**	**165.00**	**109.00**	**87.51**	**196.51**
दूरदर्शन	**Doordarshan:**									
1. निदेशन और प्रशासन	1.Direction & Administration	2221	1.97	1.87	3.84	2.55	2.30	4.85	2.92	2.40	5.32
2. परिचालन खर्च :	2. *Operational Expenses* :									
2.01 परिचालन और रख-रखाव	2.01 Operation & Maintenance	2221	4.87	9.27	14.14	3.04	5.76	8.80	4.06	8.43	12.49
2.02 कार्यक्रम सेवाएं	2.02 Programme Services	2221	19.76	48.38	68.14	19.20	47.78	66.98	32.66	50.88	83.54
2.03 वाणिज्यिक सेवाएं	2.03 Commercial Services	2221	0.00	20.84	20.84	0.00	21.09	21.09	0.00	21.60	21.60

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
2.04 अन्य व्यय	2.04 Other Expenditure	2221	0.42	-0.22	0.20	0.32	3.28	3.60	0.36	2.75	3.11
जोड़-परिचालन खर्चे	Total-*Operational expenses*		*25.05*	*78.27*	*103.32*	*22.56*	*77.91*	*100.47*	*37.08*	*83.66*	*120.74*
3. घटाइए - प्राप्तियां	3. Less - Receipts	0221	0.00	-138.37	-138.37	0.00	-140.05	-140.05	0.00	-142.00	-142.00
4. निवल	4. *Net*		*25.05*	*-60.10*	*-35.05*	*22.56*	*-62.14*	*-39.58*	*37.08*	*-58.34*	*-21.26*
5. वाणिज्यिक राजस्व निधि को/से निवल अन्तरण	5 Net Transfers to/from Commercial Revenues	2221	0.00	84.26	84.26	0.00	96.30	96.30	-3.00	88.93	85.93
6. पूंजीगत व्यय:	6 *Capital Expenditure* :										
6.01 स्टूडियो	6.01 Studios	4221	76.00	1.88	77.88	78.39	3.00	81.39	66.28	0.02	66.30
6.02 ट्रांसमीटर	6.02 Transmitters	4221	38.82	0.86	39.68	37.74	0.50	38.24	60.96	0.39	61.35
6.03 इमारतें और उपस्कर	6.03 Buildings & Equipments	4221	7.53	18.00	25.53	6.32	3.05	9.37	12.09	16.10	28.19
6.04 वाणिज्यिक राजस्व निधि को/से निवल अन्तरण	6.04 Net Transfer to /from Commercial Revenues Fund	4221	-55.00	-41.40	-96.40	-34.90	-32.95	-67.85	-67.00	-16.31	-83.31
6.05.अन्य व्यय	6.05. Other Expenditure	4221	0.63	-7.40	-6.77	0.16	12.45	12.61	0.67	9.29	9.96
जोड़		6250	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
		Total	*0.63*	*-7.40*	*-6.77*	*0.16*	*12.46*	*12.62*	*0.67*	*9.30*	*9.97*
जोड़-पूंजीगत व्यय	***Total Capital Expenditure***		***67.98***	***-28.06***	***39.92***	***87.71***	***-13.94***	***73.77***	***73.00***	***9.50***	***82.50***
जोड़ - दूरदर्शन	**Total- Doordarshan**		**95.00**	**-2.03**	**92.97**	**112.82**	**22.52**	**135.34**	**110.00**	**42.49**	**152.49**
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***210.00***	***60.63***	***270.63***	***198.13***	***102.21***	***300.34***	***219.00***	***130.00***	***349.00***
		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.र.वा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.र.वा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.र.वा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
ग.आयोजना परिव्यय*	**C. Plan Outlay***										
प्रसारण*	Broadcasting*	22221	210.00	100.00	310.00	198.13	78.56	276.69	219.00	120.00	339.00

*इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांग में निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।
*Inclusive of Works outlay provided in the Demands of the Ministry of Urban Developement

आकाशवाणी

राजस्व भाग

1. **निदेशन और प्रशासन:** इसके अन्तर्गत आकाशवाणी महानिदेशालय तथा आकाशवाणी के वेतन तथा लेखा कार्यालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. **अनुसंधान और विकास:** इस कार्य के दो भाग हैं:- आयोजना और विकास तथा अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण । पहले भाग के अंतर्गत, आकाशवाणी के क्षेत्रीय मुख्य अभियंताओं, जो आयोजनागत परियोजनाओं की आयोजना तैयार करने और विकास तथा आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन संस्थापनाओं के अनुरक्षण के लिये उत्तरदायी हैं, द्वारा किये जाने वाले व्यय, तथा दूसरे भाग के अंतर्गत अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण संबंधी व्यय की व्यवस्था है । दूसरा कार्य रेडियो और दूरदर्शन दोनों से संबंधित है ।

3.01. **परिचालन और रख-रखाव:** इसके अन्तर्गत उच्च शक्ति वाले ट्रांसमीटरों के प्रचालन तथा रख-रखाव और आकाशवाणी के केन्द्रीय भंडार कार्यालय हेतु सामान और फालतू पुर्जों की इकट्ठी खरीद के लिये व्यवस्था की गई है ।

3.02. **कार्यक्रम सेवाएं:** इसके अन्तर्गत कार्यक्रम तैयार करने से संबंधित व्यय और आकाशवाणी के सभी केन्द्रों के रोजमर्रा के कामकाज व रखरखाव के लिए आवश्यक खर्चों तथा इन केन्द्रों से संबद्ध ट्रांसमीटरों के खर्चों के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

AKASHVANI

Revenue Section

1. **Direction and Administration:** Provides for the expenditure of the Directorate General, A.I.R. and Pay and Accounts Offices, AIR.

2. **Research and Development:** The activity has two components viz., Planning and Development and Research and Training. First component provides for the expenditure incurred by the Offices of Zonal Chief Engineers of All India Radio, who are responsible for Planning and Development of Plan projects and maintenance of AIR and TV installations and 2nd component provides for the expenditure involved on research and training. The latter activity is both for Radio and TV.

3.01 **Operation and Maintenance:** The provision is for meeting expenditure on the operation and maintenance of High power transmitters and centralised procurement and deployment of stores and spares for AIR Central Stores office.

3.02 **Programme Services:** Provides for expenditure on production of programmes and on running expenditure required for day-to-day operation and maintenance of all stations of AIR, including transmitters attached to the stations.

3.03. समाचार सेवाएं: इसके अन्तर्गत समाचार सेवा प्रभाग और मानीटरिंग सेवा के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

3.04. विदेश सेवाएं: इसके अन्तर्गत बहुत सारे श्रोताओं के लिए अनेक भारतीय तथा विदेशी भाषाओं में प्रसारण पर विदेश सेवा प्रभाग द्वारा किए जाने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

3.05. पत्रिकाएं: इसके अन्तर्गत, बंद कर दी गई पुरानी पत्रिकाओं, जिनका प्रकाशन आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन संबंधी कार्यक्रमों की सूचना देने के लिये किया जाता था, से संबंधित पिछली देनदारियों से निपटने के लिये व्यय की व्यवस्था है ।

3.06. वाणिज्यिक सेवाएं: इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आकाशवाणी के सभी वाणिज्यिक प्रसारण सेवा केन्द्रों के लिए व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है । वाणिज्यिक प्रसारण सेवा केन्द्र मुख्यतः वाणिज्यिक कार्यक्रमों को तैयार करने और उनके प्रसारण के लिए जिम्मेदार है ।

3.07. अन्य व्यय: इसके अन्तर्गत (i) आकाशवाणी के क्षेत्रीय मुख्य इंजीनियरों के कार्यालयों, जो आयोजना संबंधी परियोजनाओं के आयोजन तथा विकास और आकाशवाणी व दूरदर्शन संस्थापनाओं के रखरखाव के लिए उत्तरदायी है, द्वारा किए गए व्यय (ii) अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण से संबंधित व्यय (iii) आकाशवाणी की वाणिज्यिक आमदनी में से आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन वाणिज्यिक राजस्व निधि को अन्तरित की जाने वाली राशि के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

4. प्राप्तियां: आकाशवाणी की वाणिज्यिक आय में हो रही बढ़ोतरी के कारण वृद्धि हुई है ।

6. यह व्यवस्था आकाशवाणी की वाणिज्यिक राजस्व निधि में/को निवल अन्तरणों को दर्शाती है ।

7. पूंजी भाग

7.01 स्टूडियो: इसके अन्तर्गत, स्टूडियो, भवनों का निर्माण करने, स्टूडियो उपस्कर की खरीद और उनकी स्थापना करने के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

7.02 ट्रांसमीटर: इसके अन्तर्गत ट्रांसमीटरों की स्थापना के लिए भवनों के निर्माण, ट्रांसमीटर उपस्कर खरीदने और उसकी स्थापना करने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

7.03 भवन और उपस्कर: इसके अन्तर्गत (i) आकाशवाणी की विविध निर्माण कार्य योजनाओं, और (ii) आकाशवाणी की प्रमुख परियोजनाओं के निर्माण और संस्थापन कार्यों में लगे हुए कर्मचारियों के वेतन, भत्तों, यात्रा-भत्तों तथा अन्य खर्चों और आकाशवाणी की अन्य योजनाओं के लिये किये जाने वाले व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

7.04 वाणिज्यिक राजस्व निधि को/से अंतरण: इसके अंतर्गत, एन.एल.एफ. निधि को अंतरित की जाने वाली राशि तथा इस निधि में से खर्च किये जाने वाले व्यय के लिये व्यवस्था है । आकाशवाणी के आंतरिक बजट बाह्य संसाधनों में से खर्च किये जाने वाले 50 करोड़ रुपए के आयोजना-परिव्यय को इस शीर्ष के अंतर्गत ऋणात्मक व्यवस्था के रूप में दर्शाया गया है ।

7.06 अन्य व्यय: इसमें निम्नलिखित पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है: (i) जोनल मुख्य इंजीनियरों और सिविल निर्माण विंग के कार्यालयों द्वारा प्रतिस्थापित किए जाने वाले कलपुर्जों और संयंत्रों की खरीद और उनके क्षेत्रों से संबंधित अन्य तकनीकी क्रियाकलापों पर होने वाला व्यय, (ii) उन उपस्करों की खरीद करना जिनकी अदायगी की व्यवस्था इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत की जाती है और (iii) आकाशवाणी द्वारा आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड को दिए गए ऋण आदि ।

3.03 **News Services:** Covers the expenditure of News Services Division and on the Monitoring Service.

3.04 **External Services:** Provision under this activity covers the expenditure incurred by External Services Division on broadcast in several Indian and foreign languages for overseas listeners.

3.05 **Journals:** Covers provision for expenditure on Publication of Journals brought out by A.I.R.about A.I.R. and Doordarshan programmes etc.

3.06 **Commercial Services:** The expenditure in respect of all commercial broadcasting service centres of AIR has been provided for under this programme. The CBS centres, are mainly responsible for preparation and broadcasting of commercial programmes.

3.07 **Other Expenditure:** Provides for (i) expenditure incurred by the offices of Zonal Chief Engineers of AIR, who are responsible for planning and development of Plan projects and maintenance of AIR & TV installations; (ii) expenditure involved on research and training and (iii) amount to be transferred to Akashvani and Doordarshan Commercial Revenues Fund form out of the Commercial earning of the AIR.

4. **Receipts:** The increase is due to commercial earnings of All India Radio going up.

6. This provision represents the net transfers to/from the Commercial Revenues Fund of the Akashvani.

7. **Capital Section**

7.01 **Studios:** Provision covers expenditure on construction of studios, buildings, purchase of studio equipment and its installation.

7.02 **Transmitters:** Covers expenditure on construction of buildings to house transmitters, purchase of transmitting equipment and its installation.

7.03 **Building and Equipment:** Provision is for (i) expenditure to be incurred on Miscellaneous Works Schemes of All India Radio and (ii) for salaries, allowances, travel expenses and other expenses of installation staff employed in construction and installation of capital projects and on other schemes of All India Radio.

7.04 **Net transfer to/from Commercial Revenue Fund:** Provides for the amount transferable to N.L.F. and the expenditure incurred from out of this fund. An amount of Rs.50 crores provided as part of Plan outlay to be met out of the IEBR of Akashvani is shown as a minus provision under this head.

7.06 **Other Expenditure:** Provides for expenditure to be incurred on (i) purchase of tool and plants by offices of Zonal Chief Engineers and Civil Construction Wing for installation and other technical activities pertaining to their zones, (ii) purchase of equipments for which payments are made under this head and (iii) loans etc. given by All India Radio to Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board.

दूरदर्शन :

राजस्व खंड :

1. निदेशन और प्रशासन : इसके अन्तर्गत मुख्य निदेशालय और वेतन तथा लेखा कार्यालय, दूरदर्शन के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है। यह निदेशालय पूरे संगठन का नियंत्रण करता है, भारत में दूरदर्शन सेवाओं से संबंधित नीतियां तैयार करता है।

2.01. प्रचालन और रखरखाव : इसके अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय खरीद और भंडार कार्यालय के माध्यम से दूरदर्शन, उपग्रह दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों, प्रेषण केन्द्रों के लिए रखरखाव सामान, फालतू पुर्जों और टेपों की केन्द्रीयकृत रूप से खरीद और उनके उपयोग से संबंधित व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

2.02. **कार्यक्रम सेवाएं** : इसके अन्तर्गत सभी दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों, उपग्रह दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों और दूरदर्शन प्रेषण केन्द्रों द्वारा कार्यक्रमों को तैयार करने/प्रसारण से संबंधित रोजमर्रा के अपेक्षित व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है।

2.03. **वाणिज्यिक सेवाएं** : इसके अन्तर्गत दूरदर्शन वाणिज्यिक सेवाओं और विज्ञापन एजेंसियों को कमीशन का भुगतान करने से संबंधित व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है।

2.04. **अन्य व्यय** : इसके अन्तर्गत, (i) अनुरक्षण फालतू पुर्जों, भंडारों की खरीद के लिए अपेक्षित उपबन्ध व्यवस्था (ii) दूरदर्शन की वाणिज्यिक आयदनी में से आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन वाणिज्यिक राजस्व निधि को अन्तरित की जाने वाली राशि के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

3. **प्राप्तियां** : यह वृद्धि दूरदर्शन की वाणिज्यिक आय के कारण है।

5 और 6.04 **वाणिज्यिक राजस्व निधि को/से निवल अन्तरण** इसमें एन.एल.एफ. को अन्तरित की जाने वाली राशि और इस निधि में से होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है। दूरदर्शन के आन्तरिक बजट बाह्य सहायताओं में से पूरा किए जाने वाले आयोजना परिव्यय के अंश के रूप में प्रदान की गई 70 करोड़ रुपए की राशि को इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत ऋणात्मक व्यवस्था के रूप में दिखाया गया है।

6. पूंजी खंड

6.01. **स्टूडियो** : इसके अन्तर्गत दूरदर्शन स्टूडियो, भवनों के निर्माण, दूरदर्शन स्टूडियो उपस्कर की खरीद से संबंधित व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है।

6.02. **ट्रांसमीटर** : इसमें अन्तर्गत दूरदर्शन ट्रांसमीटरों को रखने के लिए भवन निर्माण, ट्रांसमीटिंग उपस्कर की खरीद और उनकी स्थापना से संबंधित व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है।

6.03. **भवन और उपस्कर** : इसमें (i) विविध निर्माण कार्य योजनाओं जैसे कि प्रत्यक्ष रिसेप्शन टीवी. सेटों, रिले रिसीवरों, माइक्रोवेव सम्पर्कों आदि की खरीद के लिए अपेक्षित व्यय और (ii) स्थापना व्यय जैसे कि स्टाफ का वेतन, भत्ते, यात्रा व्यय जो मात्र मुख्य परियोजनाओं के निर्माण/संस्थापन कार्य पर लगाए गए हैं।

6.05. **अन्य व्यय** : इसमें निम्नलिखित पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है:- (i) आकाशवाणी के क्षेत्रीय मुख्य इंजीनियरों के कार्यालयों की स्थापना के लिए कल पुर्जों और यन्त्रों की खरीद व अन्य तकनीकी कार्यकलापों से संबंधित व्यय, ये कार्यालय दूरदर्शन परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन और दूरदर्शन प्रतिस्थापनों के रख-रखाव का काम करते हैं। (ii) भण्डार सामग्री और उपस्कर की खरीद करना जिसके लिए अदायगियां इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत की जाती है।

DOORDARSHAN :

Revenue Section :

1. **Direction & Administration:** Covers expenditure on main Directorate and Pay and Acounts Office, Doordarshan. The Directorate controls the organisation as a whole, formulates policies in relation to television services in India.

2.01. **Operation and Maintenance:** Covers expenditure on centralised procurement and deployment of maintenance stores spares and tapes for Doordarshan Kendras, Upgrah Doordarshan Kendras, Transmitting Centres through Central Purchase and Store Office.

2.02. **Programme Services:** This activity covers the running expenditure required for day-to-day functioning of all Doordarshan Kendras, Upgrah Doordarshan Kendras and Doordarshan Transmitting Centres, for production /telecast of programmes.

2.03. **Commercial Services:** Expenditure on TV commercial services and payment of Commission to advertising agencies is incurred under this activity.

2.04. **Other Expenditure:** Provision for (i) Suspense provision required for purchase of maintenance spares /stores, (ii) amount transferred to Akashvani and Doordarshan Commercial Revenues Fund from out of the Commercial earnings of Doordarshan.

3. **Receipts:** The increase is due to commercial evening of Doordarshan.

5 and 8.04 **Net transfer to/from Commercial Revenue Fund:** Provides for the amount transferable to N.L.F. and the expenditure incurred from out of this fund. An amount of Rs.70 crores provided as part of Plan Outlay to be met out of the IEBR of Doordarshan is shown as a minus provision under this head.

6. *Capital Section* :

6.01. **Studios:** Covers expenditure on construction of TV studios, buildings, purchase of TV studios equipment.

6.02. **Transmitters:** Covers expenditure on construction of building to house the TV Transmitters, purchase of transmitting equipment and its installations.

6.03. **Building and Equipment:** Provides for (i) expenditure required for Miscelaneous Works Schemes like purchase of direct reception TV sets; relay receivers, microwave links etc. and (ii) establishment expenditure like salaries, allowances, travel expenses and other expenditure on the staff exclusively deployed on construction/installation of capital projects.

6.05. **Other Expenditure:** Provides for expenditure required to be incurred on (i) purchase of tools and instruments for installation and other technical activities of offices of Zonal Chief Engineers of AIR which look after bringing up of TV projects and maintenance of TV installations. (ii) Purchase of stores materials and equipment for which payments are made under this head.

श्रम मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF LABOUR

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.56

श्रम मंत्रालय Ministry Of Labour

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है । A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए में) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		16.04	133.54	149.58	16.04	140.13	156.17	19.68	210.80	230.48
	पूंजी Capital		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	जोड़ Total		**16.04**	**133.54**	**149.58**	**16.04**	**140.13**	**156.17**	**19.68**	**210.80**	**230.48**
1. सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - Social Services	2251	0.00	2.10	2.10	0.00	2.36	2.36	0.00	2.65	2.65
श्रम और रोजगार	***Labour And Employment***										
श्रम	**Labour**										
2. औद्योगिक संबंध	2. Industrial Relations	2230	0.30	4.03	4.33	0.29	4.21	4.50	0.50	4.20	4.70
		3601	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.30	0.40	0.00	0.40
जोड़		*Total*	*0.30*	*4.03*	*4.33*	*0.59*	*4.21*	*4.80*	*0.90*	*4.20*	*5.10*
3. कार्य परिस्थितियां तथा सुरक्षा	3. Working Conditions and Safety	2230	1.28	5.17	6.45	0.80	4.92	5.72	0.92	6.39	7.31
		3601	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.20	0.00	0.20
जोड़		*Total*	*1.28*	*5.17*	*6.45*	*1.20*	*4.92*	*6.12*	*1.12*	*6.39*	*7.51*
4. श्रमिक कल्याण योजनाएं	4. Labour Welfare Schemes	2230	0.33	11.22	11.55	0.03	11.16	11.19	0.03	14.49	14.52
		3601	0.00	0.12	0.12	0.09	0.12	0.21	0.09	1.01	1.10
		4250	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.13	0.13
		6250	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.59	0.59
जोड़		*Total*	*0.33*	*11.50*	*11.83*	*0.12*	*11.44*	*11.56*	*0.12*	*16.22*	*16.34*
5. खान श्रम निधियों से / से निवल अन्तरण	5. Net Transfer to/from Mines Labour Funds	2230	0.00	-3.19	-3.19	0.00	4.67	4.67	0.00	3.51	3.51
		3601	0.00	-0.12	-0.12	0.00	-0.12	-0.12	0.00	-1.01	-1.01
		4250	0.00	-0.10	-0.10	0.00	-0.07	-0.07	0.00	-0.13	-0.13
		6250	0.00	-0.06	-0.06	0.00	-0.09	-0.09	0.00	-0.59	-0.59
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*-3.47*	*-3.47*	*0.00*	*4.39*	*4.39*	*0.00*	*1.78*	*1.78*
श्रमिकों के लिए सामाजिक सुरक्षा	**Social Security for Labour**										
6. कर्मचारी परिवार पेंशन योजना,1971	6. Employees Family Pension scheme,1971	2230	0.00	73.60	73.60	0.00	73.60	73.60	0.00	139.20	139.20
7. औद्योगिक कामगारों के लिए जमा संबद्ध योजना	7. Deposit linked Insurance Scheme for Industrial Workers	2230	0.00	22.50	22.50	0.00	19.00	19.00	0.00	18.36	18.36
8. आसाम में बागान कर्मचारियों के लिए परिवार पेंशन एवं- जीवन बीमा योजना	8. Family pension-cum-life Insurance Scheme for plantation workers in Assam	3601	0.00	2.60	2.60	0.00	2.36	2.36	0.00	2.15	2.15
जोड़-श्रमिकों के लिए सामाजिक सुरक्षा	**Total- Social Security for Labour**		**0.00**	**98.70**	**98.70**	**0.00**	**94.96**	**94.96**	**0.00**	**159.71**	**159.71**
9. श्रम शिक्षा	9. Labour Education	2230	1.65	3.72	5.37	0.77	3.88	4.65	1.15	4.18	5.33
10.बंधुआ मजदूरों का पुनर्वास	10. Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour	2230	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.20	0.00	0.20
		3601	1.92	0.00	1.92	2.56	0.00	2.56	1.60	0.00	1.60
जोड़		*Total*	*1.93*	*0.00*	*1.93*	*2.66*	*0.00*	*2.66*	*1.80*	*0.00*	*1.80*
11. श्रमिकों के लिए अन्य योजनाएं	11. Other Items	2230	1.40	2.34	3.74	1.94	3.96	5.90	3.64	4.15	7.79
		3601	0.41	0.00	0.41	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.00	0.04
जोड़		*Total*	*1.81*	*2.34*	*4.15*	*1.96*	*3.96*	*5.92*	*3.68*	*4.15*	*7.83*
जोड़- श्रम	**Total - Labour**		**7.30**	**121.99**	**129.29**	**7.30**	**127.76**	**135.06**	**8.77**	**196.63**	**205.40**

(करोड़ रुपयों/in crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
रोजगार और प्रशिक्षण	**Employment and Training**										
12. शिल्पकारों और पर्यवेक्षकों का प्रशिक्षण	12. Training of craftsmen and supervisors	2230	2.82	6.36	9.18	3.05	6.76	9.81	5.34	7.79	13.13
13. अन्य योजनाएं	13. Other Schemes	2230	0.67	2.68	3.35	0.67	2.84	3.51	0.86	3.00	3.88
		3601	5.19	0.00	5.19	4.96	0.00	4.96	4.60	0.30	4.90
		3602	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.03
जोड़		*Total*	*5.88*	*2.68*	*8.56*	*5.65*	*2.84*	*8.49*	*5.51*	*3.30*	*8.81*
जोड़-रोजगार और प्रशिक्षण	***Total-Employment and Training***		*8.70*	*9.04*	*17.74*	*8.70*	*9.50*	*18.30*	*10.85*	*11.09*	*21.94*
जोड़-श्रम और रोजगार	**Total-Labour and Employment**		16.00	131.03	147.03	16.00	137.36	153.36	19.62	207.72	227.34
14. अनु0जा0,अनु0 जन0 जाति व अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण	14. Welfare of SC , STand other Backward Classes	2225	0.04	0.41	0.45	0.04	0.41	0.45	0.06	0.43	0.49
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		*16.04*	*133.54*	*149.58*	*16.04*	*140.13*	*156.17*	*19.68*	*210.80*	*230.48*
		विभाग शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.स.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.स.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.स.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	**C. Plan Outlay***										
1. श्रम और रोजगार	1. Labour and Employment	22230	18.96	0.00	18.96	18.32	0.00	18.32	22.94	0.00	22.94
2. अनु0 जाति, अनु0 जनजाति तथा अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण	2. Welfare of SC, STs other Backward Classes	22225	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.06	0.00	0.06
			19.00	0.00	19.00	18.36	0.00	18.36	23.00	0.00	23.00
	इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांगों में निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है										
	** Inclusive of Works Outlay in the Ministry of Urban Development*										
मांग संख्या 74	Demand No. 74		2.96	0.00	2.96	2.32	0.00	2.32	3.32	0.00	3.32
मांग संख्या 75	Demand No. 75		1.24	0.00	1.24	0.63	0.00	0.63	1.09	0.00	1.09
			1.72	0.00	1.72	1.69	0.00	1.69	2.23	0.00	2.23

1. सचिवालय - सामाजिक सेवाएं :- इसके अन्तर्गत मंत्रालय के सचिवालय व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है।

2. औद्योगिक संबंध - इसके अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित की व्यवस्था की गई है। सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में औद्योगिक संबंधों को सुधारने, श्रम कानूनों, औद्योगिक संबंधों, कार्मिक नीतियों और प्रथाओं आदि के कार्यान्वयन का मूल्यांकन संबंधी अध्ययन करने के लिये काम की अन्य शर्तों व मजदूरी को नियमित करने के संबंध में निर्धारित आचार संहिता पालने सम्बन्धी, पंचाटों, श्रम कानूनों के शीघ्र कार्यान्वयन और सामंजस्यपूर्ण औद्योगिक संबंधों को प्रोत्साहित करने से संबंधित खर्च।

3. काम करने की परिस्थितियां और सुरक्षा :- इसके अन्तर्गत महानिदेशक, फैक्ट्री सलाह सेवा और शिक्षण संस्थाओं के लिए व्यवस्था है जो गोदी कामगारों और फैक्ट्री कामगारों की सुरक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और कल्याण के मामले में संयुक्त रूप से जिम्मेदार हैं। खान सुरक्षा महानिदेशक के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है जो कि कोयला तथा कोयला-भिन्न खानों और तैल क्षेत्रों के कामगारों की सुरक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और कार्य करने की परिस्थितियों के लिए जिम्मेदार है।

1. **Secretariat - Social Services** - Provides for secretariat expenditure.

2. **Industrial Relations** - Provide for expenditure incurred in connection with promotion of harmonious industrial relations and speedy implementation of labour laws, awards and agreements, laying down code of discipline etc. for improving industrial relations to regulate wages and other conditions of work and for conducting evaluatory studies of implementation of labour laws, industrial relations, personnel policies and practices etc. in public sector undertakings.

3. **Working Conditions and Safety** - Provides for Directorate General, Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes which together are responsible for the safety, health and welfare of the dock workers and factory workers. Provision is also included for Directorate General of Mines Safety, who is responsible for the safety, health and working conditions of workers in coal and non-coal mines and oil fields.

4. **श्रम कल्याण योजनाएं** :- इसके अंतर्गत ग्रामीण कामगारों के कल्याण, बीड़ी कामगारों, माइका खानों, लोहा, क्रोम, मैंगनीज अयस्क खानों (कोयला खान के कामगारों को छोड़ कर) में काम कर रहे श्रमिकों और सिनेमा कामगार कल्याण आदि के लिए श्रमिक कल्याण निधियों की व्यवस्था है। 1987-88 के संशोधित अनुमानों तथा 1988-89 के बजट अनुमानों में वृद्धि, अस्पताल/नये औषधालयों हेतु रिक्त पदों को भरने, वेतन तथा भत्ते की बकाया राशि का भुगतान करने तथा आवास योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन के कारण हुई है।

5. **खान श्रमिक निधि को / से निवल अंतरण** :- यह विभिन्न कल्याण निधियों को उप करों की अतिरिक्त राशि और इन निधियों से किए गए कल्याण व्यय के अन्तर को दर्शाता है। 1987-88 के संशोधित अनुमानों तथा 1988-89 के बजट अनुमानों में वृद्धि, बीड़ी पर लगाये गये उप-कर को 10 पैसे प्रति हजार से बढ़ाकर 30 पैसे प्रति हजार करने के प्राप्त वसूली के कारण हुई है। यह राशि लोक खाते में अंतरित की जा सकती है इसलिए कोई नकद खर्च नहीं होगा।

6. **कर्मचारी परिवार पेंशन योजना, 1971** :- इस योजना में परिवार पेंशन और जीवन बीमा लाभों के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है। यह उन सभी कर्मचारियों के लिए अनिवार्य है जो पहली मार्च, 1971 को तथा उसके पश्चात भविष्य निधि के सदस्य बने हैं और यह उन सब लोगों के लिए वैकल्पिक होगा जो उक्त तारीख से पहले भविष्य निधि के सदस्य बने हैं। इस योजना का वित्तपोषण कर्मचारियों द्वारा भविष्य निधि में किए गए अंशदान में से उनके वेतन के 1-1/6 प्रतिशत भाग को लेकर किया जाता है और इतना ही भविष्य निधि अंशदानों में नियोजक के भाग से लिया जाता है तथा केन्द्र सरकार निधि के सदस्य के वेतन के 1- 1/6 प्रतिशत के बराबर अंशदान करती है। 1988-89 के बजट अनुमानों में अधिक व्यवस्था, पिछली बकाया राशियों का भुगतान करने के लिये की गई है। यह देनदारी एक कानूनी दायित्व है।

7. **औद्योगिक कामगारों के लिए जमा से जुड़ी हुई बीमा योजना** :- यह योजना उन सभी फैक्ट्रियों/स्थापनाओं पर लागू होती है जहां पर कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और विविध प्रावधान अधिनियम, 1952 लागू होते हैं और उन सभी कर्मचारियों पर यह योजना लागू होती है जो छूट वाली और छूट रहित दोनों प्रकार के स्थापनाओं के भविष्य निधि के सदस्य हैं। नियोजकों को कर्मचारियों की कुल परिलब्धियों के 0.5 प्रतिशत की दर से अंशदान करना पड़ता है और केन्द्र सरकार को भी कुल परिलब्धियों के 0.25 प्रतिशत की दर से अंशदान करना पड़ता है। कर्मचारियों को कोई अंशदान नहीं देना पड़ता। 1987-88 के संशोधित अनुमानों में कमी 1-10-1987 से प्रशासनिक शुल्क को 0.05 प्रतिशत से घटा कर 0.005 प्रतिशत किये जाने के कारण हुई है।

8. **आसाम में बागान कामगारों के लिए कर्मचारी परिवार पेंशन एवं जीवन बीमा योजना** :- यह योजना औद्योगिक कामगारों के संबंध में कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन के माध्यम से और आसाम में बागान कामगारों के संबंध में आसाम राज्य सरकार के माध्यम से प्रशासित की जाती है, जिन पर आसाम सरकार द्वारा प्रशासित आसाम चाय बागान भविष्य निधि और परिवार पेंशन निधि अधिनियम लागू होते हैं।

9. **श्रमिक शिक्षा** :- इसका उद्देश्य सभी कामगारों में उत्तरदायित्व की भावना जगाना और उन्हें सामाजिक -आर्थिक वातावरण के प्रति जागरूक बनाना और उन्हें नेतृत्व के गुणों से सुसज्जित करके उनका विकास करना है। इस प्रयोजन के लिए केन्द्रीय श्रमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड तथा राष्ट्रीय श्रमिक संस्थान को अनुदान दिया जाता है।

10. **बंधुआ मजदूरी का पुनर्वास** :- यह योजना केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित स्कीम (योजना) है जो कि राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को बंधुआ मजदूरी के पुनर्वास से संबंधित उनके कार्यक्रमों में सहायता देने के लिए है। बंधुआ मजदूरी के पुनर्वास में सहायता में वृद्धि हो जाने से संशोधित अनुमानों में भी बढ़ोत्तरी हो गई है।

4. **Labour Welfare Schemes** - Include Welfare of Rural Workers and Labour Welfare Funds for Beedi Workers, labour working in Mica Mines, Iron, Chrome, Manganese Ore Mines (excluding coal mines workers) and Cine Workers Welfare Fund. Increase in R.E.1987-88 and B.E. 1988-89 provisions is due to filling up of posts for Hospitals/new Dispensaries and payment of arrears of pay and allowances and implementation of Housing Schemes.

5. **Net Transfer to/from Mines Labour Fund** - Represents the difference between the transfer proceeds of cesses to various labour welfare funds and the welfare expenditure met from these funds. The exceess in RE 1987-88 and BE 1988-89 is due to increase in cess collection on Beedi from 10 paise per thousand to 30 paise per thousand. The amount is transferable to Public Account. As such there is no cash outgo.

6. **Employees Family Pension Scheme, 1971**- The scheme provides for family pension and life assurance benefits. It is compulsorily applicable to all employees who have become members of the provident fund on or after ist March 1971 but is optional to those who had become members of the provident fund prior to that date. The scheme is financed by diverting 1-1/6 per cent of the pay of the employees from out of their share of contribution towards the provident fund, with an equal amount from the employer's share of provident fund contributions plus Central Government contribution at 1-1/6 per cent of the pay of the members of the Funds. Higher provision in B.E. 1988-89 is for liquidating past arrearss. The liability is a statutory obligation.

7. **Deposit linked Insurance Scheme for Industrial Workers** - It is applicable to all factories/establishments to which the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 applies and covers all employees who are members of the Provident Fund in both the exempted and non-exempted establishments. The employers are required to contribute at the rate of 0.5 per cent of the total emoluments of workers, and the Central Government contributes at the rate of 0.25 per cent of the total emoluments. The workers are not required to pay any contribution. Decrease in provision in R.E. 1987-88 is due to reduction in the rates of administrative charges from 0.05 per cent to 0.005% with effect from 1.10.1987.

8. **Employees Family Pension-cum-Life Insurance Scheme for plantation workers in Assam** - This schemes is administered through the State Government of Assam in respect of plantation workers in Assam, who are governed by the Assam Tea Plantation Provident Fund and Family Pension Fund Act, administered by the Government of Assam.

9. **Labour Education** - Aims at equipping and developing among all workers, a sense of responsibility and understanding of the socio-economic environment and promoting leadership qualities. Grants for the purpose are given to Central Board for Workers' Education and National Labour Institute.

10. **Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour** - This is a centrally sponsored Scheme drawn up to assist the States/U.Ts., in their programmes for rehabilitation of bonded labour. Due to increase in targets of rehabilitation of bonded labourers, there is increase in R.E.

11. अन्य मदें :- इन में निम्नलिखित की व्यवस्था की गई - (i) अनुसंधान एवं सांख्यिकी - आंकड़े इकट्ठा करना और उन्हें प्रकाशित करना, श्रम के विभिन्न विषयों के बारे में जांच-पड़ताल करना, सर्वेक्षण करना और अनुसंधान विषयक अध्ययन करना, (ii) बाल/महिला श्रमिकों की कार्य-परिस्थिति में सुधार लाना - इसके अन्तर्गत बाल/महिला श्रमिकों के कल्याण से संबंधित नीतियों और कार्यक्रमों को तैयार करने, उनका समन्वय करने और उन्हें क्रियान्वित करने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है, (iii) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग, प्रवर्तन तंत्र को सुदृढ़ बनाना और युद्ध में घायल कर्मचारियों तथा नागरिकों को पेशेवर मुआवजे की अदायगी करना, (iv) राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण श्रम आयोग - इसकी शुरूआत पूरे भारत और इसके साथ-साथ क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण श्रमिकों की विशिष्ट समस्याओं को बेहतर ढंग से समझने के उद्देश्य से की गई है।

12. शिल्पियों और पर्यवेक्षकों का प्रशिक्षण: महानिदेशक रोजगार और प्रशिक्षण के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है, जो रोजगार सेवा और व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण से संबंधित कार्यक्रमों के विकास के लिए भारत में जिम्मेदार शीर्ष संगठन है। रोजगार और प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय देश के विभिन्न भागों में विकलांगों के लिए अनेक व्यावसायिक पुनर्वास केन्द्र और अध्यापन-व-मार्गदर्शन केन्द्र तथा व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों को चलाता है। इनमें से महत्वपूर्ण प्रशिक्षण संस्थान ये हैं - कलकत्ता, मद्रास, कानपुर, हैदराबाद, लुधियाना, बम्बई और देहरादून में स्थित 8 उन्नत प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, बम्बई, कानपुर, कलकत्ता, मद्रास, हैदराबाद और फरीदाबाद में स्थित 6 क्षेत्रीय प्रशिक्षुता प्रशिक्षण निदेशालय, बंगलौर और जमशेदपुर में स्थित फोरमैन प्रशिक्षण संस्थान और हल्द्वानी (उ.प्र.), कालीकट, चौधर (उड़ीसा) और जोधपुर (राज.) में स्थित 4 आदर्श औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान। आदर्श औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों के लिए 1987-88 के दौरान 37 लाख रुपए के बजट की व्यवस्था की गई है, जिसमें से आदर्श औ.प्र.सं. हल्द्वानी के लिए 10.80 लाख रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है, 1988-89 के दौरान 4 संस्थानों के लिए 62 लाख रुपए की आयोजना व्यवस्था की गई है, जिसमें से आदर्श औ.प्र.सं. हल्द्वानी के लिए 30 लाख रुपए रखे गए हैं इसमें अन्तर्गत इस संस्थान में भवन निर्माण के लिए 20 लाख रुपए, की व्यवस्था शामिल है।

11. **Other Items** - provide for - (i) Research and Statistics - to collect and publish statistics, to conduct enquiries, surveys and research studies on various labour subjects, (ii) Improvement in working condition of child/women labour - provides for the formulation, coordination and implementation of policies and programmes concerning the welfare of child/women labour, (iii) International co-operation, strengthening of enforcement machinery and payment of pension compensation to workers and civilians for injuries sustained in war, (iv) National Commission on Rural Labour - has been set up for achieving better understanding of all India as well as regional specific problems of rural labourers.

12. **Training of Craftsmen and Supervisors:** Provides for the Director General of Employment & Training, which is the apex organisation in India responsible for the development of programmes relating to the employment service and vocational training. The DGE & T operates several Vocational Rehabilitation Centres for the Handicapped and Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres and Vocational Training Institutes in different parts of the country. Among the important training institutes are, 8 Advanced Training Institutes at Calcutta, Madras, Kanpur, Hyderabad, Ludhiana, Bombay and Dehradun; 6 Regional Directorates of Apprenticeship Training at Bombay, Kanpur, Calcutta, Madras Hyderabad and Faridabad; Foreman Training Institutes at Bangalore and Jamshedpur; and 4 Model Industrial Training Institutes at Haldwani (UP), Calicut, Choudhwar (Orissa) and Jodhpur (Rajasthan). The budget provision during 1987-88 is Rs.37 lakhs for four Model Industrial Training Institutes, out of which Rs.10.80 lakhs have been provided for MITI, Haldwani. During 1988-89, a plan provision of Rs.62 lakhs has been made for the four institutes out of this Rs.30 lakhs have been provided for MITI, Haldwani. This includes a provision of Rs.20 lakhs for construction of a building in the Institute.

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.57

विधि और न्याय Law and Justice

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए / Rs crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget			संशोधित 1987-88 Revised			बजट 1988-89 Budget		
		आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue		0.00	29.76	29.76	0.00	32.81	32.81	0.00	36.00	36.00
पूंजी Capital		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़ Total		**0.00**	**29.76**	**29.76**	**0.00**	**32.81**	**32.81**	**0.00**	**36.00**	**36.00**
1. सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-General Services									
1.01 विधि कार्य विभाग	1.01 Department of Legal Affairs	2052	0.00	2.07	2.07	0.00	2.16	2.16	0.00	3.11	3.11
1.02 विधायी विभाग	1.02 Legislative Department	2052	0.00	0.81	0.81	0.00	0.80	0.80	0.00	1.02	1.02
1.03 न्याय विभाग	1.03 Department of Justice	2052	0.00	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.17	0.17
1.04 अन्य	1.04 Others	2052	0.00	0.89	0.89	0.00	1.09	1.09	0.00	1.05	1.05
जोड़ - सचिवालय	**Total-Secretariat**		**0.00**	**3.89**	**3.89**	**0.00**	**4.19**	**4.19**	**0.00**	**5.35**	**5.35**
2. चुनाव	2. Elections	2015	0.00	18.73	18.73	0.00	18.09	18.09	0.00	21.35	21.35
3. आयकर अपीलीय न्यायाधिकरण	3. Income Tax Appellate Tribunal	2020	0.00	2.39	2.39	0.00	2.62	2.62	0.00	3.33	3.33
न्याय प्रशासन	**Administration of Justice**									
4. सर्वोच्च न्यायालय	4. Supreme Court	2014	0.00	2.94	2.94	0.00	5.99	5.99	0.00	3.76	3.76
5. विशेष अदालतें	5. Special Courts	3601	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.10	0.10
6. अन्य व्यय	6. Other Expenditure	2014	0.00	1.07	1.07	0.00	1.09	1.09	0.00	1.36	1.36
जोड़ - न्याय प्रशासन	**Total-Administration of Justice**		**0.00**	**4.14**	**4.14**	**0.00**	**7.21**	**7.21**	**0.00**	**5.22**	**5.22**
7. अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	7. Other Administrative Services	2070	0.00	0.61	0.61	0.00	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.75	0.75
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***0.00***	***29.76***	***29.76***	***0.00***	***32.81***	***32.81***	***0.00***	***36.00***	***36.00***

1. सचिवालय - सामान्य सेवाएं - इसके अन्तर्गत सचिवालय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है। अन्यों (1.04) के अन्तर्गत राजभाषा खंड और केन्द्रीय अभिकरण अनुभाग के लिए की गई व्यवस्था सम्मिलित है, जो कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से तथा केन्द्रीय अभिकरण स्कीम में सम्मिलित राज्य सरकारों की ओर से उच्चतम न्यायालय में मुकदमों के संचालन के लिए जिम्मेदार है।

2. निर्वाचन - इसमें निर्वाचन आयोग के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है जो कि संसद, राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के विधान मंडलों और राष्ट्रपति तथा उप-राष्ट्रपति के पदों के लिए निर्वाचन का संचालन करने के लिए जिम्मेदार है और इसके अन्तर्गत निर्वाचक नामावलियां तैयार करने और उनकी छपाई कराने का व्यय भी शामिल है। वर्ष 1988-89 में अधिक व्यवस्था का कारण यह है कि निर्वाचक नामावलियों में गहन संशोधन किया जाएगा जो 1989-90 में होने वाले आम निर्वाचनों के लिए अनिवार्य है।

3. आयकर अपीलीय अधिकरण - आयकर अपीलीय अधिकरण की स्थापना, आयकर आयुक्त (अपील), आयकर आयुक्त, अपीलीय सहायक आयुक्त तथा निरीक्षक आयकर सहायक आयुक्त के निर्णयों और आदेशों के विरुद्ध अपीलों की सुनवाई करने के लिए आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 के उपबंधों के अधीन की गई है।

1. **Secretariat - General Services** - Provides for Secretariat expenditure. Others (1.04) include provision for Official Languages Wing and Central Agency Section, which is responsible for conduct of cases in the Supreme Court on behalf of the Central Government and on behalf of the Government of the States participating in the Scheme of the Central Agency.

2. **Elections** - Provision is for Election Commission of India which is responsible for the conduct of elections to Parliament, State/Union Territory legislatures and to the Offices of the President and Vice-President and includes cost of preparation and printing of electoral rolls. More provision in 1988-89 is due to intensive revision of electoral rolls which is essential in respect of the General Elections due in 1989-90.

3. **Income-tax Appellate Tribunal** - The Income-tax Tribunal has been set up under the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 to hear appeals against the decisions and orders of the Commissioner (Appeals), Commissioner of Income-tax, Appellate Assistant Commissioner and Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax.

4. **उच्चतम न्यायालय** - इसमें उच्चतम न्यायालय के व्यय (भारित व्यय) के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 में वृद्धि उच्चतम न्यायालय के निर्णय के फलस्वरूप उच्चतम न्यायालय के कर्मचारियों के वेतन और भत्तों की बकाया राशि पर हुए अपरिहार्य व्यय के कारण हुई है ।

5. **विशेष न्यायालय** - विनिर्दिष्ट केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों के अन्तर्गत आर्थिक अपराधों की सुनवाई करने के लिए, विशेष न्यायालयों के संबंध में राज्यों को सहायता अनुदान दिए जाते हैं ।

6. **अन्य व्यय** - निर्धनों को विधि सलाहकारों तथा कौंसेलों की सेवाओं की सहायता उपलब्ध करने और कानूनी सहायता मुहैया करवाने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

7. **अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं** - इसके अन्तर्गत विधि आयोग, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विधि संघ और कानूनी पुस्तकों तथा पत्रिकाओं को हिन्दी भाषा में प्रकाशित करने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

4. **Supreme Court** - Provides for expenditure on Supreme Court (charged). Increase in R.E. 1987-88 is due to the unavoidable expenditure on arrears of pay and allowances to the employees of the Supreme Court as a result of Supreme Court's decision.

5. **Special Courts** - Grants-in-aid are provided to States in respect of special courts for the trial of economic offences under specified Central Acts.

6. **Other Expenditure** - Provision is for Legal Advisers and Counsels and legal aid to poor.

7. **Other Administrative Services** - Provision is for Law Commission, International Law Association and for publication of law books and journals in Hindi.

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.58

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद आवंटन इस प्रकार है: A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए में) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget			संशोधित 1987-88 Revised			बजट 1988-89 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		0.00	0.71	0.71	0.00	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.86	0.86
	पूंजी Capital		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	जोड़ Total		0.00	0.71	0.71	0.00	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.86	0.86
1.	सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-General Services 2052	0.00	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.74	0.74	0.00	0.85	0.85
2.	लोक सभा/राज्य सभा में विपक्ष के नेता	2. Leaders of Opposition in Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha 2011	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
	कुल जोड़	Grand Total	0.00	0.71	0.71	0.00	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.86	0.86

इसके अन्तर्गत सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है और संसद के दोनों सदनों में विपक्ष के नेता के लिए भी नाम मात्र की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

Provides for Secretariat expenditure and also a nominal provision in respect of the Leader of the Opposition in the two Houses of Parliament.

कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL,PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.59

कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय Ministry of Personnel,Public Grievances and Pensions

क. वसूलियां को घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है : A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए/In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		1.25	31.62	32.87	1.25	32.18	33.43	2.25	35.20	37.45
	पूंजी Capital		0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	4.00	4.00
	जोड़ Total		1.25	35.62	36.87	1.25	36.18	37.43	2.25	39.20	41.45
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat -General Services	2052	0.25	4.19	4.44	0.25	4.74	4.99	1.00	4.65	5.65
2. कर्मचारी चयन आयोग	2. Staff Selection Commission	2051	0.00	3.47	3.47	0.00	3.67	3.67	0.00	3.67	3.67
पुलिस	Police										
3. केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो	3. Central Bureau of Investigations	2055	0.00	13.09	13.09	0.00	14.11	14.11	0.00	15.24	15.24
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	Other Administrative Services										
4. प्रशिक्षण	4. Training	2070	1.00	4.07	5.07	1.00	3.83	4.83	1.25	5.73	6.98
5. प्रशासनिक न्याय अधिकरण	5. Administrative Tribunals	2070	0.00	5.82	5.82	0.00	4.84	4.84	0.00	4.90	4.90
6. अखिल भारतीय सेवा अधिकारियों को आवास निर्माण अग्रिम देने के लिए राज्यों को ऋण	6. Loans to States for House Building Advances to All India Service Officers.	7601	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	4.00	4.00
7. अन्य मदें	7. Other Items	2070	0.00	0.98	0.98	0.00	0.99	0.99		1.01	1.01
कुल जोड़	*Grand Total*		*1.25*	*35.62*	*36.87*	*1.25*	*36.18*	*37.43*	*2.25*	*39.20*	*41.45*
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	C. Capital Outlay*	विवरणशीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.क.सा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.क.सा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.क.सा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	1. Other Administrative Services	32070	3.25	0.00	3.25	1.30	0.00	1.30	6.30	0.00	6.30
* मांग संख्या 75 में शामिल निर्माण कार्यों के लिए परिव्यय सहित	*Inclusive of Works Outlay included in Demand No. 75		2.00	0.00	2.00	0.05	0.00	0.05	4.05	0.00	4.05

1. **सचिवालय** - इसमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं *(क) कार्मिक तथा प्रशिक्षण विभाग* यह विभाग वरिष्ठ तथा मध्य प्रबन्ध स्तर के लिए भर्ती, पदोन्नति तथा आरक्षण नीति बनाने, अभिन्यास प्रशिक्षण तथा पुनश्चर्या पाठ्यक्रमों का आयोजन करने, सेवा शर्तों, सतर्कता, अनुशासन, संघ लोक सेवा आयोग, सूचिका तथा जनशक्ति आयोजना आदि के कार्यों को देखता है *(ख) प्रशासनिक सुधार तथा लोक शिकायत विभाग* यह विभाग प्रशासनिक सुधार, संगठन और पद्धति नीति तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार के अभिकरणों से संबंधित शिकायतों सहित लोक शिकायतों के निवारण के समन्वय का कार्य करता है और *(ग) पेंशन तथा पेंशनभोगी कल्याण विभाग* यह विभाग पेंशनभोगियों को दिए जाने वाले उपदान, पेंशन, आनुषंगिक लाभों आदि सहित सेवा निवृत्त लाभों से संबंधित सभी प्रकार की योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन का कार्य करता है।

2. **कर्मचारी चयन आयोग** :- मंत्रालयों आदि में निचले पदों के कर्मचारियों की भर्ती के लिए परीक्षाओं का आयोजन करता है।

1. **Secretariat** – Includes (a) Department of Personnel and Training which looks after recruitment, promotion and reservation policy, induction training and refresher courses for senior and middle management level, service conditions, vigilance, discipline, UPSC, career and manpower planning etc. (b) Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances: which looks after administrative reforms, O&M and policy and coordination of redressal of grievances including those pertaining to Central Government agencies and (c) Department of Pensions and Pensioners' Welfare which administers all schemes relating to retirement benefits including gratuity, pension, fringe benefits to pensioners etc.

2. **Staff Selection Commission** – Conducts examinations for recruitment to lower grades in Ministries etc.

3. केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो - यह विभाग सरकारी कर्मचारियों, गैर सरकारी व्यक्तियों, फर्मों के खिलाफ भ्रष्टाचार के मामलों में तथा अन्य प्रकार के गंभीर अपराधों के मामलों में जांच कार्य करता है तथा चुकदमें चलाता है। इसमें अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पुलिस के लिए अंशदान और केन्द्रीय अभिलेख स्कन्ध पर होने वाले खर्च के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है। 1988-89 के बजट अनुमानों के परिव्यय में वृद्धि मुख्य नये पदों के सृजन और उपस्करों आदि की खरीद के कारण हुई है।

4. प्रशिक्षण - इसमें (क) सचिवालय प्रशिक्षण तथा प्रबन्ध संस्थान (ख) लालबहादुर शास्त्री राष्ट्रीय प्रशासन अकादमी (ग) भारतीय लोक प्रशासन संस्थान को अनुदान तथा (घ) अन्य प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम शामिल हैं। सरकारी अधिकारियों के लिए एक वर्षीय व्यापार प्रशासन पाठ्यक्रम आयोजित करने हेतु आवश्यक आधारभूत ढांचा तैयार करने के लिये प्रबंध विकास संस्थान, गुड़गांव को 1.80 करोड़ रुपए का अनुदान दिये जाने का प्रस्ताव है।

5.प्रशासनिक न्यायाधिकरण- इन अधिकरणों की स्थापना का उद्देश्य केवल सरकारी कर्मचारियों की शिकायतों की जांच करना है ताकि उनकी शिकायतों को दूर करने में देरी न हो। देश में केन्द्रीय प्रशासनिक न्यायाधिकरणों की चौदह शाखाएं हैं। इस व्यवस्था में इन अधिकरणों द्वारा किराए पर ली गई इमारतों के किराए की राशि भी शामिल है।

6. अखिल भारतीय सेवा के अधिकारियों को मकान निर्माण अग्रिम के लिए राज्यों को ऋण - इस मंत्रालय के बजट में केन्द्रीय रूप में इस प्रयोजन के लिए व्यवस्था की जाती है।

7. अन्य मदें :- इसके अन्तर्गत व्यवस्था केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग, तमिलनाडु में परिशुद्ध स्पिरिट के उत्पादन और ढुलाई की जांच के लिए जांच आयोग के खर्च के लिए है और लोकपाल तथा लोक आयुक्त के लिए सांकेतिक व्यवस्था की गई है।

3. **Central Bureau of Investigation** – Deals with investigation and prosecution in corruption cases against public servants, private persons, firms and other cases of serious crimes. The provision includes contribution to Interpol and expenditure on Central Records Wing. The increased outlay in BE 1988-89 is due to creation of some new posts and purchase of equipments etc.

4. **Training** – Includes (a) Institute of Secretariat Training and Management (b) Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (c) grants to Indian Institute of Public Administration and (d) other training programmes. A grant of Rs.1.80 crores is proposed to be given to the Management Development Institute Gurgaon, for creating the necessary infrastructure for conducting one year course in business administration for Government Officers.

5. **Administrative Tribunals** – Have been set up to look into the grievances of public servants exclusively, to avoid delay in redressal of their grievances. There are 14 Benches of Central Administrative Tribunals in the country. Provision includes rent for buildings hired for them.

6. **Loans to States for House Building Advances to All India Service Officers** – Provision for this purpose is made centrally in the budget of this Ministry.

7. **Other items** – Includes expenditure on Central Vigilance Commission, Commission of Enquiry to inquire into the manufacture and movement of rectified Spirits in Tamil Nadu and token provision for Lok Pal and Lok Ayukta.

81.5

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.60

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है : A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए / (in crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue		0.00	5.89	5.89	52.97	4.37	57.34	24.00	101.46	125.46
पूंजी *Capital*		*434.55*	*1.28*	*435.83*	*433.11*	*3.81*	*436.92*	*139.20*	*1.67*	*140.87*
जोड़ Total		**434.55**	**7.17**	**441.72**	**486.08**	**8.18**	**494.26**	**163.20**	**103.13**	**266.33**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं 1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	0.00	1.39	1.39	0.00	1.31	1.31	0.00	1.46	1.46
2. सरकारी उपक्रमों को आयोजना भिन्न उधार: 2. Non Plan Loans to Public Enterprises:										
बीको लारी लिमिटेड **Biecco Lawrie Limited**	6802	0.00	1.28	1.28	0.00	2.72	2.72	0.00	1.67	1.67
3. बीको लारी लिमिटेड को अनुदान 3. Grant to Biecco Lawrie Limited	2802	0.00	4.50	4.50	0.00	3.06	3.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
4. बम्बई अपतट के लिए विशेष उपस्कर 4. Special Equipment for Bombay Off Shore	2802	0.00	0.00	0.00	52.97	0.00	52.97	24.00	0.00	24.00
5. ओ.आई.डी.बी. को उपकर की अदायगी 5. Payment of Cess to OIDB	2802	0.00	0.00	0.00	0:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
6. अन्य आर्थिक व्यय 6. Other Expenditure	2802	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़	4802	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
7. *सरकारी उपक्रमों में निवेश* *7. Investment in Public Enterprises*	Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
	4802	229.73	0.00	229.73	229.73	1.09	230.82	5.20	0.00	5.20
	6802	204.82	0.00	204.82	203.38	0.00	203.38	133.00	0.00	133.00
जोड़ **कुल जोड़** ***Grand Total***	*Total*	***434.55***	***0.00***	***434.55***	***433.11***	***1.09***	***434.20***	***138.20***	***0.00***	***138.20***
		434.55	***7.17***	***441.72***	***486.08***	***8.18***	***494.26***	***163.20***	***103.13***	***266.33***

ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश **B. Investments in Public Enterprises:**	विकासशीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.स.स.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.स.स.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.स.स.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
7.01. तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग 7.01. Oil & Natural Gas Commission	12802	160.00	1896.26	2056.26	160.00	1896.26	2056.26	100.00	2250.00	2350.00
7. 02. भारतीय गैस प्राधिकरण लि. 7.02. Gas Authority of India Ltd.	12802	229.53	320.47	550.00	229.53	440.71	670.24	5.00	265.00	270.00
7.03. हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड 7.03. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd	12802	20.38	57.34	77.72	11.00	55.27	66.27	3.50	82.64	86.14
7.04. भारत पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लि. 7.04. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd	12802	15.58	87.60	103.18	22.52	80.29	102.81	3.50	94.27	97.77
7.05. मदास रिफाइनरीज लिमिटेड 7.05. Madras Refineries ltd.	12802	6.79	6.52	13.31	8.73	18.92	27.65	0.00	8.95	8.95
7.06. कोचीन रिफाइनरी लिमिटेड 7.06. Cochin Refinery Ltd.	12802	2.07	27.93	30.00	1.13	31.57	32.70	0.00	36.39	36.39
7.07. बोंगाईगांव तेलशोधक एवं पेट्रो-रसायन लिमिटेड 7.07. Bon galgaon Refinery and Petro Chemicals Ltd.	12802	0.00	21.32	21.32	0.00	28.15	28.15	0.00	18.45	18.45
7. 08. भारतीय तेल निगम 7.08. Indian Oil Corporation	12802	0.00	177.29	177.29	0.00	151.02	151.02	0.00	249.80	249.80
7.09. आयल इंडिया लिमिटेड 7.09. Oil India Limited	12802	0.00	210.10	210.10	0.00	195.00	195.00	26.00	199.00	225.00
7.10. लूबीजोल इंडिया लिमिटेड 7.10. Lubrizol India Limited	12802	0.00	3.72	3.72	0.00	3.63	3.63	0.00	4.86	4.86
7.11. इंजीनियरी इंडिया लिमिटेड 7.11. Engnieers India Limited	12802	0.00	7.97	7.97	0.00	12.61	12.61	0.00	4.00	4.00
7.12. आई 0 बी0 पी 0 7.12. I.B.P	12802	0.00	9.93	9.93	0.00	9.88	9.88	0.00	13.00	13.00
7.13. बामेर लारी 7.13. Balmer Lawrie	12802	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	5.60	5.60	0.00	5.00	5.00

(करोड़ रुपए) / (In crores of rupees)

			विकासशीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.सा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.सा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.सा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
7.14. बीको लारी		7.14. Biecco Lawrie	12802	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20
			Total	*434.55*	*2830.45*	*3265.00*	*433.11*	*2928.91*	*3362.02*	*138.20*	*3231.36*	*3369.56*
	जोड़											
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय 1. पेट्रोलियम		C. Plan Outlay 1. Petroleum	12802	434.55	2830.45	3265.00	486.08	2928.91	3414.99	163.20	3231.36	3394.56

1. **सचिवालय** : इसके अन्तर्गत पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. **बीको लारी लिमिटेड** : बिजली की मोटरों, स्विचगियरों का विनिर्माण और विपणन, और बिजली से संबंधित मरम्मतों का कार्य इस कंपनी के मुख्य क्रियाकलाप है । बजट अनुमान 1987-88 तथा संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 में अन्तर, कम्पनी की समेकित पुनर्वास योजना के कार्यान्वयन में विलम्ब होने के कारण कम्पनी की अनुमानित नगद हानि में वृद्धि होने की वजह से हुआ है । संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 और बजट अनुमान 1988-89 में जो अन्तर प्रकट हुआ है, वह पुनर्वास योजना के प्रत्याशित कार्यान्वयन के कारण अनुमानित नगद हानि के कम रहने के कारण है ।

3. **बीको लारी लिमिटेड को अनुदान** पुनर्वास कार्यक्रम के लिए बीको लारी लिमिटेड को अनुदान देने की व्यवस्था है ।

4. **बम्बई अपतट के लिए विशेष उपस्कर** बम्बई अपतट के लिए आवश्यक बृहत उपस्करों की लागत के संबंध में व्यवस्था ।

5. **ओ.आई.डी.बी. को उपकर की अदायगी** तेल उद्योग की धनराशियों की बढ़ी हुई आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए उपकर में से ओ.आई.डी.बी. को अदायगी करने के लिए वर्ष 1988-89 के बजट में 89 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है ।

6. **अन्य व्यय** तेल साफ करने के नए कारखानों, पाइप-लाइन और विपणन योजना संबंधी व्यवहार्यता अध्ययन रिपोर्टों को तैयार करने के लिए बजट अनुमान 1988-89 में 1 करोड़ रुपए के आयोजनागत परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

7.01 **तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग** : तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग की स्थापना देश में तटवर्ती (आन-शोर) तथा अपतटवर्ती (आफ-शोर) दोनों ही स्थानों पर पेट्रोलियम स्रोतों की खोज और उनसे तेल निकालने के कार्यक्रमों के आयोजन तथा कियान्वयन के प्रयोजन से की गई थी । इस कम्पनी को विश्व बैंक से प्राप्त ऋण को फिर से उधार दिए जाने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

7.02 **भारतीय गैस प्राधिकरण लिमिटेड** : भारतीय गैस प्राधिकरण लिमिटेड की स्थापना प्राकृतिक गैस के संसाधन, परिवहन तथा विपणन जैसे कार्यों की देखरेख के लिए की गई थी । अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, 680.34 करोड़ रुपए की विदेशी मुद्रा सहित 1700.17 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित लागत वाली हजीरा - विजयपुर - जगदीशपुर गैस-पाइपलाइन के कियान्वयन का उत्तरदायित्व भी इस प्राधिकरण का है । अगस्त, 1987 में हाजीपुर-विजयपुर - सेक्टर-I में काम चल पड़ा है और आशा है कि यह परियोजना जुलाई 1989 तक पूर्ण रूप से चालू हो जाएगा ।

7.03 **हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम निगम लि०** : इस कम्पनी का मुख्य उद्देश्य कच्चे तेल को साफ करना तथा पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों का विपणन करना है । इस कम्पनी की 1988-89 की वार्षिक आयोजना

1. **Secretariat:** Provides for Secretariat expenditure of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

2. **Biecco Lawrie Limited:** This company's main activities are manufacturing and marketing of electric motors, switchgears and undertaking of electrical repairs. Variation in BE 1987-88 and R.E.1987-88 is due to increase in estimated cash loss of the Company due to delay in implementation of the Consolidated Rehabilitation Plan. The variation between RE 1987-88 and BE 1988-89 is due to less cash loss estimated in anticipation of implementation of rehabilitation plan.

3. **Grant to Biecco Lawrie Ltd:** The provision is for grant to Biecco Lawrie Ltd.for rehabilitation programme.

4. **Special equipment for Bombay Offshore:** Provision is towards cost of special equipment needed for Bombay Offshore.

5. **Payment of cess to OIDB:** A sum of Rs.100 crores has been kept in 1988-89 for payment to OIDB out of the cess to meet the increased requirement of funds of OIL industry.

6. **Other Expenditure:** Plan outlay of Rs.1 crore has been provided for in 1988-89 B.E. for new relineries, pipeline and marketing scheme for preparation of feasibility reports.

7.01 **Oil and Natural Gas Commission:** Oil and Natural Gas Commission was set up with the object of planning and implementing programmes of exploration and exploitation of petroleum resources of the country both on shore and off-shore. Provisions have meen made on account of relending of World Bank loan to this Company.

7.02 **Gas Authority of India Limited:** Gas Authority of India Ltd. has been set up to look after processing, transportation marketing, etc. of natural gas. It is responsible inter-alia for implementing the Hazira Bijaipur-Jagdishpur Gas Pipe Line project at an estimated cost of Rs.1700.17 crores including foreign exchange component of Rs.680.34 crores. Hazira Bijaipur Sector-I was commissioned in August, 1987. The project is expected to be fully commissioned by July 1989.

7.03 **Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd:** The main objective of the company is to refine crude oil and market Petroleum products. The Annual Plan 1988-89

मै बम्बई के आबद्ध बिजलीघर, विशाख आबद्ध बिजलीघर, मंगलोर रिफाइनरी, एल.पी.जी. चरण-3 और एल.पी.जी. चरण-4 परियोजनाओं के लिए भी व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

7.04 **भारत पैट्रोलियम निगम लिमिटेड** :- निगम का उद्देश्य मुख्यतः ऊर्जा और गैर-ऊर्जा पैट्रोलियम उत्पादों का विनिर्माण तथा पैट्रोलियम उत्पादों का भण्डारण/विवरण/विपणन करना है । निगम मै आबद्ध बिजलीघर, कोचीन में तेल के नए अन्तस्थल की स्थापना करने और एल.पी.जी. चरण-3 और चरण -4 से सम्बन्धित विपणन व्यवस्था करने जैसी मुख्य परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन का कार्य शुरू कर दिया है ।

7.05 **मद्रास रिफाइनरी लि0** : भारत सरकार के पास 98.3 प्रतिशत शेयरपूंजी है तथा शेष पूंजी नेशनल ईरानियन तेल कम्पनी के पास है । अब यह भारत सरकार के पूर्णस्वामित्व में है । इस कम्पनी की स्थापना, एक रिफाइनरी की स्थापना और संचालन के प्रयोजन से की गई थी ।

7.06 **कोचीन रिफाइनरी लि0** :- इसकी स्थापना कच्चे तेल की सफाई तथा विभिन्न पैट्रोलियम पदार्थों का उत्पादन करने के लिए अमरीका की फिलिप्स पैट्रोलियम कम्पनी के सहयोग से सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के एक संयुक्त उपक्रम के रूप में की गई थी । यह कम्पनी "ऐरोमैटिक्स परियोजना" नाम की एक परियोजना का कार्यान्वयन कर रही है जिसकी संशोधित लागत 75.80 करोड़ रुपए होगी । इस परियोजना को चालू किए जाने की अनुमानित तारीख मार्च, 1989 है । कोचीन रिफाइनरी लि. 49.50 करोड़ रुपए की लागत से 25 मेगावाट क्षमता का एक आबद्ध बिजलीघर भी स्थापित करना चाहती है ।

7.07 **बौंगाइगांव रिफाइनरी और पैट्रो केमिकल्स लि0** : इसकी स्थापना [illegible] एम.एच.टी.पी.ए. "कच्चे" की संशोधन क्षमता सहित रिफाइनरी की स्थापना तथा जोजीन, डी.एम.पी. और पी.एस.एफ. इकाइयों सहित एक पैट्रोकेमिकल्स परिसर की स्थापना के प्रयोजन से की गई थी । यह कम्पनी 160.22 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित लागत से "पोलिएस्टर स्टेपल फाइबर" नाम की एक प्रमुख परियोजना को कार्यान्वित कर रही है । यान्त्रिक स्थापना की दृष्टि से परियोजना पूरी हो चुकी है । आशा है कि उत्पादन की प्रथम धारा जनवरी, 1988 के अन्त तक और दूसरी धारा मार्च, 1988 के अन्त तक प्रचालन हो जाएगी ।

7.08 **भारतीय तेल निगम** :- भारतीय तेल निगम पाइपलाइनों का संचालन करता है, आयातित तथा स्वदेशी कच्चे तेल का परिशोधन करता है तथा पैट्रोलियम उत्पादों का विपणन करता है । यह गुवाहाटी, बरौनी, कोयली, हल्दिया, मथुरा तथा डिगबोई स्थित 6 तेलशोधन कारखाने चलाता है ।

भारतीय तेल निगम द्वारा जिन बड़ी परियोजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है, उनके नाम हैं, गुजरात रिफाइनरी में अतिरिक्त माध्यमिक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था, डिगबोई रिफाइनरी के आधुनिकीकरण की परियोजना, करनाल रिफाइनरी परियोजना, वी.सी. के पाइपलाइन परियोजना और एल.पी.जी. विपणन चरण-3 और चरण-4 संबंधी परियोजना ।

7.09 **आयल इण्डिया लि0** :- ओ.एन.जी.सी. की अलावा तेल की खोज और उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में आयल इंडिया लिमिटेड ही सरकारी क्षेत्र का दूसरा उपक्रम है । विश्व बैंक से प्राप्त ऋण को पुनः उधार देने के प्रयोजन से इस के संबंध में 1988-89 के बजट में 26 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

7.10 **लुबीजोल इंडिया लिमिटेड** :- लुबीजोल इंडिया लि. की स्थापना रासायनिक संयोजकों, जिनका उपयोग पैट्रोलियम पर आधारित लुबीकेन्ट्स तथा ईंधन की कार्यक्षमता को सुधारने के लिये किया जाता है, के देश में उत्पादन के लिये अमरीकी लुबीजोल कारपोरेशन के सहयोग से 1966 में की गई थी ।

7.11 **इंजीनियर्स इंडिया लिमिटेड** :- यह कम्पनी सरकारी अभिकरणों तथा सरकारी और गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र के एककों और अभिकरणों को पैट्रोलियम, पैट्रो-रसायन और उर्वरकों के क्षेत्र में अनेक औद्योगिक उत्पादों के संबंध में इंजीनियरी में परामर्शदात्री सेवाओं की व्यवस्था करती है ।

of this company includes provision for Captive Power plant at Bombay, Captive Power Plant at Visakhapatnam, Mangalore Refinery, LPG Phase III and LPG Phase IV projects.

7.04 **Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited:** The objectives of the corporation are mainly to manufacture both energy and non- energy petroleum products and to store/distribute market Petroleum products. The Corporation has undertaken implementation of major projects like Captive Power Plant, New Oil terminal at Cochin, Marketing of LPG Phase III and Phase IV.

7.05 **Madras Refineries Limited:** Government of India holds 98.3% of the share capital, the rest being held by National Iranian Oil Company. The company has been set up with the objective of installation and running of a refinery.

7.06 **Cochin Refineries Ltd.:** This Company was set up as a joint venture in the public sector, in collaboration with Phillips Petroelum company of USA to refine crude Oil and produce various Petroleum products. This Company is implementing a project entitled "Aromatics Project" at a revised cost of Rs.75.80 crores. Anticipated date of commissioning of this project is March 1989. CRL propose to set up a Captive Power Plant of 25 MW at a cost of Rs.49.50 crores.

7.07 **Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd.** This comapny has been established with the objective of installation of a Refinery for processing crude of 1 million metric tonnes per annum and a petrochemical Complex consisting of Xylene, DMT and PSF units. The company is implementing a majaor project "Polyster Staple Fibre (PSF)" at an estimated cost of Rs.160.22 crores. The Project has been completed mechanically. Stream I is expected to be commissioned by the end of January 1988 and Stream II by the end of March 1988.

7.08 **Indian Oil Corporation:** The Indian Oil Corporation operates pipelines, refines imported and indigenous crude oil and markets petroleum products. It operates 6 Refineries one each in Gauhati, Barauni, Koyali, Haldia, Mathura and Digboi.

The major projects being implemented by IOC are Additional Secondary Facilities at Gujarat Refinery, Modernisation of Digboi Refinery, Karnal Refinery, VCK Pipeline and LPG Marketing Facilities Phase III and Phase IV.

7.09 **Oil India Limited:** Apart from ONGC, oil India Limited is the other public Sector undertaking in Oil exploration and production in the country. A provision of Rs.26 crores has been made for 1988-89 on account of relending of World Bank Loan.

7.10 **Lubrizol India Limited:** It was set up in 1966 in collaboration with Lubrizol Corporation of USA for the indigenous manufacture of Chemical additives which are used to improve the performance of Petroleum based lubricants and fuels.

7.11 **Engineers India Limited:** This company provides engineering consultancy to Government agencies and units in the public and private sectors covering a broad range of industrial products in the field of Petroleum and Petrochemicals and fertiliser industries.

7.12 **इण्डो बर्मा पेट्रोलियम कम्पनी (आईबीपीसी)** :- यह कम्पनी पेट्रोलियम की उत्पादों की बिक्री तथा हाई वैक्यूम उपस्करों और विस्फोटक पदार्थों का निर्माण करती है ।

7.13 **बामर लारी लिमिटेड** :- यह कम्पनी लुबोक्रेटिंग ग्रीजिज और ल्यूब बैरल का निर्माण करती है, और चाय का निर्यात, एजेंसी उत्पादों का विपणन तथा यात्रा और नौवहन से संबंधित कारोबार करती है ।

7.14 **बीको-लारी**:- सामान्य शेयर पूंजी में निवेश के लिए संशोधित-अनुमान 1987-88 और बजट अनुमान 1988-89 में 0.20 करोड़ - 0.20 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

7.12 **Indo Burma Petroleum Company Ltd.**: This company is engaged in marketing of Petroleum products, manufacturing of high vaccum equipment and explosives.

7.13 **Balmer Lawrie:** This is engaged in the manufacture of lubricating greases and lube barrels, tea exports, marketing of agency products and travelling and shipping business.

7.14 **Biecco Lawrie:** Provision of Rs.0.20 crores each has been made in the R.E. for 1987-88 and B.E. 1988-89 for equity investment.

सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश के सामान्य शेयर पूंजी अंश तथा ऋण के अंश का विवरण
Statement showing equity and loan Components of Investments in Public Enterprises

(करोड़ रुपए *Rs. in crores*)

क्रम सं.	सरकारी उद्यमों के नाम	Sl.No.	Name of the Public Enterprises	सं.अ R.E. 1987-88 सामान्य शेयर पूंजी Equity	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total	ब.अ. B.E.1988-89 सामान्य शेयर पूंजी Equity	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total
1.	बीको लारी लिमिटेड	1.	Biecco Lawrie Ltd.	0.20	..	0.20	0.20	..	0.20
2.	भारतीय गैस प्राधिकरण लि.	2.	Gas Authority of India Ltd.	229.53	..	229.53	5.00	..	5.00
3.	तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग	3.	O.N.G.C.	..	160.00	160.00	..	100.00	100.00
4.	हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम निगम लि	4.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	..	11.00	11.00	..	3.50	3.50
5.	भारत पेट्रोलियम निगम लि.	5.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	..	22.52	22.52	..	3.50	3.50
6.	मद्रास रिफाइनरीज लि.	6.	Madras Refineries Ltd.	..	8.73	8.73	..	..	..
7.	कोचीन रिफाइनरीज लि.	7.	Cochin Refineries Ltd.	..	1.13	1.13	..	..	..
8.	आयल इंडिया लि.	8.	Oil India Ltd.	..	..	..	..	26.00	26.00
	जोड़		Total	229.73	203.38	433.11	5.20	133.00	138.20

योजना मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF PLANNING

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.61

योजना Planning

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है : A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		4.45	7.02	11.47	3.82	7.62	11.44	5.15	8.68	13.83
	पूंजी Capital		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	जोड़ Total		4.45	7.02	11.47	3.82	7.62	11.44	5.15	8.68	13.83
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.08	0.08
2. योजना आयोग	2. Planning Commission	3451	0.88	6.33	7.21	0.88	6.87	7.75	0.60	7.87	8.47
3. एकीकृत ग्रामीण ऊर्जा आयोजन कार्यक्रम	3. Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme	3601	0.82	0.00	0.82	0.67	0.00	0.67	1.35	0.00	1.35
		2501	0.24	0.00	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.24	0.34	0.00	0.34
		3602	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.01	0.00	0.01
	जोड़	Total	1.15	0.00	1.15	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.70	0.00	1.70
4. अन्य	4. Others	3475	1.62	0.63	2.25	1.22	0.68	1.90	2.20	0.73	2.93
		3601	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50
	जोड़	Total	2.12	0.63	2.75	1.72	0.68	2.40	2.70	0.73	3.43
5. राज्य योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता :	5. Central Assistance for State Plans:										
5.01 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता-सीमा क्षेत्र	5.01 Special Central Assistance-Border Areas	3601	0.30	0.00	0.30	0.22	0.00	0.22	0.15	0.00	0.15
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		**4.45**	**7.02**	**11.47**	**3.82**	**7.62**	**11.44**	**5.15**	**8.68**	**13.83**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	C. Plan Outlay	विकासशीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.स.सा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.स.सा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.स.सा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. ग्रामीण विकास के लिए विशेष कार्यक्रम	1. Special Programme for Rural Development	12501	1.15	0.00	1.15	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.70	0.00	1.70
2. अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	2. Other General Economic Services	13475	3.00	0.00	3.00	2.60	0.00	2.60	3.30	0.00	3.30
जोड़	*Total*		*4.15*	*0.00*	*4.15*	*3.60*	*0.00*	*3.60*	*5.00*	*0.00*	*5.00*
राज्य योजनाएं	**State Plans**										
विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता-सीमा क्षेत्र	Special Central Assistance-Border Areas	43601	0.30	0.00	0.30	0.22	0.00	0.22	0.15	0.00	0.15
जोड़	**Total**		**4.45**	**0.00**	**4.45**	**3.82**	**0.00**	**3.82**	**5.15**	**0.00**	**5.15**

1.**सचिवालय - आर्थिक सेवाएं-योजना विभाग**: इस में योजना मंत्रालय में मंत्रियों के वैयक्तिक स्टाफ के सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. **योजना आयोग** : इस मद में कार्यक्रम मूल्यांकन संगठन और संगणक सेवा प्रभाग सहित योजना आयोग के लिए व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

1. **Secretariat-Economic Services-Deptt. of Planning:** Provides for the secretariat expenditure of the personal staff of the Ministers in the Ministry of Planning.

2. **Planning Commission:** Provides for the expenditure of the Planning Commission including Programme Evaluation Organisation and Computer Services Division.

3. एकीकृत ग्रामीण ऊर्जा आयोजन कार्यक्रम - ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले लोगों के घरेलू उपभोग के साथ-साथ उनके उत्पादन संबंधी कार्यकलापों के लिए ऊर्जा के पारम्परिक और गैर-पारम्परिक स्रोतों के एकीकृत उपयोग के लिए योजना का संवर्धन । यह योजना संघ राज्य क्षेत्र चंडीगढ़ के अलावा अन्य सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में पहले से ही चल रही है ।

4. अन्य :- इसके अन्तर्गत (क) भारत सरकार द्वारा, भारत में मानव संसाधनों की प्रवृत्ति, विशेषताओं तथा उनके उपयोग से संबंधित विज्ञता संवर्धन के लिए स्थापित अनुप्रयुक्त जनशक्ति अनुसंधान संस्थान को दिए जाने वाले सहायता अनुदान और सरकारी विभागों के लिए सम्पन्न की जाने वाली जनशक्ति अनुसंधान सेवाओं के लिए अनुदानों (ख) विश्वविद्यालयों, अनुसंधान संस्थानों,आर्थिक विकास संस्थान, नई दिल्ली, राष्ट्रीय सार्वजनिक वित्त एवं नीति संस्थान, नई दिल्ली, बम्बई विश्वविद्यालय, बम्बई, गोखले राजनीति एवं अर्थशास्त्र संस्थान, पुणे को दिए जाने वाले सहायता अनुदानों (ग) "व्यावसायिक तथा विशेष सेवाओं" की योजना के अन्तर्गत अदायगियों जिनके अन्तर्गत विशिष्ट सेवाओं की व्यवस्था के लिए विशेषज्ञों की नियुक्ति की जाती है, और (घ) "राज्यों में आयोजन संघ को सुदृढ़ बनाने" की योजना के अन्तर्गत दिए जाने वाले सहायता अनुदानों की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

3. **Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme:** To promote planning for integrated use of conventional and non-conventional sources of energy for domestic consumption as well as for productive activities of the people living in rural areas. This scheme is already in operation in all States and Union Territories except the Union Territory of Chandigarh.

4. **Others:** Cover (a) Grants-in-aid to the Institute of Applied Manpower Research set up by Government of India for advancement of knowledge about the nature, characteristics and utilisation of human resources in India and to provide manpower research services to Government Departments, (b) Grants-in-aid to Universities, Research Institutions, Institute of Economic Growth , New Delhi, National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi, Bombay University, Bombay, Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics, Pune; (c) Payments under the scheme "Payments for Professional and Special Services" under which experts are engaged for providing specialised services, and (d) Grants-in-aid to States under the Scheme "Strengthening of Planning Machinery in the States".

योजना मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF PLANNING
मांग संख्या DEMAND No.62
सांख्यिकी विभाग DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue		6.70	24.06	30.76	5.73	25.66	31.39	7.20	28.00	35.20
पूंजी Capital		00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
जोड़ Total		6.70	24.06	30.76	5.73	25.66	31.39	7.20	28.00	35.20
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	0.00	0.72	0.72	0.00	0.82	0.82	0.00	0.87	0.87
जनगणना सर्वेक्षण एवं सांख्यिकी Census Survey and Statistics										
2. राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण	2. National Sample Survey	2.58	14.90	17.48	2.23	16.42	18.65	2.93	17.21	20.14
3. केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकी संगठन	3. Central Statistical Organisation	1.28	1.90	3.18	0.90	1.85	2.75	0.99	1.90	2.89
4. भारतीय सांख्यिकी संस्थान	4. Indian Statistical Institute	2.03	5.92	7.95	2.03	5.92	7.95	2.60	7.35	9.95
5. आर्थिक सलाहकार और सांख्यिकी	5. Economic Advice and Statistics	0.51	0.62	1.13	0.27	0.65	0.92	0.33	0.67	1.00
		3601 0.20	0.00	0.20	0.30	0.00	0.30	0.35	0.00	0.35
		3602 0.10	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़	*Total*	*0.81*	*0.62*	*1.43*	*0.57*	*0.65*	*1.22*	*0.68*	*0.67*	*1.35*
जोड़ - जनगणना सर्वेक्षण एवं सांख्यिकी	Total-Census Survey & Statistics	6.70	23.34	30.04	5.73	24.84	30.57	7.20	27.13	34.33
कुल जोड़	*Grand Total*	*6.70*	*24.06*	*30.76*	*5.73*	*25.66*	*31.39*	*7.20*	*28.00*	*35.20*

		शिर्षांकन Head of Dev.	बजट सपोर्ट Budget Support	आं.स.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट सपोर्ट Budget Support	आं.स.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट सपोर्ट Budget Support	आं.स.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	C. Capital Outlay*										
जनगणना सर्वेक्षण एवं सांख्यिकी	Census Survey and Statistics	13454	6.70	0.00	6.70	5.73	0.00	5.73	7.20	0.00	7.20

*इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांग में निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है
* *Inclusive of works Outlay provided in the Ministry of Urban Development*

सांख्यिकी मांग संख्या 75	Statistics Demand 75	13454	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1. **सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं** : इसके अन्तर्गत सचिवालय के लिए व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. **राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण** : यह संगठन आंकड़ा संकलन का ऐसा स्थाई और सुव्यवस्थित कार्यक्रम बनाता है, जिसकी नीति निर्माण के लिए आंकड़ा संकलन की कमियां दूर की जा सकें और मुख्यतः आंकड़े एकत्रित करके अन्य मंत्रालयों और अभिकरणों की और से आंकड़े इकट्ठे करता है और इन्हें सारणीबद्ध करता है ।

3. **केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकी संगठन** : इसके अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकी संगठन के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । जो कि मानकीकरण सहित रीति विधान संबंधी काम करने, राष्ट्रीय लेखा तैयार करने, उद्योगों

1. **Secretariat-Economic Services:** Provides for secretariat expenditure of the Department.

2. **National Sample Survey:** The Organisation develops a stable and organically connected programme of data collection designed to fill up gaps in statistics for policy formulation, collects and tabulates data on behalf of other Ministries and agencies by supplementary collection of data.

3. **Central Statistical Organisation:** Provision has been made for the Central Statistical Organisation, which is responsible for methodological work including

को वार्षिक सर्वेक्षण के संबंध में रिपोर्ट तैयार करने और उनके प्रकाशन, आर्थिक परिकलन तथा सर्वेक्षण करने, आदि के लिए जिम्मेदार है ।

4. **भारतीय सांख्यिकीय संस्थान**: यह संस्थान सांख्यिकी अनुसंधान, प्रशिक्षण और उसके व्यावहारिक प्रयोग के लिए एकीकृत कार्यक्रम चलाता है । इस संस्थान का वित्तपोषण लगभग पूर्णतः सरकार के सहायता अनुदान से किया जाता है ।

5. **आर्थिक परामर्श और सांख्यिकी**: इसमें संगणक केन्द्र के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है जो मुख्य रूप से सांख्यिकी विभाग की आंकड़ों को संसाधित करने की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करता है । यह केन्द्र परामर्शदात्री सेवा और प्रशिक्षण सुविधाएं भी प्रदान करता है तथा संगणक प्रयोग द्वारा तथा प्रणाली विश्लेषण आदि में अध्ययन कार्य करता है । इसमें राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण कार्य के संबंध में राज्यों को सहायता अनुदान दिए जाने की व्यवस्था भी शामिल है ।

standardisation, preparation of national accounts, compilation and publication of reports on annual survey of industries, economic census and surveys etc.

4. **Indian Statistical Institute**: The Institute carries out integrated programmes of research, training and practical application of statistics. The Institute is financed almost wholly by grants-in-aid from Government.

5. **Economic Advice and Statistics**: Provision is for Computer Centre, which mainly takes care of the data processing requirements of the Department of Statistics. The Centre also provide advisory service and training facilities and undertakes studies in computer application and system analysis. This also includes provision for grants-in-aid to States for National Sample Survey work.

कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.63

कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय Ministry of Programme Implementation

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार हैं : A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		0.00	0.72	0.72	0.00	0.72	0.72	0.00	0.79	0.79
	पूंजी *Capital*		*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
	जोड़ **Total**		**0.00**	**0.72**	**0.72**	**0.00**	**0.72**	**0.72**	**0.00**	**0.79**	**0.79**
1. सचिवालय - सामान्य सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-General Services	2052	0.00	0.72	0.72	0.00	0.72	0.72	0.00	0.79	0.79
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***0.00***	***0.72***	***0.72***	***0.00***	***0.72***	***0.72***	***0.00***	***0.79***	***0.79***

सचिवालय सामान्य सेवाएं : इसके अन्तर्गत समस्त व्यवस्था सचिवालय व्यय के लिए है। **Secretariat General Services** : Provides entirely for Secretariat Expenditure.

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.64

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग Department of Science and Technology

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है :- A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:-

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		56.31	93.72	150.03	50.99	95.84	146.83	77.50	101.70	179.20
	पूंजी Capital		*6.44*	*2.19*	*8.63*	*5.76*	*1.23*	*6.99*	*13.20*	*5.30*	*18.50*
	जोड़ Total		62.75	95.91	158.66	56.75	97.07	153.82	90.70	107.00	197.70
1. सचिवालय - आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	0.00	3.10	3.10	0.00	3.06	3.06	0.00	3.40	3.40
अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	*Other Scientific Research*										
भारतीय सर्वेक्षण	Survey of India										
2. स्थलाकृतिक सर्वेक्षण	2. Topographical Surveys	3425	0.00	16.53	16.53	0.00	16.53	16.53	0.00	17.43	17.43
3. विकास परियोजना सर्वेक्षण	3. Development Project Surveys	3425	0.00	12.34	12.34	0.00	12.00	12.00	0.00	13.48	13.48
4. नक्शों/चार्टों आदि का प्रकाशन	4. Publication of Maps/Charts etc.	3425	0.30	6.11	6.41	0.00	6.11	6.11	0.00	6.54	6.54
5. प्रशिक्षण	5. Training	3425	0.17	1.52	1.69	0.00	1.52	1.52	0.00	1.44	1.44
6. *अन्य कार्यक्रम :*	6. *Other Programmes:*										
6.01 बाढ़ संबंधी क्षेत्रों का सर्वेक्षण	6.01 Flood Plain Zoning Surveys	2711	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.50
6.02 अन्य योजनाएं	6.02 Other Schemes	3425	4.53	2.49	7.02	3.50	2.49	5.99	6.00	3.05	9.05
6.03 निदेशन और प्रशासन	6.03 Direction and Administration	3425	0.00	5.89	5.89	0.00	6.23	6.23	0.00	6.71	6.71
		5425	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.15
			5.03	*8.53*	*13.56*	*3.50*	*8.87*	*12.37*	*6.50*	*9.91*	*16.41*
	जोड़ Total		5.50	45.03	50.53	3.50	45.03	48.53	6.50	48.80	55.30
जोड़-भारतीय सर्वेक्षण	Total-Survey of India										
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी	*Science and Technology*										
7. राष्ट्रीय एटलस और थिमैटिक मानचित्रण संगठन	7. National Atlas and Thematic Mapping Organisation	3425	0.25	1.21	1.46	0.11	1.42	1.53	0.15	1.50	1.65
8. *वैज्ञानिक निकायों को सहायता :*	8. *Assistance to Scientific Bodies:*										
8.01 भारतीय विज्ञान संवर्धन संघ, कलकत्ता	8.01 Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta	3425	1.40	0.89	2.29	1.20	0.99	2.19	1.31	1.10	2.41
8.02 बोस इंस्टीट्यूट, कलकत्ता	8.02 Bose Institute, Calcutta	3425	1.40	0.72	2.12	1.30	0.81	2.11	1.24	0.80	2.04
8.03 रमन अनुसंधान संस्थान, बंगलौर	8.03 Raman Research - Institute, Bangalore	3425	2.00	0.38	2.38	2.00	0.39	2.38	2.60	0.45	3.05
8.04 प्लाजमा फिजिक्स- (संस्थागत) कार्यक्रम	8.04 Plasma Physics - (Institutional) Programme	3425	5.00	0.00	5.00	4.50	0.00	4.50	4.40	0.00	4.40
8.05 भारतीय खगोल-भौतिकी संस्थान, बंगलौर	8.05 Indian Institute of Astro-Physics, Bangalore	3425	2.00	0.73	2.73	1.95	0.73	2.68	1.60	0.85	2.45
8.06 भारतीय भू-चुम्बकीय संस्थान, बम्बई	8.06 Indian Institute of Geo-Magnetism, Bombay	3425	1.20	0.32	1.52	1.10	0.32	1.42	1.35	0.38	1.73
8.07 भारतीय उष्ण कटिबन्ध ऋतु विज्ञान संस्थान, पुणे	8.07 Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune	3425	1.15	1.40	2.55	0.52	1.34	1.86	0.73	1.50	2.23
8.08 चिकित्सा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के लिए श्री चित्रा तिरूनल संस्थान,त्रिवेन्द्रम	8.08 Sree Chitra Tirunal Medical Institute of Science and Technology, Trivandrum	3425	4.15	1.66	5.81	4.00	1.75	5.75	4.30	1.75	6.05
8.09 बीरबल साहनी इंस्टिट्यूट आफ पैलिओबोटनी, लखनऊ	8.09 Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeo - Botany, Lucknow	3425	0.65	0.54	1.19	0.65	0.54	1.19	0.75	0.60	1.35

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
8.10 अन्य संस्थान / 8.10 Other Institutes	3425	3.45	1.37	4.82	3.15	1.47	4.62	4.47	1.55	6.02
जोड़ / *Total*		*22.40*	*8.01*	*30.41*	*20.37*	*8.33*	*28.70*	*22.75*	*8.98*	*31.73*
9. *विज्ञान संवर्धन कार्यक्रम :* / *9. Science Promotion Programmes:*										
9.01 उच्च प्राथमिकता - प्राप्त क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान कार्यों में अधिक तेजी लाना / 9.01 Intensification of Research work in high priority areas	3425	3.00	0.00	3.00	2.50	0.00	2.50	2.50	0.00	2.50
9.02 विज्ञान और इंजीनियरी में बहु-विषयक अनुसंधान / 9.02 Multi-Disciplinary Research in Science and Engineering	3425	4.25	0.00	4.25	5.55	0.00	5.55	5.50	0.00	5.50
9.03 सामान्य अनुसंधान योजनाएं / 9.03 General Research Schemes	3425	0.00	2.50	2.50	0.00	2.50	2.50	0.00	2.50	2.50
9.04 क्षेत्रीय आधुनिकतम उपस्कर केन्द्र / 9.04 Regional Sophisticated Instruments Centre	3425	3.00	0.40	3.40	3.30	0.40	3.70	1.00	0.40	1.40
9.05 अन्य कार्यक्रम / 9.05 Other Programmes	3425	3.80	0.10	3.90	3.65	0.10	3.75	3.85	0.10	3.95
जोड़ / *Total*		*14.05*	*3.00*	*17.05*	*15.00*	*3.00*	*18.00*	*12.85*	*3.00*	*15.85*
10. भू और वायुमंडलीय विज्ञान / 10. Earth and Atmospheric Sciences	3425	4.00	0.00	4.00	3.25	0.00	3.25	15.53	0.00	15.53
11. विशेष क्षेत्रों में विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के विकास कार्यक्रम / 11. S&T Development Programmes in special areas	3425	1.55	0.00	1.55	1.31	0.00	1.31	1.60	0.00	1.60
12. विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी उद्यमवृत्ति विकास / 12. S&T Entrepreneurship Development	3425	1.50	0.00	1.50	1.51	0.00	1.51	1.50	0.00	1.50
13. विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी संचारण और प्रसिद्धिकरण / 13. S&T Communication and Popularisation	3425	1.00	1.02	2.02	1.30	2.19	3.49	1.50	0.80	2.30
14. अन्य योजनाएं / 14. Other Schemes	3425	4.50	1.98	6.48	3.08	1.93	5.01	12.62	1.72	14.34
	5425	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.50	0.30	0.80
जोड़ / *Total*		*4.50*	*2.05*	*6.55*	*3.08*	*2.00*	*5.08*	*13.12*	*2.02*	*15.14*
जोड़-विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी / Total-Science and Technology		**49.25**	**15.29**	**64.54**	**45.93**	**16.94**	**62.87**	**69.00**	**16.30**	**85.30**
जोड़-अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान / Total- Other Scientific Research		***54.75***	***60.32***	***115.07***	***49.43***	***61.97***	***111.40***	***75.50***	***65.10***	***140.60***
मौसम विज्ञान / Meteorology										
15. प्रशिक्षण / 15. Training	3455	0.01	0.26	0.27	0.01	0.30	0.31	0.01	0.32	0.33
16. उपग्रह सेवाएं / 16. Satellite Services	3455	0.14	2.87	3.01	0.14	3.54	3.68	0.11	3.24	3.35
17. वेधशालाएं और मौसम केन्द्र / 17. Observatories andWeather Stations	3455	0.66	16.05	16.71	0.66	15.55	16.21	1.71	18.15	19.86
	5455	6.44	1.97	8.41	5.76	1.01	6.77	12.70	4.85	17.55
जोड़ / *Total*		*7.10*	*18.02*	*25.12*	*6.42*	*16.56*	*22.98*	*14.41*	*23.00*	*37.41*
18. अनुसंधान कार्यक्रम / 18. Research Programmes	3455	0.38	1.72	2.10	0.38	1.65	2.03	0.34	1.80	2.14
19. अन्य मौसम विज्ञान संबंधी सेवाएं / 19. Other Meteorological Services	3455	0.37	8.23	8.60	0.37	7.83	8.20	0.33	8.00	8.33
20. अन्य कार्यक्रम / 20. Other Programmes	3455	0.00	1.39	1.39	0.00	2.16	2.16	0.00	2.14	2.14
जोड़-मौसम विज्ञान / Total- Meteorology		**8.00**	**32.49**	**40.49**	**7.32**	**32.04**	**39.36**	**15.20**	**38.50**	**53.70**
कुल जोड़ / Grand Total		*62.75*	*95.91*	*158.66*	*56.75*	*97.07*	*153.82*	*90.70*	*107.00*	*197.70*

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	C. Plan Outlay*:	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट 1987-88 Budget आकलन BE बजट सहायता Budget Support	बजट 1987-88 Budget आकलन BE EBR	बजट 1987-88 Budget आकलन BE जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised बजट सहायता Budget Support	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आकलन BE EBR	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget बजट सहायता Budget Support	बजट 1988-89 Budget आकलन BE EBR	बजट 1988-89 Budget जोड़ Total
1. अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	1. Other Scientific Research	13425	56.00	0.00	56.00	50.00	0.00	50.00	75.50	0.00	75.50
2. मौसम विज्ञान	2. Meteorology	13455	10.00	0.00	10.00	9.29	0.00	9.29	17.00	0.00	17.00
जोड़	*Total*		*66.00*	*0.00*	*66.00*	*59.29*	*0.00*	*59.29*	*92.50*	*0.00*	*92.50*
	*नीचे दिए गए निर्माण परिव्यय सहित :-		*Inclusive of Works Outlay as below:-								
1. अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	1. Other Scientific Research										
(i) भारतीय सर्वेक्षण	i. Survey of India										
मांग संख्या 75	Demand No.75	13425	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.56	0.00	0.56	0.00	0.00	0.00
(ii) विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी	ii. Science and Technology										
मांग संख्या 75	Demand No.75	13425	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़	*Total*		*1.25*	*0.00*	*1.25*	*0.57*	*0.00*	*0.57*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
2. मौसम विज्ञान	2. Meteorology										
मांग संख्या 74	Demand No.74	13455	0.50	0.00	0.50	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.66	0.00	0.66
मांग संख्या 75	Demand No.75	13455	1.50	0.00	1.50	0.97	0.00	0.97	1.14	0.00	1.14
जोड़	*Total*		*2.00*	*0.00*	*2.00*	*1.97*	*0.00*	*1.97*	*1.80*	*0.00*	*1.80*
जोड़	***Total***		***3.25***	***0.00***	***3.25***	***2.54***	***0.00***	***2.54***	***1.80***	***0.00***	***1.80***

1. **सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवा** : इसमें विभाग के कार्यालय के व्यय की व्यवस्था है ।

भारतीय सर्वेक्षण :

2. **स्थलाकृतिक सर्वेक्षण** : भारतीय सर्वेक्षण, राष्ट्रीय सर्वेक्षण और मानचित्रण संगठन का काम मुख्यतः 1:250,000, 1:50,000, 1:25,000 और 1:20,000 के पैमाने पर स्थलाकृतिक मानचित्र तैयार करना है और देश में रक्षा सेनाओं और विभिन्न राष्ट्रीय विकास परियोजनाओं को सर्वेक्षण सहायता प्रदान करना है ।

3. **विकास संबंधी परियोजनाओं का सर्वेक्षण** : विभाग ने वर्ष 1987-88 में 1:250,000, 1:50,000, 1:25,000 और 1:20,000 के पैमाने पर 592 (30 सितम्बर 1987 तक) विभागीय मानचित्र प्रकाशित किए हैं । सर्वेक्षण में वन सर्वेक्षण, वैमानिकी सर्वेक्षण, कमान क्षेत्र विकास और नहरात क्षेत्र सर्वेक्षण, बाढ़ नियंत्रण सर्वेक्षण आदि क्षेत्रों का सर्वेक्षण किया गया ।

4. **मानचित्रों/चार्टों आदि का प्रकाशन** : विभाग ने विभिन्न पैमानों पर अनेक मानचित्र/चार्ट प्रकाशित किए हैं और इन मानचित्रों/चार्टों में स्थलाकृतिक मानचित्र, भौगोलिक मानचित्र, राज्य मानचित्र और मार्गदर्शी मानचित्र आदि आते हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त अंतर-विभागीय मानचित्र 1:15,000, 1:25,000, 1:50,000 के पैमानों पर और अन्य विभिन्न पैमानों पर भी प्रकाशित किए गए हैं । इन मानचित्रों में परियोजनाओं संबंधी मानचित्र, वन संबंधी मानचित्रों, छावनी /भारतीय वायु सेना स्थलाकृतिक (हिन्दी शृंखला) मानचित्र और विविध मानचित्र/चार्ट आते हैं ।

5. **प्रशिक्षण** : सर्वेक्षण संबंधी प्रशिक्षण और मानचित्रिकरण केन्द्र हैदराबाद में स्थित है ।

6. **अन्य कार्यक्रम** : विभाग का मुख्यालय देहरादून (उत्तर प्रदेश) में स्थित है और भारत के महासर्वेक्षक इस विभाग के अध्यक्ष हैं । विभिन्न महत्वपूर्ण जगहों में विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों /शाखाओं

1. **Secretariat-Economic Services** : Provides expenditure on account of the Secretariat of the Department.

Survey of India.

2. **Topographical Surveys** : The Survey of India, the Principal National Surveying and Mapping Organisation is mainly responsible for producing topographical maps on the scale of 1:250,000, 1:50,000,1:25,000 and 1:20,000 and providing survey support to the Defence Forces and various National Development Projects in the country.

3. **Development Project Surveys** : The Department has brought out 592 (up to 30th September, 1987) Departmental maps on scales 1:250,000, 1:50,000,1:25,000 and 1:20,000 during the year 1987-88. The Surveys conducted cover the areas like Forest Surveys, Aeronautical Surveys, Command Area Development, Canal area surveys, Flood Control Surveys, etc.

4. **Publication of Maps/Charts etc.** : The Department has brought out a number of maps/charts on various scales and these maps/charts include topographical maps, geographical maps, state maps and guide maps etc. In addition, extra Departmental maps also have been printed on scale 1:15,000, 1:25,000, 1:50,000 and other various scales. These include Project maps, forest maps, Cantonment/IAF maps, Topographical (Hindi Series) maps and other Miscellaneous Maps/Charts.

5. **Training** : Centre for Survey Training and Map Production is at Hyderabad.

6. **Other Programmes** : The Department is headed by the Surveyor General of India with its headquarters at Dehradun (Uttar Pradesh). The Surveyor General holds the

का प्रशासनिक और तकनीकी नियंत्रण जहां सर्वेक्षक के अधीन है। स्थलाकृतिक, सिंचाई योजों, बाढ़ प्रबन्ध और अन्य विकासात्मक मानचित्र तैयार करने के लिए आधुनिक फोटोग्रामीट्रिक पद्धति का अधिकाधिक प्रयोग किया जा रहा है।

हाल ही के मुख्य कार्यकलाप निम्नलिखित रहे हैं :

i) एच.सी.एल., माइक्रो कम्प्यूटर 2200 के लिए कम्प्यूटर कार्यक्रम का विकास और उनके लिए अनुदेश तैयार किए जा रहे हैं।

ii) भारत में चुम्बकीय तत्वों, अर्थात् बी.एफ., एच.एफ. का दीर्घकालिक विभिन्नता संबंधी अनियमितताओं का अध्ययन नामक एक परियोजना भारतीय भू-चुम्बकीय संस्थान, बम्बई के सहयोग से चल रही है।

iii) एवरेस्ट गोलाभ में विश्व भूगणितीय प्रणाली-72 के प्राचल रूपान्तरण के निर्धारण के लिए डोप्पर सैटेलाइट आंकड़ों का प्रयोग पहले की तरह किया जा रहा है।

iv) वर्ष के दौरान, भौगोलिक सूचना प्रणाली, 'एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास संबंधी आंकड़े, सड़क/रेलवे संरेखण के लिए आंकिक भूभाग मॉडल आदि से संबंधित कार्य किया गया। इसके साथ कम्प्यूटर कार्यक्रमों का विकास और डाप्लर उपग्रह प्रेक्षणों में कमी करने का कार्य भी जारी रहा।

नवीनतम कम्प्यूटर प्रणाली की सहायता तथा उपग्रह पर आधारित आंकड़ा संसाधन तकनीक को अपनाने की दृष्टि से आधुनिकीकरण के क्षेत्र में दो मुख्य परियोजनाएं अर्थात् 'आधुनिक मानचित्रण केन्द्र (संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम की सहायता से) और 'आंकिक मानचित्रण केन्द्र' की स्थापना भारतीय सर्वेक्षण के लिए की जा रही है। ये केन्द्र भारतीय सर्वेक्षण को गियर सर्वेक्षण के क्षेत्र में नवीनतम घटनाओं से अवगत रखते हुए आधुनिक युग में प्रवेश करने में सहायता देंगे।

7. **राष्ट्रीय एटलस और थिमैटिक मानचित्रण संगठन** : इस संगठन की स्थापना 1956 में की गई जिसका प्राथमिक उद्देश्य भारत का राष्ट्रीय एटलस तैयार करना था। इसके बाद इसके कार्य क्षेत्र और कार्यकलापों को भौगोलिक अनुसंधान, थिमैटिक मानचित्रण के नए क्षेत्रों तक बढ़ा किया गया जिसमें भूगोल तथा सम्बद्ध विषयों के शैक्षिक तथा अनुप्रयुक्त पहलुओं को शामिल किया गया है। इस समय संगठन को छ इकाइयों में बांटा हुआ है तथा सभी इकाइयां कलकत्ता में स्थित हैं।

इसके कार्यकलाप इस प्रकार हैं :

i) भारत की राष्ट्रीय एटलस अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में तैयार करना,

ii) विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में राष्ट्रीय एटलस मानचित्र तैयार करना,

iii) पर्यावरणात्मक पहलुओं और आर्थिक और सामाजिक विकास पर उन के प्रभाव संबंधी अनुसंधान अध्ययनों पर आधारित विषयिक मानचित्र तैयार करना।

iv) 1:1 मी. के पैमाने और इससे बड़े पैमाने पर भारत की भूमि उपयोग और भूमिक्षमता संबंधी मानचित्र तैयार करना और संकलित करना, और

v) भौगोलिक अनुसंधान और मानचित्रकला संबंधी अनुप्रयोग।

1987-88 के दौरान संगठन ने विभिन्न विषयों पर बारह प्रकार के मानचित्र प्रकाशित किए हैं। अक्तूबर, 1987 तक के निष्पादन से लक्ष्यों के मुकाबले 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक उपलब्धियों का पता चलता है। संशोधित बजट में व्यवस्था में वृद्धि मुख्यतः न्यायालय के निर्णय के परिणाम स्वरूप महंगाई भत्ते और बोनस में वृद्धि और किराए की बकाया राशि के कारण है।

8. वैज्ञानिक निकायों को सहायता

8.01. **भारतीय विज्ञान संवर्धन संघ, कलकत्ता** : भारतीय विज्ञान संवर्धन संघ, कलकत्ता सन् 1876 में स्थापित एक सबसे पुरानी अनुसंधान संस्था है। यह संस्था भौतिकी और रसायन शास्त्र के प्रमुख क्षेत्रों में तथा उससे सम्बद्ध कुछ आन्तरिक क्षेत्रों में आधारभूत अनुसंधान कार्य कर रही है। हाल ही में, परियोजनाओं पर जिनमें अनुसंधान कार्य करना है और जिनमें प्रौद्योगिकी विकास निहित है, आरम्भ किया गया है।

administrative and technical control of the various Regional Circle/Party Offices spread all over the Country. Modern photogrammetric methods are being extensively used for topographical, irrigation sources, Flood Management and other developmental mapping.

The recent main activities have been :

i) Development of Computer programme for HCL, Micro Computer 2200 and preparation of their instructions are in progress.

ii) A project 'Study of Secular variation Anomalies' of Magnetic Elements viz. VF, HF, in India, is in progress in collaboration with Indian Institute of Geomagnetism, Bombay.

iii) Use of Doppler satellite data for determination of transformation parameters of World Godetic System- 72 to Everest Spheroid is continued.

iv) Work with regard to 'Geographical Information System', 'Data for Integrated Rural Development', Digital Terrain Model for Road/Railway alignment, etc. were carried out throughout the year. Also work for Development of Computer Programmes and for reduction of Doppler Satellite observations were continued.

In the process of modernisation, two major projects viz. 'MODERN CARTOGRAPHIC CENTRE' (with the assistance of UNDP) and DIGITAL MAPPING CENTRE' for Survey of India are being set up with a view to adopt latest computer aided and satellite based data processing techniques. These centres will help Survey of India to keep abreast of the latest developments in this field to gear Survey of India to enter the DIGITAL ERA.

7. **National Atlas and Thematic Mapping Organisation** : The Organisation set up in 1956 primarily aims at preparing National Atlas of India. Subsequently its scope and activities were extended to new fields of geographical research, thematic mapping covering all the academic and applied aspects of geography and allied subjects. The organisation is at present divided in six units, all located in Calcutta.

Its functions are :

i) Preparation of the National Atlas of India in English and Hindi.

ii) Preparation of National Atlas maps in different regional languages.

iii) Preparation of thematic maps based on research studies on environmental aspects and their impact on social and economic development.

iv) Preparation and compilation of Land use and Land-capability maps of India on 1:1M scale and on larger scale and

v) Geographical researches and cartographic applications.

During 1987-88 the Organisation has published 12 types of maps on different subjects. The performance upto October, 1987 shows more than 50% achievements as compared to targets. The increased provision in the revised budget is mainly due to increase in D.A. Bonus and arrears of rent owing to decision of the Court.

8. Assistance to scientific Bodies

8.01. **Indian Association for Cultivation of Science (IACS) Calcutta:** The Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta is one of the oldest research institutions set up in 1876. The Association has been mainly engaged in fundamental research in frontline areas of Physics and Chemistry and some of their disciplinary areas. Recently, several projects having applications as well as involving technology development have been initiated.

वर्ष 1987-88 के दौरान केन्द्र ने उच्चतापीय सुपर कन्डक्टरों का कार्य शुरू किया । विभिन्न राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पत्र-पत्रिकाओं में लगभग 160 मूल वैज्ञानिक शोध पत्र प्रकाशित किए गए । 20 पी एच डी उपाधियां भी दी गई । भारतीय विज्ञान संवर्धन संघ **एमोरफस, सिलीकोन, सोलर सेल्स** के विकास से संबंधित विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मिशन परियोजना में सक्रिय रूप से सहभागिता कर रहा है ।

8.02. **बोस संस्थान, कलकत्ता** : आचार्य जगदीश चन्द्र बोस द्वारा 1917 में स्थापित बोस संस्थान जीव-विज्ञान के विषय पर बल देते हुए आधारभूत और प्रायोगिक विज्ञान के अनुसंधान कार्य में लगा हुआहै । संस्थान ने भौतिकी और जीव विज्ञान के कुछ क्षेत्रों में उल्लेख उपलब्धियां प्राप्त की है । पौध-उत्पादकता में सुधार आधुनिक जीव प्रौद्योगिकी और पौध प्रजनन का प्रयोग करते हुए नाइट्रोजन-निर्धारण और फोटो संश्लेषण, पौधों और समुद्री जीव अध्ययन न्यूक्लीय और अन्य विकिरण की अन्य द्रव्यों से अन्योन्य क्रिया से सम्बन्धित अन्वेषण और संरचना सम्बन्धी अध्ययन और जैव आणविक, जीव-अणुओं के कार्य और गतिशीलता, परिस्थिति की पर्यावरणीय प्रदूषण सम्बन्धित स्वास्थ्य समस्याओं और अथवा औद्योगिक और चिकित्सा प्रयोग के लिए रोगाणु परजीवी अध्ययन वर्ष 1987-88 के दौरान कार्य के प्रमुख क्षेत्र रहे है । इन क्षेत्रों में वर्ष 1988-89 में और कार्य जारी रहेगा ।

बोस संस्थान के कार्यरत क्षेत्रीय आधुनिकतम उपस्कर केन्द्र ने, इस क्षेत्र में काम करने वालों को विश्लेषणात्मक इन्स्ट्रूमेंटेशन सेवाएं प्रदान करनी जारी रखा है ।

8.03. **रमण अनुसंधान संस्थान, बंगलौर** : प्रोफेसर सी.वी. रमण द्वारा सन् 1948 में बंगलौर में स्थापित रमण अनुसंधान संस्थान को 1972 में भारत सरकार द्वारा समर्थन प्राप्त हुआ और यह सहायता अनुदान प्राप्त करने वाला संस्थान बन गया । संस्थान में अनुसंधान के मुख्य क्षेत्र खगोल-विज्ञान, खगोल-भौतिकी और द्रव्य क्रिस्टल है ।

द्रव्य क्रिस्टल के क्षेत्र में इस संस्थान को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय ख्याति प्राप्त हुई है । भारतीय परिषद के प्रदर्शनों के लिए विकसित प्रौद्योगिकी का वाणिज्यीकरण भी किया जा रहा है । इस क्षेत्र में कार्य का विस्तार करने का प्रस्ताव है । अनुसंधान का अब इस तरह विस्तार किया गया है, ताकि उस में दीर्घ और विविध प्रणालियां आ जाएं. जिन में प्रायोगिक और सैद्धान्तिक, दोनों ही के अध्ययन की नई तकनीकों का विकास शामिल है । प्रयोग से सम्बन्धित विकास कार्य भी जारी रहेगा, ताकि अधिक समर्थ प्रदर्शनों के लिए, जैसे द्रव्य-क्रिस्टल, राडार स्क्रीनों आदि के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी का विकास किया जा सके । द्रव्य क्रिस्टल से सम्बन्धित कार्य के लिए उच्च प्रभाव प्रौद्योगिकी के विकास का भी कार्यक्रम है ।

8.04. **प्लाज्मा भौतिकी (संस्थागत कार्यक्रम)** : इस संस्थान की स्थापना वर्ष 1986-87 में प्लाज्मा विज्ञान के सम्बन्ध में मूल प्रायोगिक और सैद्धान्तिक अनुसंधान करने के लिए की गई थी जिस में चुंबकीय सीमित प्लाज्मा की भौतिकी पर बल दिया गया है । सातवीं योजना अवधि के लिए ठिजाइन संरचन, सम्पुष्टाय, टोकामाक आदित्य चालू करने के लिए लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं जो इस प्रकार है:- (क) प्रारंभिक रचना अवस्था अध्ययन, (ख) प्लाज्मा विसर्जन भौतिकी और (ग) स्लाइड प्लाज्मा विसर्जन भौतिकी, लघु प्रयोगशाला नियुक्तियों के सम्बन्ध में अरेखीय प्लाज्मा (फिनोमिना) संवृत्ति के अध्ययन से सम्बन्धित मूल प्लाज्मा प्रयोग आरंभ करना और जारी रखना, फिर कर अरेखीय प्लाज्मा (फिनोमिना) संवृत्ति का सैद्धान्तिक अन्वेषण करना और प्रायोगिक प्रयत्नों को समर्थन और मार्गदर्शन उपलब्ध कराना ।

अब तक प्राप्त भौतिक लक्ष्य :- (i) आदित्य की सभी उपप्रणालियों की पूरी तरह से डिजाइन और संरचना कर ली गई है । उन्हें भाट, गांधी नगर स्थित संस्थान के परिसर में भेज दिया गया है । इस समय टोकामाक के यान्त्रिक समुच्चय प्रतिष्ठापन चालू करने का कार्य पूरी गति से चल रहा है । विद्युत व्यवस्था जिसमें के वी-132 सिलोघाट, 132-11 के वी. उपकेन्द्र और कम्प्यूटर नियंत्रित ट्रान्सफार्मर-परिवर्तक प्रणाली पहले ही प्रतिस्थापित की जा चुकी हैं, और आंशिक रूप से चालू हो गये है। इस समय अन्तिम स्वीकार परीक्षण चल रहा है सम्पूर्ण समन्वित आदित्य प्रणाली के 1987-88 में चालू होने की आशा है ।

During the year 1987-88 the Centre initiated work in high temperature super conductors. Nearly 160 original scientific papers were published in various National and International journals. 20 Phd. degrees were also awarded. The IACS is participating very actively in the S&T Mission Project on the development of AMORPHOUS SILICON SOLAR CELLS.

8.02. **Bose Institute, Calcutta** : Bose Institute founded in 1917 by Acharya Jagdish Chandra Bose is devoted to research in Fundamental and Applied Sciences with emphasis in the area of Biology. The Institute has attained major achievements in several areas of Physical and Biological Sciences. Improvements of plant productivity, nitrogen fixation and photosynthesis using modern Biotechnology and plant breeding; studies of plants and marine organisms, investigation on the interaction of nuclear and other radiations with matter and studies in structure, function and dynamics of bio-molecules; studies on ecology environmental pollution and related health problems and or microbes and parasites for industrial and medical application form the major area of work during 1987 - 88. Further work in these areas will be continued during the year 1988-89.

Regional Sophisticated Instrumentation Centre (RSIC) functioning in the Institute continued to provide Analytical Instrumentation Services to the users in the region.

8.03. **Raman Research Institute, Bangalore** : The Raman Research Institute (RRI) founded by Prof. C. V. Raman in 1948 in Bangalore became a grants-in-aid institution supported by the Government of India in 1972. The main fields of research done at the Institute are Astronomy, Astrophysics and Liquid Crystals.

Work in area of liquid crystals has earned this Institute international fame. Technology developed for IC displays is also being commercialised. It is proposed to intensify the work in this area. Research has now been extended to cover larger and complex systems involving development of new techniques of studies both experimental and theoretical. Development work on application side will also continue with a view to develop technology for more complex displays such as liquid crystals CRTs, radar screens etc. Development of high pressure technology for work on liquid crystals is also programmed.

8.04. **Plasma Physics - (Institutional) Programme** : The Institute was set up during 1986-87 to carry out fundamental experimental and theoretical research in plasma sciences with emphasis on physics of magnetically confined plasmas. For the Seventh Plan period physical targets have been fixed to complete design, fabrications, assembly, commissioning of Tokamak ADITYA involving (a) study of initial formation phase, (b) physics of plasma discharges and (c) physics of slideway plasma discharges; to initiate and continue basic plasma experiments on study of nonlinear plasma phenomena in smaller laboratory devices; and to carry out theoretical investigation of interesting nonlinear plasma phenomena and to provide support and guidance to the experimental effort.

Physical targets achieved so far: (i) All subsystems of ADITYA have been completely designed and fabricated. They have also been transported to the Institute campus at Bhat, Gandhinagar. The mechanical assembly, erection and commissioning of the tokamak is going on in full swing at present. The power systems including the 132 KV line, the 132 - 11 KV sub-station and the Computer-controlled transformer - Converter system have already been erected and partially commissioned. The final acceptance test is going on now. The entire integrated ADITYA system is likely to be commissioned during 1987-88.

(ii) तीन प्रयोग पहले ही चल रहे है । अनेक पत्र प्रकाशित/अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलनों में प्रस्तुत किये गये है । चौथे प्रयोग का डिजाइन तैयार कर लिया गया है और इसकी विवेचना की जा रही है इसका उपयोग टोरोइड आन-न्यूट्रल प्लाज्मा क्लाउड के गुणों के अध्ययन के लिए किया जायेगा ।

(iii) सैद्धान्तिक अन्वेषण तेज गति से किये जा रहे है और अनेक पत्र प्रकाशित/अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलनों में प्रस्तुत किये जा चुके है ।

8.05. **भारतीय खगोल-भौतिकी संस्थान, बंगलौर** : भारतीय खगोल भौतिकी संस्थान खगोल विज्ञान और खगोल भौतिकी विज्ञान कार्यों को समर्पित एक अनुसंधान संस्थान है । इसका मुख्यालय और केन्द्रीय प्रयोगशालाएं बंगलौर में है । वैनुबप्पु टैलिस्कोप को माध्यम क्षेत्र कैमरे और विशेष डिजाइन फोटोमीटर सहित संचालित कर दिया गया है । अनेक वृहतकाय और अधिक वृहतकाय तारों के स्पैक्ट्रैल दर्शी परीक्षण किये गये है और उनके रासायनिक सम्मिश्रण के बारे अधिक भावपक सूचना प्राप्त करने की दृष्टि से आंकड़ों का विश्लेषण किया गया है । निर्वात सौर सूक्ष्मदर्शी यन्त्र का संकल्पना डिजाइन तैयार कर लिया गया है अनेक परीक्षण कार्यक्रमों में पी.डी.एस. सूक्ष्म घनत्व मापी का व्यापक प्रयोग किया गया है । अनेक अन्य खगोल संस्थाओं ने अपने अनुसंधान कार्य में इस सुविधा का लाभ उठाया है ।

8.06. **भारतीय भू-चुम्बकत्व संस्थान, कोलाबा, बम्बई** : भारतीय भू-चुम्बकत्व संस्थान की स्थापना सन् 1971 में सुपरिचित कोलाबा और अलीबाग की वेध शालाओं को पुनर्गठित करके की गई । इस संस्था का उद्देश्य देश में भू-चुम्बकत्व और सम्बद्ध क्षेत्रों में विकास को प्रोत्साहित करना है । पावर अपर एटमोस्फेरिक अध्ययनों, सालिड अर्थ अध्ययनों और वेधशालाओं तथा आंकड़ा विश्लेषण के क्षेत्र में अपने वैज्ञानिक कार्यकलापों में संस्थान ने महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति की है ।

8.07. **भारतीय उष्ण कटिबंधी मौसम विज्ञान संस्थान, पुणे** : भारतीय उष्ण कटिबंधी मौसम विज्ञान संस्थान उष्ण कटिबंधी मौसम विज्ञान में बेसिक और अनुप्रयुक्त अनुसंधान के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र के रूप में कार्य करता है । संस्थान के मुख्य उद्देश्य मौसम में परिवर्तनों के साथ इसके सभी पहलुओं सहित मौसम विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में इसका संवर्धन, मार्ग दर्शन और अनुसंधान कार्य करना है जिसमें उष्ण कटिबन्धी को विशेष महत्व दिया गया है ।

8.08. **चिकित्सा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के लिए श्री चित्रा तिरूनल संस्थान, तिरूवेन्द्रम** : इस संस्थान की स्थापना मार्च, 1981 में संसद के एक अधिनियम द्वारा राष्ट्रीय महत्व के संस्थान के रूप में की गई जिसका उद्देश्य जैव-चिकित्सा अभियांत्रिकी और प्रौद्योगिकी का विकास करना, चिकित्सा क्षेत्र में आधुनिक विशिष्टताओं के साथ रोगियों की देखभाल के लिए उच्च मानकों का प्रदर्शन करना और उन्हें प्रदान करना और अग्रेतर चिकित्सा विशिष्टताओं तथा जैव-चिकित्सा अभियांत्रिकी प्रौद्योगिकी में सुश्रेष्ठतम स्तर के स्नाकोत्तर प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों का विकास करना है । इस संस्थान ने निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में अपनी गतिविधियों को जारी रखा ।

(i) अस्पताल विंग में विशेष रूप से कार्डियोलोजी और न्यूरोलोजी से सम्बन्धित अग्रेतर चिकित्सा विशेषताओं सहित रोगियों की उच्चतम देखभाल की व्यवस्था करना, (ii) जैव-चिकित्सा अभियांत्रिकी और प्रौद्योगिकी में अनुसंधान और (iii) अग्रेतर चिकित्सा विशेषताओं और जैव-चिकित्सा अभियांत्रिकी में उच्च कोटि के स्नातोकर प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों का विकास करने के लिए शैक्षिक विंग । न्यूरोलोजी और कार्डियोलोजी के विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों में रोगी देखभाल के अलावा वर्ष 1987-88 में जो अस्पताल कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित किए गए हैं उन में रोगी सेवाओं में सुधार करने के लिए ईटिओ पैथोलोजी, एन्डोमियो कार्डियल, फाइब्रोसिस से सम्बन्धित पैथियो खोजी अध्ययन और एंजिओप्लास्टी लेसर आदि जैसी नई तकनीक आरंभ करना शामिल है ।

(ii) 3 experiments are already going on. Number of papers have been published/presented at International Conferences. A fourth experiment has been designed and is under fabrication. This will be used to study the properties of a toroidal non-neutral plasma cloud.

(iii) Theoretical investigations are in full swing and a number of papers have been published/presented at International Conferences.

8.05. **Indian Institute of Astrophysics, Bangalore** : Indian Institute of Astrophysics (IIA) is a research institution devoted to the science of Astronomy and Astrophysics. Its headquarters and central laboratories are in Bangalore Vainu Bappu Telescope has been made operational with a medium field camera and special design Photometer: Spectroscopic observations of several giant and super giant stars were carried out and analysis of data with a view to have more detailed information about their chemical composition carried out; a concept design of the vaccum solar telescope has been drawn up. The PDS microdensitometer has been extensively employed in various observational programmes. Several other astronomical institutions have also availed of this facility in their research work.

8.06. **Indian Institute of Geomagnetism, Colaba, Bombay** : Indian Institute of Geomagnetism was established in 1971 by reconstituting the well known Colaba and Alibag observatories. The Institute is devoted to give impetus to the growth of geomagnetism and allied fields in the country. The Institute has made significant progress in its scientific activities in the field of power upper atmospheric studies, Solid Earth studies, Observatory and Data Analysis.

8.07. **Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune** : The Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune functions as a National Centre for basic and applied research in tropical meteorology. The main objectives of the Institute are to promote, guide and conduct research in the field of meteorology in all its aspects including weather modification with special reference to the tropics and the sub-tropics.

8.08. **Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences & Technology, Trivandrum** : Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences & Technology, Trivandrum was declared as an Institute of National Importance by Act of Parliament in March, 1981 with the main objectives of developing biomedical engineering and technology, providing and demonstrating high standards of patient care in advanced medical specialities and developing postgraduate training programmes of the highest quality in advanced medical specialities and bio-medical engineering and technology. The Institute continued its activities during 1987-88 in the following fields:

(i) Hospital Wing providing high standards of patient care in advanced medical specialties, particularly cardiology and neurology, (ii) Research in biomedical engineering and technology and (iii) Academic wing to develop postgraduate training programmes of high quality in advanced medical specialities and bio-medical engineering and technology. Apart from patient care in the specialised fields of neurology and cardiology the Hospital Programmes carried out during 1987-88, include aetiopathologic studies on endomyocardial fibrosis and introducing new techniques like angioplasty, laser device, etc. to improve patient services.

8.09. **बीरबल साहनी पुरावनस्पति विज्ञान संस्थान, लखनऊ** : इस संस्थान की स्थापना 1948 में विश्व प्रसिद्ध भारतीय पुरावनस्पति वैज्ञानिक प्रो0 बीरबल साहनी की स्मृति में की गई । यह पौधा जीवाश्मों के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर व्यावहारिक और आधारभूत अनुसंधान कार्य करता है और उन्नत पुरावनस्पतिक जानकारी का प्रसार करता है । अनुसंधान कार्यक्रम का आयोजन किया गया और इन्हें ग्यारह वर्गीकृत विभागों अर्थात असंवहन पौधे, पैलियोफिटिक, मैसोफिटिक, सिनोफिटिक-जर्चोफाइटिक, विकासीय वनस्पति शास्त्र वृत्तिक वायोग्राफी और होलो वनस्पति शास्त्र, प्रायद्वीप की ग्रीन्गोंडवाना और गोंडवाना पालीनोस्ट्राटीग्राफी पोस्ट गोंडवाना पालीनोस्ट्राटीग्राफी, प्लाटोनोलाजी, बायोंडायाजीनेसिस और रेडियोमीट्रिक डेटिंग, के जरिए आरम्भ करके जारी रखा जाएगा ।

8.09. **Birbal Sahani Institute of Palaeobotany, Lucknow** : The Institute was founded in 1948 in memory of the world renowned Indian Palaeobotanist, Prof. Birbal Sahani. It conducts applied and fundamental research on the varied aspects of plant fossils, and disseminates the advanced palaeobotanical knowledge. The programme of research work were organised and will be continued to be undertaken through eleven classified departments viz. Non-Vascular Plants, Palaeophytic Mesophtic-cenophytic Evolutionary Botany, Quarternary Biography and Archocobotany, Pre-Gondwana and Gondwana Palynostratigraphy Post-Gondwana Polynostratigraphy of Peninsular India, Planktonology, Biodiagenesis and Radiometric Dating.

8.10. **अन्य संस्थान** :

वाडिया इंस्टीच्यूट आफ हिमालयन जियोलाजी, देहरादून : वर्ष 1968 में पी. डी.एन. वाडिया द्वारा स्थापित वाडिया इंस्टीच्यूट आफ हिमालयन जियोलाजी अनुसंधान संस्थान की स्थापना, हिमालय क्षेत्र में संरचनात्मक भूविज्ञान, कालान्तरिक शैल विज्ञान, भूरसायन, अवसाद विज्ञान, भू-आकृति विज्ञान और जीवाश्म विज्ञान में बुनियादी तौर पर अनुसंधान करने के लिए की गई है । सातवीं पंचवर्षीय आयोजना में संस्थान का उद्देश्य पर्वत बनाने की प्रक्रिया की जानकारी और हिमालय की भूगतिकीय की जानकारी प्राप्त करना है ।

8.10. **Other Institutes** :

Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun:– The Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, a research institute founded by Prof. D.N. Wadia in 1968, has been carrying out fundamental research in the fields of structural geology, metamorphicigneous petrology, geochemistry, sedimentology, geomorphology and palaeontology in Himalayan region. In the Seventh five year plan, the mission of the Institute is oriented towards understanding the mountain building processes and geodynamics of the Himalaya.

महाराष्ट्र विज्ञान संवर्धन संघ : महाराष्ट्र विज्ञान संवर्धन संघ की स्थापना 1946 में की गई और यह जैविक विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान कार्य कर रहा है । वर्ष के दौरान, बुनियादी और प्रयुक्त पहलुओं के साथ 93 अनुसंधान परियोजनाएं शामिल हैं ।

Maharashtra Association for Cultivation of Science, Pune : Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science, Pune Founded in 1946, has been engaged in the research activities in the field of biological sciences. The research programme of the year included 93 research projects embracing basic as well as applied aspects.

व्यावसायिक निकायों को सहायता : विभाग में, 'व्यावसायिक निकायों को सहायता' योजना इस उद्देश्य से प्रारम्भ की गई ताकि व्यावसायिक निकायों और विज्ञान अकादमियों को राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी गतिविधियों जिनमें विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी कार्यक्रमों में निर्माण और कार्यान्वयन भी शामिल है को सक्रिय रूप से कार्य करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जा सके और वैज्ञानिक व्यावसायिक निकायों और अकादमियों को अपने बीच सामूहिक एकीकृत वैज्ञानिक समुदाय एकत्रित करने और अनुरक्षण करने तथा राष्ट्रीय विकास के लिए विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के अनुप्रयोग के लिएनए दृष्टिकोण के निर्माण और विज्ञान तथा समाजिक सम्बन्धों का संवर्धन किया जा सके ।

Assistance to Professional Bodies : The scheme "Assistance to Professional Bodies" (APB) was initiated in the Department with the objective to encourage active involvement of professional bodies and science academies extensively in the national S&T activities including formulation and implementation of S&T programmes and also to motivate the scientific professional bodies and academies for collection and maintenance of cohesive integrated scientific community for promotion amongst themselves for fermentation of new ideas in S&T for innovative approach to application of science and technology for national development and also for promoting science and society relations.

व्यावसायिक निकायों को विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी की सहायता में वैज्ञानिक पत्रिकाओं और विवरणों का प्रकाशन, कला रिपोर्टों की स्थिति तैयार करना, वैज्ञानिक/व्यावसायिक बैठकें, अल्पावधिक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों, राष्ट्रीय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दोनों ही प्रकार की गोष्ठियां/संगोष्ठियां आदि शामिल हैं । देश में 500 से भी अधिक वैज्ञानिक व्यावसायिक निकाय मौजूद हैं जिनमें से 347 इस योजना के अन्तर्गत लाए जा चुके हैं ।

DST support to the professional bodies include publication of the scientific journals and periodicals, preparation of the state of the art reports, scientific/ professional meetings, short-term training programmes, seminars/symposia both national and international etc. More than 500 scientific professional bodies exit in the country out of which 347 have been brought under the umbrella of this scheme.

9. **विज्ञान संवर्धन कार्यक्रम**

9. **Science Promotion Programmes**

9.01 **उच्च प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान कार्य में तेजी लाना** : उच्च प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान कार्य में तेजी लाने की योजना की शुरूआत 1981 में इस उद्देश्य से की गई थी कि मौजूदा मानव शक्तियों का पूरा उपयोग किया जाए और संस्थानों के आधारभूत ढांचे को मजबूत बनाया जा सके जिससे कि विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के उन्नत क्षेत्र में पहुंचा जा सके । उच्च प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों का निर्धारण ईपी आयोजना के लिए अनुमोदित ई.एफ.सी. ज्ञापन में दी गई प्रक्रिया के अनुसार किया जाता है । उच्च प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान कार्य को तेज करने की योजना के अन्तर्गत तीन प्रकार के क्रियाकलापों के लिए सहायता दी जाती है :– (क) इफाइयरिंग समूहों की स्थापना करना, (ख) राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान और विकास कार्यक्रम, और (ग) विशिष्ट राष्ट्रीय सुविधाओं की स्थापना ।

9.01 **Intensification of Research work in high Priority Areas (IRHPA)** : Scheme was initiated in 1981 with the objective of utilizing existing manpower resources and strengthening the infrastructure of institutions so as to leap into advanced areas of Science & Technology. High priority areas are identified through machanisms outlined in EFC Memo approved for 7th plan. Three types of activities are supported under IRHPA; (a Setting up of Unit/Core group; (b) National R&D programmes; & (c) Setting up of specialised National facilities.

वर्ष 1987-88 की उल्लेखनीय उपलब्धियां – कार्यात्मक पौलिमर का उपयोग करते हुए, फोटो की सहायता से जल विभाजन के क्षेत्र में नए यूनिट का अनुमोदन किया गया। परमाणु संस्थागत आधार स्वरूप सहित जी.ई. और सविक जैव विज्ञान, यूनिटों के जैव-चिकित्सीय अनुसंधान समेकन के लिए एन.एम.आर. इमेजिंग सुविधा से सम्बन्धित पारिभाषिक कार्य किया गया। विशेष रूप से कामराज विश्वविद्यालय, मदुरै में पशु व्यवहार और शरीर विज्ञान विभाग और जैव प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग स्थापित करना, रासायनिक गतिशीलता से सम्बन्धित यूनिट की टी.आई.एफ.आर. के साथ एकीकरण कार्यक्रमों की समीक्षा करने से फोटोसंश्लेषण आन्तरंग यांत्रिकी आदि के क्षेत्र में प्रगति के अभाव का पता चलता है।

9.02. विज्ञान और इंजीनियरी बहु-विषयक अनुसंधान योजना और

9.03. सामान्य अनुसंधान योजनाएं :

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग, भारत सरकार, इसके विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के संवर्धनात्मक क्रियाकलाप के एक भाग के रूप में दो विशिष्ट योजनाओं अर्थात् विज्ञान और इंजीनियरी अनुसंधान परिषद (वि.इ.अ.प.) और सामान्य अनुसंधान योजना (सा.अ.यो.) के अंतर्गत अनुसंधान और विकास के कार्यक्रमों को सहायता देता है। इन योजनाओं ने, विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में सामान्य अनुसंधान की क्षमताओं में वृद्धि करने के अलावा देश में अनुसंधान के नए उभरते हुए और अग्रणी क्षेत्रों में प्रमुख कार्यक्रम शुरू करके उल्लेखनीय प्रभाव डाला है। इन दो योजनाओं (वि.इ.अ.प.) और (सा.अ.यो.) को विज्ञान और इंजीनियरी अनुसंधान परिषद के अन्तर्गत एक अनुसंधान और विकास की एक संवर्धनात्मक योजना में एकीकृत किया गया है। वि.इ.अ.प. के उद्देश्य निम्न प्रकार हैं

i) बहु-विज्ञानीय क्षेत्रों सहित विज्ञान और इंजीनियरी के नए उभरते हुए और अग्रणी क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान का संवर्धन करना ,

ii) चुनिंदा संस्थाओं की विद्यमान अनुसंधान क्षमताओं को हिसाब में लेते हुए विज्ञान और इंजीनियरी के संगत क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान क्षमता का चयनात्मक आधार पर संवर्धन करना , और

iii) चुनौती पूर्ण अनुसंधान और विकास की गतिविधियों को शुरू करने के लिए युवा वैज्ञानिकों को प्रोत्साहित करना।

9.04. क्षेत्रीय परिष्कृत उपस्कर केन्द्र : क्षेत्रीय परिष्कृत उपस्कर केन्द्र योजना 1974-75 के दौरान इस उद्देश्य से शुरू की गई थी कि वैज्ञानिक समुदाय को आधुनिकतम उपस्कर सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराई जा सकें और देश में आधुनिकतम उपस्करों के अनुरक्षण, संशोधन/सुधार और इस्तेमाल संबंधी कुशि उत्पन्न की जा सके और उसका संवर्धन किया जाए। इस योजना के अंतर्गत विभिन्न संस्थानों अनुसंधान और औद्योगिक संगठनों से कई प्रकार के प्रयोगकर्ताओं की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा किया गया है।

इस वर्ष उपस्कर संचालन हिस्से-पुर्जे आदि से सम्बन्धित सूचना के त्वरित संग्रहण और पुन: प्राप्ति के लिए पी.सी/एस.टी व्यवस्था कर के आर.एस.आई.सी. के आधुनिकीकरण का कार्य आरंभ किया गया है।

9.05. अन्य कार्यक्रम :

(क) समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के लिए विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी का विकास : इस वर्ष कृषि औजारों के डिजाइन में सुधार, कम लागत के आवास के लिए डिजाइन के विकास और अमान्यताप्राप्त क्षेत्रों में चमड़ा उद्योग के प्रदर्शन कार्यक्रमों के सम्बन्ध में प्रमुख उपलब्धियां प्राप्त की गई हैं।

(ख) महिलाओं के लिए विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी : यह योजना जिसे छठी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना में प्रारम्भ किया गया था, का उद्देश्य विज्ञानऔर प्रौद्योगिकी के अनुप्रयोग द्वारा महिलाओं के जीवन और समाज में उनकी स्थिति में सुधार लाना है और विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी के विकास में महिलाओं के योगदान को सुनिश्चित करना है।

Notable achievements attained during 1987-88. New unit in the area of Photo-assisted water splitting using functional polymers approved. Preparatory work leading to NMR Imaging Facility for Biomedical Research integration of GE and Neurobiology Units with the host institutional framework. Particularly setting up of Department of Animal Behaviour and Physiology and Department of Biotechnology at Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai - Integration of Unit on Chemical Dynamics with TIFR - Review of programmes indicates lack of progress in the areas of Photosynthesis, Visceral Mechanisms etc.

9.02. **Multidisciplinary Research in Science & Engineering and**

9.03. **General Research Schemes:**

The Department of Science & Technology, Government of India, as a part of its S & T promotional activity has been supporting R & D programmes under two specific schemes viz. Science and Engineering Research Council (SERC) and General Research Scheme (GRS). These schemes have made significant impact through initiating major programmes in newly emerging and frontline areas of Research in the country in addition to enhancing the general research capabilities in various fields. The two schemes (SERC & GRS) have been integrated into one single R & D promotional scheme under the Science and Engineering Research Council. The objectives of the SERC are as under:

i) To promote research in newly emerging and frontline areas of Science and Engineering including multidisciplinary fields;

ii) To selectively promote general research capability in relevant areas of Science and Engineering taking into account existing research capabilities of the host institution; and

iii) To encourage young scientists to take up challenging research and development activities.

9.04. **Regional Sophisticated Instruments Centre (RSIC):** The Scheme of RSICs was initiated during 1974-75 with the main objectives of providing sophisticated instrument facilities to the scientific community and to create and promote a culture in the country relating to use and maintenance/modifications/improvement of sophisticated instruments. This scheme has gone a longway in catering to the wide spectrum of users from various institute, research and industrial organisations.

During the year modernisation of RSICs through provision of PC/XT for quick storage and retrieval of information relating to equipment function, spare parts, etc. has been taken up.

9.05. **Other Programmes** : This comprises

(a) **Science and Technology Development for weaker sections** : During the year major achievements have been attained in the improvement in the design of Agricultural tools, development of design for low cost housing and demonstration programmes in leather industry in unrecognised sectors. About 800 artisans were trained in different trades.

(b) **Science and Technology for Women** : This scheme which was initiated in the Sixth Plan is aimed at improving the life and status of women through application of Science and Technology and to ensure contribution of women to the development of science and technology.

इस वर्ष लगभग 600 महिलाओं को विभिन्न व्यवसायों जैसे ऊन कातना, बुनना, मछली प्रकरण, बागवानी, चमड़े का खिलौना बनाने, खेती के कटने के बाद की प्रौद्योगिकियों का प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है।

(ग) **युवा वैज्ञानिकों के लिए योजना** : यह योजना अनुसंधान की गतिविधियों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए चलाई जा रही है जिसमें नई पीढ़ी के वैज्ञानिक (35 वर्ष की आयु तक) शामिल हैं। इसके उद्देश्य, स्वतंत्र अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं के वित्तपोषण, (आई.एस.सी.ए. और आई.एन.एस.ए. के माध्यम से) उत्कृष्ट कार्यों में युवा वैज्ञानिकों को प्राप्त पुरस्कारों की मान्यता प्रदान करना, प्रतिभाशाली वैज्ञानिकों के साथ प्रतिभाशाली स्नातकोत्तर विद्यार्थियों के लिए सम्पर्क कार्यक्रम आयोजित करके और युवा अनुसंधान कर्ताओं को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलनों, अध्ययन गोष्ठियों, शीतकालीन और ग्रीष्मकालीन स्कूलों आदि में भाग लेने में सहायता देकर प्राप्त करने के प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

इस वर्ष विभाग ने 18 अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं का अनुमोदन किया है और पचास युवा वैज्ञानिकों को सम्मेलनों और प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों में भाग लेने के लिए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय यात्राओं की सुविधाएं प्रदान की गई।

(घ) **सेवा-निवृत्त वैज्ञानिकों की वैज्ञानिक विशेषज्ञताओं का उपयोग** : इस योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य सेवा निवृत्त वैज्ञानिकों जो राष्ट्रीय वैज्ञानिक और प्रौद्योगिक विकास में योगदान के लिए सक्रिय और अभिप्रेरित हैं उनकी क्षमता का प्रभावी ढंग से प्रयोग करना है।

(ङ) **ग्रामीण विकास के लिए विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी का अनुप्रयोग** : यह एक नई योजना है। ग्रामीण विकास के लिए विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी के विकास के लिए विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी अनुप्रयोग की योजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए विशिष्ट तंत्र निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

i) अनुसंधान, विकास, ग्रामीण विकास के लिए विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के प्रयोग के लिए समयबद्ध परियोजनाएं,
ii) दीर्घावधिक आधार पर चुने हुए क्षेत्र समूहों को प्रमुख सहायता उपलब्ध कराना,
iii) वैज्ञानिक और प्रौद्योगिकीय निवेश द्वारा ग्रामीण विकास की अन्य गतिविधियों को सहायता देना।

गतिशील समयबद्ध परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों को सहायता देने का प्रस्ताव है।

i) पीने का स्वच्छ जल और नवीन ढंग के विचारों की व्यवहार्यता दर्शाने वाली प्रमुख संयंत्र योजनाएं,
ii) रोग प्रतिक्षमता और स्वास्थ्य, प्रदर्शन के लिए क्षेत्र विकसित करने के संपूर्ण पैकेज का एक भाग,
iii) ग्राम समूहों के लिए कृषि, पशुपालन, वानिकी आदि का एकीकृत विकास,
iv) पर्यावरण के संरक्षण के लिए नए तरीकों/विचारों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक सम्भाव्यता जानने के लिए प्रदर्शन परियोजनाएं,
v) ग्रामीण ऊर्जा संबंधी आवश्यकता के संबंध में प्रणाली संबंधी दृष्टिकोण, और
vi) ग्रामीण विकास के लिए उच्च प्रौद्योगिकी (अंतरिक्ष इलैक्ट्रानिक्स, जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी)।

(च) **भविष्य स्थिति विज्ञान** : विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग भविष्य स्थिति विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में अध्ययनों को प्रोत्साहन देता है, विशेषतौर से प्रौद्योगिकी सम्बन्धी पूर्वानुमान, सामाजिक पूर्वानुमान और वर्तमान दिवसीय आयोजना के लिए दीर्घकालीन दृष्टिकोण से नीति सम्बन्धी विकल्प तैयार करने के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी मूल्यांकन किया जा सके। यह प्रौद्योगिकी पूर्वानुमान भविष्य स्थिति संबंधी अध्ययनों और दीर्घावधिक आयोजना में अनुसंधान को प्रोत्साहन देने के परिप्रेक्ष्य और प्रशिक्षण आयोजनकों/नीति निर्माताओं को अनुदान सहायता के रूप में अन्य प्रणालियों/संस्थानों/विश्वविद्यालयों/भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी प्रशिक्षण संस्थान को सहायता देती है।

During the year about 600 women in various trades like wool spinning, weaving, fish processing, horticulture, leather toy-making and post harvest technologies were trained.

(c) **Scheme for Young Scientists** : The scheme is being operated to encourage research oriented activities involving the new generation of scientists (upto the age of 35 years). The objectives are persued by funding independent research projects, recognising outstanding work through Young Scientists, Awards (through ISCA & INSA), organising contact programmes for brilliant post-graduate students with eminent scientists and assisting young researchers in travelling to international conferences, seminars, winter and summer schools etc.

During the year the Department has approved 18 research projects and 50 young scientists were provided International travels for attending conferences and training courses.

(d) **Utilisation of Scientific Expertise of Retired Scientists** : The main objectives of the Scheme is to make effective utilisation of the large potential of the retired scientists who continue to be active and deeply motivated for participation in the national S&T development.

(e) **Science & Technology Application for Rural Development** : The specific mechanism for implementing the scheme of S&T application for rural development of DST involve the following:-

i) Supporting time bound projects of research development, adaptation of Science & Technology for rural development
ii) Providing core support to selected field groups on long-term basis.
iii) Supporting other activities of rural development through scientific and technological inputs.

The following priority areas are proposed for support under the activity time bound projects.

i) Clean drinking water & pilot plant schemes to demonstrate viability of innovative methods of ideas.
ii) Immunization and health; as part of total package for developing an area for demonstration.
iii) Integrated development of agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry etc. for a cluster of villages.
iv) Demonstration projects for protection of the environment to establish socio economic feasibility of new methods/ideas.
v) System-approach to rural energy requirement.
vi) Application of high technology (space,electronics, bio-technology etc.) for rural development.

(f) **Futurology** : The Department of Science & Technology Promotes Studies in the field of futurology with a special reference to Technology Forecasting, social forecasting and technology assessment to draw-up long range perspectives to generate policy alternate & options for current day planning. It also assists other systems Institutions/ Universities/IIT's with grants-in-aid to research, perspective & training planners policy makers in technology forecasting, future studies & long-range planning.

(छ) विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी की राज्य परिषदों के विकास के लिए सहायता : योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी की राज्य परिषदें स्थापित करने के लिए सभी राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों की सहायता करना है ताकि ये अपने-अपने राज्यों में विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के कार्यकलापों के निर्धारण, आयोजन, समन्वय और संवर्धन के लिए केन्द्र बिन्दु के रूप में कार्य करें। उनसे यह भी आशा की जाती थी कि ये राज्य की विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी योजनाएं तैयार करने में, विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी संबंधी सूचना के संकलन एवं प्रसार में और विज्ञान को लोकप्रिय बनाने में सहायता करें।

राज्य परिषदें 21 राज्यों, 8 संघ शासित प्रदेशों और उत्तरपूर्वी क्षेत्रों में स्थापित की गई हैं। अनेक राज्यों ने विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के अलग-अलग विभाग और/अथवा राज्य सचिवालय भी स्थापित किए हैं। वर्ष 1987-88 में सभी राज्य परिषदों के विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी कार्यकलापों की समीक्षा भी की गई है।

(ज) विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी संबंधी अध्ययन गोष्ठी/विचार गोष्ठी के लिए समर्थन और अध्ययन गोष्ठी कम्पलैक्स स्थापित करने के लिए सहायता : राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी प्रयासों के संदर्भ में भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों की योग्यता और क्षमता को सुदृढ़ बनाने के उद्देश्य से विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग में यह योजना आरम्भ की गई थी जिससे कि इस प्रकार की राष्ट्रीय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी अध्ययन गोष्ठी/विचारगोष्ठी को समर्थन प्रदान किया जा सके। यह योजना यह महसूस करते हुए आरम्भ की गई थी कि वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान अधिकाधिक एक दल का प्रयास बनता जा रहा है और जहां पारस्परिक क्रिया के माध्यम से सूचना का संचार और आदान-प्रदान मुख्य भूमिका निभा रहा है। देश में अनेक राष्ट्रीय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अध्ययन गोष्ठियां/विचार गोष्ठियां इस तथ्य के कारण आयोजित की जाती हैं कि देश में विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी कार्यकलापों के तीव्रगति से हो रहे विस्तार के लिए वैज्ञानिक समुदाय को जाने के अपने-अपने सम्बन्धित विशिष्ट विषयों के अद्यतन विकास से अवगत कराना आवश्यक है जो केवल अध्ययन गोष्ठी/विचार गोष्ठी/कार्यशाला आदि के स्वीकृत ढंग के माध्यम से सम्भव है।

वर्ष 1987-88 के दौरान काफी प्रतिष्ठित राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलनों को समर्थन दिया गया जिनमें बड़ी संख्या में वरिष्ठ और युवा दोनों ही प्रकार के भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों ने भाग लिया और भारत और विदेश, दोनों ही के प्रख्यात वैज्ञानिकों की उपस्थिति का लाभ उठाया।

10. भू और वायुमंडलीय विज्ञान : विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग का भू और वायुमंडलीय विज्ञान प्रभाग छठी योजना से निम्नलिखित बहु संस्थागत और बहु-विषयक परियोजनाओं को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है।

1) प्राकृतिक संसाधन आंकड़ा प्रबन्ध प्रणाली।
2) हिमालयी क्षेत्रों में भूकम्पनीयता और संपनाकृंचन के अध्ययन से संबंधित अखिल भारतीय समन्वित परियोजना।

प्राकृतिक संसाधन आंकड़ा प्रबन्ध प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत 5 जिला स्तरीय आंकड़ा आधार विशाखापत्तनम (आंध्र प्रदेश), सुलतानपुर (उ.प्र.), खेड़ा (गुजरात), कोरापुर (उड़ीसा) और गुड़गांवा (हरियाणा) में बनाए गए हैं। प्राकृतिक संसाधन आंकड़ा प्रबन्ध प्रणाली की पद्धति का और अधिक विकास करने के लिए अनुसंधान और विकास कार्यक्रम, विशेष रूप से प्राकृतिक विपदा प्रवृत्त क्षेत्रोंके अध्ययन की तुलना में, द्वीप प्रणाली अपनाई गई थी।

हिमालयी भूकम्पनीयता परियोजना के अन्तर्गत थीन (पंजाब), जोशीमठ (उत्तर प्रदेश) में दो भूकम्पीय केन्द्र स्थापित किए गए थे। एक 50 तात्विक प्रबल गति व्यूह उपकरण असम के शिलांग क्षेत्र में स्थापित किया गया है। एक "8 एलीमेंट शार्ट अपर्चर टैलीमीट्री सिस्टम" अर्थ डाटा लिमिटेड, यू.के. से खरीद किया गया है और रुड़की विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा गंगा-यमुना क्षेत्र में उपयुक्त स्थान पर संस्थापित किया जा रहा है।

(g) **Assistance for Development of State Councils on Science and Technology** : The main objective of the scheme has been to assist all the States/U.Ts to set up State councils on Science and Technology which in turn could act as focal forums for the formulation, planning, co-ordination and promotion of S&T activities within respective States. They were also expected to help in preparing State S&T plans, compilation and dissemination of S&T information and popularisation of Science.

State Councils have been set-up in 22 States, 7 Union Territories and North Eastern Region. Several states have also formed a separate Department of Science & Technology and/or State Secretariat. During 1987-88 S&T activities of all the State Councils have been reviewed.

(h) **Support for Seminars/Symposia on Science and Technology and Establishment of Seminar Complex** : In order to strengthen the competence and capability of Indian scientists in the context of national S&T efforts, this scheme was initiated in DST to support such science and technology seminars/symposia both national and international. This was initiated realising that scientific research is becoming more and more a team effort and where communication and exchange of information through interaction play a major role. Many Seminars/Symposia are held in the country both national and international because of the fact that rapid expansion of S&T activities in the country require the scientific community to keep abreast the latest development in their respective specialised fields of knowledge which are possible only through this accepted mechanism of seminars/symposia/workshops etc.

During 1987-88 quite a few prestigious National and International conferences were supported where large number of Indian scientists both senior and young participated and taken advantage of the presence of eminent scientists both from India and abroad.

10. **Earth and Atmospheric Sciences** : Earth and Atmospheric Sciences Division of DST has been implementing the following two multi-institutional and multidisciplinary projects since 6th plan:

1) Natural Resources Data Management System (NRDMS)
2) All India Coordinated Project on the Study of Seismicity and Seismotectonics of the Himalayan Region (AICP)

Under the NRDMS project, setting up of 5 district level data bases have been initiated at Visakhapatnam (A.P) Sultanpur (UP), Kheda (Gujarat), Korapur (Orissa) and Gurgaon (Haryana). R&D programme for further development of NRDMS methodology, particularly in relation to study of areas prone to natural disaster, island systems were pursued.

Under the Himalayan Seismicity project two seismic stations at Thein (Punjab), Joshimath (UP) were set up. A 50 element array of strong motion instruments has been acquired from Earth Data Limited, UK and is under installation at suitable site in Ganga-Jamuna area by the University of Roorkee.

उपर्युक्त के अतिरिक्त निम्नलिखित बहु-संस्थागत और बहु-विषयक परियोजनाएं अनुमोदित की गई थीं ।

(1) गहरा महाद्वीपीय अध्ययन ,
(2) बंगाल की खाड़ी के गहरे समुद्र पंखाकार का अध्ययन ,
(3) वायुमण्डलीय समूह एवं ऊर्जा विनिमय अध्ययन ,
(4) प्राकृतिक विपदा अध्ययन ,
(5) भारतीय उष्णकटिबन्धीय सागर और विश्व वायुमंडलीय कार्यक्रम , और
(6) जनशक्ति का विकास और प्रशिक्षण ।

राष्ट्रीय मध्यम दूरी मौसम पूर्वानुमान केन्द्र : इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य चार से दस दिन तक अधिक मौसम पूर्वानुमान तैयार करने के लिए गत्यीय संचालन मॉडल का विकास करने और कृषि कार्यों में सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए किसानों को कृषि, मौसम विज्ञान सम्बन्धी सलाह देना है । इस उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए विभिन्न कृषि जलवायु क्षेत्रों में उपयुक्त संचार नेटवर्क सहित उच्च अभिकलन सुविधाओं और कृषि मौसम विज्ञान केन्द्रों सहित राष्ट्रीय मध्यम दूरी मौसम पूर्वानुमान केन्द्र की स्थापना की जाएगी ।

11. **विशेष क्षेत्रों में विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी का कार्यक्रम** :
इन कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत चार स्कीमें हैं ।

(क) **उपस्कर विकास कार्यक्रम** : 1987-88 में आई.आर.स्पेक्ट्रो फोटोमीटर और स्कैनिंग इलेक्ट्रोन सूक्ष्म दर्शी यंत्र के मॉडलों का विकास कर लिया गया है और वे उद्योग के अंतरण के लिए तैयार हैं । अनाज आर्द्रता विश्लेषण से सम्बन्धित दस आर्द्रता चूरणी (प्रोटोटाइप) का विकास कर लिया गया है और उनका परीक्षण किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) **राष्ट्रीय परीक्षण और अंशशोधन सुविधा कमबन्धन** : वर्ष 1987-88 में जैविक, रासायनिक, यांत्रिक, विद्युतीय, एन.डी.टी., इलैक्ट्रानिक, तापीय, दृग, वैकिरणकी और तरल प्रवाह के सम्बन्ध में परीक्षण प्रयोगशालाओं को प्रमाणिकता के लिए मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों और प्रयोग स्वरूप को अंतिम रूप देने के विषय में उल्लेखनीय उपलब्धियां प्राप्त की गई ।

(ग) **नए तंतु और सम्मिश्र** : वर्ष 1987-88 में साईकिल के हिस्से-पुर्जों (अर्थात ब्रेक, लीवर, हैंडल, बारलग) पोलीथीन कारबन, फाइबर, आर्थोसिस (कैलीपर) के प्रतिक्रिया इंजेक्शन संविरचण से सम्बन्धित परियोजनाएं शुरू की गई हैं ।

(घ) **अन्य क्षेत्र** : इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य निम्न तापिकी के सम्बन्ध में अनुसंधान तथा केपिल क्षमता का विकास करना है । जिस में विकास और शैक्षिक संस्थाओं को उद्योग के साथ सम्बद्ध कर के, इस के उपयोग क्षेत्र और मृत्तिका प्रौद्योगिकी शामिल है । वर्ष 1987-88 में यंत्रीकरण सहित लघु द्रव्य, हाइड्रोजन पौधे के डिजाइन और विकास के क्षेत्र में तीन परियोजनाओं का वित्त पोषण किया गया है ।

12. **विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी उद्यमवृत्ति विकास योजनाएं** : राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी उद्यमवृत्ति विकासबोर्ड का मुख्य उद्देश्य, सतत आधार पर, उद्यमवृत्तिविकास कार्यक्रम के साधन जैसे कि विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी उद्यम पार्कों की स्थापना और प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं आदि के जरिए विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी कैरमबिलयों के बीच बेरोजगार और अनुपयुक्त रोजगार की समस्या का सामना करना है ।

13. **विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी का संचारण और उसे लोकप्रिय बनाना** : राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी संचार परिषद को विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी को लोकप्रिय बनाने और लोगों के बीच विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी संबंधी प्रवृत्ति पैदा करने के दो प्रमुख उद्देश्यों के संबंध में नीति और योजना तैयार करने की जिम्मेदारी का काम सौंपा गया है ।

In addition to above,the following multi-institutional and multi-disciplinary projects have been approved for implementation :-

(1) Deep Continental Studies
(2) Study of the Deep Sea Fan of the Bay of Bengal
(3) Atmospheric Mass and energy exchange studies
(4) Natural Disaster studies
(5) Indian Tropical Ocean and Global Atmospheric programme
(6) Development of Manpower and training.

National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting : The aim of the programme is to develop global circulation model for preparing weather forecasts upto 4-10 days in advance and issuing agro-meteorological advisories to farmers for facilitating agricultural operations. Towards this objective a National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting with Super computing facilities and agrometeorological centres in different agroclimatic zones with suitable communication network will be established.

11. **Science and Technology Development Programmes in Special areas:** Under these programmes there are four schemes .

(a) **Instrument Development Programme:** During 1987-88 Laboratory models of IR Spectrophotometer and scanning Electron Microscope have been developed and are ready for transfer to Industry. 10 prototypes of Grain Moisture Analysis have been developed and are under testing.

(b) **National Co-ordination of Testing and Calibration Facilities:** During 1987-88 notable achievement attained in the finalisation of guidelines and application format for accredition of testing laboratories in biological, chemical, mechanical electrical, NDT, electronics, thermal, optical, radiological and fluid flow.

(c) **Newer Fibres and Composites:** During 1987-88 projects have been initiated in respect of Bicycle Components (eg. brake lever, handle barlug), Polythene - reaction injection moulding fabrication of carbon fibre Orthosis (calipers).

(d) **Other Areas:** The objectives of the programme is to develop R&D capability in cryogenics including its application areas and ceramics technology by involving R&D and academic institutions along with industry. During 1987-88 three projects in area of design and development of small liquid nitrogen plant including its instrumentation have been funded.

12. **S&T Entrepreneurship Development** : The main objectives of the National Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development Board (NSTEDB) is to deal with, on a sustained basis, the problem of unemployment and inappropriate employment among S&T persons through the instrument of Entrepreneurship Development Programmes such as setting up of Science and Technology Entrepreneurs parks and training facilities etc.

13. **Science and Technology Communication & Popularisation : The** National Council for Science and Technology Communication (NCSTC) has been charged with policy and Plan-making responsibilities in respect of the broad twin objectives of popularisation of Science and Technology (S&T), and inculcation of S&T temper among people.

वर्ष 1987-88 में 700 से अधिक संचारकों और 150 से अधिक स्रोत व्यक्तियों को विभिन्न आशाओं और विभिन्न माध्यमों का प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है। रामानुजम पर राष्ट्रीय टेलीकास्ट के लिए फिल्म तैयार की गई है, विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विकास धारावाहिक कथांश 1-5 चित्र, 6-7-8 का उत्पादन किया जा रहा है। एक भारत जन विज्ञान जत्था परियोजना का आयोजन किया गया।

प्रदर्शनियां और मेले : दोनों देशों और उन के लोगों के बीच परम्परागत दोस्ती को और मजबूत करने और सहयोग बढ़ाने के लिए भारत सरकार और सोवियत समाजवादी जनतंत्र संघ, वर्ष 1987-88 में सोवियत समाजवादी जनतंत्र संघ में भारत महोत्सव और भारत में सोवियत समाजवादी जनतंत्र महोत्सव मनाने के लिए सहमत हो गए। इन महोत्सवों के अभिन्न अंग के रूप में दोनों सरकारों ने एक दूसरे के देश में 3 विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी प्रदर्शनियां आयोजित करने का निर्णय किया। भारत की पहली विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी प्रदर्शनी 20 अगस्त से 19 सितम्बर, 1987 तक लेनिनग्राद में आयोजन किया गया। दूसरी प्रदर्शनी का 19 नवम्बर से 18 दिसम्बर, 1987 तक मास्को में आयोजन किया गया। इस क्रम की तीसरी प्रदर्शनी का 26 जनवरी से 25 फरवरी 1988 तक ताशकंद में आयोजित किया जा रहा है। इस के बदले सोवियत संघ की विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी प्रदर्शनियों का आयोजन उन के भारत महोत्सव के दौरान जनवरी से मई, 1988 तक दिल्ली, बंगलौर और बम्बई में आयोजन किया जाएगा।

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग को, सोवियत संघ की विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी प्रदर्शनी के सफल आयोजन के लिए सभी सुविधाएं प्रदान करने और आयोजन का दायित्व सौंपा गया है।

14. अन्य योजनाएं :

(क) **इंजीनियरी साइंस प्रोग्राम** : इस कार्यक्रम का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य, जहां व्यवहार्य हो, अनुसंधान तथा विकास संस्थाओं तथा उद्योगों को संयोजित कर के अंतक्षेत्रों में स्वदेशीय प्रौद्योगिकी का विकास करना तथा हमारे अनुसंधान में विशेषज्ञता और आत्म विश्वास का विकास करना ताकि प्रौद्योगिकी का बाद में सृजन हो सके।

वर्ष 1987-88 में जहां तक व्यवहार्य हो, शैक्षिक, अनुसंधान तथा विकास संस्थाओं और उद्योगों को सम्बद्ध कर के सहयोगिक कार्यक्रम तैयार और आरंभ किए गए हैं। चल रही परियोजनाओं का नियमित परिवीक्षण किया जा रहा है। विद्युत संयंत्र परिवीक्षण, फाउंडेशन और जिओ टैक्सटाइल, जल विज्ञान और जहाजों के कैथ, के क्षेत्र में सी.ई.ए., सी.एम.सी., टी.आर.डी.डी.सी., एन.सी.एस.टी.डी., पोर्टट्रस्ट, और शीवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय को सम्बद्ध करके संयुक्त उद्यम आधार पर 19 योजनाएं तैयार की गई हैं/आरंभ की गई है।

(ख) **मानव शक्ति आयोजना और विकास पर योजना** : इस योजनाका उद्देश्य उत्पादन नियोजन और विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी कार्मिकों के आधार पर अनेक परिमाणात्मक कम्प्यूटरकृत आंकड़े विकसित करना है ताकि इस प्रकार के कार्मिकों का इष्टतम उपयोग करने के लिए नियोजन की विशेषताओं और विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी कार्मिकों के उत्पादन का अध्ययन किया जा सके। विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी कार्मिकों के विभिन्न वर्गों के पूर्वानुमान भाग में विभिन्न विकासात्मक कार्यक्रम की व्यवस्था करने पर भी विचार किया गया है।

(ग) **विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी द्वारा उपभोक्ता संरक्षण** : इस योजना के उद्देश्य जन उपभोग की कुछ मदों जिनकी किस्म असंतोषजनक समझी जाती है, पर अध्ययन, विचार गोष्ठियां आयोजित करके चुनी हुई प्रौद्योगिकी उत्पादों आदि का सुझाव देकर उपभोक्ताओं का संरक्षण करने के उपाय करना है।

(घ) **प्रौद्योगिकी मिशन शुरू करना** : यह योजना, प्रौद्योगिकी विकास अधिग्रहण और प्रौद्योगिकी की प्रभावकारिता के लक्ष्य के साथ समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम के साथ कुछ प्रौद्योगिकी मिशनों का पता लगाने, आयोजन और शुरू करने के लिए आरम्भ की गई थी।

During 1987-88 over 700 communicators and over 150 resource persons have been trained in different media and in different languages. Film on Ramanujam has been produced for national telecast, S&T History serial: Episodes 1-5 shot, production of 6,7 and 8 is under way. A Bharat Jan Vigyan Jatha project was organised.

Exhibitions and Fairs : In order to further develop and strengthen the traditional friendship and co-operation between the two countries and peoples, the Govt. of India and the Govt. of USSR agreed to organise Festival of India in USSR and Festival of USSR in India during 1987-88. Integral to these festivals, the two Govts. also decided to organise three Science and Technology exhibitions in each others country. The first India S & T exhibition was organised at Leningrad from 20th August to 19th September 1987. The second exhibition was organised at Moscow from 19th November to 18th December, 1987. The third exhibition in the series is being organised at Tashkent from 26th January to 25th February, 1988.

The reverse Soviet S & T exhibition during their Festival of India would be held at Delhi, Bangalore and Bombay from January to May 1988. The Deptt. of Science and Technology has been given the responsibility to organise and provide all facilities for successfully organising the Soviet S & T exhibition.

14. Other Schemes.

(a) **Engineering Sciences Programmes** : The primary objective of the programme is to develop indigenous technology in the gap areas by linking R & D institutions and industries wherever applicable also develop expertise and self confidence in our research to build subsequent generations of Technology.

During 1987-88 co-ordinated programmes have been formulated and initiated by involving educational, R & D institutions and industries as applicable. Regular monitoring of ongoing projects is being carried out, Nineteen projects on joint venture basis have been formulated/initiated in the area of power plants monitoring, foundation and geotextiles, hydrology and cad of ship involving CEA, CMC, TRDDC, NCSTD, Port Trust, Ministry of Transport Shipyards. Mathematical model has been developed, for railway track maintenance and is being refined using field data from RDSO.

(b) **Scheme on Manpower Planning and Development** : The scheme aims at evolving a number of quantitative computerised data basis on output, deployment, migration of S&T personnel with a view to make optimum utilisation of such personnel. Demand forecasts of various categories of S&T personnel in the context of various development programmes are also envisaged.

(c) **Consumer Protection through S&T.** : The Scheme envisages initiation of measures aimed at consumer protection on a few items of mass consumption, whose quality is considered unsatisfactory by sponsoring studies, organizing seminars and suggesting selective technology inputs, etc.

(d) **Initiation of Technology Missions** : The scheme has been launched with the objective to identify, plan and initiate some technology missions incorporating a time-targeted, mission-oriented approach envisaging technology development, acquisition and demonstration of the effectiveness of technology.

(ङ) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलनों में भाग लेने के लिए विदेश जा रहे भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों को सहायता : इस योजना का उद्देश्य विदेशों में होने वाले अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलनों/गोष्ठियों/संगोष्ठियों में भाग लेने के लिए भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना है ताकि वे विदेशों में अपने प्रतिपक्षियों के साथ विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी में नवीनतम गतिविधियों पर विचारों का आदान-प्रदान कर सकें। दी जाने वाली सहायता आने-जाने के हवाई जहाज के वास्तविक किराए का अधिकतम 50 प्रतिशत है। वर्ष 1987-88 के दौरान, विभाग ने विदेशों में हुए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलनों में भाग लेने के लिए 230 वैज्ञानिकों को दिसम्बर, 1987 तक सहायता दी और वित्त वर्ष के शेष भाग के लिए 20 वैज्ञानिकों को सहायता दी जाएगी।

(च) अति चालकता कार्यक्रम : यह एक नई स्कीम है। इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 2 राष्ट्रीय निकाय अर्थात् शीर्षस्थ निकाय और कार्यक्रम प्रबन्ध बोर्ड की जून, 1987 में स्थापना की गई। इस कार्यक्रम का मुख्य उद्देश्य अति चालकता प्रौद्योगिकी विकास से सम्बन्धित उच्च ताप के क्षेत्र में राष्ट्रीय प्रयत्न करना और इस उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति के लिए मूल अनुसंधान का प्रयोग और विस्तार करना है। यह कार्यक्रम विभिन्न क्षेत्रों जैसे एल.एस.आई/वी.एल.एस.आई., इलैक्ट्रानिक उपस्कर, इलैक्ट्रो यांत्रिक उपकरण, एन.एम.आर., स्वास्थ्य उपस्कर, संवेदक, ऊर्जा संग्रहण और संचरण, परिवहन और सामान्यतः सम्पूर्ण औद्योगिक क्षेत्र के परिवर्तन में उच्च तापीय, अधिक चालकता प्रौद्योगिकी की स्थिति को स्वीकार करने के फलस्वरूप आरंभ किया गया है।

(छ) भारत और सोवियत समाजवादी जनतांत्रिक संघ के बीच विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी सम्बन्धित दीर्घावधि सहयोग कार्यक्रम : इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के निर्धारित उच्च विकास शील क्षेत्रों में सहयोग परियोजनाओं के क्षेत्र में, मूल अनुसंधान के सम्बन्धित विज्ञान के क्षेत्रों में सहयोग परियोजनाएं आरंभ करना और भावी सहयोग के लिए अन्य सम्भव क्षेत्रों का पता लगाना है।

मौसम-विज्ञान :

15. **प्रशिक्षण** : पुणे, नई दिल्ली और कलकत्ता के प्रशिक्षण अनुभागों में मौसम विज्ञान और रेडियो मौसम विज्ञान और दूर-संचार संबंधी उपकरणों के संचालन, अनुरक्षण और मरम्मत का प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है। वायु नियानन प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, बामरौली का मौसम विज्ञान प्रशिक्षण एकक नागर विमानन विभाग के वायु यातायात कर्मचारियों की प्रशिक्षण संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करता है।

16. **उपग्रह सेवाएं** : अन्तरिक्ष विभाग ने अप्रैल, 1982 के प्रारम्भ में प्रथम भारतीय राष्ट्रीय-भू-स्थिर उपग्रह-इनसैट-1 ए छोड़ा। बहुमूल्य सूचना जून से मध्य अगस्त, 1982 के आरम्भ में इनसैट-1ए के माध्यम से मेघ कल्पनाओं के संबंध में एकत्रित की गई थी, इसके बाद उपग्रह तकनीकी त्रुटियों के कारण समाप्त हो गया था। द्वितीय बहुध्येयी भारतीय राष्ट्रीय उपग्रह 30 अगस्त, 1983 को छोड़ा गया और यह 15 अक्तूबर, 1983 से पूर्णतया कार्य कर रहा है। मौसम विज्ञान सूचना उपयोग केन्द्र, नई दिल्ली में कार्य कर रहा है और 20 गौण सूचना उपयोग केन्द्रों की स्थापना की गई है।

17. **वेधशालाएं और मौसम केन्द्र** : मौसम विज्ञान सेवाओं से संबंधित कार्यकलापों में पूरे देश तथा इसके साथ लगे समुद्री क्षेत्रों में, वेधशालाओं के अनुरक्षण तथा समुद्री जहाजों को सज्जित करके मौसम की सूचना के तीव्र आदान-प्रदान के लिए मौसम सम्बन्धी अन्तर्देशीय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दूर-संचार व्यवस्था करना, उपग्रह से मौसम सम्बन्धी सूचनाएं प्राप्त करना या इन सूचनाओं को विमानन, नौपहन, कृषि तथा बाढ़-नियंत्रण के प्रयोग के लिए उपलब्ध कराना, जान माल की रक्षा के लिए तूफानी इत्यादि के बारे में पूर्व-चेतावनी देना शामिल है।

(e) **Assistance to Indian Scientists going Abroad for Participation in International Conferences (PFA)** : The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to Indian Scientists to participate in the International Conferences/Seminars/Symposia held abroad to exchange ideas on the latest development in Science & Technology with their counterparts abroad. The assistance offered is upto maximum of 50 percent of the actual to and fro airfare. During the year 1987-88, the department has provided support to 230 scientists uptil December 1987 and 20 will be supported for the remaining part of the financial year for participating in International conferences held abroad.

(f) **Superconductivity Programme** :- This is a new scheme Under the programme, two national bodies viz. Apex Body and Programme management Board (PMB) were set up in June, 1987. The main objective of the programme is to organise the national efforts in the area of High Temperature of Super conductivity technology development, application and intensification of basic research towards this end. This is in recognition of potentialities of the high temperature super conductivity technology in transforming the various sectors like LSI/VLSI, electronics devices, electro-mechanical appliances, NMR, health devices, sensors, energy storage and transmission, transportation, etc. and in general the whole industrial sector.

(g) **Integrated Long term Programme of Cooperation in S & T between India and USSR:** The objective of the programme is to undertake collaborative projects in the identified thrust areas in frontiers of S & T; related areas of Science for basic research and to explore other possible areas for future co-operation.

Meteorology :

15. **Training** : The training sections at Pune, New Delhi and Calcutta impart training in meteorology and in operation, maintenance and servicing of radio meteorological instruments and telecommunications. The meteorological training unit at Civil Aviation Training Centre, Bamrauli serves the training requirements of the air traffic personnel of the Civil Aviation Department.

16. **Satellite Services** : The Department of Space launched the first Indian National Geostationary Satellite-INSAT 1A in early April 1982. Valuable data were obtained on cloud imageries through INSAT-1A from early June to mid-August, 1982 after which the satellite's life was terminated due to technical faults. The second multipurpose Indian National Satellite was launched on 30th August, 1983 and is fully operational since 15th October, 1983. The Meteorological Data utilisation Centre is functioning at New Delhi and 20 Secondary Data Utilisation Centres have been established.

17. **Observatories and Weather Stations** : The activities consist of recording of observatories and equipping ships; maintenance of inland and over areas meteorological telecommunication network for quick exchange of weather information reception of satellite weather, information to user interests like aviation, shipping, agriculture and flood control, issue of warnings against cyclones etc. for protection of life and property.

प्रत्येक राज्य के लिए दैनिक मौसम समाचार, जिनमें मौसम संबंधी पूर्वानुमान और मौसम की विशेष चेतावनियां शामिल थी, विभिन्न आल इंडिया रेडियो केन्द्रों से प्रसारित किए गए । आल इंडिया रेडियो, नई दिल्ली से पूरे देश के लिए मौसम बुलिटिन प्रसारित किए गए । मौसम विज्ञान के आंकड़ों, पूर्वानुमान और चेतावनियों की दैनिक और साप्ताहिक मौसम रिपोर्ट, कृषकों के मौसम बुलिटिनों में अगले 2 दिन के लिए पूर्वानुमान के साथ और उसके बाद के दो दिनों के लिए संभावनाएं आल इंडिया रेडियो के केन्द्रों द्वारा उनके ग्रामीण कार्यक्रमों में क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में प्रसारण के लिए दिन में दो बार जारी की गई । इस समय आल इंडिया रेडियो के 76 केन्द्र 27 भाषाओं में बुलिटिन प्रसारित कर रहे हैं । इसके अलावा, कृषि वैज्ञानिक के साथ परामर्श से तैयार किए गए विशिष्ट सलाहकारी बुलिटिन, राज्यों की राजधानियों में 9 कृषि मौसम विज्ञान संबंधी सलाहकार केन्द्रों से कृषकों के लाभ के लिए नियमित रूप से जारी किए गए ।

18. **अनुसंधान कार्यक्रम** : विभाग की अनुसंधान और विकास संबंधी गतिविधियों में बुनियादी और व्यावहारिक मौसम विज्ञान तथा भूकम्प विज्ञान के बारे में प्रयोग और अनुसंधान कार्य शामिल हैं और इसके अलावा उपकरणों का रूपांकन और विकास भी शामिल है ।

19. **अन्य मौसम विज्ञान सेवाएं** : इनके अंतर्गत गतिविधियों में मौसम विज्ञान संबंधी उपस्करों का निर्माण, पूर्ति और अनुरक्षण तथा विभागीय कार्यशालाओं में हाइड्रोजन गैस का उत्पादन और इनकी उपरितन वायु के अवलोकन के लिए पूर्ति करना शामिल है । मौसम विज्ञान संबंधी आंकड़ों को राष्ट्र निर्माण कार्यों के लिएप्रयोग करने के लिए जलवायु संबंधी आंकड़ों में संसाधित किया जाता है ।

20. **अन्य कार्यक्रम** : इसमें विश्व मौसम संगठन और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय भूकम्प विज्ञान केन्द्र को भारत के वार्षिक अंशदान की अदायगियों के माध्यम से अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग शामिल है ।

Daily weather bulletins for each Stations. Weather bulletins for the entire country were broadcast through AIR New Delhi. Daily and weekly weather reports for meteorological data, forecasts and warnings, Farmers 'Weather Bulletins containing forecasts for the next 2 days with a further outlook for the subsequent two days were issued twice daily for broadcast in regional languages by AIR stations in their rural programmes. 76 AIR stations are now broadcasting the bulletins in 27 languages. In addition, specific advisory bulletins prepared in consultation with Agricultural Scientists were issued regularly for the benefit of farmers from the nine Agromet Advisory Centres in the State Capitals.

18 **Research Programmes** : The Research and development activities of the department cover experimental work and research on basic and applied meteorology and seismology including design and development of the instruments.

19. **Other meteorological services** : The activities consist of manufacture, supply and maintenance of meteorological instruments and production of hydrogen gas at Departmental Workshops and supply of these to the upper air observations. Meteorological data are processed into climatological statistics for application to nation building activities.

20. **Other Programmes** : International Co-operation includes through payments of India's annual contribution to World Meteorological Organisation and the International Seismological Centre.

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

भाग संख्या DEMAND No.65

वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग Department of Scientific and Industrial Research

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है - A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:-

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		74.60	103.72	178.32	74.60	103.65	178.25	83.35	120.57	203.92
	पूंजी Capital		4.40	0.00	4.40	4.40	0.00	4.40	4.65	0.00	4.65
	जोड़ Total		79.00	103.72	182.72	79.00	103.65	182.65	88.00	120.57	208.57
1. सचिवालय - आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - Economic Services	3451	0.00	0.53	0.53	0.00	0.48	0.48	0.00	0.57	0.57
अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	*Other Scientific Research*										
वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद को सहायता	Assistance to CSIR										
2. प्रशासन	2.Administration	3425	1.40	13.50	14.90	1.40	15.00	16.40	1.00	20.00	21.00
3. राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाएं	3. National Laboratories	3425	58.00	77.50	135.50	58.00	75.38	133.38	60.00	83.00	143.00
4. वैज्ञानिक पूल	4. Scientists Pool	3425	0.00	1.60	1.60	0.00	2.10	2.10	0.00	3.00	3.00
5. छात्रवृत्तियां और अध्येतावृत्तियां	5. Scholarships and fellowships	3425	3.00	6.50	9.50	3.25	7.25	10.50	6.00	9.50	15.50
6. औद्योगिक अनुसंधान संघ	6. Industrial Research Associations	3425	0.50	1.50	2.00	0.25	1.00	1.25	0.50	1.25	1.75
7. प्रायोगिक संयंत्र	7. Pilot plants	3425	0.00	1.30	1.30	0.00	1.15	1.15	0.00	1.25	1.25
8. आवासीय भवन	8. Residential Buildings	3425	6.50	1.10	7.60	6.50	1.10	7.60	9.00	2.00	11.00
जोड़-वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद को सहायता	Total Assistance to CSIR		69.40	103.00	172.40	69.40	102.98	172.38	76.50	120.00	196.50
9. विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के लिए राष्ट्रीय सूचना प्रणाली	9. National Information System for Science and Technology	3425	0.85	0.00	0.85	0.85	0.00	0.85	0.80	0.00	0.80
10.अन्य वैज्ञानिक निकायों को सहायता	10. Assistance to Other Scientific Bodies	3425	4.35	0.19	4.54	4.35	0.19	4.54	6.05	0.00	6.05
		5425	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.15
जोड़		*Total*	*4.35*	*0.19*	*4.54*	*4.35*	*0.19*	*4.54*	*6.20*	*0.00*	*6.20*
11. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	11. Investment in Public Enterprises	4859	1.80	0.00	1.80	1.80	0.00	1.80	1.00	0.00	1.00
		5425	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.25	0.00	0.25
		6859	2.20	0.00	2.20	2.20	0.00	2.20	3.00	0.00	3.00
		7425	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.25	0.00	0.25
जोड़		*Total*	*4.40*	*0.00*	*4.40*	*4.40*	*0.00*	*4.40*	*4.50*	*0.00*	*4.50*
कुल जोड़	*Grand Total*		*79.00*	*103.72*	*182.72*	*79.00*	*103.65*	*182.65*	*88.00*	*120.57*	*208.57*

		विकासशील Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.स.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.स.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.स.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	B. Investment in Public Enterprises										
1. केन्द्रीय इलैक्ट्रानिक्स लिमिटेड	1. Central Electronics Ltd.	12859	4.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	4.00
2. राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान विकास निगम	2. National Research Development Corporation	13425	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.50	0.00	0.50
जोड़	*Total*		*4.40*	*0.00*	*4.40*	*4.40*	*0.00*	*4.40*	*4.50*	*0.00*	*4.50*
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय *	C. Plan Outlay*										
1. अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	1. Other Scientific Research	13425	75.00	0.00	75.00	75.00	0.00	75.00	84.00	0.00	84.00
2. दूरसंचार और इलैक्ट्रानिकी उद्योग	2. Telecommunication and Electronics Industries	12859	4.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	4.00
जोड़	*Total*		*79.00*	*0.00*	*79.00*	*79.00*	*0.00*	*79.00*	*88.00*	*0.00*	*88.00*
	* नीचे दिए गए निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय सहित - *Inclusive of Works Outlay as below:-										
अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	Other Scientific Research		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं : इसमें विभाग के सचिवालय कार्यालय के लिए व्यय की व्यवस्था है ।

2. वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद को सहायता :

प्रशासन : इसमें ऐसे स्वायत्त निकाय के व्यय की व्यवस्था है (अर्थात् वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद) जिसके कार्यों का प्रशासन, निदेशन, और नियंत्रण समिति के नियमों व विनियमों और आदेशों के अधीन एक ऐसे शासी निकाय द्वारा किया जाता है जिसके निम्नलिखित सदस्य हैं :-

(क) महानिदेशक, वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान जो शासी निकाय का पदेन अध्यक्ष होगा ।

(ख) प्रयोगशालाओं के पांच निदेशक जो वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद की समन्वय परिषदों के अध्यक्ष हैं ।

(ग) सदस्य, वित्त, जो भारत सरकार का सचिव (व्यय) होगा ।

(घ) तीन विशेषज्ञ, जिन्हें वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद के बाहर से समिति के अध्यक्ष द्वारा नामित किया जाएगा ।

शासी निकाय की आवश्यक होने पर तथा वर्ष में कम से कम चार बार बैठक आयोजित की जाएगी ।

(i) वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद के अधीन 40 राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाएं हैं जिनके बहुत से विस्तार और क्षेत्रीय केन्द्र हैं, (ii) दो सहकारी अनुसंधान संघ, अर्थात् विद्युत अनुसंधान और विकास संघ, वड़ोदरा और चाय अनुसंधान संघ, टोकलाई (जोरहाट) (iii) एक विश्लेषणात्मक परीक्षण प्रयोगशाला, जाजमऊ (कानपुर) है ।

3. राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाएं : राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाएं बहुत से विस्तार और क्षेत्रीय केन्द्रों के साथ भौतिकी, रासायनिक, जैविकी और इंजीनियरी विज्ञानों और सूचना विज्ञानों के क्षेत्रों में कार्य कर रही है । प्रयोगशालाएं पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के ग्रामीण विकास सहित उचित प्रौद्योगिकियों को विकसित और प्रदर्शित करने का कार्य कर रही है ।

उल्लेखनीय गतिविधियां ये हैं (i) केन्द्रीय खाद्य प्रौद्योगिकी अनुसंधान संस्थान मैसूर द्वारा टुमकुर स्थित चावल, चोकर तेल निष्कर्षण संयंत्र अपेक्षाकृत सस्ते और कम ऊर्जा वाले हाईड्रोक्लोरिक एसिड, (एच.सी.एल.) का उपयोग करते हुए चावल, चोकर के स्थिरीकरण की प्रक्रिया । (ii) राष्ट्रीय रसायन प्रयोगशाला ने उत्कृष्ट बहुलक उत्पाद के विनिर्माण की प्रक्रिया का विकास किया है जिसका प्रयोग कृषि, बागवानी और बंजर भूमि के विकास के लिए किया जाता है, इसे 'जल शाख' कहते है । (iii) केन्द्रीय इलैक्ट्रानिक इन्जीनियरिंग अनुसंधान संस्थान, पिलानी द्वारा खनन लोकोमोटिव के लिए, विशेष रूप से निर्मित एक 40 के0वी0ए0 तीन फेज पी0 डब्लयू एम-3 स्टौर ए.वी. मोटर का सफलता पूर्वक परीक्षण किया गया है । (iv) केन्द्रीय इलैक्ट्रानिक इन्जीनियरिंग अनुसंधान संस्थान, मद्रास ने एक कागज मिल के लिए (क) आधार भार (ख) आर्द्रता (ग) कैलिपर (घ) निम्नस्तरीय अनुकूलन और (ड) भस्म मात्रा, की सूक्ष्म माप करने के लिए गुणवन्त नियन्त्रण मापों का विकास किया है । इन उपकरणों के संबंध में जानकारी अंतरण के लिए तैयार है ।

4. वैज्ञानिकों का पूल : 1958 में वैज्ञानिक पूल की स्थापना, उचित रोजगार के बिना सुयोग्य भारतीय वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी कार्मिकों को अस्थाई रूप से रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने के लिए की गई थी । आरम्भ में पूल का उद्देश्य विदेशों से वापिस आने वाले वैज्ञानिकों के लिए रोजगार उपलब्ध कराना था लेकिन उत्कृष्ट शैक्षिक योग्यता वाले भारतीयों के चयन पर भी विचार किया जाता है ।

5. छात्रवृत्तियां और अधिछात्रवृत्तियां : सी.एस.आई.आर. ने हाल ही में अधिछात्रवृत्तियां प्रदान करने के लिए एक परीक्षा प्रणाली शुरू की है । संगोष्ठियों/सेमिनारों का आयोजन करने, विज्ञान को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए भारतीय भाषाओं में पत्रिकाओं के प्रकाशन के लिए अनुदान दिए जाते हैं । अनुसंधानकर्त्ताओं को दिए जाने वाले वजीफों को अन्य संगठनों/विभागों जैसे कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग, के अनुरूप बनाने के लिए, युक्तिसंगत बना दिया गया है ।

1. **Secretariat-Economic Services:** Provides for expenditure on account of the Secretariat of the Department.

2. **Assistance to Council of Scientific & Industrial Research :**

Administration: Provides for expenditure of the autonomous body (viz. Council of Scientific & Industrial Research) whose affairs are administered, directed and controlled subject to the rules and by a Governing Body, which consists of the following members.

(a) The Director General, Scientific and Industrial Research, who shall be the ex-officio Chairman of the Governing Body.
(b) Five Directors of the laboratories who are Chairmen of Coordination Councils in the CSIR.
(c) Member, Finance, who is the Secretary (Expenditure) to the Govt. of India .
(d) Three experts to be nominated by the President of the Society from outside the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

The Governing Body shall meet as often as may be considered necessary but not less than four times a year.

CSIR has got (i) Forty national laboratories along with their several extension and regional centres, (ii) Two cooperative research associations, viz. Electrical Research and Development Association, Vadodara; and Tea Research Association, Tocklai (Jorhat) (iii) One Analytical Testing Laboratory, Jajmau (Kanpur).

3. **National Laboratories:** The National Laboratories are functioning in the areas of Physical, Chemical, Biological, Engineering Sciences and Information Sciences alongwith several extension & regional centres. Laboratories continue to develop and demonstrate suitable technologies including those for rural development of backward areas.

Notable developments are (i) process for stabilisation of rice bran using relatively cheap and low-energy consuming hydrochloric acid (HCl) in a rice bran oil extraction plant at Tumkur by Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore. (ii) process for manufacture of a novel polymeric with applications in agriculture, horticulture and waste land development called "Jalshakti" by National Chemical Laboratory, (iii) a 40 KVA 3 phase PWM thyristor AC Motor specially developed for mining locomotives has been successfully field tried by Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani; (iv) Central Electronics Research Institutes' Centre at Madras has developed quality control measurements for a paper mill for precision measurement of (a) basis weight (b) moisture (c) Caliper (d) low level consistency and (e) ash content. The knowhow for these instruments is ready for transfer.

4. **Scientists Pool:** The Scientists Pool was established in 1958 for providing temporary placement to well-qualified Indian Scientific and Technical Personnel without appropriate employment. The Pool was primarily intended for those returning from abroad but Indians with outstanding academic record are also considered for selection.

5. **Scholarships and fellowships:** CSIR has recently devised a system of examinations for award of fellowship. Grants are given for organisation of symposia/seminars, publication of periodicals in Indian languages for popularisation of science. Stipends to research fellows have been rationalised to bring in uniformity with other Organisations/Deptts. like U.G.C.

प्रकाशन : वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद विभिन्न विषयों पर पत्रिकाएं प्रकाशित करती है और विशेष मोनोग्राफ निकालती है । हिन्दी में (विज्ञान प्रगति) और उर्दू में (साइंस की दुनियां) नामक लोकप्रिय विज्ञान पत्रिकाएं भी प्रकाशित की जा रही हैं ।

7. **प्रायोगिक संयंत्र** : कांच तन्तुक प्रबलित जिप्सम (जी.आर.जी.) का निर्माण किया गया है जिसका उपयोग लकड़ी के प्रतिस्थापक के रूप में विभिन्न संरचनात्मक और सजावटी कार्यों जैसेकि दरवाजों, विभाजनों, बनावटी छतों, फर्नीचर आदि के लिए किया जा सकता है । यह सामग्री पूर्णतः अग्नि,कीट, चूहों से सुरक्षित और वायुमण्डलीय परिस्थितियों में लकड़ी की अपेक्षा अधिक स्थिर आकार में रहने वाली है। इस पर साधारण ढंग से पालिश अथवा पेंट किया जा सकता है और पालिश किया हुआ जी.आर.जी. सामान पालिश की हुई सागौन की लकड़ी जैसा प्रतीत होता है ।

8. **आवासीय भवन** : चूंकि वैज्ञानिक कर्मचारियों की भरती के लिए एक मुख्य रूकावट आवास व्यवस्था की है, आवास योजनाओं को शीघ्र पूरा करने के प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं । कर्मचारियों को, रहने के स्थान प्राप्त करने के लिए ऋण देने की एक संशोधित योजना शुरू की गई है । इस कार्य पर विशेष बल दिया जा रहा है । कुछ निर्माण कार्य हुडको के सहयोग से चल रहे हैं ।

9. **विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के लिए राष्ट्रीय सूचना प्रणाली** : यह एक अविरत योजना है । चर्म प्रौद्योगिकी, खाद्य प्रौद्योगिकी, मशीनी औजारों, दवाइयों तथा भेषजों और क्रिस्टल विज्ञान पर आंकड़ों के क्षेत्रों में चार क्षेत्रीय सूचना केन्द्र कार्य कर रहे हैं ।

10. **अन्य वैज्ञानिक निकायों को सहायता** : ये निकाय निम्नलिखित हैं :
(क) प्रौद्योगिकी के अन्तरण के लिए एशियाई और प्रशान्त केन्द्र ।
(ख) विदेशी सहयोग का राष्ट्रीय रजिस्ट्रार ।
(ग) प्रौद्योगिकी अवशोषण और अनुकूलन योजना ।
(घ) प्रौद्योगिकी मूल्यांकन और प्रदर्शन ।
(ङ) प्रौद्योगिकी अन्तरण और व्यापार ।
(च) परामर्शदात्री सेवाओं का संवर्धन और उनको सहायता ।
(छ) उद्योग में औद्योगिक अनुसंधान का संवर्धन और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान और विकास परियोजना के लिए सहायता ।
(ज) प्रौद्योगिकी संवर्धन बोर्ड ।
(झ) सेन्ट्रल इलेक्ट्रानिक्स लि. को अनुसंधान और विकास योजनाओं के लिए सहायता ।

11. **सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश** : वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान से संबद्ध सरकारी क्षेत्र के दो उद्यम हैं अर्थात् (i) सेन्ट्रल इलेक्ट्रानिक लिमिटेड (सी.ई.एल.) और (ii) भारतीय राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान विकास निगम (एन.आर.डी.सी.) ।

सी.ई.एल. की गतिविधियां निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में हैं :
(i) सोलर फोटोवोल्टिक (एस.पी.वी.) सेल, मोडयुल और बहुत-सी किस्म के उपयोग के लिए एस.पी.वी. प्रणालियां ।
(ii) रेलवे सिगनल और सुरक्षा के लिए कम्प्लेक्स इलेक्ट्रानिकी प्रणालियां, औद्योगिक और विद्युत इलेक्ट्रानिकी, तैल पाइप लाइनों के लिए कैथोडिक संरक्षण प्रणालियां, इलेक्ट्रानिक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज, रंगीन दूरदर्शन प्रापक, प्रक्षेपण दूरदर्शन प्रणालियां ।

(iii) इलेक्ट्रानिक संघटक, जैसे कि व्यावसायिक फैराइट्स, इलेक्ट्रानिक सेरामिक और पिजो-इलेक्ट्रिक एलीमेंट । सेन्ट्रल इलेक्ट्रानिक लिमिटेड, इलेक्ट्रानिकी के उच्च प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्रों में देशी जानकारी, आन्तरिक अनुसंधान और विकास द्वारा तैयार की गई जानकारी के साथ-साथ सरकार द्वारा वित्तपोषित अनुसंधान और विकास की प्रयोगशालाओं से प्राप्त जानकारी के वाणिज्यीकरण को काफी अधिक महत्व देता है ।

Publications: The CSIR publishes journals for different disciplines, and also brings out special monographs. Popular science magazines in Hindi (Vigyan Pragati) and Urdu (Science Ki Duniya) are also continued.

7. **Pilot Plants:** A glass fibre reinforced gypsum (GRG) composite has been developed which can be used as a substitute of wood for various constructional and decorative purposes e.g. doors, partitions, false ceilings, furniture etc. The material is fire-proof, insect proof, rat proof, and has better dimensional stability under atmospheric conditions compared to wood. It can be polished or painted in usual manner and a polished GRG panel resembles a polished teak wood.

8. **Residential Buildings:** Since a major constraint in the recruitment of scientific staff is housing, efforts are being made to complete rapidly housing schemes. A revised scheme for provision of loan for acquiring living accommodation for staff has been introduced. Special emphasis is being laid on this activity. Some of the construction programmes are progressing with HUDCO assistance.

9. **National Information System for Science and Technology(NISSAT):** This is a continuing scheme. 4 (four) sectoral information centres in the fields of leather technology, food technology, machine tools, drugs and pharmaceauticals Data Centre on Crystallography are functioning.

10. **Assistance to other Scientific Bodies:** The bodies are:
(a) Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology.
(b) National Register of Foreign Collaborations.
(c) Technology Absorption and Adaptation Scheme.
(d) Technology Evaluation and Demonstration.
(e) Transfer and Trading in Technology.
(f) Promotion & Support to Consultancy Services.
(g) Promotion of Industrial Research in Industry and Support for Industrial R&D Projects.
(h) Technology Promotion Board.
(i) Support for R & D schemes to Central Electronics Limited.

11. **Investment in Public Enterprises:** There are two public sector Enterprises associated with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (i) Central Electronics Ltd. (CEL) and (ii) National Research Development Corporation (NRDC).

CEL's activities are in the areas of :
(i) Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) Cells, Modules and SPV systems for a wide variety of applications.
(ii) Complex electronic systems catering to Railway signalling and Safety, Industrial and Power Electronics, Cathodic Protection Systems for Oil Pipe Lines, Electronic Telephone Exchanges, Colour Television Receivers and Projection Television Systems.
(iii) Electronic Components, such as Professional Ferrites, Electronic Ceramics and Piezo-electric Elements. CEL gives key importance to the commercialisation of indigenous know-how in high technology areas of Electronics know-how generated by thier own in house R & D as also that acquired from Government funded R & D Laboratories.

इस वर्ष सी.ई.एल. ने औरंगाबाद में पहला शक्तिशाली सोलर फोटो वोल्टिक गहन कूप जल पम्पिंग व्यवस्था प्रतिष्ठापित की है। कम्पनी ने सी.डोट डिजायन पर आधारित ई.पी.ए.बी.एक्स की पहली यूनिट बनाई है।

1988-89 के लिए बजट अनुमान में उत्पादन पक्ष में 4 करोड़ रुपए और अनुसंधान और विकास पक्ष में 2.25 करोड़ रुपए की कुल आयोजनागत व्यवस्था शामिल की गई है।

एन.आर.डी.सी. के मुख्य उद्देश्य और कार्य ये हैं : सरकार द्वारा वित्तपोषित अनुसंधान और विकास की प्रयोगशालाओं से जानकारी की लाइसेंसिंग और इस प्रकार की जानकारी को वाणिज्यीकृत करना, जिसमें आवश्यक इंजीनियरी और स्केल-अप सेवाओं की व्यवस्था शामिल है, विकास को सीधे वित्तपोषित करना और महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों में प्रौद्योगिकी का वाणिज्यीकरण, औद्योगिक एककों के बीच प्रौद्योगिकी के हस्तांतरण में सुविधा देना, प्रौद्योगिक निर्यात, उद्यमियों को पेटेंट सहायता की व्यवस्था, व्यक्तिगत आविष्कारकों को प्रोत्साहन और शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में आविष्कारशील प्रतिभा का संवर्धन।

बजट अनुमान 1988-89 में 50 लाख रुपए की व्यवस्था शेयर पूंजी/ऋण के लिए और 70 लाख रुपए की व्यवस्था ग्रामीण प्रौद्योगिकी के विकास, प्रौद्योगिकी के निर्यात, प्रौद्योगिकी अन्तरण के लिए तथा निगम के आविष्कार संवर्धन कार्यक्रम के लिए भी गई है।

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों को इक्विटी और ऋण	Equity and Loans to Public Enterprises
1. सी.ई.एल.	1. CEL
2. एन.आर.डी.सी.	2. NRDC
जोड़	TOTAL

During this year, CEL has installed first Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) powerful deep well water pumping system at Aurangabad. The Company has produced first unit of EPABX based on C-Dot design.

The Budget Estimates for 1988-89 include a total plan provision of Rs. 4 crores on the production front and Rs.2.25 crores on the R & D front.

The main objectives and functions of NRDC are : Licencing know-how from Government funded R&D Laboratories and getting such know-how commercialised, including the provision of the necessary engineering and scale-up services direct financing of transfer of technology between industrial units, technology export; provision of patent assistance to entrepreneurs; encouragement of individual inventors and promotion of inventive talent in educational institutions.

The Budget Estimates for 1988-89 have made a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs, on share capital/loan and Rs. 70 lakhs as grants-in-aid for the Development and Promotion of Rural Technology, Export of Technology, Informatics for Technology Transfer and invention promotion programme of the Corporation.

(करोड़ रुपए/Rupees in Crores)

संशोधित अनुमान R.E. 1987-88			बजट अनुमान B.E. 1988-89		
इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total	इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total
1.80	2.20	4.00	1.00	3.00	4.00
0.20	0.20	0.40	0.25	0.25	0.50
2.00	**2.40**	**4.40**	**1.25**	**3.25**	**4.50**

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.66

जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग Department of Bio-Technology

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है : A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:-

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget योजना Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget योजनेतर Non-Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised योजना Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised योजनेतर Non-Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget योजना Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget योजनेतर Non-Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue		39.00	1.39	40.39	28.90	1.34	30.24	39.50	1.60	41.10
पूंजी Capital		0.00	0.00	0.00	2.10	0.00	2.10	5.50	0.00	5.50
जोड़ Total		39.00	1.39	40.39	31.00	1.34	32.34	45.00	1.60	46.60
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	3451	0.00	0.79	0.79	0.00	0.74	0.74	0.00	1.03	1.03
अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान										
2. जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी अनुसंधान के लिए सहायता-अनुदान :										
2.01 आधारभूत ढांचे संबंधी सुविधाएं	3425	8.00	0.00	8.00	4.60	0.00	4.60	7.00	0.00	7.00
2.02 जन-शक्ति विकास	3425	6.50	0.00	6.50	5.40	0.00	5.40	6.00	0.00	6.00
2.03 अन्य कार्यक्रम	3425	17.00	0.10	17.10	13.40	0.10	13.50	20.50	0.07	20.57
जोड़	Total	31.50	0.10	31.60	23.40	0.10	23.50	33.50	0.07	33.57
3. नेशनल इन्स्टीच्यूट आफ इम्युनालोजी	3425	2.00	0.50	2.50	2.00	0.50	2.50	2.00	0.50	2.50
4. आनुवंशिक इंजीनियरी और जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र	3425	5.50	0.00	5.50	3.50	0.00	3.50	4.00	0.00	4.00
	5425	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	5425	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.10	5.50	0.00	5.50
कुल जोड़ Grand Total		39.00	1.39	40.39	31.00	1.34	32.34	45.00	1.60	46.60
	विवरण शीर्ष Head of Dev	बजट सहायता Budget Support	आन्तरिक संसाधन IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट सहायता Budget Support	आन्तरिक संसाधन IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट सहायता Budget Support	आन्तरिक संसाधन IEBR	जोड़ Total
ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश										
(संयुक्त उद्यम) कम्पनी	13425	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.10	5.50	0.00	5.50
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय										
अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	13425	39.00	0.00	39.00	31.00	0.00	31.00	45.00	0.00	45.00

जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग, 28-2-1986 को राष्ट्रीय बायो-प्रौद्योगिकी बोर्ड को स्थानांतरित करके, विकास और आयोजना के प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों में समन्वय, उनकी पहचान और निरीक्षण करने तथा जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी के बहु-अनुशासनात्मक क्षेत्रों में अपेक्षित जनशक्ति तथा आधारभूत ढांचे की स्थापना करने के लिए बनाया गया है।

1. सचिवालय - आर्थिक सेवाएं : इसमें सचिवालय के कार्यालय पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है।

2. जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी अनुसंधान के लिए सहायता अनुदान :

2.01 आधारभूत सुविधाएं : अनुसंधान और विकास के क्षेत्र में दो मुख्य अनुसंधान तथा विकास के ऐसे केन्द्रों की स्थापना करने की दृष्टि से, जिनके साथ-साथ विकास और अनुसंधान के दीर्घावधिक कार्यक्रमों का सुनिश्चयन भी किया गया हो, विशेष अत्यावश्यक आधारभूत समर्थक सुविधाओं का अनुमोदन निम्नलिखित क्रियाकलापों के लिए दिया जा रहा है:

The Department of Bio-Technology was created on 28.2.1986 by conversion of the National Bio-Technology Board, an apex body to coordinate, identify and oversee priority areas of development and planning and build up required manpower and infrastructure in the multi- disciplinary areas of bio-technology.

1. Secretariat-Economic Services: provides expenditure on account of the Secretariat office.

2. Grants-in-aid for Bio-Technology Research :

2.01 Infra-Structural Facilities: Two major R & D centres with identification of long range R & D programmes and fundamental studies are provided certain essential infrastructural support facilities in respect of:-

(क) जीवाणु संसाधन संग्रहण ,
(ख) नील हरित शैवाल संग्रहण ,
(ग) पौध तंतु साधन समूह ,
(घ) पशुगृह सुविधा ,
(ङ) पशु कोशाणु तथा तन्तु संसाधन सुविधा ,
(च) जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी सूचना तन्त्र ,
(छ) ओली-ओक्सिबोंटाइड संश्लेषण , और
(ज) प्रायोगात्मक पौधा तथा जीव रसायन इंजीनियरी सुविधा ।

2.02 **जन-शक्ति विकास** : इस योजना में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं :
(क) जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी अल्पावधि प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम ।
(ख) जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी विज्ञान विषयात/प्रौद्योगिकी विषयात अध्यापन या प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम ।
(ग) जैव प्रौद्योगिकी सहचारिता ।
(घ) औद्योगिक अनुसंधान और विकास कार्मिकों के लिए प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम ।
(ङ) तकनीशियन प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम ।
(च) विदेशी अतिथि वैज्ञानिक ।
(छ) विचार-गोष्ठियां और संगोष्ठियां ।
(ज) नेहरू शताब्दी-स्कूलों में विज्ञान कार्यक्रम को सुदृढ़ बनाना ।

2.03 **अन्य कार्यक्रम** : इनमें विभिन्न अन्य योजनाएं शामिल हैं जैसे कि (i) प्रशिक्षण और ज्ञान के संबंध में लाभकारी रूप से नियोजित कार्मिकों की संख्या का परिमाण ज्ञात करना । (ii) विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के कार्मिकों के वेतन के विद्यमान ढांचे का विश्लेषण करना और अनुसंधान और विकास की संस्थाओं के चले आ रहे ढांचे की जांच करना ।

नए कार्यक्रम और अनुसंधान के प्रस्ताव : इस के अन्तर्गत ऐसी योजनाएं/ कार्यक्रम सम्मिलित किए गए हैं जिनमें बहु-विषयात्मक कार्य होना तथा बहुत सी संस्थाओं का सहयोग आवश्यक होगा, और इसके अन्तर्गत उद्योगों से सामंजस्य स्थापित करने के आवश्यक कार्यक्रम, तकनीकी-आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता अध्ययन कार्यक्रम तथा देश में विकसित प्रौद्योगिकियों के उपयोग के द्वारा बड़े पैमाने पर नवीन प्रौद्योगिकियों के प्रयोग को प्रतिष्ठित करने के लिए प्रारम्भिक धन-राशि और जोखिम-पूर्ति पूंजी की व्यवस्था करने वाली योजनाएं भी शामिल होंगी । इन मुख्य चालू कार्यक्रमों अर्थात बायोसिड-एस जो लारवा नियन्त्रण के लिए है, इन्टरफैरोन तथा तन्तु संस्करण द्वारा तेजी से बढ़ने वाले बांस के प्रजनन के कार्यक्रम को और अधिक सुदृढ़ बनाया जा रहा है । ताम्र प्रक्षालन से संबंधित जैव जल धातुकर्म प्रक्रियाओं से संबंधित एक परियोजना और जल सम्भर हायासिन्थ तथा सदृश्य खरपतवारों के जैव-विज्ञान विषयक नियंत्रण की एक दूसरी परियोजना के लिए भी इस वर्ष धन व्यवस्था की जा रही है ।

अनुसंधान तथा विकास विनिर्माण कार्य एकक : राष्ट्रीय जैव प्रौद्योगिकी बोर्ड की स्थापना प्रजनन इंजीनियरी, तंतु संसाधन प्रतिरक्षण और संकरण के क्षेत्रों में अभी हाल ही में हुए नए विकासों और अन्वेषणों के परिणामस्वरूप निर्मित नवीन प्रौद्योगिकी को औद्योगिक प्रयोजनों के लिए व्यावहारिक रूप में प्रयुक्त करना और स्वास्थ्य, कृषि, ऊर्जा, पर्यावरण और प्रदूषण नियंत्रण और औद्योगिक प्रौद्योगिकी की उच्च प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों में बड़े पैमाने पर प्रयोग में लाना था । नई प्रौद्योगिकी के कुछ नए उत्पाद जिनका विकास अब तक किया जा चुका है संचारी रोगों तथा कृषि संबंधी उत्पादकता के क्षेत्रों में (जैव-विज्ञान कृत उर्वरक, महामारी नियंत्रण और दाब सहिष्णुता, कृषि तथा उद्योगों के अपशिष्ट पदार्थों को ऊर्जा तथा उर्वरकों में रूपान्तरित करना तथा बेहतर उत्पादकता के लिए औद्योगिक माइक्रोबियल स्ट्रेन अधिक करना) भारत के समक्ष उपस्थित बड़ी-बड़ी समस्याओं का समाधान करने के लिए बहुत ही सम्भावनाशील साधन सिद्ध होंगे ।

निम्नलिखित जैव-प्रौद्योगिकीय निविष्ट प्रौद्योगिकी मिशन और वैज्ञानिक एवं प्रौद्योगिकी परियोजनाएं (मिशन मोड) चालू कर दी गई हैं :-

(क) **प्रौद्योगिकी मिशन**
(I) जनसंख्या के कमजोर वर्गों विशेष रूप से बच्चों का प्रतिरक्षण ,
(II) तेलहन ,

(a) Microbial Culture Collection;
(b) Blue green Algal Collection ;
(c) Plant Tissu Culture Repository;
(d) Animal house facility;
(e) Animal Cell/Tissue Culture facility;
(f) Biotechnology Information Network;
(g) Olieoclectides synthesis; and
(h) Pilot Plant and Bio-chemical Engineering facility.

2.02 **Man-Power Development:** This scheme comprises:
(a) Short-term Training Courses in Bio-technology.
(b) M.Sc./M.Tech. Teaching and Training programme in Bio-Technology.
(c) Bio-Technology Associateships.
(d) Training course for Industrial R & D Personnel.
(e) Technicians Training Programme.
(f) Visiting Scientists from abroad.
(g) Seminars and Symposia.
(h) Nehru Centenary-strengthening of Science Programme in schools.

2.03 **Other Programmes:** These comprise of the various other schemes such as to (i) quantify the number of personnel who are gainfully employed with regard to their training and knowledge. (ii) analyse the existing salary structure of S & T personnel and examine the heirarchical structure of the R & D institutions.

New Programmes and Research Proposals: This covers schemes/programmes involving multi-disciplinary and multi-institutional participation, integrated R & D programme necessary for an industry linkage, programmes of techno-economic feasibility studies and schemes for providing seed money and risk capital for establishing large scale application using technologies developed within the country. The three major on-going programmes namely, Biocide-S for larvae control, Interferon and the fast growing bamboo by tissue culture are being strengthened further. Project on Biohydrometallurgical processes related to copper leaching and project on biological control of Water Hyacinth and related weeds have been taken up for funding this year.

R & D Manufacturing Units: The National Bio-technology Board was set up to facilitate the translation of the new technology generated by the recent discoveries in the area of genetic engineering, tissue culture, immunology and hybridomes for industrial purposes and large scale application in the high priority areas of health, agriculture, energy, environment and pollution control and industrial technologies. Some of the products of new technology that have already been developed hold exciting prospects for solving some of the major problems of India in the area of communicable diseases, agriculture productivity (biological fertilizers, etc. and improving industrial microbial strains for better productivity).

Following Technology Missions and S & T Projects (Mission Mode) involving biotechnological inputs have been launched;-

(a) **Technology Missions**
(I) Immunisation of vulnerable sections of Population especially the children;
(II) Oil seeds.

(ख) वैज्ञानिक और प्रौद्योगिकी परियोजना (मिशन मोड)

(i) सभी अन्तरण प्रौद्योगिकी के द्वारा भ्रूणान्तर के माध्यम से पशु झुंड सुधार,

(ii) पशुरक्षण नैदानिक विकास ,

(iii) प्रजनन नियंत्रण के प्रति प्रतिरक्षणात्मक दृष्टिकोण ,

जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग ने आवश्यक टीकों जैसे खसरा, पोलियो, रैबीज आदि के क्षेत्र में स्वावलम्बिता प्राप्त करने के उद्देश्य से उन्नत प्रौद्योगिकी का प्रयोग करते हुए देश में ही टीकों के उत्पादन की योजनाएं तैयार की हैं ।

3. **राष्ट्रीय प्रतिरक्षण संस्थान** : जवाहर लाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय में राष्ट्रीय प्रतिरक्षण संस्थान के लिए एक चार मंजिली इमारत का निर्माण किया गया है और उसमें अन्तरिम अनुसंधान कार्यक्रम प्रारंभ करने के लिए सभी परिष्कृत उपस्कर और सुविधाएं उपलब्ध करवाई गई हैं ।

1988-89 के बजट अनुमानों में 1987-88 के संशोधित अनुमानों की तुलना में 14.26 करोड़ रुपए की वृद्धि हुई, जो कि मुख्य रूप से आधारभूत सुविधाओं में 2.40 करोड़ रुपए, जन शक्ति विकास के अन्तर्गत 0.60 करोड़ रुपए, अन्य कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत 7.10 करोड़ रुपए, आनुवांशिकी अभियांत्रिकी और जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र के लिए 0.50 करोड़ रुपए तथा सरकारी उद्यमों में 5.40 करोड़ रुपए की आयोजना व्यवस्था में वृद्धि के कारण हुई ।

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों को इक्विटी और ऋण	Equity and Loan to PSE
(संयुक्त उद्यम) कम्पनी	(Joint Venture) Company

इस मामले में आई.ई.बी.आर. और आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण शून्य हैं ।
IEBR and Non Plan Loans are nil in this case.

4. **आनुवांशिकी इंजीनियरी और जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र** : प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग की आनुवांशिकी इंजीनियरी और जैव प्रौद्योगिकी के लिए एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र की स्थापना के लिए बातचीत की जिम्मेवारी सौंपी गई थी । जिसके फलस्वरूप मानव स्वास्थ्य, कृषि और पशु उत्पादकता के क्षेत्रों में कार्य करने के लिए नई दिल्ली में आनुवांशिकी इंजीनियरी और जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र के संघटक केन्द्र की स्थापना की जा रही है । भारत सरकार ने 18 करोड़ रुपए की लागत से पांच वर्ष की अवधि के लिए जमीन, भवन और उपस्कर उपलब्ध कराने और तकनीकी और प्रशासनिक कर्मचारियों, रसायनों आदि की आवर्ती लागत की पूर्ति में सहायता देने के लिए सहमति दे दी है । प्रख्यात रेजिडेन्ट वैज्ञानिकों का एक दल आधारभूत और अनुप्रयुक्त अनुसंधान करेगा तथा विनासशील देशों के वैज्ञानिकों के लिए प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों का संचालन करेगा । जवाहर लाल विश्वविद्यालय के जीवन विज्ञान में विद्यमान दो प्रयोगशालाओं को अन्तरिम कार्य के लिए परिष्कृत प्रयोगशालाओं के रूप में पुनर्निर्मित किया गया है ।

(b) **S & T Projects (Mission Mode)**

(i) Cattle Herd Improvement for Increased Productivity using Embryo Transfer Technology;

(ii) Development of Immunodiagnostics;

(iii) Immunological Approaches to Fertility Control.

Department of Bio-Technology has worked out plans to undertake indigenous production of vaccines employing the most advanced technologies with the object of achieving self sufficiency in essential vaccines viz. measles, polio, rabies, etc.

3. **National Institute of Immunology:** A four storey structure has been Construction and provided with all sophisticated equipment and facilities for commencing interim research programme at National Institute of Immunology at the J.N. University.

BE 1988-89 reflects an increase of Rs. 14.26 crores over RE 1987-88. Increase is mainly due to increased Plan Provision of Rs. 2.40 crore for infrastructural facilities, Rs. 0.60 crores under Manpower Development, Rs. 7.10 crores under other programmes, Rs.0.50 crores for International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Bio-technology and for investment in Public Enterprises Rs. 5.40 crores.

(करोड़ रुपए Rupees in Crores)

संशोधित अनुमान R.E. 1987-88			बजट अनुमान B.E. 1988-89		
इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total	इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total
0.10	..	0.10	5.50	..	5.50

4. **International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Bio-Technology:** The Department of Bio-Technology has been given the responsibility to negotiate the establishment of an International Centre for Genetic Engineering & Biotechnology (ICGEB) and as a result, a component centre of the ICGEB has been set up in New Delhi to work in the areas of human health, agriculture and animal productivity. Government of India have agreed to provide land, buildings, and equipment and laso assistance for meeting recurring cost of technical and administrative staff, chemicals etc. For a period of five years at total cost of Rs. 18.00 crores approximately. A resident staff of eminent scientists will carry out basic and applied research as well as conduct training programmes for the Third World Scientists. Two existing laboratories in Life Sciences Building in the J.N. University have been remodelled into sophisticated laboratories for commencing interim work.

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.67

इस्पात विभाग Department of Steel

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है । A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue		3.50	29.72	33.22	2.70	34.92	37.62	3.54	48.02	51.56
पूंजी *Capital*		*870.32*	*5.00*	*875.32*	*863.65*	*9.75*	*873.40*	*656.46*	*8.00*	*664.46*
जोड़ Total		873.82	34.72	908.54	866.35	44.67	911.02	660.00	56.02	716.02
1. सचिवालय - आर्थिक सेवाएं लोह और इस्पात उद्योग	1. Secretariat-Economic Services Iron and Steel Industries	0.00	1.33	1.33	0.00	1.35	1.35	0.00	1.42	1.42
2. खनिज अन्वेषण और अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं के लिए सहायता अनुदान	2. Grants-in-aid for mineral exploration & research projects	3.50	0.00	3.50	2.70	0.00	2.70	3.54	0.00	3.54
3. *ब्याज सब्सिडी आर्थिक सहायता :*	3. *Interest Subsidies:*									
3.01 भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लि.को ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	3.01 Interest subsidy to SAIL	2852	0.00	27.32	27.32	0.00	32.35	32.35	0.00	45.40
4. लोह अयस्क और इस्पात के लिए आधारभूत सुविधाएं	4. Infrastructure facilities for Iron ore and Steel	7601	41.00	0.00	41.00	41.00	0.00	41.00	15.00	0.00
जोड़- लोह और इस्पात	Total-Iron & Steel		44.50	27.32	71.82	43.70	32.35	76.05	18.54	45.40
5. सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण :	5. *Non-Plan loans to Public Enterprises:*									
5.01 एच.एच.सी.एल.	5.01 HSCL	6852	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	3.50	3.50	0.00	5.00
5.02 बर्ड ग्रुप आफ कम्पनीज	5.02 Bird Group of Companies	6852	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	6.25	6.25	0.00	3.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*5.00*	*5.00*	*0.00*	*9.75*	*9.75*	*0.00*	*8.00*
6. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	6. Investment in Public Enterprises	4852	332.61	0.00	332.61	380.65	0.00	380.65	20.60	0.00
		6852	496.71	0.00	496.71	442.00	0.00	442.00	620.86	0.00
जोड़		*Total*	*829.32*	*0.00*	*829.32*	*822.65*	*0.00*	*822.65*	*641.46*	*0.00*
7. अन्य कार्यक्रम	7. Other Programmes	2852	0.00	1.07	1.07	0.00	1.22	1.22	0.00	1.20
कुल जोड़	*Grand Total*		*873.82*	*34.72*	*908.54*	*866.35*	*44.67*	*911.02*	*660.00*	*56.02*

ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	B. Investment in Public Enterprises	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.व.सा.अ. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.व.सा.अ. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.व.सा.अ. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total
6.01 भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लि०	6.01 Steel Authority of India Ltd.	12852	47.00	444.18	491.18	50.21	486.88	537.09	2.00	853.00	855.00
6.02 राष्ट्रीय इस्पात निगम लि०	6.02 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	12852	731.00	159.00	890.00	731.00	159.00	890.00	590.00	50.00	640.00
6.03 विजयनगर इस्पात लि०	6.03 Vijaynagar Steel Ltd.	12852	0.70	0.00	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.70	1.00	0.00	1.00
6.04 स्पंज आयरन इंडिया लि०	6.04 Sponge Iron India Ltd.	12852	3.45	0.00	3.45	1.27	0.00	1.27	2.15	0.00	2.15
6.05 नीलाचल इस्पात निगम लि०	6.05 Neelachal Ispat Nigam Ltd.	12852	0.37	0.00	0.37	0.37	0.00	0.37	0.35	0.00	0.35
6.06 हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कंस्ट्रक्शन लि०	6.06 Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd.	12852	6.00	0.00	6.00	6.96	0.00	6.96	6.00	2.00	8.00

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

			Head of Dev.	बजट 1987-88 Budget अनुमान Budget Support	बजट 1987-88 Budget अनुमान EBR	बजट 1987-88 Budget अनुमान Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised अनुमान Budget Support	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised अनुमान EBR	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised अनुमान Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget अनुमान Budget Support	बजट 1988-89 Budget अनुमान EBR	बजट 1988-89 Budget अनुमान Total
6.07	भारत रिफ्रेक्टरीज लि०	6.07	Bharat Refractories Ltd.	12852	9.00	0.00	9.00	8.50	0.00	8.50	7.00	0.00	7.00
6.08	राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम लि०	6.08	National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.	12852	26.20	0.00	26.20	19.00	0.00	19.00	26.21	0.00	26.21
6.09	कुद्रेमुख आयरन ओर कम्पनी लि०	6.09	Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd.	12852	0.00	1.50	1.50	0.00	3.22	3.22	0.00	5.00	5.00
6.10	मैंगनीज ओर इंडिया लि०	6.10	Manganese Ore India Ltd.	12852	4.60	0.00	4.60	3.64	0.00	3.64	4.75	0.00	4.75
6.11	बर्ड ग्रुप आफ कम्पनीज	6.11	Bird Group of Companies	12852	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	2.00	0.00	2.00
6.12	मैटालर्जिकल एण्ड इंजीनियरिंग कंसलटेन्ट्स इंडिया लि०	6.12	Metallurgical & Engineering Consultants India Ltd.	12852	0.00	1.50	1.50	0.00	1.80	1.80	0.00	1.50	1.50
6.13	मेटल स्क्रेप ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन लि०	6.13	Metal Scrap Trading Corporation Ltd.	12852	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	2.72	2.72	0.00	3.50	3.50
	जोड़		Total		829.32	619.18	1439.50	822.65	653.62	1476.27	641.46	915.00	1556.46
ग.	आयोजना परिव्यय		C. Plan Outlay										
1.	लोह और इस्पात		1. Iron & Steel	12852	873.82	610.18	1484.00	866.35	653.62	1519.97	660.00	915.00	1575.00

1. सचिवालय : इसके अन्तर्गत इस्पात विभाग के सचिवालय व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. खनिज अन्वेषण और अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं के लिए सहायता अनुदान: केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजनाएं व्यवहार्यता अध्ययनों और खनिजों के अन्वेषणों तथा राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम, स्पोन्ज आयरन इंडिया लि., मैंगनीज ओर (इंडिया) लि. तथा खनिज विकास बोर्ड को अनुसंधान और विकास परियोजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए है ।

3. ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता : भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लि० को इसकी सहायक कम्पनी इण्डियन आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी के लिए दिए गए सरकारी ऋणों पर ब्याज के लिए, आर्थिक सहायता दी गई है । 1987-88 के संशोधित अनुमानों में वृद्धि का कारण भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लि० को अतिरिक्त ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान करना है जो इंडियन आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी द्वारा उठाए गए काफी घाटे के परिणामस्वरूप सरकारी ऋणों पर ब्याज की अदायगी न करने की संबंध में दी गई है । 1988-89 के बजट अनुमानों में वृद्धि का कारण भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लि० को दिए गए ऋण-अग्रिमों पर देय ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता है जो इंडियन आयरन एंड स्टील कं० के लिए है ।

4. लोह अयस्क और इस्पात के लिए आधारभूत ढांचे संबंधी सुविधाएं :

(i) महानदी जलाशय परियोजना से भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र के लिए जल पूर्ति हेतु मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को ऋण,
(ii) कुद्रेमुख लौह अयस्क परियोजना के लिए सड़क और विद्युत शक्ति की निर्माण योजनाओं के लिए कर्नाटक सरकार को ऋण,
(iii) तेनुघाट बांध परियोजना से बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र के लिए जल पूर्ति हेतु बिहार सरकार को ऋण और
(iv) विशाखापत्तनम् इस्पात परियोजना के लिए येलरू जलपूर्ति योजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार को ऋण ।

5. सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना भिन्न ऋण : भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण, हिन्दुस्तान

1. **Secretariat:** Provision is for secretariat expenditure of Department of Steel.

2. **Grants-in-aid for Mineral Exploration and Research Projects:** Centrally sponsored schemes are for conducting feasibility studies and exploration of minerals as well as research & development projects of National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC), Sponge Iron India Limited, Manganese Ore India Limited (MOIL) and Mineral Development Board (MDB).

3. **Interest Subsidies** : To SAIL for interest on Government loans given for its subsidiary, IISCO. Increase in RE 87-88 is to provide additional interest subsidy to SAIL for IISCO due to substantial losses incurred by IISCO resulting in non-payment of interest on government loans. Increase in BE 88-89 is for interest subsidy on account of loans advanced to SAIL for IISCO.

(4) **Infrastructure facilities for iron ore projects and steel plants:** Loans to :

(i) Government of M.P. for water supply for Bhilai Steel Plant from Mahanadi Reservoir project;
(ii) Government of Karnataka for construction of road and power schemes connected with Kudremukh Iron Ore Project;
(iii) Government of Bihar for water supply for Bokaro Steel Plant from Tenughat Dam Project; and
(iv) Government of Andhra Pradesh for implementation of Yeleru water supply scheme for Visakhapatnam Steel Project.

5. **Non-plan loan to public enterprises** : To meet cash losses and to provide

स्टील वर्क्स कन्स्ट्रक्शन लिमिटेड, और बर्ड ग्रुप की कम्पनियों की कार्यशील पूंजी संबंधी आवश्यकताओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए और नकाद हानियां पूरी करने के लिए ।

for working capital requirements of Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited, and Bird Group of Companies.

6. **सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश** : इस्पात विभाग के नियंत्रण में सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों द्वारा विभिन्न कार्यशील पूंजी योजनाएं कार्यान्वित करने के लिए इन उद्यमों को इक्विटी निवेश के लिए ऋण दिए जाते हैं । इनका ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :-

6. **Investment in Public Enterprises** : In order to implement various capital schemes by the public sector enterprises under the control of Dept. of Steel, budgetary support by way of equity investment and loans is extended to these enterprises as detailed below :

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों का नाम	Public Enterprise	संशोधित अनुमान R.E. 1987-88 इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान B.E. 1988-89 इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total
1. भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लि०	1. Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)	38.66	11.55	50.21	2.00	..	2.00
2. राष्ट्रीय इस्पात निगम लि०	2. Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	331.00	399.00	731.00	..	590.00	590.00
3. विजय नगर इस्पात लिमिटेड	3. Vijayanagar Steel Limited	0.70	..	0.70	1.00	..	1.00
4. स्पंज आयरन इंडिया लिमिटेड	4. Sponge Iron India Limited	0.51	0.76	1.27	1.65	0.50	2.15
5. नीलाचल इस्पात निगम लि०	5. Neelachal Ispat Nigam Ltd.	0.37	..	0.37	0.35	..	0.35
6. हिन्दुस्तान स्टीलवर्क्स कंस्ट्रक्शन लि०	6. Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd.	..	6.96	6.96	0.15	5.85	6.00
7. भारत रिफ्रैक्ट्रीज लि०	7. Bharat Refractories Ltd.	1.20	7.30	8.50	0.33	6.67	7.00
8. राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम	8. National Mineral Development Corporation	3.81	15.19	19.00	13.62	12.59	26.21
9. मैंगनीज ओर (इंडिया) लि०	9. Manganese Ore India Ltd.	3.40	0.24	3.64	1.50	3.25	4.75
10. बर्ड ग्रुप आफ कम्पनीज जोड़	10. Bird Group of Companies	..	1.00	1.00	..	2.00	2.00
	TOTAL	380.65	442.00	822.65	20.60	620.86	641.46

6.01 **भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लिमिटेड** : इसके नियंत्रणाधीन बोकारो, भिलाई, दुर्गापुर, एलाय स्टील प्लांट और सेलम संयंत्र छः मुख्य इस्पात संयंत्र हैं । इण्डियन आयरन स्टील कम्पनी लिमिटेड जिसके स्वामित्वाधीन बर्नपुर में एक एकीकृत इस्पात संयंत्र है, भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लिमिटेड की सहायक कम्पनी है । भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लिमिटेड संयंत्रों / एककों का बजट आयोजनागत परिव्यय आन्तरिक तथा अतिरिक्त, बजटीय संसाधनों से पूरा किया जा रहा है, जबकि इण्डियन आयरन स्टील कम्पनी लिमिटेड का आयोजनागत परिव्यय आंशिक रूप से बजटीय समर्थन से पूरा किया जा रहा है । व्यवस्था इन एककों की विभिन्न संयंत्र योजनाओं के लिए है ।

6.01 **Steel Authority of India Limited** : It has six major steel plants under its control : Bokaro, Bhilai, Rourkela, Durgapur, Alloy Steel Plant and Salem Steel Plants. The Indian Iron Steel Co. Ltd. (IISCO) which owns an integrated steel plant at Burnpur is a subsidiary of SAIL. While entire plan outlay of SAIL Plants/Units is being met out of internal and extra budgetary resources, the plan outlay of IISCO is being partly met out of budgetary support. Provision is for the various plan schemes of these units.

(i) **बोकारो इस्पात कारखाना** : इसके अंतर्गत योजनाएं, 40 लाख टन तक क्षमता के विस्तार (अन्तिम इकाई का सी.आर.एम. विस्तार सितम्बर, 1988 तक सम्पूर्ण), सहोत विद्युत संयंत्र परिवर्द्धन और फेर-बदल आदि से संबंधित हैं ।

(i) **Bokaro Steel Plant** : Schemes covered relate to expansion of capacity to 4MT (completion of last unit's CRM expansion by September 1988) captive power plant, additions and modifications etc.

(ii) **भिलाई इस्पात कारखाना** : इसके अंतर्गत योजनाओं में 25 लाख टन से 40 लाख टन तक क्षमता का विस्तार करने का कार्यक्रम है, जिसका जुलाई, 1989 तक अंतिम यूनिट पूरा हो जाएगा, परिवर्द्धन और फेर-बदल, अनुसंधान और विकास परियोजनाएं, सहोत विद्युत संयंत्र, अड़चनें दूर करने की योजनाएं आदि शामिल हैं ।

(ii) **Bhilai Steel Plant** : Schemes covered are expansion of capacity from 2.5 MT to 4 MT the last unit of which is now scheduled for completion by July 1989, additions and modifications, R & D Projects, captive power plant, debottlenecking schemes etc.

(iii) **राउरकेला इस्पात कारखाना** : परिव्यय में सहोत विद्युत संयंत्र (यूनिट-I फरवरी, 1987 में आरम्भ हो गया था और यूनिट-II मार्च, 1988 तक पूरा हो जाएगा) सिलिकान इस्पात परियोजना (मार्च, 1988 तक पूरा करने का कार्यक्रम), फेरबदल और प्रतिस्थापन, अन्य चल रही योजनाओं और संयंत्र का आधुनिकीकरण शामिल है ।

(iii) **Rourkela Steel Plant** : Outlay covers captive power plant (Unit-I was commissioned in February 1987 and Unit-II will be completed in March 1988), Silicon Steel Project (completion by March 1988), modifications and replacements, other continuing schemes, and modernisation of plant.

(iv) **दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाना** : परिव्यय में संयंत्र के आधुनिकीकरण पर व्यय, सहोत विद्युत संयंत्र मार्च, 1988 तक पूरा हो जाएगा, कोक ओवन बैटरी का पुनर्निर्माण, फेर-बदल/परिवर्तन/परिवर्द्धन और बस्ती शामिल है ।

(iv) **Durgapur Steel Plant** : Outlay covers expenses on modernisation of the plant, captive power plant (completion by March 1988), rebuilding of coke oven battery, modifications/alterations/additions, and township.

(v) **मिश्र धातु इस्पात कारखाना** : परिव्यय में चरण-II विस्तार (दिसम्बर 1987 तक पूरा होगा) और परिवर्द्धन/परिवर्तन/आधुनिकीकरण पर व्यय शामिल है ।

(v) **Alloy Steel Plant** : Outlay covers stage II expansion (completion by December 1987), and expenses on additions/replacements/modifications.

(vi) **इण्डियन आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी लिमिटेड** : परिव्यय आठवीं कोक ओवन बैटरी के पुनर्निर्माण, चासनाला वाशरी के लिए बैलेंसिंग सुविधाओं, चासनाला अपर सीम के विकास, परिवर्द्धन/फेरबदल/आधुनिकीकरण/प्रतिस्थापन के लिए है ।

(vi) **Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.**: Provision is for 8th coke oven battery rebuilding, balancing facilities for Chasnalla Washery, development of Chasnalla Upper Seam and additions/modifications and replacements.

6.02 राष्ट्रीय इस्पात निगम लिमिटेड (विशाखापत्तनम) : सोवियत समाजवादी गणतंत्र संघ के सहयोग और वित्तीय सहयोग से (6281.32 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित लागत से अक्तूबर 1990 तक पूरा हो जाने का अनुमान है) भारत में स्थापित किया जा रहा पहला समुद्र तट का एकीकृत इस्पात कारखाना है।

6.03 और 6.05 कर्नाटक और उड़ीसा में नए इस्पात कारखाने : भारत सरकार कर्नाटक और उड़ीसा में दो नए इस्पात कारखाने स्थापित करने के लिए सिद्धान्त रूप में सहमत हो गई है। तदनुसार इन इस्पात कारखानों अर्थात् विजयनगर इस्पात लिमिटेड और नीलाचल इस्पात निगम लिमिटेड के निर्माण के लिए दो कम्पनियां स्थापित की गई थीं। धन की कमी के कारण नए इस्पात कारखानों का कार्यान्वयन अभी आरम्भ नहीं किया गया है। तथापि व्यवस्था प्रारम्भिक व्यय, प्रशासनिक व्यय और भूमि अधिग्रहण की लागत के लिए की गई है।

6.04 स्पंज आयरन इण्डिया लिमिटेड : व्यवस्था उत्पाद विविधिकरण योजना, परिवर्द्धन/फेर-बदल/प्रतिस्थापन और अनुसंधान और विकास कार्यकम के लिए की गई है।

6.06 हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कंस्ट्रक्शन लिमिटेड : आधुनिक इस्पात कारखाने और इस्पात क्षेत्र से बाहर की परियोजनाओं का सम्पूर्ण निर्माण करने के लिए सरकारी क्षेत्र में विशेषज्ञता उपलब्ध कराने के उद्देश्य से 1964 में निगमित की गई थी। व्यवस्था विभिन्न निर्माण स्थलों पर कार्य आरम्भ करने के लिए निर्माण उपस्करों की खरीद और संबंधित पूंजी व्यय के लिए है।

6.07 भारत रिफ्रैक्टरीज लिमिटेड : भांडीदाह रिफ्रैक्टरीज संयंत्र, राची रोड रिफ्रैक्टरी एकक और भिलाई रिफ्रैक्टरी संयंत्र, तीनों एककों के प्रबन्ध के लिए मई, 1918 में स्थापित की गई थी। व्यवस्था पुराने एककों को स्वस्थ बनाने के लिए परिवर्द्धन/परिवर्तन/फेर-बदल के लिए और बस्ती के लिए है।

6.08 राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम लिमिटेड : यह निगम लौह अयस्क और हीरों के निष्कर्षण और खनिज जैसे डोलामाइट चूने के पत्थर आदि की खोज और विकास का कार्य कर रहा है। व्यवस्था बेलाडिला-11सी. लौह अयस्क परियोजना परिवर्द्धन/परिवर्तन/फेर-बदल के लिए है।

6.09 कुद्रेमुख लौह अयस्क कम्पनी लिमिटेड : इसकी स्थापना मुख्य रूप से ईरान को निर्यात के लिए 70 लाख टन लौह अयस्क प्रति वर्ष उत्पादन करने के लिए की गई थी। लौह अयस्क कंसन्ट्रेट को लेने की ईरान की असमर्थता के फलस्वरूप परियोजना से लौह अयस्क कंसन्ट्रेट का उपयोग करने के लिए मई, 1981 में एक छोटे संयंत्र की योजना अनुमोदित की गई थी। छोटा संयंत्र अप्रैल, 1987 में स्थापित किया गया है। कम्पनी को किसी बजटीय समर्थन की आवश्यकता नहीं है क्योंकि सम्पूर्ण परिव्यय अपने आन्तरिक संसाधनों से पूरा किया जाएगा।

6.10 मैंगनीज ओर (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड : यह भारत सरकार और मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र सरकार के संयुक्त स्वामित्व वाली कंपनी है। यह देश में उच्च श्रेणी के मैंगनीज की सबसे बड़ी उत्पादक कम्पनी है। व्यवस्था चिकला खान पर खड़ी शाफ्ट निमग्न करने और उकवा खान पर होस्टिंग शाफ्ट निमग्न करने और परिवर्द्धन/परिवर्तन तथा फेर-बदल और बस्ती के लिए है

6.11 बर्ड ग्रुप आफ कम्पनीज : अक्तूबर, 1980 में भारत सरकार द्वारा अधिगृहित बर्ड एण्ड कम्पनी लिमिटेड मुख्य रूप से खनन और रिफ्रैक्टरीय कार्यों में लगी हुई है। व्यवस्था रुग्ण खानों को कार्यशील अवस्था में लाने के लिए परिवर्द्धन, परिवर्तन और फेर-बदल के लिए है।

6.02 **Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.** : Is the first onshore integrated Steel Plant being set up in India with technical and financial cooperation from U.S.S.R. (scheduled to be completed by October, 1990 at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,281.32 crores).

6.03 & 6.05 **New Steel Plants in Karnataka & Orissa** : Govt of India agreed in principle for setting up two new steel plants in Karnataka and Orissa. Accordingly, two companies were set up for construction of these steel plants viz. Vijayanagar Steel Limited and Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited. Due to funds constraints, the implementation of the new steel plants has not been taken up so far. However, provision has been made for preliminary expenses, administrative expenses and cost of acquisition of land.

6.04 **Sponge Iron India Ltd.** : Provision made for product diversification scheme, additions/modification/replacements and R & D programme.

6.06 **Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd.** : Incorporated in 1964, has the expertise for undertaking complete construction of modern steel plant as also projects outside steel sector. Provision is for purchase of construction equipment and connected capital expenditure for executing works at various sites of construction.

6.07 **Bharat Refractories Limited** : was formed in May, 1978 for managing three units: Bhandaridah Refractories Plant, Ranchi Road Refractory Plant and Bhilai Refractory Plant. Provision is for additions/modifications and replacement for restoring the health of the old units and for township.

6.08 **National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.** : is engaged in extraction of iron ore and diamonds and exploration and development of minerals like dolomite, limestone etc. Provision is for completion of schemes like Bailadila-11C Iron Ore Project, Bailadila-5 Fine Ore Handling Plant and for additions, modifications and replacements.

6.09 **Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. Ltd.** : Set up to produce 7 million tonnes of iron ore per year mainly for export to Iran. Consequent on Iran's inability to take iron-ore concentrates, a pellet plant to utilise the iron ore concentrates from the project was approved in May 1981. The pellet plant has been commissioned in April 1987. No budgetary support is required by the company as the entire outlay will be met out of its internal resources.

6.10 **Manganese Ore India Ltd.** : is jointly owned by Govt. of India and the Govts. of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. It is the largest producer of high grade manganese ore in the country. Provision is for executing schemes like sinking of vertical shaft at Chikla Mine, sinking of main hoisting shaft at Ukwa mine and for additions/modifications and replacement and township.

6.11 **Bird group of companies** : Bird & Co. Ltd. taken over by the Govt. of India in October 1980 is mainly engaged in mining and refractory activities. Provision is for additions, modifications and replacement to restore the sick mines to operational conditions.

6.12 मेटालर्जिकल एण्ड इंजीनियरिंग कन्सलटैन्ट्स इंडिया लिमिटैड : यह कम्पनी लोहा और इस्पात उद्योगों को सेवाएं प्रदान करती है । इन सेवाओं में रोलिंग मिलों की पूर्ति, स्थापना और चालू करने के कार्य सहित डिजाइन, उपस्कर और प्रणालियां शामिल हैं ।

6.13 मैटल स्क्रैप ट्रेड कारपोरेशन लिमिटैड : यह पिघलने वाले कबाड़, पुनर्वेल्लित किए जा सकने वाले स्क्रैप के आयात, स्पंज आयरन, कास्ट आयरन स्क्रैप और तोड़ने के लिए पुराने जहाजों के आयात और निर्यात के लिए माध्यमिक एजेंसी है । यह कम्पनी सरकारी क्षेत्र के इस्पात कारखानों और अन्य संगठनों से कबाड़ और अन्य सामग्री के निपटान के लिए भी जिम्मेदार है । कोई बजटीय समर्थन आवश्यक नहीं क्योंकि कम्पनी के पास आयोजनागत परिव्यय पूरा करने के लिए आन्तरिक संसाधन मौजूद है ।

7. अन्य कार्यक्रम : इसमें लोहा तथा इस्पात के विकास आयुक्त के कार्यालय का स्थापना कार्य, विख्यात धातु विज्ञानियों के पुरस्कार, भूपतान आदि के लिए आयुक्त के कार्यालय के व्यय शामिल है ।

1988-89 में की गई व्यवस्था सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों की विभिन्न आयोजनागत योजनाओं पर होने वाले व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए है । विदेशन वर्क्स पर हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स एण्ड कंस्ट्रक्शन लिमिटेड की नकद हानियों/कार्यकारी पूंजी आवश्यकता (5करोड़ रुपए) और बर्ड ग्रुप कम्पनियों (3करोड़ रुपए) और इस्पात विभाग के अन्तर्गत परियोजनाओं से संबंधित योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को ऋण सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए है ।

6.12 **Metallurgical & Engineering Consultants India Ltd.** : renders services to Iron & Steel Industry, designs equipment and systems including supply installation and commissioning of rolling mills etc. No budgetary support is required as the entire expenses will be met out of internal resources of the company.

6.13 **Metal Scrap Trade Corporation** Ltd. : is the canalising agency for import and export of melting scrap, import of rerollable scrap, sponge iron, cast iron scrap and old ships for breaking. The company is also responsible for disposal of scrap and other material from public sector steel plants and other organisations. No budgetary support is required as the company has internal resources to meet the plan outlay.

7. **Other Programmes** : These include establishment expenses on office of the Development Commissioner for Iron & Steel, awards to distinguished metallurgists, expenditure on the offices of the Commissioner for Payments etc.

The provision made in 1988-89 is to meet the expenditure on various plan schemes of public sector undertakings, cash loss/working capital requirement of HSCL on Libyan Works (Rs. 5.00 crores) and Bird Group of Companies (Rs. 3.00 crores) and to provide loan assistance to State Governments for execution of schemes connected with projects under Department of Steel.

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.68

खान विभाग Department of Mines

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है :- A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue		45.28	55.53	100.81	43.28	73.84	117.12	50.39	65.92	116.31
पूंजी Capital		269.95	0.00	269.95	267.95	0.00	267.95	226.61	0.00	226.61
जोड़ Total		315.23	55.53	370.76	311.23	73.84	385.07	277.00	65.92	342.92
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	0.00	1.19	1.19	0.00	1.13	1.13	0.00	1.33	1.33
अलौह खनन और धातु-कर्म उद्योग	Non-Ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries										
2. भारतीय भूसर्वेक्षण	2. Geological Survey of India	2853	22.00	46.18	68.18	22.60	46.15	70.75	24.00	50.62	74.62
3. खनिज अन्वेषण निगम लिमिटेड को अनुदान	3. Grants to Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.	2853	16.00	0.00	16.00	16.00	0.00	16.00	18.00	0.00	18.00
4. भारतीय खान ब्यूरो के अनुसंधान और अन्य कार्यक्रम	4. Research and other programmes of Indian Bureau of Mines	2853	4.79	3.01	7.80	3.11	3.01	6.12	4.50	3.64	8.14
5. भारत गोल्ड माईंस लिमिटेड को अन्य आर्थिक सहायता	5. Subsidy to Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.	2853	0.00	2.50	2.50	0.00	18.27	18.27	0.00	7.65	7.65
6. अन्य कार्यक्रम	6. Other Programmes	2853	2.49	2.65	5.14	1.57	3.28	4.85	3.89	2.68	6.57
जोड़-अलौह खनन और धातुकर्म उद्योग	Total-Non-Ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries		45.28	54.34	99.62	43.28	72.71	115.99	50.39	64.59	114.98
7. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	7. Investment in Public Enterprises	4853	165.38	0.00	165.38	164.24	0.00	164.24	68.53	0.00	68.53
		6853	104.57	0.00	104.57	103.71	0.00	103.71	158.08	0.00	158.08
जोड़		Total	269.95	0.00	269.95	267.95	0.00	267.95	226.61	0.00	226.61
कुल जोड़	Grand Total		315.23	55.53	370.76	311.23	73.84	385.07	277.00	65.92	342.92

	B. Investment in Public Enterprises	विकासशील Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.स.भा. I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.स.भा. I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.स.भा. I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total
7.01 भारत एल्यूमीनियम कम्पनी	7.01 Bharat Aluminium Company	12853	87.00	0.00	87.00	87.00	36.70	123.70	49.50	0.00	49.50
7.02 हिन्दुस्तान कापर लिमिटेड	7.02 Hindustan Copper Ltd.	12853	32.30	0.00	32.30	29.41	0.00	29.41	29.00	6.00	35.00
7.03 नेशनल एल्यूमीनियम कम्पनी लिमिटेड	7.03 National Aluminium Company Ltd.	12853	130.00	20.00	150.00	129.00	39.53	168.53	98.50	0.00	98.50
7.04 हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड	7.04 Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	12853	10.15	15.00	25.15	12.04	6.56	18.60	38.50	15.00	53.50
7.05 खनिज अन्वेषण निगम लिमिटेड	7.05 Mineral Exploration Corpn. Ltd.	12853	5.00	5.17	10.17	5.00	6.06	11.06	3.00	7.00	10.00
7.06 भारत गोल्ड माईंस कम्पनी लि०	7.06 Bharat Gold Mines Co. Ltd.	12853	5.50	0.00	5.50	5.50	0.00	5.50	8.00	0.00	8.00
7.07 सिक्किम खान निगम	7.07 Sikkim Mining Corporation	12853	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.11
जोड़	Total		269.95	40.17	310.12	267.95	88.85	356.80	226.61	28.00	254.61
ख. आयोजना परिव्यय*	C. Plan Outlay *										
1. अलौह खनन और धातुकर्म उद्योग	1. Non-Ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries	12853	319.78	40.17	359.95	315.63	88.85	404.48	282.00	33.00@	315.00
	*इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांगों में दिए गए निर्माण कार्यों के परिव्यय शामिल हैं।										
	* Inclusive of Works outlay provided in the Demands of the Ministry of Urban Development										
मांग संख्या 74	Demand No 74	12853	1.15	0.00	1.15	1.02	0.00	1.02	1.05	0.00	1.05
मांग संख्या 75	Demand No 75	12853	3.40	0.00	3.40	3.38	0.00	3.38	3.95	0.00	3.95
जोड़	Total		4.55	0.00	4.55	4.40	0.00	4.40	5.00	0.00	5.00

@अन्य निकायों/संस्थानों के आं.स.भा. सहित। @Including IEBR of other bodies/institutions.

1. **सचिवालय** : इसके अन्तर्गत खान विभाग के सचिवालय व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. **भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण** : इसके अन्तर्गत व्यवस्था भूगर्भीय मानचित्रण और अपतटीय क्षेत्रों सहित देश के क्षेत्रीय खनिज के मूल्यांकन के लिए है और इसमें उपग्रह वाहित्र और वायुवाहित सर्वेक्षणों के जरिए 'सुदूर संवेदन' की आवश्यकताएं भी शामिल हैं । बजट अनुमान 1988-89 में वृद्धि, भूगर्भीय मानचित्रों को सुव्यवस्थित ढंग से बनाने में वृद्धिकारक उत्पादनों और समुद्रीय सर्वेक्षणों के कारण है ।

3. **खनिज अन्वेषण निगम लिमिटेड को अनुदान** : संवर्धनात्मक आधार पर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निगम को सौंपी गई अन्वेषण परियोजनाओं का वित्तपोषण अनुदानों द्वारा किया जाता है । बजट अनुमान 1988-89 में वृद्धि, संवर्धनात्मक कार्य के लिए दरों में संशोधन के कारण है ।

4. **भारतीय खान ब्यूरो के अनुसंधान और अन्य कार्यक्रम** : इसके अन्तर्गत व्यवस्था में खानों के निरीक्षण और अध्ययन के लिए भारतीय खान ब्यूरो की आवश्यकताएं और (i) निम्न श्रेणी के अयस्कों और खनिजों के उपकारक और (ii) खनिज संसाधनों के संरक्षण के संवर्धन और वैज्ञानिक विकास को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए विशेष खनन समस्याओं के अनुसंधान शामिल है । संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 में कमी, परियोजना कार्यान्वयन में मामूली अवस्थबद्धता के कारण है ।

5. **भारत गोल्ड माइन्स लिमिटेड को आर्थिक सहायता** : इस कम्पनी को आर्थिक सहायता जरूरी हो गई है क्योंकि इस कम्पनी को लगातार नकद हानियां हो रही हैं । संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 में वृद्धि, नकद हानियों में वृद्धि, बिजली और पानी की दरों तथा कर्मचारियों की मजदूरी में वृद्धि कर देने के साथ-साथ सोने के उत्पादन में कमी के कारण है ।

6. **अन्य कार्यक्रम** : इनमें विभिन्न स्वायत्त और वैज्ञानिक निकायों को सहायता अनुदान के लिए व्यवस्था, कोलार गोल्ड फील्ड खानों में अधिक गहराई में परीक्षणों के लिए भारत गोल्ड माइन्स लिमिटेड को विशेष अध्ययनों, एल्युमीनियम कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया के लिए भुगतान आयुक्त के कार्यालय, गोआ, दमन और दीव खनन रियायत (खनन पट्टों के रूप में संपरिवर्तन और घोषणा) अधिनियम, 1987 के लिए भुगतान आयुक्त आदि के लिए अदायगी शामिल है ।

7. **सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश** : इसके अन्तर्गत सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों को उनकी नई और चल रही योजनाओं पर पूंजी व्यय, प्रतिस्थापन तथा नवीकरण और अनुसंधान तथा विकास संबंधी प्रयासों के लिए इक्विटी और ऋणों के लिए विभागानुसार व्यवस्था की गई है ।

1. **Secretariat** : The provision is for Secretariat expenditure of Department of Mines.

2. **Geological Survey of India** : The provision is for geological mapping and regional mineral assessment of the country including off-shore areas and covers the requirements of 'remote-sensing' through satellite imaging and airborne surveys. The increase in BE 1988-89 is due to incremental inputs in systematic geological mapping and marine surveys.

3. **Grants to Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.** : Exploration projects assigned by the Central Government to the Corporation on a promotional basis are funded by grants. The increase in BE 88-89 is due to revision of rates for promotional work.

4. **Research and other programmes of Indian Bureau of Mines** : The provision covers the requirements of the Indian Bureau of Mines for inspection and study of mines and research on (i) the beneficiation of low grade ores and minerals and (ii) special mining problems with a view to promotion of conservation and scientific development of mineral resources. The decrease in RE 87-88 is due to a slight rescheduling of project implementation.

5. **Subsidy to Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.** : The payment of subsidy to the Company has been necessitated as the Company has been continuously suffering cash losses. The increase in RE 87-88 is due to increased cash losses on account of upward revision of rate of power, water and wages of employees; also due to fall in gold production.

6. **Other Programmes** : These include provisions for grants-in-aid to various autonomous and scientific bodies, payment for special studies to Bharat Gold Mines Ltd. for ultra depth experiments in K.G.F. Mines, Office of the Commissioner of Payment for Aluminium Corporation of India, Commissioner of Payment for Goa, Daman and Diu Mining Concessions (Abolition and Declaration as Mining Leases) Act 1987, etc.

7. **Investment in Public Enterprises** : Provides for equity and loans to the public sector undertakings to meet their capital expenditure on new & continuing schemes, replacement & renewals & R & D provision as detailed below:

(करोड़ रुपए /Rupees in Crores)

कम्पनी का नाम / Public Enterprise	संशोधित अनुमान R.E. 1987-88			बजट अनुमान B.E. 1988-89		
	इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total	इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total
1. भारत एल्युमीनियम कम्पनी लि० / Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd.	0.20	86.80	87.00	0.19	49.31	49.50
2. हिन्दुस्तान कापर लि० / Hindustan Copper Ltd.	18.00	11.41	29.41	17.73	11.27	29.00
3. नेशनल एल्युमीनियम कम्पनी / National Aluminium Company Ltd.	129.00	..	129.00	9.00	89.50	98.50
4. हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लि० / Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	12.04	..	12.04	38.50	..	38.50
5. खनिज अन्वेषण निगम / Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.	5.00	..	5.00	3.00	..	3.00
6. भारत गोल्ड माइन्स लि० / Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.	..	5.50	5.50	..	8.00	8.00
7. सिक्किम माइनिंग कारपोरेशन / Sikkim Mining Corporation	..	..	..	0.11	..	0.11
जोड़ / TOTAL	164.24	103.71	267.95	68.53	158.08	226.61

7.01 भारत एल्युमीनियम कम्पनी लिमिटेड : बजट अनुमान 1988-89 में अनुसंधान तथा विकास और अन्य योजनाओं के लिए 4.50 करोड़ रुपए के अलावा कैप्टिव तापीय विद्युत संयंत्र के लिए 40 करोड़ रुपए और गंधमर्धन परियोजना के लिए 5 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

7.02 हिन्दुस्तान कापर लिमिटेड : बजट अनुमान 1988-89 में 35.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था (i) स्मेल्टरों का नवीकरण तथा सुधार (14.72 करोड़ रुपये) (ii) मलंजखंड कापर परियोजना के लिए व्यवहार्यता अध्ययनों (6.00 करोड़ रुपए) (iii) सिंघभूम में अन्वेषण और व्यवहार्यता अध्ययन (1.10 करोड़ रुपए) (iv) जारी योजनाओं (0.84 करोड़ रुपए) (v) प्रतिस्थापन और नवीकरण (10.48 करोड़ रुपए (vi) अनुसंधान और विकास तथा अन्य विविध योजनाओं (1.86 करोड़ रुपए) के कार्यान्वयन के लिए है ।

7.03 राष्ट्रीय एल्युमीनियम कम्पनी : बजट अनुमान 1988-89 में 98.50 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है जो कि मुख्य रूप से कम्पनी के उड़ीसा एल्युमीनियम काम्प्लेक्स, जिसने मार्च, 1987 में एल्युमीनियम का परीक्षण के तौर पर उत्पादन शुरू कर दिया है, के व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए है ।

7.04 हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड : 1988-89 के बजट अनुमानों में 53.50 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था में पहले से चल रही योजनाओं के लिए (0.76 करोड़ रुपए), नवीकरण और प्रतिस्थापन के लिए (11.50 करोड़ रुपए) और नई योजनाओं अर्थात् रामपुरा अगुचा खानों के विकास और चन्देरिया स्मेलटर के लिए (40.17 करोड़ रुपए) और अनुसंधान और विकास योजनाओं के लिए (1.07 करोड़ रुपए) शामिल हैं ।

7.05 खनिज अन्वेषण निगम : 1988-89 के बजट अनुमानों में 10.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था 1988-89 के दौरान पूंजीगत व्यय के लिए की गई है ।

7.06 भारत गोल्ड माइन्स लिमिटेड : 1988-89 के बजट अनुमानों में 8.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था मुख्य रूप से पहले से चल रही योजनाओं (3.50 करोड़ रुपए) और प्रतिस्थापना और नवीकरण के लिए (2.00 करोड़ रुपए) की गई है । नई योजनाओं में छिगगुन्ता खान परियोजना और विविधिकरण के लिए व्यवहार्यता अध्ययन (2.50 करोड़ रुपए) शामिल हैं ।

7.07 सिक्किम माइनिंग कारपोरेशन : 1988-89 के बजट अनुमानों में 0.11 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था कम्पनी के पूंजीगत व्यय के लिए की गई है ।

7.01. **Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd.** : BE 1988-89 provides Rs. 40 crores for the Captive Thermal Power Plant, Rs. 5.00 crore for the Gandhamardhan Project apart from Rs. 4.50 crores for R & D and other schemes.

7.02. **Hindustan Copper Ltd.**: The provision of Rs. 35.00 crores in B.E. 1988-89 is towards implementation of (i) Modernisation & de-bottlenecking of smelter (Rs. 14.72 crores) (ii) Feasibility Studies for Malanjkhand Copper Project (Rs. 6.00 crores) (iii) Exploration & Feasibility study in Singbhum (Rs. 1.10 crores) (iv) Continuing schemes (Rs. 0.84 crores) (v) Replacement & renewals (Rs. 10.48 crores) (vi) R & D and other miscellaneous schemes (Rs. 1.86 crores).

7.03. **National Aluminium Company Ltd.** : BE 1988-89 provides Rs. 98.50 crores mainly for meeting expenditure on Orissa Aluminium Complex of the Company, which has already commenced trial production of Aluminium in March 1987.

7.04. **Hindustan Zinc. Ltd.** : The provision of Rs. 53.50 crores in BE 1988-89 covers requirements of continuing schemes (Rs. 0.76 crores), replacements & renewals (Rs. 11.50 crores) and new schemes viz. development of Rampura Agucha Mines and Chanderiya Smelter (Rs. 40.17 cores) and R & D Schemes (Rs. 1.07 crores).

7.05. **Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.** : BE 1988-89 provides Rs. 10.00 crores for capital expenditure during 1988-89.

7.06. **Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.** : Provisions of Rs. 8.00 crores in BE 1988-89 is mainly for continuing schemes (Rs. 3.50 crores) and replacement and renewals (Rs. 2.00 crores). The new schemes consists of Chigargunta Mine Project and feasibility studies for diversification (Rs. 2.50 crores).

7.07. **Sikkim Mining Corporation** : BE 1988-89 provides Rs. 0.11 crores for capital expenditure of Company.

जल-भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.69

जल भूतल परिवहन Surface Transport

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है : A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue		11.54	8.68	20.22	10.76	8.52	19.28	22.90	9.73	32.63
पूंजी Capital		93.46	20.10	113.56	86.50	49.50	136.00	105.25	25.10	130.35
जोड़ Total		105.00	28.78	133.78	97.26	58.02	155.28	128.15	34.83	162.98
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं										
सड़क परिवहन Road Transport										
1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	0.00	8.20	8.20	0.00	8.43	8.43	0.00	9.10	9.10
2. प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान 2. Training & Research	3055	0.95	0.00	0.95	0.16	0.00	0.16	5.44	0.00	5.44
3. दिल्ली परिवहन निगम को आयोजना-भिन्न उधार 3. Non-Plan Loans to D.T.C.	7055	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	48.00	48.00	0.00	25.00	25.00
4. अन्य व्यय 4. Other Expenditure	3055	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02
	3601	0.80	0.00	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	2.00
	3602	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.57	0.00	0.57
जोड़ - सड़क परिवहन Total-Road transport		1.95	20.02	21.97	0.16	48.02	48.18	8.01	25.02	33.03
अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन Inland Water Transport										
5. निदेशन, प्रशासन और प्रशिक्षण तथा अनुसंधान 5. Direction, Admn., and Training and Reasearch	3056	0.59	0.39	0.98	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.59	0.00	0.59
6. जल परिवहन सेवाओं का विकास 6. Developement of Water Transport Services										
6.01 राष्ट्रीय जल मार्ग 6.01 National Water Ways	3056	5.50	0.00	5.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.02 भारतीय अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन प्राधिकरण को अनुदान 6.02 Grants to Inland Water Transport authority of India	3056	1.50	0.00	1.50	8.50	0.00	8.50	13.80	0.00	13.80
जोड़	Total	7.00	0.00	7.00	8.50	0.00	8.50	13.80	0.00	13.80
7. केन्द्रीय अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन निगम को आयोजना- भिन्न उधार 7. Non-Plan Loans to C.I.W.T.C	7056	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.10	0.10
8. अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन उद्यमियों को ऋण देने के लिए बैंकों/वित्तीय संस्थाओं को ब्याज संबंधी अन्तर 8. Interest differentials to Banks/Financial Institutions for loans to Inland Water Transport enterpreneurs	3056	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50
9. जल परिवहन के अन्य कार्यक्रम 9. Other Programmes of Water Transport	3056	1.50	0.07	1.57	1.50	0.07	1.57	0.00	0.11	0.11
	5056	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	7601	1.20	0.00	1.20	0.50	0.00	0.50	4.00	0.00	4.00
	7602	0.21	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़	Total	3.91	0.07	3.98	2.00	0.07	2.07	4.00	0.11	4.11
जोड़-अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन Total-Inland Water Transport		12.00	0.56	12.56	11.10	1.57	12.67	18.89	0.21	19.10
अन्य देशों के साथ तकनीकी और आर्थिक सहयोग Technical and Economic Cooperation with other Countries										
10. बंगलादेश को सहायता 10.Assistance to Bangladesh	3605	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50
11. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में निवेश 11. Investments in Public Undertakings	7055	71.05	0.00	71.05	66.00	0.00	66.00	76.25	0.00	76.25
	5056	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	10.00	12.50	0.00	12.50
	7056	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	10.00	12.50	0.00	12.50
जोड़	Total	91.05	0.00	91.05	86.00	0.00	86.00	101.25	0.00	101.25
कुल-जोड़ Grand-Total		105.00	28.78	133.78	97.26	58.02	155.28	128.15	34.83	162.98

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev	बजट 1987-88 Budget बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.व.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.व.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.व.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	B. Investments in Public Enterprises:										
11.01 दिल्ली परिवहन निगम को उधार	11.01 Loans to Delhi Transport Corporation	13055	21.00	0.00	21.00	19.00	0.00	19.00	21.00	0.00	21.00
11.02 राज्य परिवहन निगमों को उधार	11.02 Loans to S.T.Corporations	13055	50.05	0.00	50.05	47.00	0.00	47.00	55.25	0.00	55.25
11.03 केन्द्रीय अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन निगम में निवेश	11.03 Investments in Central Inland Water Transport Corporation	13056	20.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	20.00	25.00	0.00	25.00
जोड़	Total		**91.05**	**0.00**	**91.05**	**86.00**	**0.00**	**86.00**	**101.25**	**0.00**	**101.25**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	C. Plan Outlay*										
1. सड़क परिवहन	1. Road Transport	13055	73.00	0.00	73.00	66.16	0.00	66.16	84.26	0.00	84.26
2. अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन	2. Inland Water Transport	13056	32.00	0.00	32.00	31.10	0.00	31.10	43.89	0.00	43.89
जोड़	Total		**105.00**	**0.00**	**105.00**	**97.26**	**0.00**	**97.26**	**128.15**	**0.00**	**128.15**

*इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांग में निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

*Inclusive ofWorks Outlay provided in the Ministry of Urban Development.

1. सचिवालय : इसमें मंत्रालय के सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है ।

सड़क परिवहन :

2. **प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान :** आयोजना व्यवस्था मुख्यतः विस्तृत अन्तर नमूना अध्ययनों और सड़क सुरक्षा कार्यक्रम आदि के संबंध में अनुसंधान और विकास के लिए है ।

3. **दिल्ली परिवहन निगम को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण :** यह व्यवस्था दिल्ली परिवहन निगम को ब्याज वाले ऋण देकर उनकी नकद हानियों को पूरा करने के लिए है ।

4. **अन्य व्यय :** आयोजना व्यवस्था सड़क सुरक्षा के लिए राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर गश्त करने की स्कीम के एक भाग के रूप में और दुर्घटना होने पर तत्काल प्राथमिक उपचार, चिकित्सा सहायता आदि प्रदान करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को अनुदान देकर यातायात सहायता चौकियों की स्थापना करने के लिए है । ये सहायता-चौकियां दुर्घटना होने पर तुरन्त सूचनाएं भेजती हैं ।

अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन :

5. **निदेशन, प्रशासन, प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान :** इसके अन्तर्गत अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन निदेशालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है, जो देश में अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन सेवाओं के विकास और अनुरक्षण के लिए जिम्मेदार है । इसमें करीमगंज टर्मिनल के विकास और अनुसंधान विकास कार्यों सहित तकनीकी अध्ययनों के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

जल परिवहन सेवाओं का विकास :

6. **भारतीय अन्तर्देशीय जलमार्ग प्राधिकरण को अनुदान :** अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन निदेशालय को भारतीय अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन प्राधिकरण अधिनियम,1985 के अंतर्गत दिनांक 27.10.1986 को स्थापित भारतीय अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन प्राधिकरण के साथ मिला दिया गया है । यह प्राधिकरण अब

1. **Secretariat:** Provides for the Secretariat expenditure of the Ministry.

Road Transport:

2. **Training and Research:–** The plan provision is mainly for research and development comprehensive inter-model studies, Road Safety Programmes etc.

3. **Non-Plan Loans to Delhi Transport Corporation:** The provision is to make up cash losses of D.T.C. by giving it interest bearing loans.

4. **Other Expenditure:** The plan provision is for setting up Traffic Aid Posts, through grants to State Governments, as part of the National Highways Patrolling Scheme for Road Safety and to render immediate first-aid; medical assistance etc. as and when accidents occur. The Aid Posts flash news of accidents as and when they ocur.

Inland Water Transport:

5. **Direction and Administration:** Provides for the expenditure on the Inland Water Transport Directorate, which is responsible for the development and maintenance of Inland WaterTransport services in the country. The provision is for development of Karim Gunj Terminal and for technical studies including research and development.

Development of Water Transport Services:

6. **Grants to Inland Waterways Anthority of India:** The Inland Water Transport Directorate has merged with the Inland Waterways Authority of India which has been set-up on 27.10.1986 under IWAI Act, 1985. The Authority is now responsible

अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ राष्ट्रीय जलमार्गों के विकास, अनुरक्षण और प्रबंध तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार को देश में अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन के विकास के संबंध में परामर्श देने के लिए जिम्मेदार है। भारतीय अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन प्राधिकरण के लिए अब भारतीय अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन प्राधिकरण को अनुदानों (आयोजना) के अन्तर्गत व्यवस्था की जा रही है जिसमें जलवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण, राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग, सर्वेक्षण नौकाओं की प्राप्ति और भारतीय अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन प्राधिकरण के उपस्कर और प्रशासनिक व्यय के लिए विधियां (आयोजना) शामिल है। आयोजना में की गई व्यवस्था मुख्यतः गंगा के विकास के लिए है, जिसे एक राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग के रूप में घोषित कर दिया गया है। इस कार्य को भारतीय अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन प्राधिकरण द्वारा निष्पादित किया जा रहा है। ब्रह्मपुत्र में दूसरे (प्रस्तावित) राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग के संबंध में जलवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण कार्य प्रगति पर है और इस प्रयोजन के लिए भी इसमें निधि की व्यवस्था की गई है। कार्य की प्रगति को देखते हुए संशोधित अनुमान, 1987-88 में योजना आवंटन को 8.50 करोड़ रुपए की राशि को बढ़ाकर बजट अनुमान, 1988-89 में 13.80 करोड़ रुपए कर दिया गया है।

7. **केन्द्रीय अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन निगम लिमिटेड को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण** : केन्द्रीय अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन निगम लिमिटेड की स्थापना एक सरकारी उपक्रम के रूप में भूतपूर्व रिवर स्टीम नेविगेशन कम्पनी लिमिटेड (एक स्टर्लिंग कम्पनी) की परिसम्पत्तियों और देनदारियों का अधिग्रहण करने के लिए की गई थी, और इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य अन्तर्देशीय जलमार्गों के माध्यम से माल ढुलाई करवाना है। निगम द्वारा हाथ में ली गई सेवाओं में कलकत्ता-बंगलादेश, असम और फरक्का-हल्दिया की सेवाएं प्रमुख हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त निगम भारतीय तेल निगम के लिए हल्दिया से बजबज तक तेल ढोने का कार्य भी करता है। यह कलकत्ता पत्तन न्यास की तरफ से भागीरथी नदी में तलकर्षण का कार्य भी करता है। अपनी स्थापना किए जाने के समय से ही निगम को भारी घाटा ही रहा है। दिनांक 31.3.1986 तक का कुल घाटा 50.98 करोड़ रुपए का था जबकि प्रदत्त पूंजी 18.97 करोड़ रुपए की है। केन्द्रीय अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन निगम लिमिटेड को 51.59 करोड़ रुपए का अर्थोपाय ऋण दिया गया था और मार्च, 1986 तक उस पर लगे 57.46 करोड़ रुपए के ब्याज को आर्थिक सहायता (सब्सिडी) मान लिया गया है। आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण की व्यवस्था इसकी नकद हानियों के एक भाग को पूरा करने के लिए है।

8. **ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता** : अधिक से अधिकाधिक आई० डब्ल्यू० टी० टनभार बनाने के लिए सरकार ने जून, 1980 में आई० डब्ल्यू० टी० उद्यमियों को ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता देने के लिए एक योजना स्वीकृत की थी, जिसके अन्तर्गत 5 1/2 प्रतिशत की दर और वित्तीय संस्थाओं द्वारा लिए जाने वाले ब्याज की दर के बीच के अंतर के लिए सरकार द्वारा आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती है। वर्तमान में 30 आई० डब्ल्यू० टी० उद्यमी इस योजना से लाभ उठा रहे हैं। इस योजना का व्यापक प्रचार किया गया है ताकि इसे सारे देश में और अधिक लोकप्रिय बनाया जा सके। इस योजना के क्रियान्वयन की जिम्मेदारी अब भारतीय अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन प्राधिकरण को सौंपी गई है, जो इसे और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के लिए आवश्यक उपाय कर रहा है। अभी तक विभिन्न पार्टियों को 118.00 लाख रुपए की ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता स्वीकृत की जा चुकी है।

9. **केन्द्र-प्रायोजित योजनाएं** : जहां तक केन्द्र-प्रायोजित योजनाओं का संबंध है, सातवीं आयोजना के दौरान राज्यों द्वारा क्रियान्वित किए जाने के लिए अभी तक स्वीकृत मुख्य योजनाएं इस प्रकार हैं :- (i) पांडु (असम) में स्लिपवे (स्टीप वे) का निर्माण (45 लाख रुपए), (ii) गोआ में मान्डोवी जुआरी और मधुआ नदियों का मुख्य तलकर्षण (159.00 लाख रुपए), (iii) चम्पाकारा नहर का विकास (155.55 लाख रुपए), (iv) उद्योग मंडल नहर में सुधार (189.60 लाख रुपए), (v) केरल में जलमार्गों के सुधार के लिए जल हयासिन्थ (घुण्ड) हारवेस्टर की प्राप्ति (445.00 लाख रुपए), (vi) तमिलनाडु में बकिंघम नहर का सुधार (200.00 लाख रुपए), (vii) बिहार में गंडक और कोसी का जलवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण (47 लाख रुपए)।

अन्य देशों के साथ तकनीकी और आर्थिक सहयोग :

10. **बंगला देश को सहायता** : इसमें बंगलादेश सरकार के साथ मार्गस्थ और व्यापार पर होने वाले व्यय की पूर्ति के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

inter-alia for the development, maintenance and management of National Waterways and to advise Central Government for development of IWT in the country. The provision for IWAI is now being made under Grants to IWAI (Plan) which includes funds (Plan) for hydrographic Surveys, National Waterways, Acquisition of survey launches and equipments and administrative expenses of IWAI. The provision in Plan is mainly for the development of the Ganga which has been declared as National Waterways. The works are being executed by the IWAI. Hydrographic survey is in progress in respect of the second (Proposed) National Waterways in the Brahmaputra and funds for this purpose are also included herein. The Plan allocation has been raised from Rs.8.50 crores in R.E. 1987-88 to Rs.13.80 crores in B.E.1988-89, keeping in view the tempo of work.

7. **Non-Plan Loans to Central Inland Water Transport Corportion Limited:** The C.I.W.T.C. Limited was formed as a public enterprise by taking over the assets and liabilities of the erstwhile Rivers Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. (a Sterling company), with the principal objective of transportation of cargo through Inland Waterways. Major services undertaken by the Corporation cover these between Calcutta, Bangla Desh, Assam and Farakka Haldia. Besides, the Corporation also undertakes movement of Oil from Haldia to Budge - Budge for the I.O. C., and work of dredging on the River Bhagirathi on behalf of the Calcutta Port Trust. The Corporation has been incurring heavy losses since its inception. Accumulated loss as on 31.3.86 amounted to Rs.50.98 crores when the paid up capital was Rs.18.97 crores. The Ways and Means loans of Rs.51.59 crores granted to CIWTC and interest thereon amounting to Rs.57.46 crores upto March, 1986, have since been treated as subsidy. The provision of Non-Plan Loans is for meeting part of its losses.

8. **Interest Subsidy** : In order to build up more and more IWT tonnage the Government had sanctioned a scheme for grant of interest subsidy to IWT Entrepreneurs in June, 1980 under which the difference between the rate of interest charged by financial institutions and 5-1/2% is subsidised by the Government. At present 30 IWT Entrepreneurs are availing of benefit of his Scheme. The Scheme has been given wide publicity to make it more popular throughout the country. The implementation of the Schemes has now been entrusted to IWAI who has been taking necessary steps to make it more effective. So far interest subsidy amounting to Rs.118.00 lakhs has been sanctioned to various parties.

9. **Centrally Sponsored Schemes:** As regards Centrally Sponsored Schemes, the important Schemes sanctioned so far for implementation by the States during 7th Plan are as follows :- (i) construction of slipway at Pandu (Assam) (Rs. 45 lakhs), (ii) Capital dredging of Mandovi Zuari and Mapusa rivers in Goa (Rs.159.00 lakhs), (iii) development of Champakara canal (Rs.155.55 lakhs), (iv) Improvement of Udyog Mandal Canal (Rs.189.60 lakhs), (v) procurement of water hyacinth harvester for improvement of waterways in Kerala (Rs.445.00 lakhs), (vi) improvement of Buckingham Canal in Tamil Nadu (Rs. 200.00 lakhs), (vii) hydrographic survey of Gandak, Kosi in Bihar (Rs.47 lakhs).

Technical and Economic Cooperation with other Countries :

10. **Assistance to Bangladesh** : Provision has been made for meeting the expenditure on transit and trade with Bangladesh Government.

11. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश :

(i) दिल्ली परिवहन निगम को उसकी पूंजीगत आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए ऋण और अग्रिम, और

(ii) सड़क परिवहन निगम अधिनियम, 1950 के अनुसरण में राज्य परिवहन निगमों को केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा पूंजीगत अंशदान प्रदान किया जा रहा था। राज्यों द्वारा ऐसे निगमों को दिए जाने वाले अंशदान में केन्द्रीय सरकार का अंशदान 50 प्रतिशत के बराबर है। अंशदान की अदायगी के लिए पाएटर्न में संशोधन किए जाने का प्रश्न सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

(iii) इसके अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन निगम लि० में निवेश, निगम को ऋण देने और उसकी साधारण पूंजी में निवेश किए जाने के लिए है।

निम्नलिखित विवरण में सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में निवेश के इक्विटी और ऋण घटकों को दर्शाया गया है :

11. **Investments in Public Enterprises :**

(i) Loans and advances to DTC to meet its capital requirement; and

(ii) State Transport Corporation in pursuance of the R.T.C. Act 1950 were being given Capital contribution by the Central and States Governments. Central Government's contribution was 50% of the contributions made in such corporations by the States. The question of revision of criteria for payments of contribution is under consideration of Government.

(iii) Investments in CIWTC are for providing loan and equity to the Corporation.

The following statement shows the equity and loan components of Investments in Public Sector Undertakings :

(करोड़ रुपए *Rupees in crores*)

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रम	P.S.Us	संशोधित अनुमान RE 1987-88			बजट अनुमान BE 1988-89		
		इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loans	जोड़ Total	इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loans	जोड़ Total
राज्य सड़क परिवहन निगम	S.R.T.Cs	--	47.00	47.00	--	55.00	55.00
दिल्ली परिवहन निगम	D.T.C.	--	19.00	19.00	--	21.00	21.00
एन.आर.टी.डी.एफ.सी.	N.R.T.D.F.C.	--	--	--	--	0.25	0.25
केन्द्रीय अंतर्देशीय जल परिवहन निगम लिमिटेड	C.I.W.T.C.	10.00	10.00	20.00	12.50	12.50	25.00

जल भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.70

सड़कें Roads

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार हैं: A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:-

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue		20.00	219.50	239.50	19.25	224.07	243.32	20.50	255.74	276.24
पूंजी *Capital*		*335.00*	*117.49*	*452.49*	*327.25*	*126.07*	*453.32*	*389.50*	*127.80*	*517.30*
जोड़ Total		**355.00**	**336.99**	**691.99**	**346.50**	**350.14**	**696.64**	**410.00**	**383.54**	**793.54**
सड़कें और पुल **Roads and Bridges**										
1. राष्ट्रीय राज मार्ग 1 National High Ways	3054	0.00	101.60	101.60	0.00	101.09	101.09	0.00	120.00	120.00
	5054	324.50	72.99	397.49	317.00	82.55	399.55	378.50	82.80	461.30
जोड़	*Total*	*324.50*	*174.59*	*499.09*	*317.00*	*183.64*	*500.64*	*378.50*	*202.80*	*581.30*
2. सामरिक महत्व वाली और सीमावर्ती सड़कें 2. Strategic and Border Roads	3054	0.00	8.16	8.16	0.00	15.16	15.16	0.00	15.06	15.06
	3601	0.00	63.14	63.14	0.00	92.96	92.96	0.00	102.37	102.37
	3602	0.00	28.60	28.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़	*Total*	*0.00*	*99.90*	*99.90*	*0.00*	*108.12*	*108.12*	*0.00*	*117.43*	*117.43*
3. अन्तर्राज्यीय अथवा आर्थिक महत्व की सड़कें 3. Roads of Inter State or Economic Importance	3601	17.75	0.00	17.75	17.10	0.00	17.10	18.25	0.00	18.25
	3602	0.75	0.00	0.75	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	7601	10.25	0.00	10.25	10.25	0.00	10.25	11.00	0.00	11.00
	7602	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़	*Total*	*29.00*	*0.00*	*29.00*	*28.35*	*0.00*	*28.35*	*29.25*	*0.00*	*29.25*
4. केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि से वित्तपोषित स्कीमें 4. Schemes financed from Central Road Fund	3601	0.00	8.00	8.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	7.00	7.00
	3602	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़	*Total*	*0.00*	*8.00*	*8.00*	*0.00*	*5.00*	*5.00*	*0.00*	*7.00*	*7.00*
5. राष्ट्रीय महत्व की विशेष सड़कें / पुल 5. Special Roads/Bridges of National Importance	7601	0.00	43.50	43.50	0.00	31.25	31.25	0.00	35.00	35.00
6. केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि को/से अन्तरण 6. Transfer to/from Central Road Fund	3054	0.00	8.05	8.05	0.00	5.05	5.05	0.00	7.05	7.05
	3601	0.00	-8.00	-8.00	0.00	-5.05	-5.05	0.00	-7.00	-7.00
	3602	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़	*Total*	*0.00*	*0.05*	*0.05*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.05*	*0.05*
7. राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग स्थाई पुल शुल्क निधि को अन्तरण 7. Transfer to National High Ways Permanent Bridges Fees Fund	3054	0.00	9.65	9.65	0.00	9.65	9.65	0.00	11.00	11.00
अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं **Other Transport Services**										
8. भारतीय सड़क निर्माण निगम को आयोजना-भिन्न उधार 8. Non- Plan Loans to the Indian Roads Construction Corporation	7075	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	12.27	12.27	0.00	10.00	10.00
9. अन्य व्यय 9. Other Expenditure	3054	1.50	0.30	1.80	1.15	0.21	1.36	2.25	0.26	2.51
कुल जोड़ *Grand Total*		*355.00*	*336.99*	*691.99*	*346.50*	*350.14*	*696.64*	*410.00*	*383.54*	*793.54*

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev	बजट 1987-88 Budget बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.प.सा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.प.सा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.प.सा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
	C. Plan Outlay*										
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	1. Roads and Bridges	13054	355.00	0.00	355.00	346.50	0.00	346.50	410.00	0.00	410.00
1. सड़कें और पुल											

*इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांग में निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है।

*Inclusive of Works Outlay provided in the Demands of the Ministry of Urban Development.

1. **राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग** : इसके अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के निर्माण और अनुरक्षण पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है। निर्माण कार्यों का निष्पादन राज्यों के लोक-निर्माण विभागों द्वारा एजेंसी आधार पर, और सीमा सड़क विकास बोर्ड के सामान्य आरक्षित इंजीनियरी बल के माध्यम से कराया जाता है। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर बने स्थायी पुलों के उपयोग के संबंध में, जिनपर 25 लाख रुपए से अधिक की लागत आई हो और जो 1.4.1976 के बाद बने हों और यातायात के लिए खोले गए हों, यांत्रिक रूप से चलने वाले वाहनों पर शुल्क लगाया जाता है। इस शुल्क से एकत्र होने वाली राशि को प्रारम्भ में लोक खाते में "राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग स्थायी पुल शुल्क निधि" के अन्तर्गत जमा किया जाता है। शुल्क एकत्र करने वाले राज्यों को, इस शुल्क से प्राप्त होने वाले राजस्व में से 12 प्रतिशत की दर पर संग्रह-प्रभार अपने पास रख लेने की अनुमति दी जाती है। इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत जो व्यवस्था की गई है वह संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को देय संग्रह-प्रभारों के अन्तरण के लिए भी है जिनकी पूर्ति उक्त निधि से की जाती है। वर्ष 1988-89 में आयोजना आवंटन में वृद्धि चालू योजनाओं में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के विकास और स्वीकृत नई योजनाओं के लिए की गई है।

2. **सामरिक महत्व की और सीमावर्ती सड़कें** : यह व्यवस्था राजस्थान, गुजरात, जम्मू और कश्मीर, पंजाब, पश्चिम बंगाल, त्रिपुरा, मेघालय और हिमाचल प्रदेश के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में कतिपय सामरिक महत्व की सड़कों के निर्माण के लिए राज्यों को सहायता अनुदान देने के लिए है। केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा जम्मू और काश्मीर में तथा सीमा सड़क विकास बोर्ड द्वारा पंजाब और राजस्थान में कुछ निर्माण कार्य निष्पादित किये जा रहे हैं।

3. **अन्तर्राज्यीय अथवा आर्थिक महत्व की सड़कें** : यह व्यवस्था अंतर्राज्यीय संचार सुविधाओं की कुछ चुनी हुई राज्य सड़कों के विकास के लिए आर्थिक सहायता देने के वास्ते है। यह कार्यक्रम 1954 में शुरू किया गया था। इस कार्यक्रम का एक उद्देश्य खनिज साधनों की दृष्टि से समृद्ध क्षेत्रों के विकास में सहायता देना और उन क्षेत्रों तक पहुंचने की सुविधा प्रदान करना है, जहां पर रेलवे जैसे संचार के अन्य साधनों की व्यवस्था नहीं है।

4. **केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि से वित्तपोषित योजना** : केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि (जिसकी स्थापना 1921 में की गई थी) व्यपगत न होने वाली निधि है। इस निधि के लिए राजस्व की व्यवस्था करारोपित मोटर स्पिरिट पर लगाए गए उत्पाद और सीमा-शुल्क पर 3.5 पैसे प्रति लीटर की दर से शुल्क लगाकर की जाती है। इस शुल्क से प्राप्त होने वाली 20 प्रतिशत राशि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सड़क निर्माण की अनुमोदित योजनाओं के निर्माण/अनुरक्षण के लिए राज्यों को अनुदान देने के वास्ते आरक्षित रखी जाती है। 1987-88 के संशोधित अनुमान में कमी होने का कारण कम योजनाओं को मंजूर करना रहा है और 1988-89 के बजट अनुमान में वृद्धि होने का कारण अधिक योजनाओं के लिए पूर्वानुमानित मंजूरी देना तथा राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा अपनी बहुत अधिक आवश्यकतायें बताना है।

5. **राष्ट्रीय महत्व की विशेष सड़कें/पुल** : यह व्यवस्था कलकत्ता महानगर में यातायात की बढ़ती हुई आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए कलकत्ता में हुगली नदी पर एक दूसरे पुल के निर्माण के लिए पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार को ऋण सहायता देने के लिए है।

1. **National High Ways:** Provides for the expenditure on construction and maintenance of National Highways. The works are executed by States P.W. Department on agency basis, and also through the General Reserve Engineering Force of the B.R.D.B. Fees are levied on mechanically propelled vehicles for the use of permanent bridges on National Highways costing more than Rs.25 lakhs, built and opened to traffic from 1.4.1976. The collections are initially credited to the Public Account under "National High Ways Permanent Bridges Fees Fund". The States collecting them are allowed collection charges @ 12% out of the revenue derived through the fees. The provision under this head also covers the transfer of the collection charges, payable to the U.Ts., which are met out of the Fund. The increase in the plan allocation in 1988-89 is for the development of National Highways in respect of on going schemes, and new schemes approved.

2. **Strategic and Border Roads:** Provision is for grants-in-aid to States for the construction of certain strategic roads in the Border areas of Rajasthan, Gujarat, J.& K., Punjab, West Bengal, Tripura, Meghalaya and Himachal Pradesh. Some works in J & K are executed by C.P.W.D. and in Punjab and Rajasthan by Border Road Development Board.

3. **Roads of Inter–State or Economic Importance:** Provision is towards financial assistance for development of certain selected State Roads of Inter–State and Economic Importance for promoting inter-State Communication facilities. The programme was initiated in 1954. One of the objects of the programme is to help in the development of regions rich in mineral resources and to provide access to areas not served by any other means of communications like Railways.

4. **Schemes financed from Central Road Fund:** The Central Road Fund (created in 1921) is a non-lapsing fund. It derives its revenues from a levy of 3.5 paise per litre on the customs and excise duty on taxed motor spirit 20% of the proceeds is kept as a reserve by Central Government for giving grants to States on the construction/ maintenance of approved schemes of road work of the States/Union Territories. The decrease in RE 87-88 is due to sanction of lesser number of schemes and increase in BE 88-89 is due to anticipated sanction of more schemes and enhanced requirements projected by the States/UTs.

5. **Special Roads/Bridges of National Importance:** The provision is for loan assistance to the West Bengal Government for the construction of a second bridge over the river Hooghly in Calcutta, to meet the growing requirement of traffic in the Metropolitan city of Calcutta.

6. **केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि में अन्तरण :** जैसा कि उपर्युक्त 4 में बताया गया है, 1921 में स्थापित की गई "केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि" शुल्क व्यपगत न होने वाली निधि है । इस शीर्ष के नीचे की गई व्यवस्था करायोपित मोटर स्पिरिटों यह लायु शीशा/उत्पाद-शुल्क पर 3.5 पैसे प्रति लीटर की लेवी से प्राप्त राशि का निवल अन्तरण केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि में किए जाने के लिए है । यह अन्तरण इस लेवी के 80 प्रतिशत भाग का समायोजन करने के बाद, जो "केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि से सहायता" के रूप में निर्धारित होता है, और जो राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा हाथ में लिए गए सड़क निर्माण कार्यों/परियोजनाओं को अन्तरित किया जाता है, और शेष 20 प्रतिशत आरक्षित राशि में से केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित परियोजनाओं के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को दिए गए अनुदानों का (देखिए उपर्युक्त मद 4) समायोजन करने के बाद किया जाता है । (इस अन्तरण के परिणामस्वरूप सरकारी कोष से कोई निवल नकद निकासी नहीं होती ।)

7. **राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग स्थायी पुल शुल्क निधि को अंतरण :** यह व्यवस्था, जैसा कि उपर्युक्त 1 में बताया गया है, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को देय संग्रह प्रभारों को घटाने के बाद राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग स्थायी पुलों से प्राप्त शुल्क की निवल राशि का अन्तरण सांविधिक निधि में किए जाने के लिए है । इस अन्तरण के परिणामस्वरूप कोई निवल नकद निकासी नहीं होगी ।

8. **इंडियन रोड कंस्ट्रक्शन कारपोरेशन को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण :** इंडियन रोड कंस्ट्रक्शन कारपोरेशन की स्थापना भारत और विदेश दोनों जगह वाणिज्यिक आधार पर सड़कों और पुलों के निर्माण/विकास के कारण और अन्य विविध इंजीनियरी कार्यों जिनमें हवाई क्षेत्रों के कार्य भी शामिल हैं, को हाथ में लेने के लिए दिसम्बर, 1976 में की गई थी । यहां जो व्यवस्था की गई है वह निगम को ऋण देने के लिए है । इस समय निगम के पास भारत के अलावा लीबिया, इराक और संयुक्त अरब अमीरात में कुल मिलाकर लगभग 350 करोड़ रुपए के ठेके हैं । 1987-88 के संशोधित अनुमानों में 11.27 करोड़ रुपए तक और 1988-89 के बजट अनुमान में 10.00 करोड़ रुपए तक के अर्थोपाय ऋण की वृद्धि विदेशी मुद्रा ऋण जुटाने और इसके अन्य दायित्वों को पूरा करने के लिए अनुदान दिए जाने के कारण है ।

9. **अन्य व्यय :** आयोजना व्यवस्था राजमार्ग अनुसंधान और आयोजन-अध्ययन के लिए है, जबकि आयोजना-भिन्न व्यवस्था संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में जिला सड़कों और अन्य सड़कों के लिए है, जिनका वित्तपोषण केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि से दी जाने वाली आर्थिक सहायता से किया जाता है ।

6. **Transfers to Central Road Fund:** As indicated in 4 above, the 'Central Road Fund' created in 1921 is a non-lapsing fund. The provision under this head is for the net transfer of moneys to the Central Road Fund of the proceeds of the levy @3.5 paise per litre on Customs/Excise Duty on taxed motor spirits, after setting-off the 80% portion of the levy which is earmarked as "Subventions from Central Road Fund" and transferred to States/Union Terrotories for Road works/Projects undertaken by them and after adjusting the grants made from the remaining 20% Reserve to the States/Union Territories on projects approved by Central Government (Vide-item 4 above). (There is no net cash out-go from the Government as a result of the transfer).

7. **Transfer to National High Ways Permanent Bridges Fees Fund :** The provision is for transfer of the net amount of fees levied on the National Highays permanent Bridges less the collection charges payable to States/Union Territories, to the Statutory Fund, as indicated in 1. There is no net cash out-go from Government as a result of this transfer.

8. **Non-Plan Loans to I.R.C.C.:** I.R.C.C. Ltd. was set up in Dec., 1976 to undertake construction/developoment of Roads and Bridges as also other connected Civil Engineering Works, including air-fields both in India and abroad on commercial lines. Funds provided are in the nature of investments as loan to the Corporation.The Corporation has at present contracts aggregating to about Rs.350 crores in Libya,Iraq and U.A.R. besides India. The increase in the R.E. 87-88 by Rs.11.27 crores and Rs.10.00 crores in BE 88-89 is due to grant of the Ways and Means Loan to the Corporation to enable it to raise foreign currency loan for meeting its other liabilities.

9. **Other Expenditure:** The plan provision is for Highways Research and Planning Studies, while the non-plan provision is for District and other Roads in Union Territories financed from Subventions from the Central Road Fund.

जल-भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.71

पत्तन, दीपस्तम्भ और नौवहन Ports, Light houses & Shipping

क. वसूलियों, (और दीपस्तम्भों और दीपपोतों के संबंध में राजस्व प्राप्तियों) को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है :

A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, (and revenue receiptsin respect of Light Houses and Lightships) are given below: (करोड़ रुपए में / in crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget योग Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised योग Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget योग Total
राजस्व Revenue		3.39	101.73	105.12	2.05	69.31	71.36	6.85	79.29	86.15
पूंजी Capital		285.28	0.46	285.74	298.87	22.02	320.89	333.57	-9.81	323.76
योग Total		288.67	102.19	390.86	300.92	91.33	392.25	340.43	69.48	409.91
पत्तन और दीपस्तम्भ	***Ports and Lighthouses***									
पत्तन:	**Ports:**									
1. ड्रेजिंग और सर्वेक्षण संगठन	1. Dredging and Survey Organisation	3051	0.50	22.47	22.97	0.51	28.59	29.10	0.00	30.54	30.54
2. सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजनेतर-मिन्न उधार	2. *Non Plan Loans to Public Enterprises*									
2.01 पारादीप पत्तन	2.01 Paradip Port	7051	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.02 भारतीय ड्रेजिंग निगम	2.02 Dredging Corporation of India	7051	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.44	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.03 कलकत्ता पत्तन न्यास	2.03 Calcutta Port Trust	7051	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.04 कोचीन पत्तन न्यास	2.04 Cochin Port Trust	7051	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.10	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.05 हिंदुस्तान शिपयार्ड लिमिटेड	2.05.Hindustan Shipyard Ltd	6858	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.06 कोचीन शिपयार्ड लिमिटेड	2.06 Cochin Shipyard Limited	6858	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.07 हुगली डॉकी और पत्तन इंजीनियरिंग लिमिटेड	2.07 Hooghly Dock and Ports Engineering Ltd.	6858	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*5.01*	*5.01*	*0.00*	*24.54*	*24.54*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
3. लघु पत्तनों का विकास	3. Development of Minor Ports	5051	7.50	0.00	7.50	7.50	0.00	7.50	8.71	0.00	8.71
		7601	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	10.00
जोड़		*Total*	*7.50*	*0.00*	*7.50*	*7.50*	*0.00*	*7.50*	*18.71*	*0.00*	*18.71*
4. अन्य व्यय	4. Other Expenditure	3051	1.40	0.18	1.58	1.00	0.18	1.18	4.00	0.20	4.20
जोड़ - पत्तन	***Total* - Ports**		**9.40**	**27.66**	**37.06**	**9.01**	**53.31**	**62.32**	**22.71**	**30.74**	**53.45**
दीप स्तम्भ और दीपपोत	**Light Houses and Light Ships**									
5. निदेशन और प्रशासन	5. Direction and Administration	3051	0.00	1.97	1.97	0.00	1.80	1.80	0.00	2.10	2.10
6. सकल कार्यकलाप व्यय	6. *Gross Working Expenses*	3051	0.00	20.03	20.03	0.00	20.20	20.20	0.00	20.20	20.20
6.01 घटाइए - प्राप्तियां	6.01 Less-Receipts	1051	0.00	-22.00	-22.00	0.00	-22.00	-22.00	0.00	-22.30	-22.30
7. निवल	7. *Net*		*0.00*	*-1.97*	*-1.97*	*0.00*	*-1.80*	*-1.80*	*0.00*	*-2.10*	*-2.10*
8. दीपस्तम्भों और नौचालन उपकरणों अन्य सहायक साधनों का निर्माण और विकास	8. Construction and Development of Lighthouses and other Navigational Aids	5051	5.00	-5.00	0.00	2.97	-2.97	0.00	10.31	-10.31	0.00
जोड़-दीपस्तम्भ और दीपपोत	*Total-Light Houses&LightShips*		*5.00*	*-5.00*	*0.00*	*2.97*	*-2.97*	*0.00*	*10.31*	*-10.31*	*0.00*
जोड़ -पत्तन और दीपस्तम्भ	**Total-Ports and Light Houses**		**14.40**	**22.66**	**37.06**	**11.98**	**50.34**	**62.32**	**33.02**	**20.43**	**53.45**
नौवहन	**Shipping**									
9. महानिदेशक, नौवहन	9. Director General, Shipping	3052	0.00	3.76	3.76	0.00	5.71	5.71	0.00	6.51	6.51
10. पोत अभिग्रहण के लिए उधारों पर ब्याज विभेदक	10. Interest differentials on loans for acquisition of ships.	3052	0.00	45.00	45.00	0.00	7.00	7.00	3.00	9.19	9.19

करोड़ रुपए (in crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
11. भारतीय पोतवहन निगम को आर्थिक सहायता	11. Subsidy to Shipping Corporation of India	3052	0.00	10.37	10.37	0.00	10.37	10.37	0.00	13.05	13.05
12.अन्य व्यय	12. Other Expenditure	3052	0.10	0.95	1.05	0.10	0.66	0.76	0.11	0.00	0.11
		5052	1.05	0.00	1.05	0.43	0.00	0.43	0.62	0.00	0.62
पोत निर्माण	**Ship Building:**										
13. अन्य आर्थिक सहायताएं	*13 Other subsidies:*										
13.01 हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड लिमिटेड	13.01 Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	2852	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	1.30	1.30	0.00	4.30	4.30
13.02 कोचीन शिपयार्ड लिमिटेड	13.02 Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	2852	0.00	6.50	6.50	0.00	8.00	8.00	0.00	8.00	8.00
13.03 ट्रालर विकास निधि	13.03 Trawler Development Fund	2852	0.00	7.50	7.50	0.00	7.50	7.50	0.00	7.50	7.50
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*19.00*	*19.00*	*0.00*	*16.80*	*16.80*	*0.00*	*19.80*	*19.80*
14. पोत मरम्मत की सुविधाएं	*14. Ship Repairing Facilities*										
14.01 कलकत्ता पत्तन न्यास	14.01 Calcutta Port Trust	6858	0.86	0.00	0.86	0.76	0.00	0.76	0.60	0.00	0.60
14.02 बम्बई पत्तन न्यास	14.02 Bombay Port Trust	6858	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.03 भारतीय सलकर्षण निगम	14.03 Dredging Corporation of India	6858	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.50	0.00	0.50	1.00	0.00	1.00
जोड़		*Total*	*1.86*	*0.00*	*1.86*	*1.26*	*0.00*	*1.26*	*1.60*	*0.00*	*1.60*
15.अन्य व्यय	15. Other Expenditure	2230	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		2852	1.04	0.00	1.04	0.44	0.00	0.44	2.40	0.00	2.40
		3601	0.35	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.35
		6250	0.00	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.50	0.50
		5075	7.00	0.00	7.00	3.00	0.00	3.00	4.00	0.00	4.00
जोड़		*Total*	*9.39*	*0.45*	*9.84*	*3.44*	*0.45*	*3.89*	*6.75*	*0.50*	*7.25*
जोड़-पोतवहन	**Total–Shipping**		**11.40**	**79.53**	**90.93**	**5.23**	**40.99**	**46.22**	**9.08**	**49.05**	**58.13**
16. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	16.Investments in Public Enterprises	7051	163.72	0.00	163.72	184.56	0.00	184.56	186.27	0.00	186.27
		7052	85.65	0.00	85.65	85.65	0.00	85.65	95.56	0.00	95.56
		4858	5.53	0.00	5.53	5.53	0.00	5.53	3.49	0.00	3.49
		6858	7.97	0.00	7.97	7.97	0.00	7.97	13.01	0.00	13.01
जोड़		5052	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
कुल जोड़	*Grand Total*	*Total*	*262.87*	*0.00*	*262.87*	*283.71*	*0.00*	*283.71*	*298.33*	*0.00*	*298.33*
			288.67	*102.19*	*390.86*	*300.92*	*91.33*	*392.25*	*340.43*	*69.48*	*409.91*
ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	B. Investment in Public Enterprises	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट सहायता Budget Support	आं.स.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट सहायता Budget Support	आं.स.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट सहायता Budget Support	आं.स.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
पत्तन:	*Ports:*										
16.01 कलकत्ता पत्तन न्यास	16.01 Calcutta Port Trust	13051	8.00	2.00	10.00	5.00	7.00	12.00	20.17	0.00	20.17
16.02 हल्दिया गोदी	16.02 Haldia Dock	13051	8.00	17.00	25.00	3.40	0.77	4.17	17.03	9.00	26.03
16.03 कोचीन पत्तन न्यास	16.03 Cochin Port Trust	13051	17.22	0.00	17.22	3.54	0.00	3.54	25.11	5.00	30.11
16.04 पारादीप पत्तन	16.04 Paradip Port	13051	6.00	0.00	6.00	6.00	0.00	6.00	3.95	0.00	3.95
16.05 तुतिकोरिन पत्तन	16.05 Tuticorin Port	13051	1.50	4.50	6.00	1.50	3.25	4.75	1.47	4.00	5.47
16.06 नावा शेवा पत्तन	16.06 Nava Shewa Port	13051	120.00	75.00	195.00	165.00	0.00	165.00	113.94	166.12	280.06
16.07 नया मंगलौर पत्तन	16.07 New Mangalore Port	13051	0.00	4.34	4.34	0.00	4.34	4.34	0.00	4.19	4.19
16.08 मद्रास पत्तन न्यास	16.08 Madras Port Trust	13051	0.00	18.60	18.60	0.12	5.83	5.95	0.00	17.18	17.18
16.09 बम्बई पत्तन न्यास	16.09 Bombay Port Trust	13051	0.00	30.94	30.94	0.00	16.38	16.38	0.00	34.23	34.23
16.10 नया कांडला पत्तन न्यास	16.10 New Kandla Port Trust	13051	0.00	7.00	7.00	0.00	5.55	5.55	0.00	8.83	8.83

		शीर्ष Head of Dev	बजट 1987-88 Budget: बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.क.स.अ. IEBR	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised: बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.क.स.अ. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget: बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.क.स.अ. IEBR	जोड़ Total
16.11 मारमागोवा पत्तन	16.11 Marmagoa Port	13051	0.00	7.00	7.00	0.00	2.50	2.50	0.00	5.05	5.05
16.12 विशाखापत्तनम पत्तन	16.12 Vishakapatnam Port	13051	3.00	9.00	12.00	0.00	6.93	6.93	4.60	10.00	14.60
जोड़- पत्तन	*Total* - Ports	13051	163.72	175.38	339.10	184.55	52.55	237.11	186.27	263.60	449.87
16.13 भारतीय तलकर्षण निगम	16.13 Dredging Corporation of India	13051	0.00	15.00	15.00	0.00	17.00	17.00	0.00	38.90	38.90
पोत निर्माण	**Ship-building**										
16.14 हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड	16.14 Hindustan Shipyard	12858	4.70	0.00	4.70	4.70	0.00	4.70	8.00	0.00	8.00
16.15 कोचीन शिपयार्ड	16.15 Cochin Shipyard	12858	6.80	0.00	6.80	6.80	0.00	6.80	6.40	0.00	6.40
16.16 हुगली गोदी और पत्तन इंजीनियरिंग कंपनी लिमिटेड	16.16 Hooghly Dock and Ports Engineering Co. Ltd	12858	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.10	0.00	2.10
जोड़ - पोत-निर्माण	**Total-Ship-building**		13.50	0.00	13.50	13.50	0.00	13.50	16.50	0.00	16.50
16.17 भारतीय नौवहन निगम	16.17 Shipping Corporation of India	13052	0.00	0.00	0.00	85.65	0.00	85.65	95.56	128.00	223.56
16.18 नौवहन विकास निधि समिति	16.18 Shipping Development Fund Committee	13052	85.65	0.00	85.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
			262.87	190.38	453.25	283.71	69.55	353.26	298.33	430.50	728.83
जोड़ - विनेश	**Total-Investments**										
ग. आयोजना - परिव्यय*	C. Plan outlay*:-										
1. इंजीनियरिंग उद्योग	1. Engineering Industries	12858	16.40	0.00	16.40	15.20	0.00	15.20	20.50	2.50	23.00
2. पत्तन और दीप स्तंभ	2. Ports and Light Houses	13051	185.12	190.38	375.50	199.54	69.55	269.09	223.29	302.50	525.79
3. नौवहन	3. Shipping	13052	90.10	0.00	90.10	87.52	0.00	87.52	103.06	128.00	231.06
4. श्रम और रोजगार	4. Labour and Employment	22230	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़	**Total**		291.62	190.38	482.00	302.26	69.55	371.81	346.85	433.00@	779.85

*इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांग में निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

*Inclusive of Works outlay provided in the Demands of the Ministry of Urban Development.

मांग संख्या 75	Demand No.75	13052	2.95	0.00	2.95	1.34	0.00	1.34	6.42	0.00	6.42

@ इसमें अन्य निकायों/संस्थाओं के आ.क.स.अ. शामिल हैं ।

@ Including IEBR of other bodies/institutions.

पत्तन और दीपस्तंभ :

1. **तलकर्षण (ड्रेजिंग) और सर्वेक्षण संगठन :** यह आयोजना व्यवस्था भागीरथी गोदी को गहरा करने के लिए मद्रास पत्तन न्यास को अनुदान देने के लिए की गई है । आयोजना-भिन्न व्यवस्था, कलकत्ता पत्तन न्यास को हुगली नदी और हल्दिया जल मार्ग (चैनल) के तलकर्षण/अनुरक्षण के लिए आर्थिक सहायता की अदायगी करने और न लाभ न हानि आधार पर सर्वेक्षण करने वाले एम.पी.एस.ओ. के स्थापना व्यय के लिए है ।

2.(क) **पत्तन न्यास को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण :** संशोधित अनुमान, 1987-88 में, कलकत्ता और कोचीन पत्तन न्यासों को दिए जाने वाले आयोजना-भिन्न ऋणों की व्यवस्था इन दोनों पत्तनों को तलकर्षण के अनुरक्षण पर होने वाले उनके व्यय के लए अर्थापाय समर्थन प्रदान करने के लिए है ।

(ख) **शिपयार्डों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण :** हिंदुस्तान शिपयार्ड लि., कोचीन शिपयार्ड लि. और हुगली गोदी और पत्तन इंजीनियरिंग कंपनी लि. के लिए संशोधित अनुमान, 1987-88 में आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण की व्यवस्था की गई है ताकि ये उपक्रम अपने कार्यशील संबंधी पूंजीगत आवश्यकताओं को पूरा कर सकें ।

3. **लघु पत्तनों का विकास :** यह आयोजना व्यवस्था अंदमान और लक्षद्वीप हार्बर वर्क्स द्वारा अंदमान, निकोबार और लक्षद्वीप समूहों में अवतरण सुविधाओं और जेटियों के निर्माण के लिए उनके

Ports and Light Houses:

1. **Dredging and Survey Organisation:** The plan provision is for grants to the Madras Port Trust for the deepening of Bhagirati Dock. The Non-Plan provision is for payment of subsidy to the Calcutta Port Trust for dredging/maintenance of the river Hoogly and the Haldia Channel and establishment expenditure of M.P.S.O. which undertakes survey works on no profit no loss basis.

2.(a) **Non-Plan loans to Port Trusts:** Non-Plan loans to Calcutta and Cochin Port Trusts in the RE 1987-88 are for providing Ways and Means support to these two Ports to meet their expenditure on maintenance of dredging.

(b) **Non-Plan Loans to Shipyards:** Non-Plan loans to Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., Cochin Shipyard Ltd., and Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd., have been provided in RE 1987-88 to enable these Undertakings to meet their working capital requirements.

3. **Development of Minor Ports:** The Plan provision is for construction of landing facilities and jetties in the Andaman, Nicobar and Lakhsadweep Islands by Andaman

स्थापना व्यय को पूरा करने और लघु पत्तन सर्वेक्षण संगठन द्वारा सर्वेक्षण कार्य के लिए उपस्कर खरीदने के लिए है।

कुछ राज्यों को अपने-अपने राज्यों में लघु पत्तनों के विकास के लिए भी ऋण देने की व्यवस्था की गई है।

4. **अन्य व्यय** :- आयोजना में व्यवस्था, राष्ट्रीय पत्तन प्रबंध संस्थान, मद्रास को सहायता-अनुदान देने के लिए और आयोजना-भिन्न व्यवस्था, बड़े पत्तनों को राहत सामग्रियों के शुल्क रहित आयातों पर पत्तन प्रभारों की प्रतिपूर्ति करने के लिए है।

5 से 8. **दीपस्तंभ और दीपपोत** : दीपस्तंभ और दीपपोत विभाग एक वाणिज्यिक विभाग है, जो सामान्य नौचालन सहायक-साधनों की व्यवस्था करता है। इन साधनों में बोयास, डैका, नेवीगेटर, चेन, रेडियो बीकन आदि शामिल हैं। यह, पोतों के दिशा निर्देश के लिए दीपस्तंभों का रख-रखाव और निर्माण भी करता है। इस विभाग का खर्च, भारतीय पत्तनों में आने वाले पोतों से दीपशुल्क के रूप में वसूल की गई धनराशि से चलता है और कार्यात्मक व्यय (प्रशासन प्रभारों सहित) के बाद जो राजस्व राशि बच जाती है उसे विभाग की सामान्य रिजर्व निधि में जमा कर दिया जाता है। विभाग की राजस्व प्राप्तियों के संबंध में 22.30 करोड़ रुपए का अनुमान लगाया गया है। आयोजना-व्यवस्था, दीपस्तंभों के निर्माण और विकास पर होने वाले पूंजी व्यय तथा अन्य नौचालन संबंधी सहायक-साधनों के लिए है और इसी विभाग की सामान्य रिजर्व निधि से भी पूरा किया जाता है। इस मद में सरकार की कोई निवल नकद राशि व्यय नहीं होती।

नौवहन

9. **नौवहन महानिदेशालय** : यह व्यवस्था वाणिज्यिक नौवहन अधिनियम, 1958 के अन्तर्गत स्थापित एक सांविधिक प्राधिकरण, नौवहन महानिदेशालय के लिए है और यह वाणिज्यिक नौवहन कानूनों से संबंधित सभी मामलों के एक नियंत्रक कार्यालय के रूप में कार्य कर रहा है। महानिदेशालय, नाविकों के कल्याणकारी उपायों की देखरेख करने के अतिरिक्त, मर्चेंट नेवी के अधिकारियों और नाविकों (रेटिंग) के प्रशिक्षण की सुविधाएं भी प्रदान करता है।

10. **जहाजों के अधिग्रहण के लिए दिए जाने वाले ऋण पर ब्याज संबंधी अंतर (एस.सी.आई.)** : सरकार की नीति के अनुसार देश में अपेक्षित सीमा तक नौवहन टनभार की वृद्धि करने के लिए नौवहन कंपनियों को विदेशों से पोत अधिग्रहित करने के लिए 7.5 प्रतिशत ब्याज की रियायती दर पर ऋण दिया जाना आवश्यक समझा जाता है। तदनुसार, ब्याज की सामान्य दर पर अर्जित ब्याज और ब्याज की रियायती दर पर अर्जन योग्य ब्याज के अंतर की प्रतिपूर्ति भारतीय नौवहन निगम को कर दी जाती है। निगम ने विदेशों से पोत अधिग्रहित करने के लिए पहले भी चार नामित बैंकों से ऋण लिए थे। बैंकों द्वारा लिए जाने वाले ब्याज और 7.5 प्रतिशत की रियायती दर पर लिए जाने वाले ब्याज के अंतर की प्रतिपूर्ति भी निगम को की जाती है। कार्य की इस मद को मंत्रालय से एस.सी.आई.सी.आई. में अन्तरित करने के कारण संशोधित अनुमान, 1987-88 और बजट अनुमान, 1988-89 में यह कमी हुई है।

11. **भारतीय नौवहन निगम लिमिटेड** : यह व्यवस्था भारतीय मुख्य भूमि-अंडमान, भारतीय मुख्य भूमि-लक्षद्वीप, कोंकण तथा हज नौवहन सेवाओं के संचालन में भारतीय नौवहन निगम को होने वाली हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति करने के लिए है क्योंकि सेवाओं के किराए सरकार द्वारा सामाजिक-आर्थिक दृष्टि से न लाभ न हानि के आधार पर ही निर्धारित किये जाते हैं। (i) पहली तीन सेवाओं के मामले में, निगम को उन वर्षों के दौरान ही प्रतिपूर्ति की जाती है जब वह अपने पूरे कार्यचालन में हानि उठाता है। पहली दो सेवाओं के मामले में उठाई गई हानि के 80 प्रतिशत की प्रतिपूर्ति की जाती है। तीसरी सेवा के मामले में 80 प्रतिशत हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति केन्द्र सरकार, गोवा-सरकार और महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा क्रमशः 25:35:40 के अनुपात में की जाती है। हज सेवाओं के मामले में प्रतिवर्ष 100 प्रतिशत हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति की जाती है। (ii) परिवहन प्रणाली के लिए मास्टर प्लान तैयार करने के लिए

and Lakshadweep Harbour Works for meeting their establishment expenditure and for purchase of survey equipment by Minor Ports Survey Organisation.

Provision has also been made for loans to certain State Govts., for the development of Minor Ports in their respective States.

4. **Other Expenditure:** The provision in plan is for grants-in-aid to the National Institute of Port Management, Madras and the Non-Plan provision is for re-imbursement of Port charges to the Major Ports on duty free imports of relief supplies.

5. to 8. **Light Houses and Light Ships:** The Lighthouses and Lightships Department is a commercial Department providing general navigational aids, including buoys, Decca Navigator Chains, Radio-beacons, etc. It also undertakes maintenance and construction of Lighthouses for guidance of ships. The expenditure of the Department is being met out of the light dues recovered from ships visiting Indian Ports and the surplus of revenue over the working expenses (including administration charges) is credited to the general reserve fund of the Department. The revenue receipts of the Department are estimated at Rs.22.30 crores. The plan provision is for the capital expenditure on construction and development of Lighthouses and for other navigational aids and it is also met from the general reserve fund of the Department. There is no net cash outgo from Government on this account.

Shipping

9. **Directorate General Shipping:** The provision is for the Directorate General, Shipping a statutory Authority under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, and is functioning as a regulatory office for all matters concerned with Merchant Shipping Laws. The Directorate also provides facilities for trainning of officers and ratings for merchant navy besides looking after the welfare measures of sea-men.

10. **Interest differentials on Loans for acquisition of Ships (SCI):** As per the policy of the Govt., in order to increase shipping tonnage in the country to the required extent, loans to shipping companies are required to be provided at a concessional rate of interest of 7.5% for acquisition of ships from abroad and at 6.75% for getting ships built indigenously. Accordingly, the difference between the interest accrued as per the normal rate of interest and that accruable as per the concessional rate of interest, is re-imbursed to the Shipping Corporation of India. The Corporation had also earlier taken loans from four nominated Banks for acquisition of ships from abroad. The difference between interest charged by the banks and that leviable as per the concessional rate of 7.5% is also re-imbursed to the Corporation. The reduction in the RE 87-88 and BE 88-89 is due to transfer of this item of work from the Ministry to the S.C.I.C.I.

11. **The Shipping Corporation of India Limited :** The provision has been made for re-imbursement of losses to the SCI on running Mainland-Andaman, Mainland-Lakshadweep, Konkan and Haj Shipping services, fares for which are fixed by the Government below break-even level for socio-economic considerations. (i) In thecase of first three services, reimbursement is made only during those years during which the Corporation suffers losses in its overall operations. The re-imbursement in the first two services is made at 80% of the losses. In the case of the third re-imbursement of 80% loses is shared by Central Government, Govt. of Goa, Govt. of Maharashtra in the ratio of 25:35:40:. In the case of Haj Services, 100% of losses are re-imbursed every year. (ii)

विशेषज्ञ समिति पर हुए व्यय को पूरा करना। (iii) पत्तन क्षेत्र के लिए अनुसंधान और विकास संबंधी योजनाएं।

12. अन्य व्यय : आयोजना-भिन्न व्यवस्था मुख्यतः समुद्री यात्री कल्याण समिति को अनुदान देने और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समुद्री संगठन को अंशदान देने के लिए है।

13. पोत-निर्माण-आर्थिक सहायता : आयोजना-भिन्न व्यवस्था डाक्टर विकास निधि को अंशदान देने के अलावा हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड लिमिटेड और कोचीन शिपयार्ड लिमिटेड को पोत निर्माण संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता की अदायगी के लिए है। इन शिपयार्डों को पोत निर्माण संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता (सब्सिडी) पोतों के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समता मूल्य के 20 प्रतिशत की दर पर दी जाती है। गहरे समुद्र में मछली पकड़ने वाले ट्रालरों के निर्माण के लिए आर्थिक सहायता के रूप में स्वदेशी शिपयार्डों को मछली पकड़ने वाले ट्रालरों के निर्माण की अनुमोदित लागत की 33 1/3 प्रतिशत तक की राशि दी जाती है।

14. पोत मरम्मत की सुविधाएं : यह व्यवस्था, कलकत्ता पत्तन न्यास और भारतीय तलकर्षण निगम को पत्तन में पोतों की मरम्मत की सुविधाओं के लिए ऋण देने के लिए है।

15. अन्य व्यय :

(क) आयोजना-भिन्न व्यवस्था, गोदी कर्मचारियों की स्वैच्छिक सेवा निवृत्ति योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन के लिए गोदी श्रमिक बोर्डों को ऋण देने के लिए है।

(ख) आयोजना व्यवस्थाएं निम्नलिखित प्रयोजनों के लिए है : (i) पोत निर्माण उद्योग के लिए आनुषंगिक विकास तथा अनुसंधान एवं विकास, (ii) पाल वाले यंत्रीकृत पोतों के निर्माण/पाल वाले वर्तमान पोतों के यंत्रीकरण के लिए राज्य वित्त निगमों आदि द्वारा दिए जाने वाले उधारों पर ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता देने के लिए, (iii) हुगली के मुहाने पर सुधारात्मक निर्माण कार्य।

16. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में निवेश : इसमें की गई व्यवस्थाएं प्रमुख पत्तन न्यासों को ऋण देने और एच.एस.एल., सी.एस.एल., एच.डी.पी.ई. तथा डी.सी.आई. को ऋण एवं इक्विटी की व्यवस्था करने से संबंधित है। इन चार उपक्रमों के संबंध में निवेशों से संबंधित ऋण और इक्विटी घटक नीचे दिए गए हैं। पत्तन न्यासों को ऋण, पत्तनों में आधारभूत ढांचे के विकास के लिए दिए जाते हैं ताकि ये पत्तन वहां आने वाले पोतों की किस्म और वहां उनके द्वारा लादे/ढोये जा रहे/जाने वाले माल की मात्रा और किस्म के अनुरूप बन सकें तथा उनका आधुनिकीकरण, नवीकरण और वर्तमान सुविधाओं का प्रतिस्थापन हो सके। उपर्युक्त सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों को दिए गए ऋण और इक्विटी, वर्तमान सुविधाओं के नवीकरण/आधुनिकीकरण और उनमें वृद्धि करने के लिए भी है।

To meet expenditure on Expert Committee to prepare Master Plan for Transport System, and (iii) Research and Development schemes for the Port Sector.

12. **Other Expenditure:** Other expenditure includes expenditure on Expert Committee to prepare Master Plan for Transport System and Research and Development Schemes for Port. The Non-Plan provision is mainly for grant to Sea Farer Welfare Society and contribution to the International Maritime Organisation.

13. **Ship-building-Subsidies:** The Non-Plan provision is towards payment of subsidies to the Hindustan Ship-Yard Ltd., and the Cochin Shipyard Ltd., besides contribution to the Trawler Developoment Fund set up for providing subsidy for construction of deep sea fishing trawlers. The ship-building subsidy to these shipyards is provided @20% of international parity price of the ship. The subsidy for construction of deep sea fishing trawlers is provided to indigeneous shipyards to the extent of 33 1/3% of the approved cost of building a fishing trawler.

14. **Ship-repairing facilities:** The provision is for loans to Calcutta Port Trust and the Dredging Corporation of India for augmenting Ship-repairing facilities at the Port.

15. **Other Expenditure:**

(a) The Non-Plan provision is for loans to Dock Labour Boards for implementation of Voluntary Retirement Schemes for Dock workers.

(b) The Plan provisions are for the following purposes : (i) Ancillary Development and Research and Development for ship-building industry; (ii) for grant of interest subsidy on loans to be granted by State Finance Corporations etc., for constructions of mechanised sailing vessels/mechanisation of existing sailing vessels, (iii) for corrective works in the Hooghly estuary.

16. **Investments in Public Enterprises:** The provisions made are for grant of loans to major Port Trusts and providing loans and equity to HSL, CSL, HDPE and DCI. The loans and equity component of investments in respect of these four undertakings are given below. The loans to Port Trusts are granted for development of infrastructure at the ports to match the type of vessels as also the volume and types of cargo being/or to be handled by them and for modernisation, renovation and replacement of existing facilities. The loans and equity provided to the above Public Sector Undertakings are also for renovation/modernisation and augmentation of the existing facilities.

(करोड़ रुपए *Rupees in crores*)

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रम	P.S.Us	संशोधित अनुमान RE 1987-88			बजट अनुमान BE 1988-89		
		इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loans	जोड़ Total	इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loans	जोड़ Total
एच.एस.एल.	H.S.L.	..	4.70	4.70	..	8.00	8.00
सी.एस.एल.	C.S.L.	4.53	2.27	6.80	2.44	3.96	6.40
एच.डी.पी.ई.	H.D.P.E.	1.00	1.00	2.00	1.05	1.05	2.10
डी.सी.आई.	D.C.I.	..	0.50	0.50	..	1.00	1.00

वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.72

वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय Ministry of Textiles

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार हैं :- A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		38.99	374.73	413.72	41.37	438.15	479.52	45.84	447.70	493.54
	पूंजी Capital		57.94	202.16	260.10	49.56	253.11	302.67	64.58	232.36	296.94
	जोड़ Total		96.93	576.89	673.82	90.93	691.26	782.19	110.42	680.06	790.48
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic services	3451	0.00	0.67	0.67	0.00	0.79	0.79	0.00	0.86	0.86
ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	**Village and Small Industries**										
हथकरघा उद्योग	***Handloom Industries***										
2. हथकरघा के लिए आर्थिक सहायता	2. Handloom Subsidy :										
2.01 हथकरघा कपड़ों पर विशेष छूट	2.01 Special rebate on handloom cloth	3601	0.00	15.07	15.07	0.00	15.07	15.07	0.00	15.07	15.07
2.02 जनता कपड़े पर आर्थिक सहायता	2.02 Subsidy on Janata Cloth	3601	0.00	110.00	110.00	0.00	109.00	109.00	0.00	150.25	150.25
2.03 अन्य	2.03 Others	2851	0.00	1.95	1.95	0.00	1.95	1.95	0.00	1.95	1.95
		3601	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.71	0.71	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*127.02*	*127.02*	*0.00*	*126.73*	*126.73*	*0.00*	*167.27*	*167.27*
3. केन्द्र-प्रायोजित हथकरघा योजनाएं	3. Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Handlooms	3601	3.00	0.00	3.00	3.49	0.00	3.49	4.23	0.00	4.23
		7601	9.00	0.00	9.00	7.47	0.00	7.47	9.14	0.00	9.14
जोड़		*Total*	*12.00*	*0.00*	*12.00*	*10.96*	*0.00*	*10.96*	*13.37*	*0.00*	*13.37*
4. अन्य हथकरघा योजनाएं	4. Other Handloom Schemes	2851	7.72	3.42	11.14	7.69	3.37	11.06	10.90	3.63	14.53
		3602	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.65	0.65
जोड़		4851	1.28	0.00	1.28	0.90	0.00	0.90	1.50	0.00	1.50
जोड़ - हथकरघा उद्योग	***Total - Handloom Industries***	*Total*	*9.00*	*3.82*	*12.82*	*8.59*	*3.97*	*12.56*	*12.40*	*4.28*	*16.68*
			21.00	***130.84***	***151.84***	***19.55***	***130.70***	***150.25***	***25.77***	***171.55***	***197.32***
हस्तशिल्प उद्योग	***Handicraft Industries***										
5. केन्द्र-प्रायोजित हस्तशिल्प योजनाएं	5. Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Handicrafts	3601	0.11	0.00	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.11	0.06	0.00	0.06
		7601	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.09	0.00	0.09
जोड़		*Total*	*0.21*	*0.00*	*0.21*	*0.21*	*0.00*	*0.21*	*0.15*	*0.00*	*0.15*
6. अन्य हस्तशिल्प योजनाएं	6. Other Handicrafts Schemes	2851	10.19	4.47	14.66	10.17	4.50	14.67	10.85	4.83	15.68
		4851	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.25	0.00	0.25
जोड़		*Total*	*10.39*	*4.47*	*14.86*	*10.37*	*4.50*	*14.87*	*11.10*	*4.83*	*15.93*
जोड़ - हस्तशिल्प उद्योग	***Total - Handicraft Industries***		***10.60***	***4.47***	***15.07***	***10.58***	***4.50***	***15.08***	***11.25***	***4.83***	***16.08***
रेशम कीट पालन	**Sericulture**										
7. केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड	7. Central Silk Board	2851	15.50	7.50	23.00	17.50	7.50	25.00	17.25	8.25	25.50
		6851	0.50	0.04	0.54	0.50	0.04	0.54	0.50	0.04	0.54
जोड़		*Total*	*16.00*	*7.54*	*23.54*	*18.00*	*7.54*	*25.54*	*17.75*	*8.29*	*26.04*

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget जोड़ Total
8. अन्य रेशम कीट पालन योजनाएं	8. Other Sericulture Schemes	2851	0.28	0.10	0.38	0.29	0.15	0.44	0.59	0.20	0.79
जोड़ - रेशम कीट पालन	**Total - Sericulture**		**16.28**	**7.64**	**23.92**	**18.29**	**7.69**	**25.98**	**18.34**	**8.49**	**26.83**
विद्युत करघा उद्योग	***Powerloom Industries***										
9. अन्य विद्युत करघा योजनाएं	9. Other Powerloom Schemes	2851	0.25	0.24	0.49	0.25	0.24	0.49	0.25	0.25	0.50
जोड़-ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	**Total-Village and Small Industries**		*48.13*	*143.19*	*191.32*	*48.67*	*143.13*	*191.80*	*55.61*	*185.12*	*240.73*
उपभोक्ता उद्योग	**Consumer Industries**										
10. कीमत समर्थन कार्य	10. Price support operations										
10.01 जूट	10.01 Jute	2852	0.00	24.58	24.58	0.00	15.00	15.00	0.00	12.00	12.00
10.02 कपास	10.02 Cotton	2852	0.00	48.19	48.19	0.00	9.00	9.00	0.00	20.00	20.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*72.77*	*72.77*	*0.00*	*24.00*	*24.00*	*0.00*	*32.00*	*32.00*
11. उपकर संग्रह के एवज में अदायगियां	11. Payments against Cess Collections:										
11.01 वस्त्रोद्योग	11.01 Textiles	2852	0.00	3.41	3.41	0.00	3.34	3.34	0.00	3.94	3.94
11.02 जूट	11.02 Jute	2852	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*8.41*	*8.41*	*0.00*	*8.34*	*8.34*	*0.00*	*8.94*	*8.94*
12. वस्त्र आयुक्त	12.Textile Commissioner	2852	0.00	2.46	2.46	0.00	2.55	2.55	0.00	2.73	2.73
13. वस्त्रोद्योग के विकास के लिए अन्य कार्यक्रम	13. Other programmes for development of textiles.	2852	1.40	5.67	7.07	1.34	3.74	5.08	1.19	6.05	7.24
		6860	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.07	0.07
13.01 वस्त्रोद्योग निर्यात संवर्धन के लिए अनुदान	13.01 Grants for Textile Export Promotion	3453	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
		Total	*1.40*	*5.82*	*7.22*	*1.34*	*3.92*	*5.26*	*1.19*	*16.12*	*17.31*
14.वस्त्रोद्योग निर्यात संवर्धन निधि को/से अन्तरण	14. Transfer to/from Textile Export Promotion Fund	3453	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-10.00	-10.00
		2852	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
15. जूट आयुक्त	15. Jute Commissioner	2852	0.00	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.41	0.41
16. जूट के विकास के अन्य कार्यक्रम	16. Other programmes for development of jute.	2852	0.54	1.78	2.32	6.53	1.14	7.67	12.52	1.88	14.40
		3601	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00	0.00	6.00	8.00	0.00	8.00
		4860	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00
		7601	0.00	0.91	0.91	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.54*	*2.69*	*3.23*	*12.53*	*1.51*	*14.04*	*20.52*	*1.88*	*22.40*
17. जूट विकास निधि को/से अन्तरण	17.Transfer to/from Jute Development Fund	2852	0.00	0.00	0.00	-6.00	0.00	-6.00	-12.00	0.00	-12.00
		3601	0.00	0.00	0.00	-6.00	0.00	-6.00	-8.00	0.00	-8.00
18. ब्याज संबंधी वित्तीय सहायता	18. Interest subsidies										
18.01 राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम	18.01 National Textile Corporation	2852	0.00	111.00	111.00	0.00	111.00	111.00	0.00	126.27	126.27
18.02 बिनी एण्ड कम्पनी	18.02 Binny & Co.	2852	0.00	1.09	1.09	0.00	1.35	1.35	0.00	1.08	1.08
18.3 राष्ट्रीय जूट विनिर्माता निगम	18.03 National Jute Manufactures Corporation	2852	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	80.00	80.00	0.00	45.00	45.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*112.09*	*112.09*	*0.00*	*192.35*	*192.35*	*0.00*	*172.35*	*172.35*
जोड़ - उपभोक्ता उद्योग	**Total-Consumer Industries**		**1.94**	**204.57**	**206.51**	**1.87**	**233.05**	**234.92**	**1.71**	**234.43**	**236.14**

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
नागरिक पूर्ति	***Civil Supplies***										
19. मिल के बने नियंत्रित कपड़े पर आर्थिक सहायता	19. Subsidy on Mill-made Controlled Cloth	3456	0.00	27.40	27.40	0.00	27.40	27.40	0.00	27.40	27.40
20. सरकारी उद्यमों में आयोजना-भिन्न निवेश	20. Non-Plan Investments in Public Enterprises										
20.01 राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम	20.01 National Textile Corporation	4860	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.25
20.02 भारतीय कपास निगम	20.02 Cotton Corporation of India	4860	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	9.00	9.00
		Total	*0.00*	*4.25*	*4.25*	*0.00*	*4.25*	*4.25*	*0.00*	*9.25*	*9.25*
21. सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण	21. Non-Plan loans to Public Enterprises										
21.01 नार्थ ईस्टर्न हैंडलूम एण्ड हैन्डीक्राफ्टस डैवलपमैंट कारपोरेशन	21.01 North Eastern Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation	6851	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.28	0.28
21.02 राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम	21.02 National Textile Corporation	6860	0.00	135.31	135.31	0.00	170.77	170.77	0.00	156.77	156.77
21.03 ब्रिटिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन	21.03 British India Corporation	6860	0.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	7.69	7.69
21.04 राष्ट्रीय जूट विनिर्माता निगम	21.04 National Jute Manufactures Corporation	6860	0.00	35.00	35.00	0.00	51.00	51.00	0.00	42.77	42.77
21.05 एल्गिन मिल्स	21.05 Elgin Mills	6860	0.00	16.25	16.25	0.00	16.25	16.25	0.00	10.50	10.50
21.06 कानपुर कपड़ा मिल	21.06 Cawnpur Textile Mills	6860	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.50	4.50
21.07 बर्ड जूट और एक्सपोर्ट लिमिटेड	21.07 Bird Jute and Export Limited	6860	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.49	0.49
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*196.81*	*196.81*	*0.00*	*248.27*	*248.27*	*0.00*	*223.00*	*223.00*
22. ऋणों को बट्टेखाते डालना	22. Write off of Loans	2852	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	34.37	34.37	0.00	0.00	0.00
23. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	23. Investment in Public Enterprises	4851	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.50	0.00	0.50
		4860	39.86	0.00	39.86	34.74	0.00	34.74	48.12	0.00	48.12
		6851	1.50	0.00	1.50	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.75	0.00	0.75
		6851	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	3.73	0.00	3.73
जोड़		*Total*	*46.86*	*0.00*	*46.86*	*40.39*	*0.00*	*40.39*	*53.10*	*0.00*	*53.10*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***96.93***	***576.89***	***673.82***	***90.93***	***691.26***	***782.19***	***110.42***	***680.06***	***790.48***
ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**										

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	1987-88 Budget बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.व.बा.सं. LEBR	जोड़ Total	1987-88 Revised बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.व.बा.सं. LEBR	जोड़ Total	1988-89 Budget बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.व.बा.सं. LEBR	जोड़ Total
23.01 राष्ट्रीय हथकरघा विकास निगम	23.01 National Handloom Development Corporation	12851	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.50	0.00	0.50
जोड़		12851	1.50	0.00	1.50	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.75	0.00	0.75
		Total	*2.00*	*0.00*	*2.00*	*0.65*	*0.00*	*0.65*	*1.25*	*0.00*	*1.25*
23.02 राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम	23.02 National Textile Corporation	12860	25.00	0.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	25.00	28.00	80.00	108.00
23.03 ब्रिटिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन	23.03 British India Corporation	12860	13.00	0.00	13.00	7.88	0.00	7.88	17.00	0.00	17.00
23.04 राष्ट्रीय जूट विनिर्माता निगम	23.04 National Jute Manufactures Corporation	12860	1.86	2.00	3.86	1.86	2.00	3.86	3.12	1.00	4.12
23.05 राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम	23.05 National Cooperative Development Corporation	12851	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	3.73	0.00	3.73
जोड़	**Total**		**46.86**	**2.00**	**48.86**	**40.39**	**2.00**	**42.39**	**53.10**	**81.00**	**134.10**

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	C. Plan Outlay:-										
1. ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	1.Village and Small Industries	12851	55.13	0.00	55.13	54.32	0.00	54.32	60.59	0.00	60.59
2. उपभोक्ता उद्योग	2.Consumer Industries	12860	41.80	2.00	43.80	36.61	2.00	38.61	49.83	81.00	130.83
जोड़	Total		96.93	2.00	98.93	90.93	2.00	92.93	110.42	81.00	191.42

1. सचिवालय : इसमें वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय के सचिवालय व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है ।

ग्राम और लघु उद्योग :

हथकरघा उद्योग

2. हथकरघा

2.01 हथकरघा कपड़ों पर विशेष छूट :- राज्य सरकारों के जरिए जनता कपड़े से भिन्न हथकरघा कपड़े की बिक्री पर वर्ष की निर्धारित अवधि में 20 प्रतिशत तक छूट दी जाती है । इस छूट में केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों का बराबर हिस्सा होता है ।

2.02 जनता कपड़े पर आर्थिक सहायता : सरकार की नीति के अन्तर्गत हथकरघा पर बने जनता कपड़े और मिल के बने कंट्रोल के कपड़े की मात्रा, जिस पर आर्थिक सहायता (सब्सिडी) दी जा रही है, 70 करोड़ वर्ग मीटर प्रति वर्ष होगी । इस नीति में यह परिकल्पना भी की गई है कि कंट्रोल के कपड़े की योजना में हथकरघा क्षेत्र को उत्तरोत्तर अधिक हिस्सा दिया जाएगा । बजट अनुमान, 1988-89 में इसके लिए अतिरिक्त व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2.03 अन्य :- इसमें अखिल भारतीय हथकरघा वस्त्र विपणन सहकारी संघ लि0 के लिए आर्थिक सहायता शामिल है ।

3. हथकरघा क्षेत्र में केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजनाएं : यहां की गई व्यवस्था हथकरघा के क्षेत्र में बहुत सी केन्द्र प्रयोजित योजनाओं, जैसे निर्यात उत्पादन परियोजनाओं/विकास परियोजनाओं, शीर्ष समितियों/हथकरघा निगमों को शेयर पूंजी सहायता, वर्क शेड, आवास, प्रसंस्करण सुविधाओं के निर्माण और प्रवर्तन तंत्र की स्थापना से संबंधित आवश्यकताओं के लिए है । बजट अनुमान, 1988-89 में बढ़ोत्तरी मुख्यतः वर्कशेड, आवास स्कीमों और प्रवर्तन तंत्र की स्थापना के लिए की गई अधिक व्यवस्था के कारण है ।

4. अन्य हथकरघा योजनाएं : यह व्यवस्था प्रचार और प्रदर्शनी, सांख्यिकी, फैशन प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, आदि जैसे कार्यक्रमों के लिए है । 1986-87 के संशोधित अनुमानों में की गई व्यवस्था में वृद्धि मुख्यतः हथकरघे के वस्त्रों की बिक्री को बढ़ावा देने के लिए प्रदर्शनियों संबंधी कार्यक्रमों के आयोजनों और बुनकर सेवा केन्द्रों और राष्ट्रीय फैशन प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थानों की इमारतों पर होने वाले व्यय के कारण है । 1988-89 के बजट अनुमानों में वृद्धि मुख्यतः राष्ट्रीय फैशन प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान और बुनकर सेवा केन्द्रों के कारण है ।

हस्तशिल्प उद्योग

5. हस्तशिल्पों की केन्द्र-प्रायोजित योजनाएं:- इसमें हस्तशिल्प समितियों के लिए प्रबन्धकीय आर्थिक सहायता देने और हस्तशिल्पियों के लिए प्राथमिक सहकारी समितियों की स्थापना के लिए ऋण देने की योजनाएं शामिल हैं ।

6. अन्य हस्तशिल्प योजनाएं :- इसमें कालीन बनाने की कला, धातु के बर्तन आदि जैसी विभिन्न प्रमुख कलाओं के प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने, विपणन सेवा विस्तार, प्रदर्शनी, संग्रहालयों और प्रचार की योजनाएं, राज्य हस्तशिल्प निगमों और शीर्ष सहकारी समितियों को सहायता शामिल है ।

1. **Secretariat:** Provides for Secretariat expenditure of the Ministry of Textiles.

VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES:

Handloom Industries :

2. **Handloom subsidy :**

2.01 **Special rebate on handloom cloth:-** A rebate upto 20% is provided on sale of handloom cloth, other than Janata cloth, through State Governments, for a specified period in a year. This rebate is shared equally by the Central and the State Governments.

2.02. **Subsidy on Janata Cloth:-** Under the Government's policy, the quantum of handloom janata cloth and mill made controlled cloth on which subsidy is being paid will be 700 million sq. metres per year. The policy also envisages that the handloom sector will be given a progressively increasing share in the controlled cloth scheme. Additional provision has been made in B.E. 88-89

2.03. **Others:-** Include provision for subsidy to All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd.,etc.

3. **Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Handlooms:-** The provision here covers the requirement in respect of a number of Centrally sponsored schemes in the handloom sector like export production projects/development projects, share capital assistance for the Apex societies/Handloom corporations, workshed, housing, creation of processing facilities, setting up of Enforcement Machinery, etc. Increase in B.E. 88-89 is mainly due to more provision for workshed, housing schemes and setting up of Enforcement Machinery.

4. **Other Handloom Schemes:-**The provision is for programmes like publicity and exhibition, statistics, Institute of Fashion Technology, etc. Increase in B.E. 88-89 is mainly for National Institute of Fashion Technology and Weavers Service Centres.

Handicraft Industries

5. **Centrally sponsored schemes in Handicrafts:-** include schemes for managerial subsidy for handicrafts societies and loans for setting up of primary co-operative societies for handicrafts workers.

6. **Other Handicrafts Schemes:-** include schemes for training in various major crafts like carpet art, metal wares, etc., marketing service extension, exhibitions, museums and publicity; assistance to State Handicrafts Corporations and Apex Co-operative Societies.

7. केन्द्रीय रेशम उद्योग :- केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड का गठन रेशम उद्योग के विकास कार्य का समन्वय करने के लिए केन्द्रीय रेशम अधिनियम, 1948 के अन्तर्गत किया गया था। बोर्ड की मुख्य योजनाओं में उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र में मुगा बीज विकास परियोजना, पश्चिम बंगाल में रेशम कीट पालन का व्यापक विकास, राष्ट्रीय रेशम कृषि बीज परियोजना, मूल बीजों का गुणन तथा प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र और कीमत स्थिरीकरण योजनाएं शामिल है।

8. अन्य रेशम-उत्पादन योजनाएं:- इनमें रेशम और कला-रेशम मिल अनुसंधान संघ को दिए जाने वाले अनुदान शामिल है।

विद्युत चालित करघा उद्योग

9. अन्य विद्युत चालित करघा योजनाएं:- इनमें विद्युत चालित करघों के लिए तकनीकी सेवा केन्द्र शामिल है।

उपभोक्ता उद्योग

10. **जूट/कपास के लिए कीमत समर्थन संबंधी कार्य:** इसमें भारतीय जूट निगम और भारतीय कपास निगम को उनमें कीमत समर्थन कार्यों के कारण, हुई हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति करने के लिए व्यवस्था है। संशोधित अनुमान, 1987-88 में कमी का कारण इन निगमों द्वारा मूल्य समर्थनकारी क्रियाकलापों में पूर्वानुमानित घाटे से कम घाटा उठाया जाना है।

11. **कपड़े/जूट पर उपकर के संग्रह के एवज में अदायगियां :** इसके अन्तर्गत वस्त्रोद्योग समिति द्वारा संग्रह किए गए उपकर में से समिति को अदायगी करने की व्यवस्था की गई है ताकि समिति निर्यात के लिए निर्धारित वस्त्रों और वस्त्र निर्माण मशीनरी का निरीक्षण जहाज में लदान से पहले कर सके। इसमें जूट पर उपकर के संग्रह के एवज में जूट से बनी वस्तुओं संबंधी विकास परिषद को अदायगी करने के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है।

12. **वस्त्र आयुक्त :** वस्त्र आयुक्त, वस्त्रोद्योग के विकास की देखभाल करता है और इसमें वस्त्रोद्योग के सभी पहलू जैसे कि लक्ष्य, उत्पादन, नई/अतिरिक्त क्षमता के लिए लाइसेंस प्रदान करना, विभिन्न मिलों को कपास का आवंटन, विस्तृत, फिनिशिंग की पूर्ति और वितरण, आयात, मशीनरी, वस्त्रों का निर्यात, कीमतों की मानिटरिंग आदि शामिल है।

13. **वस्त्रोद्योग के विकास के लिए अन्य कार्यक्रम :** इसके अन्तर्गत मुख्यत: वस्त्र अनुसंधान संघों को अनुदान देने की व्यवस्था है।

13.01 **वस्त्र निर्यात संवर्धन के लिए अनुदान :-** इसमें वस्त्र निर्यात संवर्धन निधि में अनुदान देने की व्यवस्था है।

14. **वस्त्र निर्यात संवर्धन निधि को/से अन्तरण :** इसका संबंध वस्त्र निर्यात से संबंधित नवीनतम नीति के परिप्रेक्ष्य में लिए गए निर्णय के अनुसरण में गठित वस्त्र निर्यात संवर्धन निधि की आवश्यकताओं से है।

15. **जूट आयुक्त:** जूट आयुक्त, भारत में जूट उद्योग के विकास और जूट मिल संबंधी मशीनरी के विकास की देखभाल करता है। यह, जूट वस्त्र (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1956 और जूट (लाइसेंसिंग और नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1961 को भी प्रशासित करता है।

16. **जूट के विकास के लिए अन्य कार्यक्रम :** इसके अन्तर्गत मुख्यत: भारतीय जूट उद्योग अनुसंधान संघ को अनुदान देने और अधिग्रहीत/राष्ट्रीयकृत जूट कम्पनियों के सम्बन्ध में अदायगियां करने के लिए व्यवस्था है। इसमें जूट कार्यक्रमों के वित्तपोषण के लिये जूट विशेष विकास निधि में की जाने वाली व्यवस्था भी सम्मिलित है।

7. **Central Silk Board:-** Central Silk Board was constituted under Central Silk Act, 1948 to coordinate the development of silk industry. Major schemes of the Board include Muga seed development project in North eastern region, intensive development of sericulture in West Bengal, National silk worm seed project, basic seed multiplication and training centres and price stabilisation scheme.

8. **Other Sericulture Schemes:-** include grants to Silk and Art Silk Mills Research Association.

Powerloom Industries

9. **Other Powerloom Schemes:-** include technical service centres for powerlooms.

CONSUMER INDUSTRIES

10. **Price Support Operations for Jute/Cotton:-** provision is for reimbursement of losses incurred by the Jute Corporation of India and Cotton Corporation of India in their price support operations. Decrease in R.E. 87-88 is because the Corporations have incurred less losses than anticipated in price support operations.

11. **Payments against Cess Collections on Textiles/Jute:-** Provide for payment to Textiles committee from out of the cess collected by the committee for enabling it to undertake preshipment inspection of textiles and textile machinery meant for export and payment to Development Council for Jute Manufactures against collection of cess on Jute.

12. **Textile Commissioner:-** Textile Commissioner looks after the development of textile industry including all aspects of textile industry including targets, production, licensing new/additional capacity, allocation of cotton to various mills, supply and distribution of textiles, raw materials, import of machinery, export of textiles monitoring price etc.

13. **Other programmes for development of textiles:-** Provides mainly for grants to various textile research associations.

13.01 **Grants for Textile Export Promotion** :-Provides for grant to the Textile Export Promotion fund.

14. **Transfer to/from Textile Export Promotion Fund:-** This relates to the requirements in connection with the Textile Export Promotion Fund set up pursuant to decisions taken in the context of the latest policy on textile exports.

15. **Jute Commissioner:-** Jute Commissioner looks after the development of jute industry in India and development of jute mill machinery. He also administers the Jute Textile(control) order, 1956 and the Jute (Licensing and Control) order, 1961.

16. **Other programmes for development of jute:-**Provides mainly for grants to Indian Jute Industry Research Association and payments in respect of Jute companies acquired/nationalised. Also includes provision from Jute Special Development Fund for financing Jute programmes.

17. जूट विकास निधि को/से अन्तरण : इसका संबंध विशेष जूट विकास निधि के अंतर्गत चलाए जाने वाले कार्यक्रमों के लिए जमा खाते से दी जाने वाली आवश्यक निधि से है ।

18. इसके अंतर्गत राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम, बिनी एण्ड को० और राष्ट्रीय जूट विनिर्माता निगम को ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती है ।

सामरिक पूर्ति :

19. मिल के बने कंट्रोल के कपड़े पर आर्थिक सहायता : आर्थिक सहायता की स्कीम का ब्यौरा ऊपर दिया गया है ।

20. सरकारी उद्यमों में आयोजना-भिन्न निवेश :- इसमें कपड़ा वस्त्र उपक्रम (राष्ट्रीयकरण) अधिनियम, 1974 की धारा 27(1), वस्त्र उपक्रम (प्रबन्ध अधिग्रहण) अधिनियम, 1983 की धारा 5(1) के अन्तर्गत अदायगी और भारतीय कपास निगम में निवेश शामिल है ।

21. सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजनाभिन्न ऋण : ये ऋण नकद रूप में हुई हानियों और कार्यशालन की पूंजी सम्बन्धी आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए दिए जाते हैं । 1986-87 के संशोधित अनुमानों में वृद्धि का कारण यह है कि राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम और नेशनल जूट मैन्युफैक्चरर्स कारपोरेशन को अपेक्षाकृत अधिक नकद हानियां हुई हैं ।

22. ऋणों को बट्टे खाते डालना :- इसका संबंध सरकार द्वारा राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम को पहले दिए गए और उसी निगम द्वारा स्वदेशी समूह मिल, जो अब राष्ट्रीयकृत हो गई है, के छः उपक्रमों को पुनः दिए जाने वाले ऋण के समायोजन से है ।

23. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश : इसमें सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों की उनकी नई और चल रही योजनाओं की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए इक्विटी और ऋण की व्यवस्था है । बजट (आयोजना) में विभिन्न इकाइयों के लिए की गई व्यवस्था का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :

17. **Transfer to/from Jute Development Fund:-** This relates to the amounts required for the programmes under the Special Jute Development Fund, from the Deposit account.

18. **Interest subsidies:-** are provided to National Textile Corporation, Binny and Co. and National Jute Manufactures Corporation.

CIVIL SUPPLIES

19. **Subsidy on Mill-made Controlled Cloth:-**The details of the subsidy scheme have been given above.

20. **Non-Plan Investments in Public Enterprises:-** include payment under sections 27(1) of the Sick Textile Undertaking (Nationalisation) Act, 1974, section 5(1) of Textile Undertaking/Taking over of Management) Act, 1983 and investment in Cotton Corporation of India.

21. **Non-Plan loans to Public Enterprises:-** To meet cash losses and provide working capital requirements. Higher RE 1986-87 is because of higher cash losses incurred by National Textile Corporation and National Jute Manufactures Corporation.

22. **Write off of loans:-** This relates to the adjustment of the Government loans earlier released to the National Textile Corporation and relent by it for the six undertakings of the Swadeshi group of mills, since nationalised.

23. **Investments in Public Enterprises:-** Provides for equity and loans to Public Sector enterprises to meet their new and continuing schemes. Provisions made for various units are given below :

(In crores of Rs.)

सरकारी उद्यम	Public Enterprise	RE 87-88 इक्विटी Equity	RE 87-88 ऋण Loan	RE 87-88 जोड़ Total	BE 88-89 इक्विटी Equity	BE 88-89 ऋण Loan	BE 88-89 जोड़ Total
1. राष्ट्रीय हथकरघा विकास निगम	1. National Handloom Development Corporation	0.40	0.25	0.65	0.50	0.75	1.25
2. राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम	2. National Textile Corporation	25.00	-	25.00	28.00	-	28.00
3. ब्रिटिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन	3. British India Corporation	7.88	-	7.88	17.00	-	17.00
4. राष्ट्रीय जूट विनिर्माता निगम	4. National Jute Manufactures Corporation.	1.86	-	1.86	3.12	-	3.12
5. राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम	5. National Cooperative Development Corporation.	-	5.00	5.00	-	3.73	3.73
जोड़	Total	35.14	5.25	40.39	48.62	4.48	53.10

23.01 **राष्ट्रीय हथकरघा विकास निगम** :- राष्ट्रीय हथकरघा विकास निगम को देश में हथकरघा बुनकरों को उचित कीमतों पर सूत (यार्न) मुहैया करने और हथकरघा उत्पादों का विपणन करने का भी काम सौंपा गया है ।

23.02 **राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम** :- राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम की स्थापना सरकार द्वारा अपने हाथ में ली

23.01 **National Handloom Development Corporation:-** National Handloom Development Corporation has been entrusted with the task of supplying yarn, dyes and other inputs to handloom workers by supplementing the efforts of State Handloom Societies, augmenting the marketing efforts of other agencies etc.

23.02 **National Textile Corporation:-** National Textile Corporation was set up

गई रुग्ण मिलों के कार्यों के प्रबन्ध के लिए की गई थी । आजकल निगम 125 मिलों का संचालन कर रहा है, जिनकी स्थापित क्षमता 412 करोड़ तकलियां और 60451 करघे हैं । रुग्ण मिलों को कार्यक्षम बनाने के लिए उनके आधुनिकीकरण और विस्तार के लिए भी विभिन्न योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है ।

23.03 **ब्रिटिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन** :- ब्रिटिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन की दो ऊनी मिलें, अर्थात् कानपुर वूलन मिल्स, कानपुर और न्यू एगटन वूलन मिल्स, धारीवाल है ।

23.04 **राष्ट्रीय जूट विनिर्माण निगम** :- इसकी स्थापना 6 राष्ट्रीयकृत जूट मिलों को चलाने के लिए की गई थी । इन मिलों के नवीकरण और आधुनिकीकरण के लिए भी योजनाएं शुरू की गई हैं ।

23.05 **राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम (एन.सी.डी.सी.)**:- एन.सी.डी.सी. को ऋण इसलिए दिया जाता है ताकि वह वीवर्स कोआपरेटिव स्पिनिंग मिल की शेयर पूंजी में हिस्सा लेने के लिये राज्य सरकारों को पुनः ऋण दे सके ।

to manage affairs of the sick textiles mills taken over by the Government. The corporation presently runs 125 mills with an installed capacity of 4.12 million spindles and 60451 looms. Various schemes for modernisation and expansion of the sick mills to make them viable concerns are also being implemented.

20.03 **British India Corporation**:- British India Corporation owns two woollen mills, namely Cawnpur Woollen Mills, Kanpur and New Egetion Woollen Mills, Dhariwal.

23.04 **National Jute Manufactures Corporation**:- National Jute Manufactures Corporation was set up to run the six nationalised jute mills. Schemes for modernisation and renovation of these mills have also been taken up.

23.05 **National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC)**:- Loan to NCDC is for relending to the State Governments for participation in the share capital of Weavers' Cooperative spinning mills.

पर्यटन मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF TOURISM

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.73

पर्यटन मंत्रालय Ministry of .Tourism

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है :-A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:- (करोड़ रुपए) (in crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue		19.48	6.44	25.92	18.26	7.83	26.09	27.04	8.29	35.33
पूंजी *Capital*		*14.02*	*0.00*	*14.02*	*11.54*	*0.00*	*11.54*	*15.96*	*0.00*	*15.96*
जोड़ Total		33.50	6.44	39.94	29.80	7.83	37.63	43.00	8.29	51.29
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	0.00	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.28	0.28
पर्यटन	Tourism									
2. प्रशासन	2. Administration	0.40	3.11	3.51	0.39	3.41	3.80	0.45	3.65	4.10
3. पर्यटक सूचना और प्रचार	3. *Tourist Information & Publicity*									
3.01 प्रत्यक्ष व्यय	3.01. Direct Expenditure	4.23	0.07	4.30	3.63	0.10	3.73	5.43	0.10	5.53
3.02 एअर इंडिया को अदायगी	3.02. Payment to Air India	9.00	2.35	11.35	9.00	3.29	12.29	12.00	3.48	15.48
जोड़		*Total*	*13.23*	*2.42*	*15.65*	*12.63*	*3.39*	*16.02*	*17.43*	*3.58*	*21.01*
4. पर्यटक केन्द्र	4. Tourist Centres	0.27	0.00	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.27	0.28	0.00	0.28
		7.92	0.00	7.92	6.24	0.00	6.24	8.24	0.00	8.24
जोड़		*Total*	*8.19*	*0.00*	*8.19*	*6.51*	*0.00*	*6.51*	*8.52*	*0.00*	*8.52*
5. प्रशिक्षण	5. Training	4.80	0.65	5.45	4.47	0.65	5.12	6.83	0.65	7.48
		0.20	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.10
जोड़		*Total*	*5.00*	*0.65*	*5.65*	*4.47*	*0.65*	*5.12*	*6.93*	*0.65*	*7.58*
6. भारतीय यात्री आवास विकास समिति को धर्मशालाओं / धर्म-शालाओं के निर्माण के लिए आर्थिक सहायता	6. Subsidy to Bharatiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti for construction of Yatrikas/Dharamshalas	0.30	0.00	0.30	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20
7. भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम को ब्याज के अन्तर के लिए आर्थिक सहायता	7. Interest differential Subsidy to IFCI	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.08	0.00	0.08
8. अन्य व्यय	8. Other expenditure	0.38	0.07	0.45	0.23	0.12	0.35	1.77	0.13	1.90
		0.40	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.10	0.00	0.10
जोड़		*Total*	*0.78*	*0.07*	*0.85*	*0.63*	*0.12*	*0.75*	*1.87*	*0.13*	*2.00*
9. सरकारी उपक्रमों में निवेश-भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम	9. Investment in Public Enterprises	2.75	0.00	2.75	2.45	0.00	2.45	3.76	0.00	3.76
		2.75	0.00	2.75	2.45	0.00	2.45	3.76	0.00	3.76
जोड़		*Total*	*5.50*	*0.00*	*5.50*	*4.90*	*0.00*	*4.90*	*7.52*	*0.00*	*7.52*
जोड़ - पर्यटन	Total-Tourism	33.50	6.25	39.75	29.80	7.57	37.37	43.00	8.01	51.01
कुल जोड़	*Grand Total*	*33.50*	*6.44*	*39.94*	*29.80*	*7.83*	*37.63*	*43.00*	*8.29*	*51.29*
ख. सरकारी उपक्रमों में निवेश	B. Investment in Public Enterprises	निवेश शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट सहायता Budget Support	आ.व.सा.अ. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total	बजट सहायता Budget Support	आ.व.सा.अ. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total	बजट सहायता Budget Support	आ.व.सा.अ. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total
9.01 भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम	9.01India Tourism Development Corporation	13452	5.50	3.50	9.00	4.90	1.86	6.76	7.50	4.00	11.50
9.02 पर्यटन वित्त निगम	9.02 Tourism Finance Corporation	13452	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02
		Total	*5.50*	*3.50*	*9.00*	*4.90*	*1.86*	*6.76*	*7.52*	*4.00*	*11.52*

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट 1987-88 Budget Estimates: बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.स.सा. I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised: बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.स.सा. I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget Estimates: बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.स.सा. I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय 1. सामान्य-आर्थिक सेवाएं पर्यटन	C. Plan Outlay*:- 1. General Economic Services -Tourism	13452	33.50	3.50	37.00	29.80	1.86	31.66	43.00	4.00	47.00

1. **सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं**:- इसमें सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

पर्यटन

2. **प्रशासन** :-पर्यटन महा-निदेशालय के मुख्यालय की स्थापना के प्रशासनिक व्यय के लिए और इसके भारत स्थित 4 क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों और 16 पर्यटक कार्यालयों तथा विदेशस्थ तीन क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों और 15 पर्यटक कार्यालयों तथा एक व्यक्ति द्वारा संचालित एक पर्यटन संवर्धन कार्यालयों के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है जो विदेशों में स्थित हैं । इस महानिदेशालय की मुख्य गतिविधियां पर्यटन संबंधी जानकारी देने की व्यवस्था करने के साथ-साथ यात्रा के व्यवसाय से संबद्ध विभिन्न सुविधाओं, जैसे कि होटलों, यात्रा अभिकर्ताओं, वन्यजीवन विभाग उपस्कर सदाताओं तथा गाइडों आदि जैसे माध्यमों का विनियमन करना है ।

3. **पर्यटन संबंधी जानकारी और प्रचार** :- भारत की छवि, इलेक्ट्रोनिकी माध्यम तथा छपाई माध्यम दोनों ही प्रकार के विज्ञापनों, पर्यटक साहित्य, चलचित्रों तथा सांस्कृतिक प्रदर्शनों आदि के माध्यम से प्रस्तुत की जाती है । इस वर्ष वाणिज्यिक आधार पर आधारभूत पर्यटक सुविधाओं का विकास करने, घरेलू पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने तथा समुद्रपारीय प्रचार कार्यक्रम शुरू करने पर जोर दिया गया । अर्थात् व्यापारियों तथा महिलाओं में बारीबद्धा भाग लेने के विशेषित कार्यक्रमों, भारत संध्याओं/ गोष्ठियों, विशेष रुचि की यात्राओं, चार्टर उड़ानों, अवकाश तथा फुरसत के समय की यात्राओं आदि में शामिल होने की कार्रवाइयों और पुस्तिकाओं, चलचित्रों तथा फोटोग्राफ आदि जैसी प्रचार सामग्री के उत्पादन के कार्यों को शुरू किया गया है । इस योजना के अधीन विदेशों में जो प्रचार कार्यक्रम सम्पन्न किया जाता है, वह एयर इंडिया के निकट सहयोग से सम्पन्न किया जाता है और समुद्रपारीय प्रचार पर व्यय पर्यटन विभाग और एयर इंडिया के बीच, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, युनाइटेड किंगडम तथा यूरोप के मामले में 80 :20 के अनुपात में और पूर्वी एशिया, पश्चिमी एशिया तथा आस्ट्रेलिया के संबंध में 5:1 के अनुपात में वहन किया जाता है । वर्ष 1987-88 के संशोधित अनुमानों में वृद्धि का कारण एयर इंडिया को समुद्रपारीय प्रचार सम्बन्धी क्रियाकलापों को बढ़ाने के लिए अदायगी करना है ।

4. **पर्यटक केन्द्र** :-पर्यटन योग्य स्थलों का विकास करने, सांस्कृतिक पर्यटन तथा वन्य जीवन दर्शन पर्यटन की व्यवस्था करने और चुने हुए केन्द्रों में पर्यटकों के परिवहन के लिए प्रबन्ध करने और पूरक स्थान उपलब्ध कराने आदि कार्यों पर होने वाले पूंजीगत व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

5. **प्रशिक्षण** :- होटल प्रबंध, आहार पदान प्रौद्योगिकी तथा अनुप्रयुक्त पौषाहार संस्थानों और आहार व्यवस्थापक संस्थानों के लिए होटल और आहार-पदाता संस्थानों में प्रबंधकीय, आहार-पदाता तथा पाक-विज्ञान स्तरों पर जन शक्ति की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

6. **भारतीय यात्री आवास विकास समिति को आर्थिक सहायता** :- इस योजना के अन्तर्गत, देश के धार्मिक तथा तीर्थ-स्थानों पर धर्मशालाओं तथा सरायों आदि के निर्माण के लिए भारतीय यात्री आवास विकास समिति को सहायता प्रदान की जाती है ।

1. **Secretariat-Economic Services** : Provides for the Secretariat expenditure.

Tourism

2. **Administration** : Provision has been made for the administrative expenditure of Headquarters establishment of the Directorate General of Tourism, its four Regional Offices, 16 Tourist Offices in India, three Regional Offices, 15 Tourist Offices and 1 one-man Tourism Promotion Offices abroad. The main activities relate to dissemination of tourist information, development of tourist infrastructural facilities, regulation of various segments of travel trade such as hotels, travel agents, wildlife outfitters, guides etc.

3. **Tourist Information and Publicity**: India's image is projected through advertisement campaigns,both in the electronic media and print media tourist literature, films, cultural presentations etc. The emphasis during the year was on the development of infrastructure facilities on a selective basis, promotion of domestic tourism and on overseas publicity programme like participation in fairs and festivals, India evenings/ seminars, special interest tours, charter flights, holiday and leisure tours, etc. and production of publicity materials like brochures, films, photographs, etc. The publicity programme abroad is done in close cooperation with the Air India and the expenditure on overseas publicity is shared between the Department and Air India in the proportion of 80 :20 in the case of USA, U.K. and Europe and 5:1 in the case of East Asia, West Asia and Australasia. Increase in RE 1987-88 pertaining to payment to Air India is due to increased activities in the field of overseas publicity.

4. **Tourist Centres**: Provision has been made for meeting capital expenditure on resorts development, cultural tourism, wildlife tourism, supplementary accommodation and tourist transport at selected centres.

5. **Training**: Covers grants-in-aid to the Institutes of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition and the Foodcrafts Institutes for meeting the manpower requirements at management, catering and crafts levels in hotel and catering establishments.

6. **Subsidy to Bharatiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti**: Under this scheme, assistance is given to the Bharatiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti for the construction of dharmashalas, sarais etc. at religious and pilgrim centres in the country.

7. भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम को ब्याज विभेद विपणक आर्थिक सहायता - इस योजना के अन्तर्गत, विभाग, होटल कम्पनियों द्वारा होटलों के निर्माण के लिए भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम से लिए गए ऋणों के ब्याज की अदायगी के संबंध में आर्थिक सहायता देता है । आर्थिक सहायता की दर 1 प्रतिशत है और राशि की प्रतिपूर्ति भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम को कर दी जाती है ।

8. अन्य व्यय - पर्यटक कार आपरेटरों तथा वन्यजीवन सुलभ उपस्कर प्रदायकों आदि को जो कि विभाग की स्वीकृत सूची में आबद्ध हैं, पर्यटक कारों और गाड़ियों की खरीद के लिए आसान शर्तों पर ऋण उपलब्ध कराने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

9. सरकारी उपक्रमों में निवेश - भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम - भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम की स्थापना, देश में पर्यटन का विकास करने के लिए आवश्यक आधारभूत सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के मुख्य प्रयोजन की सिद्धि के लिए की गई है । इसके कृत्यों में, होटलों आदि के निर्माण और उनकी प्रबंध; परिवहन की व्यवस्था, पर्यटकों के लिए खरीदारी और एन्टरटेन्मेन्ट की सुविधा की व्यवस्था, प्रचार-सामग्री के उत्पादन और परामर्शदात्री सेवाओं की व्यवस्था के कार्य सम्मिलित हैं । निम्नलिखित विवरण में भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम में निवेश की इक्विटी और उधार घटकों को दिखाया गया है:-

7. **Interest differential subsidy to IFCI:** Under this scheme the Department subsidises the interest on the loans taken by hotel companies from IFCI for the construction of hotels. The subsidy is 1 per cent and the amount is reimbursed to IFCI.

8. **Other expenditure:** Provision has been made for the release of loans on easy terms to tourist car operators, wild life outfitters etc., who are on the approved list of the Department, for the purchase of tourist cars and coaches.

9. **Investment in Public Enterprises - ITDC:-** India Tourism Development Corporation has been set up with the main objective of providing necessary infrastructure for the development of tourism in the country. Its functions include construction and management of hotels etc., provision of transport, shopping and entertainment facilities to the tourists, production of publicity material and consultancy services. The following statement shows equity,and loan components of investments in I.T.D.C.

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. in Crores)

संशोधित Revised 1987-88			बजट Budget 1988-89		
इक्विटी Equity	उधार Loans	जोड़ Total	इक्विटी Equity	उधार Loans	जोड़ Total
2.45	2.45	4.90	3.75	3.75	7.50

शहरी विकास मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.74

शहरी विकास और आवास Urban Development and Housing

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है : A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue		4.30	65.10	69.40	3.34	69.22	72.56	8.87	75.16	84.03
पूंजी *Capital*		*68.52*	*42.30*	*110.82*	*56.47*	*30.96*	*87.43*	*72.84*	*57.96*	*130.80*
जोड़ Total		**72.82**	**107.40**	**180.22**	**59.81**	**100.18**	**159.99**	**81.71**	**133.12**	**214.83**
1. सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - General Services									
शहरी विकास	**Urban Development**	2052	0.00	2.71	2.71	0.00	3.05	3.05	0.00	3.22	3.22
2. नगर एवं ग्राम आयोजन संगठन	2. Town & Country Planning Organisation	2217	0.00	0.82	0.82	0.00	0.92	0.92	0.00	0.96	0.96
3. राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र	3. National Capital Region	2217	0.00	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.25	0.25
		4217	6.00	0.00	6.00	6.00	0.00	6.00	7.92	0.00	7.92
जोड़		*Total*	*6.00*	*0.22*	*6.22*	*6.00*	*0.22*	*6.22*	*7.92*	*0.25*	*8.17*
4. राज्य राजधानी क्षेत्रों का विकास	*4. Development of State Capital Regions*									
4.01 वृहद कलकत्ता विकास योजना	4.01 Greater Calcutta Development Scheme	3601	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.02 वृहद बम्बई विकास योजना	4.02 Greater Bombay Development Scheme	3601	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	20.00	20.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.05*	*20.00*	*20.05*	*0.00*	*20.00*	*20.00*	*0.00*	*20.00*	*20.00*
5. छोटे और मध्यम नगरों का समेकित विकास	5. Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns	2217	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.50	0.00	0.50
		7601	15.25	0.00	15.25	15.25	0.00	15.25	16.50	0.00	16.50
		7602	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.75	0.00	0.75
जोड़		*Total*	*16.00*	*0.00*	*16.00*	*16.00*	*0.00*	*16.00*	*17.75*	*0.00*	*17.75*
6. शहरी परिवहन कन्सोरयम निधि	6. Urban Transport Consortium Fund	2217	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.50
		7601	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.40	0.00	1.40
		7602	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.10
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*2.00*	*0.00*	*2.00*
7. अन्य शहरी विकास योजनाएं	7. Other Urban Development Schemes	2217	0.57	0.97	1.54	0.92	1.26	2.18	0.89	1.01	1.90
		3601	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50	1.00	0.00	1.00
		3602	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.18	0.00	0.18
जोड़		*Total*	*1.12*	*0.97*	*2.09*	*1.47*	*1.26*	*2.73*	*2.07*	*1.01*	*3.08*
आवास	**Housing**									
8. राष्ट्रीय भवन संगठन	8. National Buildings Organization	2216	0.59	0.39	0.98	0.59	0.39	0.98	0.77	0.43	1.20
9. सम्पदा निदेशालय	9. Directorate of Estates	2216	0.00	8.37	8.37	0.00	11.14	11.14	0.00	11.88	11.88
10. सरकारी रिहायशी इमारतें	10. Govt Residential Buildings										
10.01 निर्माण	10.01 Construction										
शहरी विकास	Urban Development	2216	0.00	2.42	2.42	0.00	2.18	2.18	0.00	2.67	2.67
पशु पालन	Animal Husbandry	4216	24.00	31.30	55.30	21.91	25.96	47.87	20.00	36.96	56.96
शिक्षा	Education	4216	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.18	0.00	0.18	0.45	0.00	0.45
वन	Forests	4216	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.10
डेयरी विकास	Dairy Development	4216	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
पूर्ति-अन्य वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं	Supply - Other Scientific Services	4216	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.13	0.00	0.13	0.10	0.00	0.10
			0.30	0.00	0.30	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.30	0.00	0.30

(करोड़ रुपये) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head		बजट 1987-88 Budget योजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
अन्य संचार सेवाएं	Other Communication Services	4216	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.11	0.00	0.11	0.06	0.00	0.06
गैर-परम्परागत ऊर्जा स्रोत	Non-Conventional Energy Sources	4216	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05
पारिस्थितिकी और पर्यावरण	Ecology & Environment	4216	0.14	0.00	0.14	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.02
चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	Medical and Public Health	4216	0.66	0.00	0.66	0.19	0.00	0.19	0.32	0.00	0.32
श्रम और रोजगार	Labour & Employment	4216	1.24	0.00	1.24	0.63	0.00	0.63	1.09	0.00	1.09
मौसम विज्ञान	Meteorology	4216	0.50	0.00	0.50	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.66	0.00	0.66
खानें	Mines	4216	1.15	0.00	1.15	1.02	0.00	1.02	1.05	0.00	1.05
औद्योगिक विकास	Industrial Development	4216	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.25	0.00	0.25
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी	Science and Technology	4216	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
कला और संस्कृति	Art and Culture	4216	0.84	0.00	0.84	0.37	0.00	0.37	0.61	0.00	0.61
जोड़		*Total*	*29.67*	*33.72*	*63.39*	*25.72*	*28.14*	*53.86*	*25.06*	*39.63*	*64.69*
10.02 अनुरक्षण तथा मरम्मत	10.02 Maintenance & Repairs	2216	0.00	28.11	28.11	0.00	29.00	29.00	0.00	33.67	33.67
10.03 अन्य मदें	10.03 Other items	2216	0.00	0.98	0.98	0.00	0.95	0.95	0.00	0.97	0.97
जोड़- सरकारी रिहायशी इमारतें	**Total Govt. Residential Buildings**		**29.67**	**62.81**	**92.48**	**25.72**	**58.09**	**83.81**	**25.06**	**74.27**	**99.33**
11. अन्य आवासीय योजनाएं	11. Other Housing Schemes	2216	0.20	0.11	0.31	0.20	0.11	0.31	0.38	0.10	0.48
		3601	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.25	3.15	0.00	3.15
जोड़		*Total*	*0.45*	*0.11*	*0.56*	*0.45*	*0.11*	*0.56*	*3.53*	*0.10*	*3.63*
जल आपूर्ति तथा सफाई	**Water Supply and Sanitation**										
12.शहरी जल आपूर्ति और मल निकासी	12. Urban Water Supply & Sewerage	2215	1.84	0.00	1.84	0.58	0.00	0.58	1.50	0.00	1.50
		4215	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.50
जोड़		*Total*	*2.34*	*0.00*	*2.34*	*0.58*	*0.00*	*0.58*	*2.00*	*0.00*	*2.00*
13.ब्याज अन्तर के लिए वित्तीय सहायता	13. Subsidy towards interest differential										
13.01 हुडको	13.01 HUDCO	2216	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14. सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण	14. Non-plan loans to Public Enterprises										
14.01 आवास और नगर विकास निगम	14.01 Housing & Urban Development Corporation	6216	0.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	20.00	20.00
14.02 हिन्दुस्तान प्रीफेब लि0	14.02 Hindustan Pre-fab Ltd.	6216	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*11.00*	*11.00*	*0.00*	*5.00*	*5.00*	*0.00*	*21.00*	*21.00*
15. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	15. Investment in Public Enterprises	4216	13.20	0.00	13.20	9.00	0.00	9.00	14.36	0.00	14.36
		4217	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.50
		6216	2.90	0.00	2.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.75	0.00	5.75
जोड़		*Total*	*16.60*	*0.00*	*16.60*	*9.00*	*0.00*	*9.00*	*20.61*	*0.00*	*20.61*
कुल जोड़	*Grand Total*		***72.82***	***107.40***	***180.22***	***59.81***	***100.18***	***159.99***	***81.71***	***133.12***	***214.83***

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.रा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.रा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.रा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**										
15.01 आवास और नगर विकास निगम	15.01 Housing & Urban Development Corporation	4216	9.00	0.00	9.00	9.00	0.00	9.00	14.00	0.00	14.00
		6216	2.90	0.00	2.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.75	0.00	5.75
जोड़		*Total*	*11.90*	*0.00*	*11.90*	*9.00*	*0.00*	*9.00*	*19.75*	*0.00*	*19.75*
15.02 हिन्दुस्तान प्रीफेब लि0	15.02 Hindustan Pre-fab Ltd.	4216	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.35

(करोड़ रुपये) (in crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
15.03 राष्ट्रीय आवास बैंक	15.03 National Housing Bank	4216	4.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
15.04 नगर विकास और नगर जल आपूर्ति वित्त निगम	15.04 Urban Dev. & Urban Water Supply Financing Corporation	4217	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.50
जोड़	Total		16.60	0.00	16.60	9.00	0.00	9.00	20.61	0.00	20.61
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	C. Plan Outlay*:-										
1.जल आपूर्ति और सफाई	1. Water Supply & Sanitation	22215	2.34	0.00	2.34	0.58	0.00	0.58	2.00	0.00	2.00
2.आवास	2. Housing	22216	41.14	0.00	41.14	31.95	0.00	31.95	44.41	0.00	44.41
3.शहरी विकास	3. Urban Development	22217	23.67	0.00	23.67	23.47	0.00	23.47	30.24	0.00	30.24
जोड़	Total		67.15	0.00	67.15	56.00	0.00	56.00	76.65	0.00	76.65

* इस मांग में शामिल अन्य मंत्रालयों/विभागों के लिए निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय को छोड़कर ।

* Excluding Works Outlay for other Ministries/Depttts. included in this Demand

		22216	5.67	0.00	5.67	3.81	0.00	3.81	5.06	0.00	5.06

1. सचिवालय - इसके के अन्तर्गत, मंत्रालय के सचिवालय और विभागीयकृत लेखा परीक्षा का व्यय सम्मिलित है ।

2. नगर तथा ग्राम आयोजन संगठन - यह एक तकनीकी, परामर्शदात्री और सलाहकार संगठन है और नगरीय तथा क्षेत्रीय स्थान संबंधी आयोजन कार्य सम्पन्न करने में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है । यह संगठन राज्य सरकारों को, उनकी शहरी और देहाती आयोजना विषयक गतिविधियों को आयोजित करने और उनके संबंध में कानून बनाने में भी मदद करता है ।

3. राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र - इस योजना के अन्तर्गत व्यय में राष्ट्रीय राजधानी आयोजन बोर्ड निधि को दिया जाने वाला अंशदान सम्मिलित है । यह बोर्ड, हरियाणा, राजस्थान तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के निकटवर्ती राज्यों के अन्तर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्रों में सम्पादित की जाने वाली काउन्टर मैगनेट परियोजनाओं का चयन करता है और उनके लिए वित्त व्यवस्था करता है ।

4. राज्यों के राजधानी क्षेत्रों का विकास -- इसके अन्तर्गत नीदरलैंड की सरकार की सहायता से गंगानगर, पूर्वी कलकत्ता (उत्तर) में पूर्वी कलकत्ता और हावड़ा में कार्यान्वित की जा रही परियोजना का व्यय शामिल है । इसके अन्तर्गत ग्रेटर बम्बई में विकास योजनाओं का व्यय भी शामिल है ।

5. छोटे और दरम्याने कस्बों का एकीकृत विकास -- यह एक सतत स्कीम है जिसके अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार एक लाख तक की आबादी वाले छोटे और दरम्याने शहरों के एकीकृत विकास के लिए राज्यों को सामान्य मार्ग दर्शन तथा ऋण सहायता उपलब्ध करती है ।

6. शहरी परिवहन संघ निधि -- यह एक नई योजना है जिसके अन्तर्गत शहरी परिवहन योजनाओं का वित्त पोषण करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

7. अन्य शहरी विकास योजनाएं -- इसमें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग, शहरी बुनियादी योजना, नगरपालिका क्षेत्र में अच्छे शवदाह गृहों की स्थापना, नगरपालिकाओं के लिए अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों की स्थापना तथा संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ मानव वास व्यवस्था केन्द्र के लिए अंशदान पर होने वाला व्यय शामिल है । बजट व्यवस्था में दिल्ली शहरी कला आयोग, राष्ट्रीय शहरी कार्य संस्थान और

1. **Secretariat** - includes expenditure on Secretariat and the Departmentalised Accounting Wing of the Ministry.

2. **Town and Country Planning Organisation** - is a technical, advisory and consultative organisation and plays an important role in spatial Urban and Regional Planning. It also guides the State Governments in organising their town and country planning activities and in formulating allied legislation.

3. **National Capital Region** - Expenditure under this scheme includes contribution to National Capital Region Planning Board Fund. The Board selects and finances counter-magnet projects in areas falling within the adjoining States of Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

4. **Development of State Capital Region** - includes expenditure on the projects being implemented at Ganganagar, East Calcutta in Green Reach (North) and Howrah with the assistance from Government of Netherlands. Besides, it includes expenditure on development schemes at Greater Bombay.

5. **Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns** - This is a continuing scheme under which Central Government provides broad guidelines and gives loan assistance to the States for Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns with a population upto 1 lakh.

6. **Urban Transport Consortium Fund** - This is a new scheme under which it is proposed to finance urban transport schemes.

7. **Other Urban Development Schemes** - includes expenditure on International Cooperation, Urban Basic Services Schemes, setting up of improved crematoria in the municipalities and the contribution to the United Nations Centre for Human Settlement. The budget provision also includes maintenance grants to Delhi Urbans Arts Commission,

राष्ट्रीय शहरीकरण आयोग को दिया जाने वाला अनुरक्षण अनुदान शामिल है, जिसका पूर्ण वित्तपोषण केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है।

8.राष्ट्रीय भवन संगठन – पर्याप्त आवास सहित यह संगठन भवन निर्माण संबंधी अनुसंधान को बढ़ावा देता है और उसके अनुप्रयोग को इस आशय से प्रोत्साहित करता है कि निर्माण की लागत में कमी आए और भवनों की गुणवत्ता तथा भवनों के निर्माण की विधि में सुधार लाया जा सके।

9. सम्पदा निदेशालय – यह निदेशालय कार्यालय के लिए स्थान और सामान्य आवासीय पूल में रिहायशी आवास का आवंटन करने, सरकारी आवास बस्तियों में दुकानों को आवंटित करने और सरकारी होस्टलों, विज्ञान भवन, मावलंकर हाल तथा अवकाशगृहों का प्रबन्ध करने के लिए उत्तरदायी है।

10. सरकारी रिहायशी भवन – इसके अन्तर्गत सरकारी रिहायशी भवनों तथा राष्ट्रपति भवन के मुख्य निर्माण कार्यों, लघु निर्माण कार्य, मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण, सज्जा व्यवस्थापन पूंजीगत निर्माण कार्य पर होने वाला व्यय, तथा किरायों और पट्टे के प्रभारों की व्यवस्था है।

11. अन्य आवास योजनाएं – इसके अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण आवास पर व्यय तथा विकासात्मक निर्माण कार्यों के लिए विभिन्न ऐजन्सियों अर्थात् हुडको, आदि को तकनीकी सहायता का खर्च शामिल है। इसके अन्तर्गत समाज के आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्गों के लिए एक नई योजना भी शामिल है, जिसके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा सहायता दी जानी है।

12. नगर जलपूर्ति और मल निकासी – भारत सरकार, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को जलपूर्ति और स्वच्छता कार्यक्रमों को तैयार करने और उनको कार्यान्वित करने के लिए (केन्द्रीय लोक-स्वास्थ्य तथा पर्यावरणात्मक इंजीनियरी संगठन के माध्यम से) केन्द्रीय सहायता और तकनीकी मार्ग दर्शन प्रदान करती है। इस मांग में प्रयोगात्मक परियोजना व्यवहार्यता अध्ययनों, कार्यक्रमों के मूल्यांकन, अनुवीक्षण तथा प्रबंध और प्रशिक्षण योजनाओं का व्यय शामिल है।

13. सरकारी उपक्रमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण – इसके अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के वास्ते आवास योजनाओं का वित्तपोषण करने के लिए हुडको को और हिन्दुस्तान प्री-फैब्रि लि० को, जो पूर्व निर्मित सामग्री का निर्माण करने के कार्य में लगा है, को ऋण सहायता देने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

14. सरकारी उपक्रमों में निवेश – इसके अन्तर्गत शहरी विकास और जलपूर्ति आधारभूत निगम में निवेश करने के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है। राष्ट्रीय आवास बैंक, जिसकी स्थापना पहले शहरी विकास मंत्रालय के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में की जानी थी, अब भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के संरक्षण में स्थापित किया जा रहा है। एक सहायक वित्तीय संस्था स्थापित करने की लिए एक नई योजना तैयार की जा रही है। इस योजना के लिए सांकेतिक व्यवस्था की गई है। आयोजना प्रयोजनों के संबंध में इक्विटी निवेश और ऋणों का आंकड़ा अलग ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है।

National Institute of Urban Affairs and National Commission on Urbanisation which are fully funded by the Central Government.

8. **National Buildings Organisation** - promotes buildings research and its application with the objective of effecting reduction in cost and improvement in the quality of building and house construction including Rural Housing.

9. **Directorate of Estates** - is responsible for allotment of office and residential accommodation in general pool, shops in Government Housing Colonies and management of Government hostels, Vigyan Bhavan, Mavlankar Hall and Holiday Homes.

10. **Government Residential Buildings** - includes expenditure on major/minor works, repairs and maintenance, furnishings, rents, capital construction works, lease charges on Government residential buildings and Rashtrapati Bhavan.

11. **Other Housing Schemes** - includes expenditure on rural housing and rendering technical assistance to various agencies such as HUDCO etc. for developmental works. It also includes a new scheme for economically weaker sections of society which is to be subsidised by the Central Government.

12. **Urban Water Supply and Sewerage** - Government of India provide central assistance and technical guidance to the States/UTs for formulation and implementation of Water Supply and Sanitation programmes through Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation (CPHEEO). The demand includes expenditure on pilot - projects, feasibility studies, evaluation of programmes, monitoring and management and training schemes.

13. **Non-plan Loan to Public Enterprises** - provides loan assitance to HUDCO for financing housing schemes for Central Government employees and Hindustan Pre-fab Limited who are engaged in manufacturing pre-fabricated material.

14. **Investment in Public enterprises** - Includes provision for investment in Urban Development and Water Supply Infrastructure Corporation. The National Housing Bank which was earlier to be set up under the administrative control of Ministry of Urban Development, is now being set up under the aegis of the Reserve Bank of India. A new scheme is being formulated for setting up a secondary finance institution. A token provision for this scheme has been made. The break-up of equity investments and loans for plan purposes is indicated below:-

(करोड़ रुपए)*(Rs. in crores)*

		बजट अनुमान 1987-88 BE 1987-88			संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 RE 1987-88			बजट अनुमान 1988-89 BE 1988-89		
		इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total	इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total	इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total
1. हुडको	1. HUDCO	9.00	2.90	11.90	9.00	..	9.00	14.00	5.75	19.75
2. हिन्दुस्तान प्री-फैब्रि० लि०	2. Hindustan Pre-fab Limited	0.20	..	0.20	..	..	..	0.35	..	0.35
3. राष्ट्रीय आवास बैंक	3. National Housing Bank	4.00	..	4.00	..	..	..	0.01	..	0.01
4. शहरी विकास एवं जलपूर्ति वित्त निगम	4. Urban Dev. & Water Supply Finance Corporation	0.50	..	0.50	..	..	..	0.50	..	0.50

शहरी विकास मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.75

लोक निर्माण कार्य Public Works

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

करोड़ रुपए (in crores of rupees)

		बजट 1987-88 Budget			संशोधित 1987-88 Revised			बजट 1988-89 Budget		
	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue		0.19	51.71	51.90	0.28	54.39	54.67	0.35	68.94	69.29
पूंजी *Capital*		*36.77*	*33.84*	*70.61*	*22.98*	*35.48*	*58.46*	*39.75*	*36.23*	*75.98*
जोड़ Total		**36.96**	**85.55**	**122.51**	**23.26**	**89.87**	**113.13**	**40.10**	**105.17**	**145.27**
लोक निर्माण	**Public Works**									
1. केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग	1. Central Public Works Deptt. 2059	0.19	15.76	15.95	0.28	15.88	16.16	0.35	27.40	27.75
2. गैर-आवासीय इमारतों का रख-रखाव और मरम्मत	2. Maintenance and Repair of Non-Residential Buildings 2059	0.00	31.92	31.92	0.00	34.65	34.65	0.00	37.38	37.38
3. *कार्यालय इमारतों का निर्माण*	3. *Construction of Office Buildings*									
3.01 लेखा परीक्षा	3.01 Audit 4059	0.00	3.44	3.44	0.00	2.56	2.56	0.00	2.84	2.84
3.02 वित्त (राजस्व)	3.02 Finance (Revenue) 4059	0.00	11.37	11.37	0.00	11.04	11.04	0.00	12.95	12.95
3.03 गृह मंत्रालय	3.03 Ministry of Home Affairs 4059	0.00	7.83	7.83	0.00	13.10	13.10	0.00	9.25	9.25
3.04 शहरी विकास	3.04 Urban Development 4059	5.00	2.73	7.73	3.07	2.74	5.81	4.00	3.30	7.30
3.05 खानें	3.05 Mines 4059	3.40	0.00	3.40	3.38	0.00	3.38	3.95	0.00	3.95
3.06 अन्य संचार सेवाएं	3.06 Other Communication Services 4059	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.19	0.00	0.19
3.07 पूर्ति- अन्य वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं	3.07 Supply - Other Scientific Services 4059	0.35	0.00	0.35	0.24	0.00	0.24	0.70	0.00	0.70
3.08 गैर-परम्परागत ऊर्जा स्रोत	3.08 Non-Conventional Energy Sources 4059	0.67	0.00	0.67	0.67	0.00	0.67	0.70	0.00	0.70
3.09 विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी	3.09 Science & Technology 4059	0.25	0.31	0.56	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.37	0.37
3.10 लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	3.10 Stationery & Printing 4059	0.20	0.16	0.36	0.21	0.06	0.27	1.00	0.07	1.07
3.11 ग्रामीण विकास	3.11 Rural Development 4059	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.12 सांख्यिकी	3.12 Statistics 4059	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.13 कार्मिक - प्रशिक्षण	3.13 Personnel - Training 4059	2.00	0.00	2.00	0.05	0.00	0.05	4.05	0.00	4.05
3.14 अन्य	3.14 Others 2059	0.00	3.23	3.23	0.00	2.68	2.68	0.00	3.27	3.27
	4059	0.00	1.53	1.53	0.00	0.83	0.83	0.00	1.63	1.63
जोड़	*Total*	*0.00*	*4.76*	*4.76*	*0.00*	*3.51*	*3.51*	*0.00*	*4.90*	*4.90*
जोड़ कार्यालय इमारतों का निर्माण	**Total Construction of Office Bldgs.**	**12.02**	**30.60**	**42.62**	**7.81**	**33.01**	**40.82**	**14.59**	**33.68**	**48.27**
4. शिक्षा के लिए इमारतें	4. Buildings for Education 4202	0.43	0.16	0.59	0.36	0.02	0.38	0.30	0.00	0.30
5. कला तथा संस्कृति के लिए इमारतें	5. Buildings for Arts & Culture 4202	7.94	0.01	7.95	2.16	0.15	2.31	9.06	0.09	9.15
6.पारिस्थितिक विज्ञान और पर्यावरण के लिए इमारतें	6. Buildings for Ecology & Environment 5425	1.16	0.00	1.16	1.16	0.00	1.16	0.95	0.00	0.95
7.भारतीय सर्वेक्षण के लिए इमारतें	7. Buildings for Survey of India 5425	1.00	2.11	3.11	0.56	1.57	2.13	0.00	1.14	1.14
8.मौसम विज्ञान के लिए इमारतें	8. Buildings for Meteorology 5455	1.50	0.28	1.78	0.97	0.26	1.23	1.14	0.08	1.22
9.केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के लिए इमारतें	9. Buildings for Central Government Health Scheme 4210	3.02	1.63	4.65	2.21	0.73	2.94	1.38	2.00	3.38
10.श्रम तथा रोजगार के लिए इमारतें	10.Buildings for Labour and Employment 4250	1.72	0.00	1.72	1.69	0.01	1.70	2.23	0.05	2.28
11.वानिकी तथा वन्य जीवन संबंधी इमारतें	11.Buildings for Forestry & Wildlife 4406	1.50	0.09	1.59	1.50	0.33	1.83	1.05	0.18	1.23
12.ग्राम तथा लघु उद्योग संबंधी इमारतें	12.Buildings for Village & Small Industries 4885	1.80	0.00	1.80	1.68	0.00	1.68	1.75	0.00	1.75

करोड़ रुपये (In crore of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
13.नौवहन संबंधी इमारतें	13. Buildings for shipping	5052	2.95	0.00	2.95	1.34	0.00	1.34	6.42	0.00	6.42
14. अन्य	*14. Others*										
14.01 परिवार कल्याण	14.01 Family Welfare	4211	0.14	0.02	0.16	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.00	0.10
14.02 कृषि कार्य	14.02 Crop Husbandry	4401	0.43	0.17	0.60	0.43	0.05	0.48	0.00	0.28	0.28
14.03 पशुपालन	14.03 Animal Husbandry	4403	0.99	0.00	0.99	0.99	0.01	1.00	0.60	0.00	0.60
14.04 डेयरी विकास	14.04 Dairy Development	4404	0.17	0.00	0.17	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.18	0.00	0.18
जोड़		*Total*	*1.73*	*0.19*	*1.92*	*1.54*	*0.08*	*1.62*	*0.88*	*0.28*	*1.16*
15. अन्य संगठन	15. Other Organisations	2059	0.00	0.80	0.80	0.00	1.18	1.18	0.00	0.89	0.89
16.सरकारी उद्यमों में आयोजना-भिन्न निवेश	*16. Non-Plan Investment in Public Enterprises*										
16.01 राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण निगम में इक्विटी	16.01 Equity in NBCC	4875	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
16.02 राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण निगम को ऋण	16.02 Loans to NBCC	6875	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*2.00*	*2.00*	*0.00*	*2.00*	*2.00*	*0.00*	*2.00*	*2.00*
कुल जोड़	*Grand Total*		***36.96***	***85.55***	***122.51***	***23.26***	***89.87***	***113.13***	***40.10***	***105.17***	***145.27***

ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश **B. Investment in Public Enterprises**

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट अनुमान Budget Support	आ.ए.का.बं. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान Budget Support	आ.ए.का.बं. I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान Budget Support	आ.ए.का.बं. I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total
1. राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण निगम	1. National Building Construction Corporation		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	**C. Plan Outlay*:-**										
1. लोक निर्माण कार्य	1. Public Works	32059	5.19	0..00	5.19	3.35	0.00	3.35	4.35	0.00	4.35
जोड़	**Total**		**5.19**	**0.00**	**5.19**	**3.35**	**0.00**	**3.35**	**4.35**	**0.00**	**4.35**
*इस मांग में शामिल अन्य मंत्रालयों/ विभागों के लिए निर्माण परिव्यय को छोड़कर	*Excluding Works Outlay for other Ministries/ Deptts. included in this Demand		31.57	0.00	31.57	19.70	0.00	19.70	34.75	0.00	34.75
लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	Stationary & Printing		0.20	0.00	0.20	0.21	0.00	0.21	1.00	0.00	1.00
जोड़	**Total**		**31.77**	**0.00**	**31.77**	**19.91**	**0.00**	**19.91**	**35.75**	**0.00**	**35.75**

1. **केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण कार्य विभाग** - यह विभाग केन्द्रीय सरकार के समस्त सरकारी रिहाइशी भवनों और गैर-रिहाइशी भवनों का डिजाइन तैयार करने, उनका निर्माण और रख-रखाव करने के लिए एक प्रमुख अभिकरण है । यह विभाग सरकारी क्षेत्र के कुछेक उपक्रमों के लिए निर्माण के कार्य, राष्ट्रीय राजपथों तथा सड़कों आदि के निर्माण और अनुरक्षण का कार्य भी करता है । इसके अलावा यह संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों के लोक निर्माण विभागों पर नियंत्रण रखता है और असैनिक विमानन कार्यों के लिए परामर्शदात्री सेवाएं और तकनीकी परामर्श प्रदान करने की व्यवस्था भी करता है ।

2-14. गैर-रिहाइशी भवनों (मद संख्या 2), के अनुरक्षण और मरम्मत , सरकारी कार्यालयों के भवन निर्माण (मद संख्या 3) तथा विभिन्न सरकारी विभागों के अन्य बड़े और छोटे निर्माण कार्यों के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

15. **अन्य संगठन** - इसमें भूमि तथा विकास कार्यालय के स्थापना व्यय और राजघाट समाधि समिति को दिए जाने वाले सहायता अनुदानों का व्यय सम्मिलित है । भूमि तथा विकास कार्यालय दिल्ली में नजूल भूमि पट्टों के प्रशासन के लिए भी है ।

16. **सरकारी उपक्रमों में आयोजना-भिन्न निवेश** - इसके अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण निगम, जो देश में और विदेशों (लीबिया, इराक, उत्तरी यमन , नेपाल आदि) में निर्माण कार्य करता है, को इक्विटी और ऋण देने की व्यवस्था है । यह निगम हवाई अड्डों, होटलों, फ्लाई ओवरों, अस्पतालों तथा रेलवे स्टेशनों आदि जैसी परियोजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करता है ।

1. **Central Public Works Department** - is the primary agency for designing, construction and maintenance of all Central Government residential and non-residential buildings. It also undertakes construction works for some Public Sector Undertakings, construction and maintenance of National Highways, roads etc. In addition it exercises technical control over the Public Works Departments of Union Territories and provides Consultancy Services and technical advice for civil aviation works.

2-14. Provision has been made for maintenance and repairs of non-residential buildings (Item No.2); construction of Office Buildings (Item No.3); and other major and minor works pertaining to various Government Departments.

15. **Other Organisations** - This covers expenditure on establishment for Land & Development Office and Grants-in aid to Rajghat Samadhi Committee. Land & Development Office is responsible for administration of Nazul Land leases in Delhi.

16. **Non-Plan Investment in Public Enterprises** - This provides for equity and loan to National Buildings Construction Corporation, which is involved in undertaking construction projects in the country and abroad (Libya, Iraq, North Yeman, Nepal etc.). It executes projects such as airports, hotels, fly-overs, hospitals and railway stations.

शहरी विकास मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.76

लेखन सामग्री तथा मुद्रण Stationery & Printing

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है : A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		0.05	40.86	40.91	0.00	43.56	43.56	0.00	43.00	43.00
	पूंजी *Capital*		*1.75*	*1.73*	*3.48*	*5.50*	*2.74*	*8.24*	*2.00*	*4.00*	*6.00*
	जोड़ Total		**1.80**	**42.59**	**44.39**	**5.50**	**46.30**	**51.80**	**2.00**	**47.00**	**49.00**
1. नियंत्रक मुद्रण तथा लेखन सामग्री	1. Controller of Printing and Stationery	2058	0.00	26.08	26.08	0.00	22.77	22.77	0.00	1.07	1.07
2. मुद्रणालय	2. Printing Presses	2058	0.05	11.59	11.64	0.00	13.76	13.76	0.00	8.41	8.41
		4058	1.75	1.73	3.48	5.50	2.74	8.24	2.00	4.00	6.00
3. प्रकाशन नियंत्रक	3. Controller of Publications	2058	0.00	1.21	1.21	0.00	1.51	1.51	0.00	1.72	1.72
4. अन्य संगठन	4. Other Organisations	2058	0.00	1.74	1.74	0.00	5.19	5.19	0.00	31.44	31.44
		2202	0.00	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.36	0.36
	जोड़	*Total*	*0.00*	*1.98*	*1.98*	*0.00*	*5.52*	*5.52*	*0.00*	*31.80*	*31.80*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***1.80***	***42.59***	***44.39***	***5.50***	***46.30***	***51.80***	***2.00***	***47.00***	***49.00***

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	C. Plan Outlay:-*	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.प.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.प.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.प.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. लेखन सामग्री तथा मुद्रण	1. Stationery & Printing	32058	2.00	0.00	2.00	5.71	0.00	5.71	3.00	0.00	3.00
* मांग संख्या 75 में निर्माण कार्यों के लिए की गई व्यवस्था सहित	* Inclusive of Works Outlay provided in Demand No. 75		0.20	0.00	0.20	0.21	0.00	0.21	1.00	0.00	1.00

1. **लेखन सामग्री नियंत्रक** - यह देश तथा विदेश में केन्द्रीय सरकार के समस्त कार्यालयों के लिए लेखन सामग्री की खरीद और सप्लाई के लिए उत्तरदायी है ।

2. **प्रिंटिंग प्रेसें** - सरकार द्वारा चलाए जाने वाले प्रेसों की संख्या 20 है । इसमें सरकारी छपाई का अधिकांश कार्य पूरा किया जाता है । 1988-89 के दौरान 18 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्तियों का अनुमान है ।

3. **प्रकाशन नियंत्रक** - यह संगठन एक केन्द्रीयकृत संगठन है जो सरकार द्वारा प्रकाशित किए जाने वाले पत्रों का स्टाक रखने, उनका वितरण करने के लिए उत्तरदायी है । 1988-89 के दौरान 1.30 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्ति का अनुमान है ।

4. **अन्य संगठन** - इसके अन्तर्गत विभाग का मुद्रण स्कंध, फार्म स्टोर, प्राइवेट पार्टियों के माध्यम से मुद्रण कार्य तथा पाठ्य-पुस्तकों के मुद्रणालय संबंधी व्यय शामिल हैं ।

1. **Controller of Stationery** - is responsible for purchase and supply of stationery stores for all Central Government Offices in the country and abroad.

2. **Printing Presses** - There are twenty Government presses, which attend to bulk of Government printings job-work. The receipts are estimated at Rs.18 crores during 1988-89.

3. **Controller of Publication** - It is a core organisation to stock, distribute and sell Government publications. The receipts are anticipated as Rs.1.30 crores during 1988-89.

4. **Other Organisations** - includes Printing Wing of the department, Form Stores, printing through private parties and Text Book Presses.

जल संसाधन मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.77

जल संसाधन मंत्रालय Ministry of Water Resources

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार हैं- A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (in crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget			संशोधित 1987-88 Revised			बजट 1988-89 Budget		
		आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue		193.95	51.55	245.50	140.96	120.89	261.85	185.88	96.06	281.94
पूंजी Capital		62.45	2.48	64.93	53.13	4.55	48.58	61.62	2.30	63.92
जोड़ Total		256.40	54.03	310.43	194.09	116.34	310.43	247.50	98.36	345.86
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic services 3451	0.00	2.45	2.45	0.09	2.60	2.69	0.20	2.55	2.75
वृहद तथा मध्यम सिंचाई	**Major and Medium Irrigation**									
2. केन्द्रीय जल आयोग	2. Central Water Commission 2701	2.73	15.26	17.99	2.24	15.03	17.27	2.95	16.63	19.58
	4701	0.32	0.00	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.30
जोड़	*Total*	*3.05*	*15.26*	*18.31*	*2.24*	*15.03*	*17.27*	*3.25*	*16.63*	*19.88*
3. केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत अनुसंधान केन्द्र	3. Central Water and Power Research Stations 2701	0.97	1.35	2.32	0.66	1.34	2.00	0.68	1.80	2.48
	4701	3.08	0.00	3.08	1.13	0.00	1.13	6.32	0.00	6.32
जोड़	*Total*	*4.05*	*1.35*	*5.40*	*1.79*	*1.34*	*3.13*	*7.00*	*1.80*	*8.80*
4. सर्वेक्षण तथा अन्वेषण	4. Survey and Investigation 2701	3.30	0.00	3.30	3.11	0.00	3.11	2.60	0.00	2.60
5. वृहद तथा मध्यम सिंचाई की अन्य योजनाएं	5. Other Schemes of Major and Medium Irrigation 2701	2.10	2.15	4.25	1.86	2.14	4.00	2.20	2.32	4.52
	3601	0.45	0.00	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.45	0.50	0.00	0.50
	4701	0.60	0.00	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.60	0.70	0.00	0.70
जोड़	*Total*	*3.15*	*2.15*	*5.30*	*2.91*	*2.14*	*5.05*	*3.40*	*2.32*	*5.72*
6. सतलुज-यमुना संयोजन नहर परियोजना के लिए सहायता	6. Assistance for Sutlej Yamuna Link Canal Project 3601	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	69.40	69.40	0.00	40.00	40.00
7. राज्य आयोजना :	7. *State Plan:*									
7.01 अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता - सतलुज यमुना लिंक नहर परियोजना	7.01 Additional Central Assistance - Sutlej Yamuna Link Canal Project 3601	69.40	0.00	69.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.02 सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता	7.02 Special Central Assistance - Border Areas 3601	15.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	0.00	15.00	21.00	0.00	21.00
जोड़	*Total*	*84.40*	*0.00*	*84.40*	*15.00*	*0.00*	*15.00*	*21.00*	*0.00*	*21.00*
जोड़-वृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई	**Total - Major and Medium Irrigation**	**97.95**	**18.76**	**116.71**	**25.05**	**87.91**	**112.96**	**37.25**	**60.75**	**98.00**
लघु सिंचाई	**Minor Irrigation**									
8. केन्द्रीय भू-गत जल बोर्ड	8. Central Ground Water Board 2702	15.75	9.14	24.89	27.28	9.37	36.65	29.34	10.40	39.74
	4702	0.30	0.00	0.30	0.65	0.00	0.65	0.20	0.00	0.20
जोड़	*Total*	*16.05*	*9.14*	*25.19*	*27.93*	*9.37*	*37.30*	*29.54*	*10.40*	*39.94*
9. भू-गत जल योजनाएं	9. Ground Water Schemes 2702	0.70	0.00	0.70	2.00	0.00	2.00	0.46	0.00	0.46
	3601	11.20	0.00	11.20	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.75	0.00	10.75
	3602	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.25	0.00	0.25
जोड़	*Total*	*11.95*	*0.00*	*11.95*	*12.01*	*0.00*	*12.01*	*11.46*	*0.00*	*11.46*
जोड़-लघु सिंचाई	**Total - Minor Irrigation**	**28.00**	**9.14**	**37.14**	**39.94**	**9.37**	**49.31**	**41.00**	**10.40**	**51.40**
10. कमान क्षेत्र विकास	10. Command Area Development 2705	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.20	0.00	0.20
	3601	58.00	0.00	58.00	67.00	0.00	67.00	103.70	0.00	103.70
	3602	2.00	0.00	2.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	7601	25.00	0.00	25.00	21.00	0.00	21.00	21.00	0.00	21.00
	7602	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.80	0.00	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़	*Total*	*86.00*	*0.00*	*86.00*	*89.90*	*0.00*	*89.90*	*124.90*	*0.00*	*124.90*

(करोड़ रुपये) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget: आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised: आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget: आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
बाढ़ नियंत्रण	**Flood Control**										
11. केन्द्रीय जल आयोग	11. Central Water Commission	2711	3.25	7.80	11.05	1.65	7.80	9.45	2.85	8.20	11.05
12.ब्रह्मपुत्र बोर्ड	12. Brahamputra Board	2711	8.00	0.00	8.00	7.98	0.00	7.98	7.00	0.00	7.00
13. बाढ़ नियंत्रण तथा समुद्र कटाव रोकथाम निर्माण कार्य	*13. Flood Control and Anti-sea Erosion works:*										
13.01 ब्रह्मपुत्र घाटी	13.01 Brahamputra Valley	7601	21.00	0.00	21.00	21.00	0.00	21.00	21.00	0.00	21.00
13.02 अन्य	13.02 Others	7601	2.65	2.00	4.65	2.65	2.00	4.65	3.00	2.30	5.30
जोड़		*Total*	*23.65*	*2.00*	*25.65*	*23.65*	*2.00*	*25.65*	*24.00*	*2.30*	*26.30*
14. बाढ़ नियंत्रण की अन्य योजनाएं	14. Other Schemes of Flood Control	2711	0.55	0.01	0.56	0.53	0.01	0.54	1.20	0.01	1.21
जोड़- बाढ़ नियंत्रण	**Total - Flood Control**		**35.45**	**9.81**	**45.26**	**33.81**	**9.81**	**43.62**	**35.05**	**10.51**	**45.56**
अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	**Other Transport Services**										
15. फरक्का बराज परियोजना	15. Farakka Barrage Project	3075	0.00	10.39	10.39	0.00	10.30	10.30	0.00	10.65	10.65
		5075	5.00	-0.27	4.73	5.20	-7.30	-2.10	9.00	-0.25	8.75
जोड़		*Total*	*5.00*	*10.12*	*15.12*	*5.20*	*3.00*	*8.20*	*9.00*	*10.40*	*19.40*
16. अन्य देशों के साथ तकनीकी तथा आर्थिक सहयोग-नेपाल हितलाभी योजना	16. Technical and Economic Cooperation with Other countries - Nepal Benefit Scheme	3605	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
17. गंडक,पश्चिम कोसी नहर तथा जलापुर बाढ़ नियंत्रण निर्माण कार्य	17. Gandak, Western Kosi Canal and Jalpapur Flood Control Works	3601	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.50	2.50
		7601	0.00	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.25	0.25
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*2.75*	*2.75*	*0.00*	*2.75*	*2.75*	*0.00*	*2.75*	*2.75*
18.सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों/वित्तीय संस्थाओं में निवेश	*18. Investments in Public Enterprises/ Financial Institutions:*	6705	4.00	0.00	4.00	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10
कुल जोड़	*Grand Total*		*256.40*	*54.03*	*310.43*	*194.09*	*116.34*	*310.43*	*247.50*	*98.36*	*345.86*
ख. सरकारी उपक्रमों में निवेश	B. Investments in Public Enterprises	विवरण शीर्ष Head of	बजट सहायता Budget support	आंतरिक साधन IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट सहायता Budget support	आंतरिक साधन IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट सहायता Budget support	आंतरिक साधन IEBR	जोड़ Total
18.01 नाबार्ड (कमान क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम के लिए विशेष उधार खाते में अंशदान)	18.01 NABARD (Contribution to special loan Account for Command Area Development Programme)	Dev. 12705	4.00	0.00	4.00	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10
ग.आयोजना परिव्यय	C. Plan Outlay										
केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र आयोजना	**Central Sector Plan**										
1.सचिवालय- आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic services	13451	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.20	0.00	0.20
2.वृहद तथा मध्यम सिंचाई	2. Major and Medium Irrigation	12701	13.55	0.00	13.55	10.05	0.00	10.05	16.25	0.00	16.25
3. लघु सिंचाई	3. Minor Irrigation	12702	28.00	0.00	28.00	39.94	0.00	39.94	41.00	0.00	41.00
4. कमान क्षेत्र विकास	4. Command Area Development	12705	90.00	0.00	90.00	90.00	0.00	90.00	125.00	0.00	125.00
5. बाढ़ नियंत्रण	5. Flood Control	12711	35.45	0.00	35.45	33.81	0.00	33.81	35.05	0.00	35.05
6. अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	6. Other Transport Services	13075	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.20	0.00	5.20	9.00	0.00	9.00
जोड़		*Total*	*172.00*	*0.00*	*172.00*	*179.09*	*0.00*	*179.09*	*226.50*	*0.00*	*226.50*
राज्य आयोजनाएं	**State Plans**										
अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता	Additional Central Assistance	43601	69.40	0.00	69.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता - सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र	Special Central Assistance - Border Areas	43601	15.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	0.00	15.00	21.00	0.00	21.00
जोड़		*Total*	*84.40*	*0.00*	*84.40*	*15.00*	*0.00*	*15.00*	*21.00*	*0.00*	*21.00*
जोड़	TOTAL		**256.40**	**0.00**	**256.40**	194.09	**0.00**	194.09	**247.50**	**0.00**	**247.50**

1. सचिवालय - आर्थिक सेवाएं - इसमें जल संसाधन मंत्रालय के सचिवालयिक व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है। मंत्रालय के लघु सिंचाई प्रभाग के अलावा केन्द्रीय सचिवालय एकक के लिए

1. Secretariat-Economic Services - This provides for Secretariat Expenditure of Ministry of Water Resources. The plan provisions are meant for Central

आयोजना संबंधी व्यवस्था, "सिंचाई संबंधी आंकड़ों को युक्तिसंगत बनाने" की केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजना के अंतर्गत राज्यों द्वारा किए जाने वाले कार्य और विश्व बैंक से सहायता-प्राप्त राष्ट्रीय जल प्रबंध परियोजना, जिसके अंतर्गत जल संसाधन मंत्रालय के जल प्रबंध सेल को मजबूत किया जाना प्रस्तावित है, के कार्य की देख-रेख और उनमें सामंजस्य स्थापित करने के लिए है ।

2. **केन्द्रीय जल आयोग** :- राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से देश भर में सिंचाई, नौचालन और बाढ़ नियंत्रण के प्रयोजनों के लिए जल संसाधनों के नियंत्रण, अनुरक्षण तथा उपयोग हेतु स्कीमें शुरू करने, समन्वित करने तथा उन्हें और आगे बढ़ाने के बारे में सलाह देने का उत्तरदायित्व आयोग को सौंपा गया है । देश में जल संसाधनों के विकास और उपयोग के क्षेत्र में प्रमुख तकनीकी संगठन होने के कारण यह बहुप्रयोजनी नदी घाटी तथा बाढ़ नियंत्रण परियोजनाओं के संबंध में आयोजना, अन्वेषण, डिजाइन तथा अनुसंधान के क्षेत्र में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है ।

3. **केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत अनुसंधानशाला** - 1917 में स्थापित की गई केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत अनुसंधानशाला, पुणे, नदी इंजीनियरी, पोत जल-गतिकी, द्रवचालित मशीनरी, स्तरित प्रवाहों, नींवों तथा संरचनाओं, भू-तकनीकों, भूकम्प इंजीनियरी, गणितीय प्रतिरूपण और यंत्रीकरण के क्षेत्र में **अनुसंधान कार्यों के लिए उत्तरदायी है । इस समय इस अनुसंधानशाला में 6 यू.एन.डी.पी.** परियोजनाएं कार्य-निष्पादन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं । बजट अनुमान, 1988-89 में की गई व्यवस्था यू.एन.डी.पी. परियोजना के अन्तर्गत प्राप्त सहायता सामग्री/उपस्कर के समायोजन के लिए है ।

4. **सर्वेक्षण और अन्वेषण** - इसमें की गई व्यवस्था सोन नदी आयोग और राष्ट्रीय जल विकास एजेंसी के लिए है ।

5. **वृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई की अन्य योजनाएं** - इसमें, केन्द्रीय मृदा एवं सामग्री अनुसंधानशाला, राष्ट्रीय जल विज्ञान संस्थान और केन्द्रीय सिंचाई और विद्युत बोर्ड द्वारा समन्वित नदी घाटी परियोजनाओं के लिए बुनियादी अनुसंधान कार्यों के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

6.01 और 7.01. **सतलुज-यमुना संयोजन नहर परियोजना** - यह निर्णय किया गया है कि केन्द्र द्वारा सतलुज यमुना संयोजन नहर परियोजना का वित्तपोषण राज्य आयोजना के लिए की गई **सहायता व्यवस्था से बाहर किया जाना चाहिए ।**

7.02. **सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों के लिए विशेष सहायता** - यह सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान सरकार को दी जाने वाली विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता दर्शाता है ।

8. **केन्द्रीय भूगत जल बोर्ड** - केन्द्रीय भूगत जल बोर्ड, देश में भू-वैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षणों को हाथ में लेने तथा भूगत जल वाले क्षेत्रों का सीमांकन करने के लिए अन्वेषणात्मक ड्रिलिंग करने और भूगत जल विकास योजनाओं की रूपरेखा तैयार करने में राज्य सरकारों को सहायता देने के लिए उत्तरदायी है । इस वर्ष देश में अभूतपूर्व सूखे के कारण भूगत जल बोर्ड ने सामान्य अन्वेषणात्मक कियाकलाप में लगे 25 ड्रिलिंग रिगों को वहां से स्थानान्तरित कर पेय जल के लिए नलकूपों के निर्माण के वास्ते अन्यत्र लगाया है । सरकार ने भविष्य में ऐसे अवसरों पर राज्य सरकारों को सहायता देने के लिए केन्द्रीय भूगत जल बोर्ड में ड्रिलिंग रिगों का एक पुल बनाने का भी निर्णय किया है । संशोधित अनुमान, 1987-88 में की गई अधिक व्यवस्था सूखे की स्थिति/रिगों की खरीद के परिप्रेक्ष्य में केन्द्रीय भूगत जल बोर्ड के कियाकलापों में तेजी लाने के लिए है ।

9.**भूगत जल योजनाएं** - छठी योजनावधि के दौरान गुजरात, केरल और उड़ीसा राज्यों में केन्द्रीय भूगत जल बोर्ड द्वारा यू.एन.डी.पी. की सहायता से भूगत जल अध्ययन से संबंधित विशिष्ट योजनाएं भी शुरू की गई थी, जो सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी चल रही हैं । लघु सिंचाई के क्षेत्र में

Statistical unit under the Minor Irrigation Division of the Ministry to over-see and co-ordinate the work done by the States under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Rationalisation of Irrigation Statistics' and for World Bank aided National Water Management project under which the Water Management Cell of Ministry of Water Resources is proposed to be strengthened.

2. **Central Water Commission** - It is charged with the responsibility of giving advice in consultation with the State Governments concerned on initiating, coordinating and furthering schemes for the control, conservation and utilisation of water resources for the purpose of irrigation, navigation and flood control throughout the country. Being the premier technical organisation in the country in the field of development and utilisation of water resources, it plays an important role in the field of planning, investigation, design and research in connection with multipurpose river valley and flood control projects.

3. **Central Water and Power Research Station** - The Central Water and Power Research Station, Pune established in 1917, is responsible for conducting applied research in the field of river engineering, ship hydrodynamics, hydraulic machinery, stratefied flows, foundation and structures, geo-techniques, earthquake engineering, mathematical modelling and instrumentation. Presently six UNDP projects are in various stages of execution at the Research Station. The increased BE 1988-89 includes provision for adjustment of aid material/equipment received under UNDP Projects.

4. **Survey and Investigation** - The provision under this is meant for Sone River Commission and the National Water Development Agency.

5. **Other Schemes of Major and Medium Irrigation** - These include provision for Research Schemes being undertaken by the Central Soil and Materials Research Station, the National Institute of Hydrology, and Fundamental and Basic Research for River Valley projects coordinated by the Central Board of Irrigation and power.

6.01 & 7.01. **Sutlej-Yamuna Link Canal Project** - It has been decided that Sutlej-Yamuna Link Canal project should be financed by Centre outside the assistance for State Plan.

7.02. **Special Assistance to Border Areas** - This represents Special Central Assistance to Government of Rajasthan under the Border Areas Development Programme.

8. **Ground Water Board** - Central Ground Water Board is responsible for undertaking hydrological surveys and exploratory drilling for delineating the Ground Water worthy areas in the country, and assisting the States in the preparation of Ground Water Development Schemes. Due to unprecedented drought in the country this year, the Ground Water Board has diverted 25 drilling rigs from the normal exploratory activities and re-deployed them for construction of tubewells for drinking water. Government have also decided to create a pool of drilling rigs in Ithe Central Ground Water Board to render assistance to States on such occasions in future. Increased allocation in R.E. 1987-88 is for intensification of activities of Central Ground Water Board in the context of drought situation/procurement of rigs.

9. **Ground Water Schemes** - Specific Schemes relating to Ground Water Studies for the States of Gujarat, Kerala and Orissa were also taken up with UNDP assistance by the Central Ground Water Board during the VI Plan period which are continuing during the

निम्नलिखित पांच केन्द्र-प्रायोजित योजनाएं शुरू की गई हैं :-

1. राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में भूगत और भूतल जल संगठनों को सुदृढ़ करना ।
2. स्प्रिंकलरों, सौर और वायु पम्पों, हाइड्रम्स आदि के प्रयोग को बढ़ावा देना ।
3. पंपसेटों की मरम्मत करना ।
4. सिंचाई संबंधी आंकड़ों को युक्तिसंगत बनाना ।
5. लघु सिंचाई निर्माण कार्यों के आंकड़े रखना ।

10. **कमान क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम (सी.ए.डी.)** - सरकार द्वारा सन् 1975 में केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजना के रूप में शुरू किया गया कमान क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य उपलब्ध जल का अधिकतम उपयोग करना तथा सृजित सिंचाई क्षमता तथा वस्तुतः उपयोग की गई क्षमता के बीच के अंतर को कम करना है । कमान क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम का वित्तपोषण तीन स्रोतों यथा, केन्द्रीय सहायता, राज्य सरकार के अपने संसाधनों और संस्थागत उधारों से किया जाता है । निम्नलिखित क्रियाकलापों के लिए समतुल्य अनुदान दिया जाता है : (यथा) स्थापना, आयोजना, सर्वेक्षण, बाराबंदी फसल क्षतिपूर्ति, फील्ड चैनलों और नालियों का निर्माण, एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम की प्रणाली पर लघु और सीमांतिक किसानों को आर्थिक सहायता आदि । फील्ड चैनलों के निर्माण तथा उपस्कर और मशीनरी के लिए ऋण सहायता दी जाती है । परिव्यय में हुई वृद्धि सभी कमान क्षेत्रों में सृजित सिंचाई क्षमता की उपयोगिता पर अधिक बल दिए जाने के कारण है ।

बाढ़ नियंत्रण

11. **केन्द्रीय जल आयोग** - इसके अंतर्गत महत्वपूर्ण अंतर्राज्यीय नदी जलवाह क्षेत्रों में केन्द्रीय जल आयोग के अधीन स्थित महत्वपूर्ण स्थलों पर बाढ़ संबंधी पूर्व सूचना प्रदान करने और तत्संबंधी चेतावनी देने वाले केन्द्रों की स्थापना, अनुरक्षण और आधुनिकीकरण के व्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है । बाढ़ संबंधी पूर्वसूचना देने का जो कार्य चौथी आयोजना के दौरान गंगा, ब्रह्मपुत्र, नर्मदा, ताप्ती, तिस्ता नदियों के सम्भावित बाढ़ वाले क्षेत्रों तथा उड़ीसा के तटवर्ती नदी क्षेत्रों में शुरू किया गया था । अत्यंत लाभदायक सिद्ध होने के कारण उसे गोदावरी, दामोदर, कृष्णा, माही तथा साबरमती नदियों के जलग्राहक क्षेत्रों में भी शुरू कर दिया गया है । केन्द्रीय जल आयोग द्वारा अपने जल विज्ञानीय मौसम विज्ञान केन्द्रों तथा वायरलेस केन्द्रों के जरिए बाढ़ संबंधी जो पूर्वसूचना भेजी जाती है वह बाढ़ का प्रबंध करने और बाढ़ से होने वाली क्षति को कम से कम करने में स्थानीय प्राधिकारियों के लिए बहुत सहायक सिद्ध होती है ।

आयोग को भारत-बंगलादेश संयुक्त नदी आयोग की तरफ से विशिष्ट योजनाओं को शुरू व कार्यान्वित करने की भी जिम्मेदारी सौंपी गई है ।

12. **ब्रह्मपुत्र बोर्ड** - बहु प्रयोजनी लाभों के लिए ब्रह्मपुत्र बेसिन के जल संसाधन विकास को ध्यान में रखते हुए एक मास्टर योजना तैयार करने में मदद देने के वास्ते सर्वेक्षण तथा अन्वेषण कार्य करने के अतिरिक्त ब्रह्मपुत्र एवं बराक घाटियों में बाढ़ नियंत्रण तथा तट कटाव को रोकने और जल निकास में सुधार करने के लिए एक मास्टर योजना तैयार करने के विशिष्ट उद्देश्य से भारत सरकार द्वारा ब्रह्मपुत्र बोर्ड की स्थापना की गई थी । बोर्ड का समस्त व्यय केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा सहायता-अनुदान के रूप में वहन किया जाता है ।

13. **बाढ़ नियंत्रण और समुद्री-कटाव रोधी कार्य** - ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी घाटी में बाढ़ नियंत्रण के उपाय करने के लिए असम सरकार को शत-प्रतिशत ऋण-सहायता दी जा रही है । इसके साथ ही उड़ीसा में ब्राह्मणी नदी पर रेंगाली बांध परियोजना के बाढ़ नियंत्रण संबंधी घटक के लिए उड़ीसा सरकार को शत-प्रतिशत ऋण-सहायता दी जाती है । समुद्री-कटाव रोधी कार्यों के कार्यान्वयन की गति को तेज करने के लिए केरल सरकार को भी ऋण-सहायता प्रदान की जाती है ।

14. **बाढ़ नियंत्रण की अन्य योजनाएं** - इसमें गंगा बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है । यह आयोग गंगा बेसिन में बाढ़ नियंत्रण का मास्टर प्लान तैयार करने के कार्य

VII Five Year Plan. In the field of minor irrigation, the following five Centrally Sponsored Schemes have been taken up:-

1. Strengthening of ground and surface water organisations in the States/Union Territories.
2. Encouraging use of sprinklers, Solar and wind pumps, hydrams etc.
3. Rectification of Pumpsets.
4. Rationalisation of Irrigation Statistics; and
5. Census of Minor Irrigation Works.

10. **Command Area Development Programms (CAD)** - The CAD Programme launched by the Government in 1975 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme is designed to bring optimum utilisation of the available water, as also to bridge the gap between the irrigation potential created and ultimately utilised. The financing of the CAD Programme is from three sources viz. Central Assistance, State Government's own resources and institutional credit. Grants are given on matching basis for the following activities (viz) establishment, Planning, Surveys, Warabandi, Crop Compensation, Construction of Field Channels and drains, Subsidy for small and marginal farmers on IRDP pattern. Loan assistance is given for construction of field channels, equipment and machinery. The increased outlay is on account of greater emphasis on utilisation of irrigation potential created in all the Command Areas.

Flood Control

11. **Central Water Commission** - This includes provision for establishment, maintenance and modernisation of Flood Forecasting and Warning Centres at Key sites on important inter State river basins under the Central Water Commission. The Flood Forecasting work which was taken up during the 4th Plan period in the Flood prone basins of Ganga, Brahmaputra, Narmada, Tapti, Teesta and the Coastal rivers of Orissa has been extended to cover the Godavari, Damodar, Krishna, Mahi and the Sabarmati rivers due to its proven usefulness. The Flood Forecasts issued by the Central Water Commission through their net work of Hydrometeorological stations and wireless stations are of great help to the local authorities in flood management and in minimising the flood damages.

The Commission is also entrusted with the responsibility of undertaking and executing specific schemes on behalf of Indo-Bangladesh Joint River Commission.

12. **Brahmaputra Board** - The Brahmaputra Board was constituted by Government of India with the specific objective of preparing of Master Plan for the control of floods and bank erosion and improvement of drainage of the Brahmaputra and the Barak Valleys, besides carrying out surveys and investigations for facilitating the preparation of the Master Plan, keeping in view the water resources development of the Brahmaputra Basin for multipurpose benefits. The entire expenditure of the Board is met by Central Government in form of Grants-in-aid.

13. **Flood Control and Anti-sea-erosion works** - 100% loan assistance is being provided to the Government of Assam, for execution of flood control measures in Brahmaputra valley. Simultaneously 100% loan assistance is also given to the Government of Orissa for the flood control component of Rengali Dam Project on river Brahmani in Orissa. Central Loan assistance is also provided to Government of Kerala to accelerate the tempo of the execution of anti-sea-erosion works.

14. **Other Schemes of Flood Control** - This includes provision for the Ganga Flood Control Commission which is engaged in Master Plan preparation for Flood Control in

और केन्द्रीय सिंचाई और विद्युत बोर्ड द्वारा समन्वित बाढ़ नियंत्रण परियोजनाओं के संबंध में मूलभूत अनुसंधान कार्यों में लगा हुआ है।

15. **फरक्का बराज परियोजना** - फरक्का बराज परियोजना जो अनिवार्यतः परिवहन क्षेत्र की परियोजना है, का क्रियान्वयन इस मंत्रालय द्वारा किया जा रहा है। गंगा नदी पर फरक्का पर मुख्य बराज और जंगीपुर के पास भागीरथी पर एक बराज, रेल एवं सड़क पुल और बराज से निकाली गई तथा भागीरथी में गिरती हुई पृष्ठ नहरों के कार्य 1975 में पूरे कर लिए गए थे। फरक्का में नौवहन ताला को प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा नवम्बर, 1987 में राष्ट्र को समर्पित कर दिया गया। फरक्का पर नौवहन ताला का कार्य पूरा हो जाने पर, हल्दिया से फरक्का तक और पटना से इलाहाबाद तक का अन्तर्देशीय नौवहन मार्ग फिर से चालू कर दिया गया है। पूरे कर दिए गए मार्ग को सुदृढ़ बनाने और समेकित करने की लिए महत्वपूर्ण सुरक्षा तथा कटाव-रोधी कार्यों को हाथ में लेने के लिए सातवीं आयोजना में 49 करोड़ रुपए आवंटित किए गए है। फरक्का बराज, जंगीपुर बराज और पृष्ठ नहर के नियमित अनुरक्षण के लिए भी आयोजना-पश्चात शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत व्यवस्था की गई है। संशोधित अनुमान, 1987-88 में निवल व्यवस्था में कमी फरक्का बराज परियोजना के एक भाग की लागत के रूप में पूर्व रेलवे से 7.03 करोड़ रुपए की पिछली वसूली करने के कारण हुई है। बजट अनुमान, 1988-89 (आयोजना) में किए गए आवंटन में बढ़ोत्तरी, निर्धारित समय में सभी स्वीकृत निर्माण कार्यों को पूरा करने की दृष्टि से पूरे हो चुके भाग को सुदृढ़ और समेकित करने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण सुरक्षा और कटाव-रोधी कार्यों को हाथ में लेने के लिए की गई है।

16. **नेपाल हितकारी योजना - चन्द्रा नहर परियोजना** - चन्द्रा नहर आदि के नवीकरण और विस्तार के लिए नेपाल की महामहिम सरकार और भारत सरकार के बीच मूलतः अप्रैल, 1978 में एक करार पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे। यह सहमति हुई थी कि नेपाल की महामहिम सरकार द्वारा उपर्युक्त कार्य को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए भारत सरकार 18.05 करोड़ रुपए (नेपाली मुद्रा) की वित्तीय सहायता देगी। तथापि करार के अनुसार नेपाल द्वारा निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार कार्य पूरा नहीं किया जा सका। भारत सरकार से 41.30 करोड़ रुपए (नेपाली मुद्रा) अर्थात् 28.44 करोड़ रुपए (भारतीय मुद्रा) की वित्तीय सहायता के साथ, परियोजना की संशोधित लागत के अनुमानों को सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित कर दिया गया है तथा इस कार्य को पूरा करने की तारीख जून, 1987 निर्धारित की गई है। तथापि कुछ परियोजना का कुछ निर्माण कार्य अभी भी पूरा किया जाना शेष है।

17. **गंडक, पश्चिमी कोशी नहर और जलपापुर बाढ़ नियंत्रण कार्य** -

(i) पश्चिमी कोशी नहर : पश्चिमी कोशी नहर परियोजना में नेपाल क्षेत्र में कोशी बराज को पश्चिमी ओर से, बिहार राज्य में भारतीय क्षेत्र में प्रवेश करने से पहले, एक नहर का निर्माण करने की परिकल्पना की गई है। नेपाल हितकारी कार्यों की लागत भारत सरकार द्वारा सहायता अनुदान के रूप में दी जा रही है, जबकि भारतीय क्षेत्र में निर्माण कार्यों की लागत बिहार सरकार को ऋण सहायता के रूप में दी जा रही है।

(ii) गंडक परियोजना : गंडक परियोजना के लिए, जो नेपाल हितकारी कार्यों का एक भाग है, बिहार सरकार और उत्तरप्रदेश सरकार को सहायता अनुदान दिए जा रहे हैं। गंडक परियोजना बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा अपने-अपने क्षेत्रों में क्रियान्वित की जा रही है।

(iii) जलपापुर बाढ़ नियंत्रण कार्य : नेपाल की महामहिम सरकार के साथ किए गए संशोधित समझौते करार के अन्तर्गत कोशी बराज के प्रतिप्रवाह में नदी की दायीं ओर नेपाल क्षेत्र में कटाव के रोकथाम के उपाय किए जाने है। इन क्षेत्रों में सुरक्षा की योजना बिहार सरकार की एजेंसी द्वारा क्रियान्वित की जा रही है। केन्द्रीय सरकार इस कार्य के लिए बिहार सरकार को सहायता अनुदान देती है।

18. **सरकारी उद्यमों/वित्तीय संस्थाओं में निवेश** - यह लघु क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कमजोर किसानों की भूमि समतल करने और उसे आकार देने, फील्ड चैनलों के निर्माण करने और ड्रैन सिंचाकलर और ड्रिप सिंचाई के कार्य करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक (नाबार्ड) द्वारा रखे जाने वाले "विशेष ऋण खाते" में केन्द्रीय सरकार का अंशदान दर्शाता है। कमान क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत उपर्युक्त कार्य के लिए जबकि छोटे और सीमांतिक किसानों को ऋण प्रदान किए जाते है, वहीं कमजोर किसानों को "नाबार्ड" द्वारा रखे जाने वाले विशेष ऋण खाते, जिसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार, राज्य सरकार और "नाबार्ड" द्वारा 37.5: 37.5: 25 के अनुपात में अंशदान किया जाता है, से ऋण प्रदान किए जाते है।

Ganga Basin and for Fundamental and Basic Research on Flood Control projects co-ordinated by the Central Board of Irrigation and Power.

15. **Farakka Barrage Project** - The Farakka Barrage Project which is essentially a transport sector project is being implemented by this Ministry. The main barrage at Farakka across the river Ganga and a barrage on Bhagirathi near Jangipur, a road-cum-rail bridge and feeder canals taking off from the barrage and falling into Bhagirathi were completed in 1975. The navigation lock at Farakka has been dedicated to the Nation by the Prime Minister in November, 1987. With the completion of the lock at Farakka the inland navigation routes from Haldia to Farakka and from Patna to Allahabad has been restored. In the VIIth Plan an allocation of Rs. 49 crores has been made to take up important protection and anti-erosion works to strengthen and consolidate the completed portion. Provision for regular maintenance Farakka Barrage, Jangipur Barrage and Feeder Canal is also made under Non-Plan. The reduced net provision in RE 1987-88 is on account of one time recovery of Rs. 7.03 crores from Eastern Railway as apportionment cost of Farakka Barrage Project. The increased allocation in BE 1988-89 (Plan) is for taking up important protection and anti erosion work to strengthen and consolidate the completed portion, with a view to completing all approved works within the schedule time.

16. **Nepal Benefit Schemes-Chandra Canal Project** - An agreement for the renovation and extension of Chandra Canal etc. was originally signed between HMG Nepal and the Government of India in April, 1978. It was agreed that the Government of India would provide financial aid of Rs. 18.05 Crores (Nepal Currency) for execution of the above work by HMG Nepal. As per the agreement, the work however could not be completed by Nepal as scheduled. Approval of Government to revised cost estimates of the project with financial assistance from Govt. of India Rs. 41.30 crores (Nepal Currency) i.e. Rs. 28.44 crores (Indian Currency) has been given with the completion date as June, 1987. However some works of the project still remain to be completed.

17. **Gandak, Western Kosi Canal and Jaipapur Flood Control Works:**

(i) Western Kosi Canal: The Western Kosi Canal Project envisages the construction of the canal taking off from the Western side of the Kosi Barrage in the Nepal territory before entering the Indian territory in Bihar State. The cost of Nepal benefit works is being provided by the Government of India as grants-in-aid while the cost for the works on the Indian side is being provided as loan assistance to the Government of Bihar.

(ii) Gandak Project: Grants-in-aid are being given to Government of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh for Gandak Project which is a part of Nepal Benefit works. The Gandak Project is being implemented by Bihar and Uttar Pradesh in their respective sectors.

(iii) Jaipapur Flood Control Works: Under the revised Kosi agreement entered into with HMG Nepal, preventive measures are to be undertaken against erosion of areas in Nepal on the right side of the river upstream of Kosi Barrage. The scheme for protecting the areas is being implemented through the agency of Bihar Government. The Central Government provides grants-in-aid to Bihar Government for this work.

18. **Investments in Public Enterprises/Financial Institutions** - This represents contribution of Central Government to the 'Special Loan Account' being maintained by NABARD for financing the ineligible farmers for land levelling and shaping, construction of field channels and drain sprinklers and drip irrigation under the Command Area Development Programme. While the small and marginal farmers are given loans for the above works under the Command Area Development Programme, the ineligible farmers are given loan out of the Special Loan Account being maintained by the NABARD with the contribution being made to it by the Central & State Governments and NABARD in the ratio of 37.5: 37.5: 25.

कल्याण मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF WELFARE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.78

कल्याण मंत्रालय Ministry of Welfare

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है - A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (in crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget योजना Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजनेतर-भिन्न Non-Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised योजना Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजनेतर-भिन्न Non-Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget योजना Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजनेतर-भिन्न Non-Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue		437.50	21.88	459.38	437.10	19.26	456.36	480.00	20.44	500.44
पूंजी Capital		000	070	070	000	070	070	000	085	085
जोड़ Total		437.50	22.58	460.08	437.10	19.96	457.06	480.00	21.29	501.29
1.सचिवालय - सामाजिक सेवाएं अनुसूचित जातियों,अनुसूचित जनजातियों तथा अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण अनुसूचित जातियों का कल्याण	1. Secretariat - Social Services Welfare of Scheduled Castes,Scheduled Tribes And Other Backward Classes Welfare of Scheduled Castes	2251	0.00	1.55	1.55	0.00	1.82	1.82	0.00	1.98	1.98
2. अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता घटक आयोजना	2. Special Central Assistance for Scheduled Castes Component Plan	2225	1.68	0.00	1.68	1.68	0.00	1.68	1.73	0.00	1.73
		3601	173.15	0.00	173.15	173.15	0.00	173.15	178.13	0.00	178.13
		3602	0.17	0.00	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.17	0.14	0.00	0.14
जोड़		Total	175.00	0.00	175.00	175.00	0.00	175.00	180.00	0.00	180.00
3. मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति योजना	3. Post Matric Scholarship Scheme	2225	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.20	0.00	0.20
		3601	16.96	0.00	16.96	16.96	0.00	16.96	29.50	0.00	29.50
		3602	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00	0.02
जोड़		Total	17.11	0.00	17.11	17.11	0.00	17.11	29.72	0.00	29.72
4. सिविल अधिकार अधिनियम, 1955 के प्रवर्तन के क्रियान्वयन के लिए तंत्र	4. Machinery for implementation of protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955	2225	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
		3601	9.40	0.00	9.40	9.40	0.00	9.40	10.89	0.00	10.89
		3602	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.10	0.00	0.10
जोड़		Total	9.50	0.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	9.50	11.00	0.00	11.00
5. अनुसूचित जाति विकास निगम को सहायता	5. Assistance to Scheduled Castes Development Corpn.	3601	13.00	0.00	13.00	13.00	0.00	13.00	10.00	0.00	10.00
6. कन्या छात्रावास	6. Girls Hostels	3601	3.40	0.00	3.40	3.40	0.00	3.40	3.40	0.00	3.40
		3602	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10
जोड़		Total	3.50	0.00	3.50	3.50	0.00	3.50	3.50	0.00	3.50
7. अनुसूचित जातियों के कल्याण के लिए अन्य कार्यक्रम	7.Other Programmes for Welfare of Scheduled Castes	2225	1.21	0.20	1.41	1.21	0.20	1.41	1.67	0.21	1.88
		3601	2.58	0.00	2.58	2.58	0.00	2.58	2.47	0.00	2.47
		3602	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.21	0.00	0.21
जोड़		Total	3.94	0.20	4.14	3.94	0.20	4.14	4.35	0.21	4.56
जोड़- अनुसूचित जातियों का कल्याण	Total - Welfare of Scheduled Castes.		222.05	0.20	222.25	222.05	0.20	222.25	238.57	0.21	238.78
8.अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए समान कार्यक्रम	8. Common Programmes for ScheduledCastes and Scheduled Tribes	2225	0.28	1.26	1.54	0.28	1.36	1.64	0.40	1.59	1.99
अनुसूचित जनजातियों का कल्याण	Welfare of Scheduled Tribes										
9. कन्या होस्टल	9. Girls Hostels	2225	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.05	0.00	0.05
		3601	1.30	0.00	1.30	1.30	0.00	1.30	1.95	0.00	1.95
		3602	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00

(करोड़ रुपए में) (in crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget जोड़ Total
जोड़	Total	1.50	0.00	1.50	1.50	0.00	1.50	2.00	0.00	2.00
10. पैडिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति योजना 10. Post Matric Scholarship Scheme	2225	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04
	3601	9.50	0.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	9.50	12.24	0.00	12.24
	3602	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़	Total	9.62	0.00	9.62	9.62	0.00	9.62	12.28	0.00	12.28
11. अनुसूचित जातियों के कल्याण के लिए अन्य कार्यक्रम 11. Other Programmes for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	2225	0.90	0.24	1.14	0.90	0.24	1.14	1.10	0.24	1.34
	3601	0.65	0.13	0.78	0.65	0.13	0.78	0.65	0.27	0.92
	Total	1.55	0.37	1.92	1.55	0.37	1.92	1.75	0.51	2.26
राज्य योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता Central Assistance for State Plans										
12. जनजातीय उप-योजना 12. *Tribal sub-plans* :										
12.01. भारतीय जनजातीय सहकारी विपणन विकास संघ 12.01 Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India	2225	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	5.00	0.00	5.00
12.02 अन्य योजनाएं 12.02 Other Schemes	2225	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.70	0.00	0.70
	3601	167.93	0.00	167.93	165.93	0.00	165.93	179.30	0.00	179.30
	3602	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़	Total	168.50	0.00	168.50	168.50	0.00	168.50	185.00	0.00	185.00
13. संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275 के परन्तुकों (i) के अधीन योजनाओं के लिए सहायता 13. Assistance for schemes under proviso (i)to Article 275 of the Constitution	3601	20.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	20.00
जोड़-राज्य योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता Total - Central Assistance for State Plans		188.50	0.00	188.50	188.50	0.00	188.50	205.00	0.00	205.00
जोड़-अनुसूचित जातियों का कल्याण Total - Welfare of Scheduled Tribes		201.17	0.37	201.54	201.17	0.37	201.54	221.03	0.51	221.54
जोड़-अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों तथा अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण Total - Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Classes.		423.50	1.83	425.33	423.50	1.93	425.43	460.00	2.31	462.31
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण *Social Security And Welfare*										
विकलांगों का कल्याण Welfare of Handicapped										
14. नेत्रहीन, मूक, मानसिक रूप से अविकसित तथा शारीरिक रूप से विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए राष्ट्रीय संस्थान 14. National Institutes for Blind, Deaf, Mentally Retarded and Orthopaedically handicapped	2235	3.50	4.05	7.55	3.50	4.05	7.55	3.68	4.29	7.97
15. विकलांगों तथा कुष्ठ रोग मुक्त व्यक्तियों के कल्याण संबंधी स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को सहायता 15. Assistance to voluntary organisations for the welfare of handicapped and leprosy cured persons	2235	1.25	1.75	3.00	1.25	1.75	3.00	1.90	1.75	3.65
16. विकलांगों के कल्याण के लिए अन्य कार्यक्रम 16. Other programmes for the welfare of handicapped	2235	2.71	0.59	3.30	2.71	0.59	3.30	4.59	0.59	5.18
	3601	1.02	1.56	2.58	1.02	1.56	2.58	1.09	1.56	2.65
	3602	0.04	0.05	0.09	0.04	0.05	0.09	0.05	0.05	0.10
	Total	3.77	2.20	5.97	3.77	2.20	5.97	5.73	2.20	7.93
जोड़ Total - Welfare of Handicapped		8.52	8.00	16.52	8.52	8.00	16.52	11.31	8.24	19.55
जोड़-विकलांगों का कल्याण										
शिशु कल्याण Child Welfare										
17. द्विपक्षीय करारों के अंतर्गत वस्तु सहायता पर वितरण व्यय 17. Distribution expenses on commodity assistance under Bilateral Agreements	2235	0.00	6.76	6.76	0.00	5.79	5.79	0.00	6.00	6.00

(करोड़ रुपए में) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget कुल Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised कुल Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget कुल Total
18. अन्य योजनाएं	18. Other schemes	2235	0.07	0.07	0.14	0.07	0.07	0.14	0.15	0.07	0.22
		3601	2.50	0.00	2.50	2.50	0.00	2.50	2.75	0.00	2.75
		3602	0.13	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.13	0.10	0.00	0.10
	जोड़	*Total*	*2.70*	*0.07*	*2.77*	*2.70*	*0.07*	*2.77*	*3.00*	*0.07*	*3.07*
जोड़- शिशु कल्याण	**Total - Child Welfare**		**2.70**	**8.83**	**11.53**	**2.70**	**5.86**	**8.56**	**3.00**	**6.07**	**9.07**
19.समाज कल्याण की विविध मदें	19. Misc Items of Social Welfare	2235	1.93	1.23	3.16	1.91	1.21	3.12	2.32	1.33	3.65
		3601	0.80	0.01	0.81	0.45	0.00	0.45	3.25	0.01	3.26
		3602	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.12	0.00	0.12
	जोड़	*Total*	*2.78*	*1.24*	*4.02*	*2.38*	*1.21*	*3.59*	*5.69*	*1.34*	*7.03*
जोड़-सामाजिक सुरक्षा तथा कल्याण	**Total - Social Security and Welfare**		**14.00**	**18.07**	**32.07**	**13.60**	**15.07**	**28.67**	**28.00**	**15.65**	**35.65**
20. अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं	20. Other Social Services	2252	0.00	0.43	0.43	0.00	0.44	0.44	0.00	0.50	0.50
21. सरकारी उपक्रमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण - कृत्रिम अंग विनिर्माण निगम	21. Non Plan Loans to Public Enterprises Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation	6875	0.00	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.85	0.85
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***437.50***	***22.58***	***460.08***	***437.10***	***19.96***	***457.06***	***480.00***	***21.28***	***501.28***
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay**										
		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट आश्रित Budget support	आं.स.सं.अ. I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total	बजट आश्रित Budget support	आं.स.सं.अ. I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total	बजट आश्रित Budget support	आं.स.सं.अ. I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total
केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र आयोजना	**Central Sector Plan**										
1. अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों तथा अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण	1. Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.	22225	235.00	0.00	235.00	235.00	0.00	235.00	255.00	0.00	255.00
2. सामाजिक सुरक्षा तथा कल्याण	2. Social Security and Welfare	22235	14.00	0.00	14.00	13.60	0.00	13.60	20.00	0.00	20.00
जोड़- केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र आयोजना	**Total - Central Sector Plan**		**249.00**	**0.00**	**249.00**	**248.60**	**0.00**	**248.60**	**275.00**	**0.00**	**275.00**
राज्य आयोजना	**State Plan**										
1 सामान्य केन्द्रीय सहायता	1. Normal Central Assistance	43601	20.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	20.00
2.जनजातीय उप-आयोजना	2. Tribal Sub-Plans	43601	168.50	0.00	168.50	168.50	0.00	168.50	185.00	0.00	185.00
जोड़-राज्य आयोजना	**Total - State Plan**		**188.50**	**0.00**	**188.50**	**188.50**	**0.00**	**188.50**	**205.00**	**0.00**	**205.00**
जोड़	**Total**		**437.50**	**0.00**	**437.50**	**437.10**	**0.00**	**437.10**	**480.00**	**0.00**	**480.00**

1. इसमें अन्तर्गत कल्याण मंत्रालय के सचिवालय व्यय की व्यवस्था है ।

2. राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा तैयार की गई अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए विशेष संघटक योजना को केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाएगी । इसका उद्देश्य अनुसूचित जातियों के विकास से संबंधित कार्यक्रमों, विशेष-तौर से प्रमुख क्षेत्रों जैसे कि कृषि, पशु और कुटीर उद्योग, पशु पालन आदि पर आवश्यक बल देना है । इस योजना को 20 राज्यों और 4 संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में अपनाया गया है । यह योजना पूर्ण रूप से केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा वित्तपोषित है ।

3 और 10. पोस्टमैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति इस योजना का उद्देश्य अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के निर्धन विद्यार्थियों को, विशेषतौर पर सरकारी सेवाओं के, माध्यमिक और तृतीय क्षेत्रों में प्रवेश के योग्य बनाना है । राज्यों की सम्बन्धित देयता के अतिरिक्त इस योजना को शत-प्रतिशत आधार पर सरकार द्वारा वित्तपोषित किया जाता है । इस योजना से लाभ प्राप्त करने वालों की संख्या 1985-86 में 9.19 लाख से बढ़कर 1986-87 में 10.50 लाख हो जाने की आशा है ।

1. The provision is for expenditure on secretariat of the Ministry of Welfare.

2. It is additive to the special component plan for the scheduled castes prepared by the States/U.Ts. The intention is to provide the required thrust to programmes relevant for the development of the S.Cs. particularly in core sectors like agriculture, village and cottage industry, animal husbandry etc. The scheme has been adopted by 20 States and 4 Union Territories. It is entirely financed by the Central Government.

3 &10. The objective of the post matric scholarship scheme is to enable poor SC/ST students to enter secondary and tertiary sectors of the economy, specially in the public services. The scheme is financed by the Central Government on 100% basis over above the committed liability of the States. The number of beneficiaries is expected to go up from 9.19 lakhs in 1985-86 to 10.50 lakhs in 1986-87.

4. राज्य सरकारों को इस अधिनियम के प्रवर्तन के लिए तन्त्र को सुदृढ़ बनाने और साथ ही मौजूदा शुष्क शौचालयों को फ्लश शौचालयों में बदलने के द्वारा झाड़कशों की मुक्ति और उनके पुनर्वास के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा 50:50 के बराबर के आधार पर सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जाती है।

5. इस योजना के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार, राज्य सरकारों के साथ मिलकर, इन निगमों, जिनकी स्थापना अनुसूचित जातियों के व्यक्तियों की ऋण संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए की गई है 49:51 आधार पर शेयर पूंजी में योगदान देती है। इस प्रकार के निगमों की स्थापना 18 राज्य सरकारों और 3 संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा की गई है।

6. इस योजना के अन्तर्गत अनुसूचित जातियों की मिडिल और उच्च स्तर की शिक्षा प्राप्त करने वाली लड़कियों के लिए छात्रावास भवनों के निर्माण और उनके विस्तार के लिए 50:50 आधार पर राज्य सरकारों को अनुदान सहायता दी जाती है ।

7. व्यवस्था में निम्नलिखित योजनाओं के लिए सहायता शामिल है :-

(i) अस्वच्छ व्यवसायों में लगे व्यक्तियों के बच्चों के लिए मैट्रिक पूर्व शिक्षा के लिए छात्रवृत्तियां।
(ii) चिकित्सा और इंजीनियरी कालेज में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के विद्यार्थियों के लिए पुस्तक बैंक।
(iii) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए शिक्षण और सम्बद्ध योजना।
(IV) अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों की लड़कों के लिए छात्रावास, और
(V) अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों की लड़कियों के लिए अवसर संबंधी लागत हेतु मुआवजा।

8. अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए चिले जुले कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत, अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के आयुक्त/राष्ट्रीय आयोग का व्यय, परीक्षा-पूर्व प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र चलाने के लिए गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं को अनुदानों के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

9. इस योजना के अंतर्गत अनुसूचित जनजातियों की लड़कियों के लिए छात्रावास के निर्माण/विस्तार के लिए राज्य को बराबरी के आधार पर सहायता दी जाती है। इस योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य शैक्षिक संस्थाओं, विशेष रूप से स्कूल अवस्था पर, में आदिवासी लड़कियों की पर्याप्त भरती को सुनिश्चित करना है। व्यावसायिक संस्थानों जैसे कि टंकण, आशुलिपि, नर्सिंग, सहायक नर्सिंग, प्रसूति विद्या आदि में अध्ययन कर रहीं अनुसूचित जनजातियों की लड़कियां भी इन छात्रावासों में प्रवेश के लिए पात्र हैं।

11. इसके अन्तर्गत अनुसूचित जनजातियों के शिक्षा, आवास, उनके स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को सहायता और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए अखिल भारतीय अथवा अन्तर-राज्यीय स्वरूप की सहायक परियोजनाओं और जातीय मामलों पर विशेषज्ञ परामर्श देने वाले जनजातीय अनुसंधान संस्थानों के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

12. इस आयोजना की परिकल्पना सघन जनजातीय क्षेत्रों के एकीकृत विकास और जनजातीयों के सर्वतोमुखी विकास को तेज करने के लिए की गई थी। इसके अंतर्गत 184 एकीकृत जनजातीय विकास परियोजनाएं, संशोधित क्षेत्र विकास प्रस्ताव के अंतर्गत जनजातीय केन्द्रीकरण के 285 पाकेट, 47 समूह और 73 आदिम जनजातीय समूह शामिल हैं। इस उप-आयोजना में 17 राज्य और 2 संघ राज्य क्षेत्र शामिल हैं। इस योजना में जनजातीय क्षेत्रों से बाहर रहने वाली जनजातियों को भी शामिल किया गया है। इस व्यवस्था में नए स्थापित जनजातीय सहकारी विपणन विकास संघ का व्यय भी शामिल है। संघ का उद्देश्य अल्प वन उत्पाद के विपणन में जनजातियों के शोषण को समाप्त करना और उनके उत्पाद के लिए उन्हें बेहतर आय सुनिश्चित कराना है।

4. Matching assistance is provided by the Central Government to the States on 50:50 basis for strengthening of machinery for the enforcement of the Act as well as for a scheme of liberation of scavengers, by conversion of the existing dry latrines into flush latrines, and their rehabilitation.

5. Under this scheme the Central Government along with State Governments contributes on 49:51 basis towards the share capital of these Corporations which have been set up to tackle the credit needs of scheduled castes. Such Corporations have been set up by 18 State Governments and 3 U.Ts.

6. Under the scheme grant assistance is given to the State Governments on 50:50 basis for the construction and extension of hostel buildings for S.C. girls who are pursuing middle and higher level of education.

7. The provision covers assistance for the following schemes:

i) Pre-matric scholarships for the children of those engaged in unclean occupations.
ii) Book banks scheme for SC/ST students in medical/engineering college.
iii) Coaching and allied scheme for SC/ST candidates.
iv) Hostels for SC/ST boys, and
v) Compensation for opportunity cost for SC/ST girls.

8. The provision includes expenditure of Commissioner/National Commission for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes and grants to non-Government institutions for running pre-examination training centres, etc.

9. Under this scheme assistance is given to the State Governments on a matching basis for construction/ expansion of hostels for scheduled tribes girls. The main object of the scheme is to ensure adequate enrolment of adivasi girls in educational institutions particularly at the school stage. Scheduled Tribe girls studying in professional institutions like those for typing, shorthand, nursing, auxiliary nursing, midwifery etc. are also eligible for admission in these hostels.

11. The provision relates to education, housing, assistance to voluntary organisations for scheduled tribes and supporting projects of all-India or inter-State nature for scheduled tribes and Tribal Research Institutes for rendering expert advice on tribal matters.

12. The concept of Tribal Sub Plans was designed for the integrated development of the tribal areas and for accelerating the all round development of the tribal people. It covers 184 Integrated Tribal Development projects, 285 pockets of tribal concentration under Modified Area Development approach, 47 clusters and 73 primitive tribal groups.The sub-plans cover 17 States and 2 Union Territories. This approach has also been extended to tribals living outside the tribal areas. Special Central assistance is given to the States as a central additive for integrated development. The provision also covers expenditure of the newly set up Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation. The objective of the Federation is to eliminate the exploitation of tribals in the marketing of minor forest produce and to ensure for them a better return for the produce.

13. योजनाएं जिनके लिए अनुदान सहायता प्रदान की जाती है उनमें झूम कृषि करने वाले जनजातियों का पुनर्वास, वन ग्रामों के विकास की योजनाएं, विशेष रोगों के कष्ट पा रहे जनजातियों को सहायता, विद्यमान आयोजनागत योजनाओं से पहले न वित्तपोषित की जा रही विशेष स्वास्थ्य योजनाएं, जनजातीय महिला संगठनों की आय देने वाली योजनाएं, विशेष जनजातीय हस्तकला प्रशिक्षण-एवं-उत्पादन केन्द्र, बंधुआ मजदूरी/बंधुआ मामलों के अंतर्गत भूमि विसंबंध का पता लगाना और उचित विधान के अंतर्गत न्यायालय में मामला दायर करना और आदिम जनजातियों के लिए रिहायशी स्कूल आदि शामिल है ।

13. The schemes for which the grant assistance is provided cover resettlement of tribals practising shifting cultivation, schemes of development of forest villages, help to tribals suffering from special diseases, specific health schemes not already funded by existing plan schemes, income generating schemes of tribal women's organisations, special tribals crafts training-cum-production centres, special machinery for detection of bonded labour/land-alienation among bonded cases and filing of court case under appropriate legislation, residential schools for primitive tribes, etc.

14. राष्ट्रीय संस्थान विकलांगों के कल्याण का कार्य कर रहे हैं, इनकी स्थापना विकलांगों आदि की शिक्षा, प्रशिक्षण और पुनर्वास, अनुसंधान कार्य करने तथा सेवा कार्यों में सुधार लाने के लिए सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से की गई है । ये संस्थान ये हैं: श्रवण दोष से विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए अली यावर जंग राष्ट्रीय संस्थान, बम्बई, मानसिक रूप से विकलांगों के लिए राष्ट्रीय संस्थान, सिकन्दराबाद, दृष्टि दोषयुक्त विकलांगों के लिए राष्ट्रीय संस्थान,देहरादून और शारीरिक रूप से विकलांगों के लिए राष्ट्रीय संस्थान,कलकत्ता । पुर्नवास, प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान के लिए राष्ट्रीय संस्थान,कटक के अलावा, उनके क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान और शारीरिक रूप से विकलांगों के लिए संस्थान, नई दिल्ली की स्थापना की गई है । ये संस्थाएं पूरी तरह केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा वित्त पोषित हैं ।

14. National Institutes engaged in the welfare of handicapped have been set up to provide facilities for education, training and rehabilitation, carrying out research, improving the services for the handicapped etc. These institutes are Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped, Bombay, National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped,Secunderabad, National Institute for the Visually Handicapped, Dehra Dun and National Institute for Orthopaedically Handicapped,Calcutta. Besides, National Institute for Rehabilitation, Training and Research, Cuttack and Institute for the Physically Handicapped New Delhi have been set up to provide research-cum-training facilities in their fields. These Institutes are fully-financed by the Central Government.

15. योजना का उद्देश्य शारीरिक रूप से विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए कार्यरत ऐसे संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता देना है, जो विकलांगों को विकलांगता की प्राथमिक अवस्था का पता लगाने और उसमें हस्तक्षेप करने और असमर्थता को रोकथाम करने और उनकी शिक्षा और/या प्रशिक्षण अनुसंधान सर्वेक्षण और अध्ययन करने तथा विकलांगों का शारीरिक, मनोवैज्ञानिक, सामाजिक और आर्थिक पुनर्वास करने और कोढ़ मुक्त रोगियों को व्यवसाय का प्रशिक्षण देकर उनका पुनर्वास करने का कार्य कर रहे हैं ।

15. This scheme envisages financial assistance to organisations working for detection, intervention of primary nature, prevention of disability, education and/or training, research survey and study and physical, psychological, social and economic rehabilitation of the handicapped and rehabilitation of leprosy cured persons by providing training in vocational trades etc.

16. इसमें विकलांग व्यक्तियों के कल्याण के लिए अन्य कार्यक्रमों में उनके लिए रोजगार, छात्रवृत्तियां, तकनीकी उपस्करों के संबंध में अनुसंधान और पुनर्वास केन्द्रों की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

16. This includes provision for other schemes relating to employment, scholarships, research on technical aids and establishment of rehabilitation centres for welfare of the handicapped.

17. इसके अंतर्गत व्यवस्था द्विपक्षीय करारों के अंतर्गत विदेशों से प्राप्त उपहार संबंधी प्रेषणों से संबंधित व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए है । इन करारों में, गरीब और जरूरतमंद लोगों की सहायतार्थ और उनके पुनर्वास के लिए दान स्वरूप दी गई आपूर्तियों के भारत में निःशुल्क प्रवेश की व्यवस्था है ।

17. The provision is for meeting incidental expenditure connected with gift consignments received from abroad under bilateral agreements. These agreements envisage duty free entry into India of donated supplies for relief and rehabilitation of the poor and the needy.

18. देखभाल और सुरक्षा के लिए जरूरतमंद बच्चों के कल्याण से संबंधित योजनाओं के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है । इसका उद्देश्य निराश्रित बच्चों को कल्याणकारी सेवाएं प्रदान करना है ताकि उन्हें संबंधित समुदाय में सामान्य नागरिकों की तरह पुनः बसाया जा सके ।

18. The provision relates to schemes for welfare of children in need of care and protection. The objective is to provide welfare services to destitute children so as to rehabilitate them as normal citizens in the community they belong to.

19. इसमें मद्य निषेध, सामाजिक कार्य करने वाले विद्यालयों, वक्फ और सामाजिक कल्याण के क्षेत्र में कार्यरत अखिल भारतीय स्वैच्छिक संगठन, अनुसंधान संबंधी अध्ययन और अनुसंधान संबंधी प्रकाशनों, सूचना और जन शिक्षा कक्ष, कैदियों का कल्याण और किशोर अपचार की रोकथाम और नियन्त्रण कार्यों के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

19. The provision is for expenditure relating to prohibition, grants to schools of social work, Wakfs and All India voluntary organisations in the field of social welfare,research studies and research publications, Information and Mass education cell, welfare of prisoners and prevention and control of juvenile maladjustments, etc.

20. इसमें अल्प संख्यक आयोग और भाषाई अल्प संख्यकों के लिए विशेष अधिकारी से संबंधित व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

20. The provision is for expenditure of the Minorities Commission and Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities.

21. कृत्रिम अंग विनिर्माण : निगम कृत्रिम अंग-प्रोस्थेटिक और ऑर्थेटिक अंगों तथा पुनर्वास संबंधी सहायक उपकरणों का निर्माण करता है और इसका उद्देश्य जरूरतमंद व्यक्तियों को इन्हें उचित लागत पर उपलब्ध कराना है ।

21. The Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation is manufacturing artificial limbs - prosthetic, orthotic and rehabilitation aids-and aims at supplying them to needy persons at reasonable cost.

परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.79

परमाणु ऊर्जा Atomic Energy

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है :- A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget योजना Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue		24.83	177.31	202.14	22.70	180.87	203.57	31.67	228.63	260.30
पूंजी Capital		*330.21*	*139.45*	*469.66*	*296.57*	*195.88*	*492.45*	*332.33*	*140.17*	*472.50*
जोड़ Total		355.04	316.76	671.80	319.27	376.75	696.02	364.00	368.80	732.80
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान तथा उद्योग	1.Secretariat-Economic Services Atomic Energy Research and Industries	3451	0.00	1.84	1.84	0.00	1.82	1.82	0.00	2.20	2.20
2. *भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र*	2. *Bhabha Atomic Research Centre:*										
2.01 अनुसंधान तथा विकास	2.01 Research & Development	3401	3.70	51.28	54.98	3.88	51.53	55.41	4.35	54.37	58.72
2.02 सामान्य सेवाएं	2.02 Common Services	3401	0.25	19.96	20.21	0.10	19.91	20.01	0.19	17.61	17.80
2.03 स्वास्थ्य	2.03 Health	3401	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.47	3.47
जोड़		*Total*	*3.95*	*71.24*	*75.19*	*3.98*	*71.44*	*75.42*	*4.54*	*75.45*	*79.99*
2.04औद्योगिक परियोजनाएं	2.04 Industrial Projects	2852	0.00	13.34	13.34	0.00	14.18	14.18	0.00	16.23	16.23
जोड़		Total	3.95	84.58	88.53	3.98	85.62	89.60	4.54	91.68	96.22
2.05 पूंजीगत परियोजनाएं	2.05 Capital Projects	4861	5.00	0.00	5.00	3.80	0.00	3.80	5.23	0.00	5.23
		5401	14.76	0.00	14.76	10.77	0.00	10.77	14.97	0.00	14.97
जोड़		*Total*	*19.76*	*0.00*	*19.76*	*14.57*	*0.00*	*14.57*	*20.20*	*0.00*	*20.20*
2.06 ईंधन पुनर्संसाधन संयंत्र	2.06 Fuel Reprocessing Plant										
(i) पीफे तारापुर	(i.) PREFRE, Tarapur	2852	0.00	3.16	3.16	0.00	2.98	2.98	0.00	3.14	3.14
		4861	2.80	0.00	2.80	2.80	0.00	2.80	2.40	0.00	2.40
(ii) ईंधन पुनर्संसाधन संयंत्र पीफे, कल्पक्कम	(ii) Fuel Reprocessing Plant PREFRE, Kalpakkam	2852	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.50	4.50
		4861	91.64	0.00	91.64	65.10	0.00	65.10	25.37	0.00	25.37
जोड़		*Total*	*94.44*	*3.16*	*97.60*	*67.90*	*2.98*	*70.88*	*27.77*	*7.64*	*35.41*
जोड़- भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र	Total - BARC		118.15	87.74	205.89	86.45	88.60	175.05	52.51	99.32	151.83
3. *इंदिरा गांधी परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र*	3. *Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research:*										
3.01 फास्ट ब्रीडर रिएक्टर और अन्य सुविधाओं को चालू करना	3.01 Commissioning of Fast Breeder Reactor & Other Facilities	3401	3.30	5.27	8.57	3.21	5.36	8.57	3.80	6.00	9.80
3.02 सामान्य सेवाएं	3.02 Common Services	3401	0.84	4.45	5.29	0.87	4.42	5.29	1.00	5.47	6.47
3.03 फास्ट ब्रीडर रिएक्टर फ्यूल रीप्रोसेसिंग	3.03 FBTR Fuel Reprocessing	4861	2.20	0.00	2.20	2.13	0.00	2.13	2.30	0.00	2.30
3.04 पूंजीगत परियोजनाएं	3.04 Capital Projects	5401	9.26	0.00	9.26	10.16	0.00	10.16	14.95	0.00	14.95
जोड़-इंदिरा गांधी परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र	Total - IGCAR		15.60	9.72	25.32	16.37	9.78	26.15	22.05	11.47	33.52
4. उच्च प्रौद्योगिकी केन्द्र	4. Centre for Advanced Technology	3401	0.00	0.46	0.46	0.00	0.43	0.43	0.00	0.60	0.60
		5401	9.40	0.00	9.40	6.60	0.00	6.60	8.00	0.00	8.00
जोड़-उच्च प्रौद्योगिकी केन्द्र	Total - CAT		9.40	0.46	9.86	6.60	0.43	7.03	8.00	0.60	8.60
5. परिवर्ती ऊर्जा साइक्लोट्रोन केन्द्र	5. Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre	3401	0.00	3.48	3.48	0.00	3.43	3.43	0.00	3.62	3.62
		5401	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.50	0.00	0.50
जोड़		*Total*	*0.50*	*3.48*	*3.98*	*0.25*	*3.43*	*3.68*	*0.50*	*3.62*	*4.12*
6. क्रय तथा भंडार निदेशालय	6. Directorate Purchase & Stores	3401	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.00	1.43	1.43	0.00	2.62	2.62

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
7. निर्माण और सेवा संगठन, बम्बई	7. Construction & Services Group, Bombay	3401	0.71	4.15	4.86	0.21	4.05	4.26	0.36	3.43	3.79
		5401	0.56	0.00	0.56	0.55	0.00	0.55	0.24	0.00	0.24
जोड़		*Total*	*1.27*	*4.15*	*5.42*	*0.76*	*4.05*	*4.81*	*0.60*	*3.43*	*4.03*
8. सामान्य सेवा संगठन, कल्पक्कम	8. General Services Organisation, Kalpakkam	3401	0.00	2.15	2.15	0.00	2.33	2.33	0.00	2.48	2.48
9. टाटा मूलभूत अनुसंधान संस्थान को अनुदान	9. Grants to Tata Institute of Fundamental Research	3401	4.79	11.43	16.22	4.53	11.85	16.38	9.84	13.74	23.58
10.टाटा स्मारक केन्द्र को अनुदान	10. Grants to Tata Memorial Centre	3401	2.50	8.31	10.81	1.92	8.31	10.23	3.60	9.83	13.43
11. अन्य संस्थाओं को अनुदान	11. Grants to other Institutes	3401	5.00	3.72	8.72	4.74	3.48	8.22	5.30	4.33	9.63
12. आवास परियोजनाएं	12. Housing Projects	5401	7.38	0.00	7.38	7.60	0.00	7.60	8.90	0.00	8.90
13. परमाणु खनिज प्रभाग	13. Atomic Minerals Division	3401	3.74	12.38	16.12	3.24	13.25	16.49	3.23	16.01	19.24
		4861	1.62	0.00	1.62	1.56	0.00	1.56	1.63	0.00	1.63
		5401	0.26	0.00	0.26	0.24	0.00	0.24	0.77	0.00	0.77
जोड़		*Total*	*5.62*	*12.38*	*18.00*	*5.06*	*13.25*	*18.31*	*5.63*	*16.01*	*21.64*
न्यूक्लीय ईंधन	**Nuclear Fuel**										
14. न्यूक्लीय ईंधन कम्पलेक्स	14. Nuclear Fuel Complex										
14.01 ईंधन विनिर्माण सुविधाएं	14.01 Fuel Fabrication Facilities:										
14.001 राजस्व व्यय	14.001 Revenue Expenditure	2852	0.00	55.42	55.42	0.00	60.16	60.16	0.00	78.00	78.00
14.002 घटाइए- प्राप्तियां	14.002 Less-Receipts	0852	0.00	-42.62	-42.62	0.00	-42.52	-42.52	0.00	-45.19	-45.19
14.003 निवल	14.003 Net		0.00	12.80	12.80	0.00	17.64	17.64	0.00	32.81	32.81
14.02 सामान्य सेवाएं	14.02 Common Services	2852	0.00	1.28	1.28	0.00	1.16	1.16	0.00	1.41	1.41
14.03 इस्पात ट्यूब संयंत्र	14.03 Steel Tubes Plant	2852	0.00	14.18	14.18	0.00	9.52	9.52	0.00	18.00	18.00
14.04 पूंजीगत परियोजनाएं	14.04 Capital Projects	4861	14.00	0.00	14.00	15.00	0.00	15.00	19.00	0.00	19.00
जोड़-न्यूक्लीय ईंधन	**Total - Nuclear Fuel**		**14.00**	**28.26**	**42.26**	**15.00**	**28.32**	**43.32**	**19.00**	**52.22**	**71.22**
भारी पानी	**Heavy Water**										
15. भारी पानी परियोजनाएं	15. Heavy Water Projects										
15.01 भारी पानी संयंत्र मनुगुरु	15.01 Heavy Water Plant Manuguru	4861	59.13	0.00	59.13	66.50	0.00	66.50	65.00	0.00	65.00
15.02 भारी पानी संयंत्र थाल वैशेट	15.02 Heavy Water Plant Thal Vaishet	4861	2.11	0.00	2.11	9.87	0.00	9.87	0.08	0.00	0.08
15.03 भारी पानी संयंत्र, हजीरा	15.03 Heavy Water Plant, Hazira	4861	27.95	0.00	27.95	40.00	0.00	40.00	116.00	0.00	116.00
15.04 अन्य भारी पानी संयंत्र आदि	15.04 Other Heavy Water Plants etc.	2852	0.00	0.54	0.54	0.00	0.53	0.53	0.00	0.68	0.68
		4861	22.81	0.00	22.81	10.84	0.00	10.84	18.92	0.00	18.92
जोड़		*Total*	*22.81*	*0.54*	*23.35*	*10.84*	*0.53*	*11.37*	*18.92*	*0.68*	*19.60*
जोड़- भारी पानी परियोजनाएं	**Total - Heavy Water Projects**		**112.00**	**0.54**	**112.54**	**127.21**	**0.53**	**127.74**	**200.00**	**0.68**	**200.68**
16. भारी पानी का उत्पादन	16. *Heavy Water Production:*										
16.01 भारी पानी संयंत्र, बड़ौदा	16.01 Heavy Water Plant, Baroda	4861	0.00	30.54	30.54	0.00	27.39	27.39	0.00	31.82	31.82
16.02 भारी पानी संयंत्र, कोटा	16.02 Heavy Water Plant, Kota	4861	0.00	9.14	9.14	0.00	0.49	0.49	0.00	6.43	6.43
16.03 भारी पानी संयंत्र, टयूटीकोरिन	16.03 Heavy Water Plant, Tuticorin	4861	0.00	12.68	12.68	0.00	13.00	13.00	0.00	14.30	14.30
16.04 भारी पानी संयंत्र, तलचर	16.04 Heavy Water Plant, Talcher	4861	0.00	5.12	5.12	0.00	7.00	7.00	0.00	8.00	8.00
16.05 भारी पानी संयंत्र, थाल	16.05 Heavy Water Plant, Thal	4861	0.00	9.05	9.05	0.00	21.00	21.00	0.00	25.35	25.35
16.06 घटाइए : भारी पानी क्रयों/अभिग्रहण को अन्तरण	16.06 Less: Transfer to Heavy Water Purchases/Aquisition	4861	0.00	-90.00	-90.00	0.00	-65.00	-65.00	0.00	-90.00	-90.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.00*	*-23.47*	*-23.47*	*0.00*	*3.88*	*3.88*	*0.00*	*-4.10*	*-4.10*
17.भारी पानी का क्रय और अभिग्रहण	17.Heavy Water Purchases and Acquisition	4861	0.00	162.91	162.91	0.00	191.99	191.99	0.00	144.26	144.26
जोड़- भारी पानी	Total - Heavy Water		112.00	139.98	251.98	127.21	196.40	323.61	200.00	140.84	340.84

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
18. अन्य कार्यक्रम	18.Other Programmes	2852	0.00	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.46	0.46	0.00	0.55	0.55
		3401	0.00	2.54	2.54	0.00	2.80	2.80	0.00	3.53	3.53
		4425	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
		4861	2.18	0.00	2.18	0.56	0.00	0.56	2.10	0.00	2.10
		5401	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		*Total*	*2.23*	*2.74*	*4.97*	*0.64*	*3.27*	*3.91*	*2.10*	*4.09*	*6.19*
19.इलेक्ट्रानिक कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि. को सहायता अनुदान	19. Grants-in-aid to Electronic Corporation of India Limited	2852	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	2.00
20. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	20. Investments in Public Enterprises	4859	4.45	0.00	4.45	1.50	0.00	1.50	3.00	0.00	3.00
		4861	25.51	0.00	25.51	18.96	0.00	18.96	8.79	0.00	8.79
		6859	8.89	0.00	8.89	3.93	0.00	3.93	4.00	0.00	4.00
		6861	17.75	0.00	17.75	17.75	0.00	17.75	10.18	0.00	10.18
जोड़		*Total*	*56.60*	*0.00*	*56.60*	*42.14*	*0.00*	*42.14*	*25.97*	*0.00*	*25.97*
जोड़- परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान और उद्योग	**Total-Atomic Energy Research and Industries**		**355.04**	**314.92**	**669.96**	**319.27**	**374.93**	**694.20**	**364.00**	**366.60**	**730.60**
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***355.04***	***316.76***	***671.80***	***319.27***	***376.75***	***696.02***	***364.00***	***368.60***	***732.60***
ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investments in Public Enterprises**										
		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget support	आ.व.वा.अ. I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget support	आ.व.वा.अ. I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget support	आ.व.वा.अ. I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total
1.इलेक्ट्रोनिक कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया	1. Electronics Corporation of India Ltd.	12859	13.34	8.83	22.17	5.43	7.22	12.65	7.00	9.43	16.43
2.यूरेनियम कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया	2. Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.	12861	16.55	0.00	16.55	10.00	0.00	10.00	16.07	0.00	16.07
3.इंडियन रेअर अर्थस लि०	3. Indian Rare Earths Ltd	12861	18.71	3.13	21.84	18.71	5.83	24.54	2.90	6.57	9.47
4.राष्ट्रीय उर्वरक लि०	4. National Fertilizers Ltd.	12861	8.00	0.00	8.00	8.00	0.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़:	**Total:**		**56.60**	**11.96**	**68.56**	**42.14**	**13.05**	**55.19**	**25.97**	**16.00**	**41.97**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	**C. Plan Outlay***										
1. दूरसंचार और इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स उद्योग	1. Telecommunication and Electronics Industries	12859	13.34	8.83	22.17	5.43	7.22	12.65	7.00	9.43	16.43
2. परमाणु ऊर्जा उद्योग	2. Atomic Energy Industries	12861	274.70	3.13	277.83	254.89	5.83	260.72	277.00	6.57	283.57
3. परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान	3. Atomic Energy Research	13401	67.00	0.00	67.00	58.95	0.00	58.95	80.00	0.00	80.00
जोड़	Total		355.04	11.96	367.00	319.27	13.05	332.32	364.00	16.00	380.00
	*इसमें निम्नलिखित निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय शामिल है :- *Inclusive of Works Outlay as below:-		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1. सचिवालय - **आर्थिक सेवाएं**: इस में परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग के सचिवालय के साथ परमाणु उर्जा आयोग के लिए भी व्यवस्था है ।

2. भाभा परमाणु **अनुसंधान केन्द्र**: भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र न्युक्लीय ऊर्जा तथा तत्संबंधी विषयों के संबंध में अनुसंधान तथा विकास करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र है । इसकी सुविधाओं के अंतर्गत अनुसंधान रिएक्टर, त्वरक, संगणक और एक यूरेनियम संयंत्र, ईंधन तत्व निर्माता संयंत्र

1. **Secretariat-Economic Services** - This includes provisions for the Secretariat of the Department of Atomic Energy as well as for the Atomic Energy Commission.

2. **Bhabha Atomic Research Centre** - The BARC is the national centre for research and development work in the nuclear energy and related disciplines. Its facilities include research reactors, accelerators, computers, as also a uranium plant, fuel elements

और प्लुटोनियम संयंत्र आते हैं। भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र की पूंजीगत परियोजनाओं के लिए अनुसंधान एवं विकास परियोजनाओं और सातवीं आयोजना में शामिलयत औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं सहित कुल मिलाकर 47.97 करोड़ रुपए और विभिन्न अनुसंधान एवं विकास प्रभागों, प्रयोगशालाओं और केन्द्र के अन्य संयंत्रों के अनुरक्षण संबंधी कार्यकलाप के लिए 105.86 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है, जिसमें वैज्ञानिकों तथा अन्य कर्मचारियों के वेतन, सामग्री तथा सामान, मशीनरी तथा उपस्करों आदि के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है। यह समग्र व्यवस्था प्रयत्न संबंधी गतिविधियों के लिए की गई है।

अनुसंधान रिऐक्टर (ध्रुव) प्राकृतिक यूरेनियम को ईंधन के रूप में काम में लाने वाला भारी पानी से मंदित और शीतित तापीय न्यूट्रान रिएक्टर है जिसकी स्थापना विद्युत रिएक्टरों के ईंधन तत्वों के आदिप्रारूपों की जांच उपयुक्त अभिवाह स्तरों पर करने की इंजीनियरी सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के उद्देश्य से की जा रही है। यह रिएक्टर अब चालू हो चुका है।

नई और आधुनिक संगणक प्रणाली की अभिवृद्धि और उसका विस्तार केन्द्र की अनुसंधान तथा विकास संबंधी संगणकीय आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए है और इस प्रयोजन के लिए 3.00 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित लागत पर विद्यमान सुविधाओं में पहले से बृहत्तर संगणक सुविधा की स्थापना करके वृद्धि की जा रही है। 0.99 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था मुख्य रूप से उपस्करों के लिए की गई है।

2 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था अत्युच्च संभारी सेवाओं के लिए की गई है।

विद्युत रिएक्टर ईंधन पुनः संसाधन संयंत्र कलपक्कम में एक विद्युत रिऐक्टर ईंधन पुनः संसाधन संयंत्र की स्थापना की जा रही है। बजट में 25.37 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था मुख्य रूप से उपस्कर प्राप्त करने तथा सिविल और इलैक्ट्रिकल निर्माण कार्यों के लिए की गई है। परमाणु अनुसंधान रिएक्टरों से प्राप्त तरल अपशिष्ट पदार्थों को संसाधित करने और उन्हें ठोस बनाने के लिए ट्राम्बे में एक अपशिष्ट पदार्थ अचलीकरण संयंत्र की स्थापना की जा रही है। बजट में 2.92 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था मुख्य रूप से सिविल, इलैक्ट्रिकल और यान्त्रिक निर्माण कार्यों तथा उपस्करों के लिए की गई है।

वर्ष 1987-88 के संशोधित अनुमानों (राजस्व) की तुलना में वर्ष 1988-89 के बजट अनुमानों में वृद्धि मुख्यतः अनुसंधान और विकास गतिविधियों, समर्थन सुविधाओं और औद्योगिक गतिविधियों की व्यवस्था के कारण है जिनमें विद्युत रिएक्टर और ईंधन पुनः संसाधन संयंत्र के कार्यचालन के व्ययों के लिए व्यवस्था भी शामिल है।

3. **इंदिरा गांधी परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र**: कलपक्कम में स्थित यह केन्द्र फास्ट ब्रीडर रिएक्टरों और थोरियम टैक्नोलाजी से संबंधित अनुसंधान तथा विकास-कार्य करता है। सुविधाओं में फास्ट ब्रीडर टैस्ट रिएक्टर और विभिन्न विशेष प्रयोगशालाएं तथा संयंत्र शामिल है, जिनकी स्थापना फास्ट ब्रीडर टैस्ट-रिएक्टर के निर्माण और प्रचालन में सहायता देने और भावी फास्ट ब्रीडर टैस्ट रिएक्टर के संबंध में अनुसंधान करने के लिए टैस्ट रिएक्टर को काम में लाने के उद्देश्य से की जा रही है। 33.52 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था का मुख्य भाग फास्ट ब्रीडर टैस्ट रिएक्टर परियोजना, प्रोटोटाइप, फास्ट रिएक्टर के समर्थन के लिए इंजीनियरिंग अनुसंधान, और रेडियो धातुकर्म प्रयोगशाला, रेडियो रसायन प्रयोगशाला तथा इन्सट्रूमैंटेशन प्रयोगशाला, इंजीनियरिंग सेवाओं, अपशिष्ट पदार्थ प्रबन्ध तथा प्रदूषण नियन्त्रण जैसी सुविधाओं के लिए निर्धारित है।

फास्ट ब्रीडर टैस्ट रिएक्टर फास्ट न्यूट्रान मल्टिप्लिकेशन पर आधारित 40-50 मेगावाट वाला तापीय विद्युत रिऐक्टर है। इसमें 12 से 15 मेगावाट बिजली का उत्पादन करने के लिए मामूली से परिवर्तन किये गए हैं। बजट में की गई 23 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था मुख्य रूप से सामग्री की खरीद के व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए की गई है।

प्रोटोटाइप फास्ट ब्रीडर रिएक्टर को समर्थन देने के लिए 25 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित लागत से इंजीनियरिंग अनुसंधान कार्य शुरू किया गया है, जिसका उद्देश्य अन्ततोगत्या प्रस्तावित प्रोटोटाइप फास्ट ब्रीडर रिएक्टर की स्थापना के कार्य में सहायता देना है। इस परियोजना के लिए 4 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है। फास्ट ब्रीडर रिएक्टर ईंधन पुनः संसाधन संयंत्र के लिए बजट में 2.30 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है। फास्ट ब्रीडर टैस्ट रिएक्टर और विभिन्न प्रयोगशालाओं के संधालन के लिए राजस्व बजट में 16.27 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है।

4. **उच्च प्रौद्योगिकी केन्द्र**: फ्यूजन और त्वरक संबंधी अनुसंधानों के लिए इंदौर में एक नए अनुसंधान केन्द्र की स्थापना की जा रही है। पूंजीगत बजट में 8 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था सातवीं

fabrication plant and plutonium plant. A total amount of Rs.47.97 crores has been provided for the capital projects of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre covering the research and development as well as Industrial projects included in the Seventh Plan. A provision of Rs.105.86 crores is made for the operational activities which include salaries of scientific and other personnel, materials and supplies, machinery and equipment etc. and maintenance of various research and development divisions, laboratories and other plants of the Centre.

The Research Reactor (Dhruva) is a thermal neutron natural uranium fuelled heavy water moderated and cooled reactor which has been set up at Bombay to provide engineering facilities to test prototype fuel elements for power reactors at appropriate flux levels. The Reactor is now operational.

Augmentation and Extension of New and Modern Computer System is to meet increased computational needs of the Centre for Research and Development activities by augmenting the existing facility with a larger Computer Configuration at an estimated cost of Rs.3.00 crores. The provision of Rs.0.99 crore is mainly for equipment.

Provision of Rs.2 crores has also been made for superconductivity.

Power Reactor Fuel Reprocessing Plant is being set up at Kalpakkam. Provision of Rs.25.37 crores in the Budget is mainly for procurement of equipment and for civil, electrical works etc. A Waste Immobilisation Project at Trombay is being set up to process and solidify liquid waste from the Research Reactors of the Atomic Energy. The provision of Rs.2.92 crores in the budget is mainly for civil, electrical and mechanical works and equipment.

The increase in BE 88-89 over the RE 87-88 (Revenue) is mainly on account of larger provisions for Research and Development activities, supporting facilities and industrial activities including provision for operational expenses of the Power Reactor Fuel Reprocessing Plant.

3. **Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR)** - This centre at Kalpakkam conducts research and development works relating to fast breeder reactors and thorium technology. Its facilities include the Fast Breeder Test Reactor and various special laboratories and plants being set up to help in the construction and operation of the fast breeder test reactor and use of the test reactor for studies in connection with future FBTRs . A major portion of the provision of Rs.33.52 crores is for the Fast Breeder Test Reactor, Engineering Research in support of Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor and Facilities like Radio-metallurgy, Radio-chemistry laboratory, Instrumentation Laboratory, Engineering Services, Waste Management and Pollution Control.

The Fast Breeder Test Reactor (FBTR) project is a 40-50 MW thermal power reactor based on fast neutron multiplication which is slightly modified to produce electric power of 12 to 15 MW. The budget provision of Rs.1.23 crores is to cover expenditure on procurement of materials.

Engineering Research in support of Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor estimated to cost Rs.25 crores has been undertaken to support the ultimate objective of setting up the proposed prototype Fast Breeder Reactor. A provision of Rs.4 crores has been made for this project. Rs.2.30 crores has been included in the budget for Fast Breeder Test Reactor Fuel reprocessing. A provision of Rs.16.27 crores in the Revenue Budget is for operation of FBTR and various laboratories.

4. **Centre for Advanced Technology** - The new research Centre is being set up at Indore for fusion and accelerator research. A Provision of Rs.8 crores in the Capital

पंचवर्षीय योजना के कार्यक्रम के एक भाग के रूप में आधारभूत सुविधाओं अर्थात् प्रयोगशाला भवन और वर्कशाप आदि के लिए और लेसर प्रौद्योगिकी और त्वरक के क्षेत्र में नई अनुसंधान योजनाओं को शुरू करने के लिए की गई है।

9. बम्बई स्थित टाटा मूलभूत अनुसंधान संस्थान न्यूक्लीय विज्ञान और गणित का एक राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र है तथा इसके दो विभाग हैं गणित विभाग और भौतिकी विभाग। इसकी विशेष सुविधाओं में राष्ट्रीय संगणक केन्द्र, बैलून बनाने और उड़ाने की सुविधा तथा जल विज्ञान संबंधी अध्ययन के लिए ट्रिशियम प्रयोगशाला शामिल है। बजट में संस्थान को सहायता अनुदान देने के लिए 23.58 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था मुख्यतः सिविल निर्माण कार्यों के अनावर्ती व्यय को पूरा करने और अनुसंधान कार्यक्रमों के लिए आवश्यक उपस्कर प्राप्त करने और पहले से चल रही अनुसंधान की गतिविधियों संबंधी खर्च को पूरा करने के लिए की गई है जिसमें कर्मचारियों के वेतन और अन्य प्रशासनिक व्यय भी शामिल हैं। यह राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रमों को भी कार्यान्वित कर रहा है। यह संस्थान विराट मीटर तरंग दूरी रेडियो दूरवीक्षण यन्त्र, विज्ञान, शिक्षा संबंधी होमी भाभा केन्द्र जैसे राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रमों को कार्यान्वित करने के साथ-साथ जैव-विज्ञान विषयक वैज्ञानिक मूलभूत अनुसंधान केन्द्र की स्थापना करने का कार्य सम्पन्न कर रहा है।

10. टाटा स्मारक केन्द्र जिसमें टाटा स्मारक अस्पताल और कैंसर अनुसंधान संस्थान शामिल है, जो देश में कैंसर का इलाज करने वाली अग्रणी संस्थाओं में से एक है, कैंसर के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान कार्य भी करता है। बजट में निर्धारित 13.43 करोड़ रुपए का सहायता अनुदान मुख्यतः केन्द्र के लिए उपस्कर प्राप्त करने सिविल निर्माण कार्यों पर आने वाले व्यय तथा अस्पताल और अनुसंधान संस्थान के चालू खर्चों के लिए है।

11. ***अन्य संस्थाओं को अनुदान :***

(क) कलकत्ता स्थित साहा न्यूक्लियर भौतिकी संस्थान इलेक्ट्रान माइक्रोस्कोपी, मास स्पैक्ट्रोमीटरी, न्यूक्लियर स्पैक्ट्रोस्कोपी आदि के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान करता है। बजट में 4.39 करोड़ रुपए की सहायता-अनुदान की व्यवस्था सिविल निर्माण कार्यों पर आने वाले व्यय को पूरा करने, पूंजीगत उपस्कर प्राप्त करने और विभिन्न अनुसंधान सुविधाओं के चालू खर्चों को पूरा करने के लिए है।

(ख) भौतिक विज्ञान संस्थान भुवनेश्वर : यह संस्थान सैद्धान्तिक तथा अनुप्रयुक्त भौतिक विज्ञान की विभिन्न शाखाओं में अनुसंधान कार्य करता है। 1.24 करोड़ रुपए के सहायता अनुदानों की व्यवस्था सुविधा की स्थापना, सिविल निर्माण कार्यों और इस संस्थान की चलाती अनुसंधान की गतिविधियों के चालू व्ययों को पूरा करने के लिए की गई है।

(ग) गणित शास्त्र का विकास करने के लिए, गणित विज्ञान संस्थान, मद्रास और मेहता संस्थान, इलाहाबाद आदि के लिए अनुदानों की व्यवस्था भी की गई है और विभिन्न अनुसंधान संस्थानों को सहायता देने के लिए व्यवस्था भी की गई है।

13. **परमाणु खनिज प्रभाग** : परमाणु खनिज प्रभाग खनिजों के संबंध में सर्वेक्षण, पूर्वेक्षण तथा खनन और विकास कार्य करता है। बजट में की गई 21.64 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था में खनन विकास प्रयोगशालाओं के निर्माण जैसे पूंजीगत व्यय के लिए 2.40 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है।

1987-88 के संशोधित अनुमानों की तुलना में 1988-89 के बजट अनुमानों में 3.33 करोड़ रुपए की वृद्धि मुख्यतः परमाणु खनिजों के सर्वेक्षण और अन्वेषण के लिए व्यवस्था में वृद्धि किए जाने के कारण है।

14. **नाभिकीय ईंधन कम्प्लैक्स** : न्यूक्लियर विद्युत रिएक्टरों की ईंधन संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए हैदराबाद में इस कम्प्लैक्स की स्थापना की गई है। परमाणु बिजलीघरों के लिए आवश्यक ईंधन उत्कों तथा कलैंड्रिया ट्यूबों आदि का निर्माण करने के अलावा यह कम्प्लैक्स इलेक्ट्रानिक्स उद्योग के लिए आवश्यक अति शुद्ध धातुओं तथा सामग्रियों का निर्माण भी करता है। जरकोनियम आक्साइड संयंत्र, सिरेमिक ईंधन निर्माण संयंत्र स्टैनलैस और स्टैनलैस स्टील

Budget is to provide infrastructural facilities like laboratory buildings, workshop etc and for taking up new research schemes in the field of Laser Technology and Accelerator as part of the Seventh Plan programme.

9. **Tata Institute of Fundamental Research at Bombay** - is a national centre for nuclear science and mathematics with the school of mathematics and school of physics. Its special facilities include a national computer centre, a balloon fabrication and flying facility and tritium laboratory for hydrological studies. The provision of Rs.23.58 crores in the budget for grants-in-aid to the Institute is mainly to cover non-recurring expenses of civil works and procurement of equipment required for its research programmes and running expenses of its on-going research activities including salaries to staff and other administrative expenses. It is also executing National Programmes viz. Giant Meter Wave length Radio Telescope, Homi Bhabha Centre for Science Education and setting up of a Centre for Fundamental Research in Biological Sciences.

10. **Tata Memorial Centre at Bombay** - comprising of Tata Memorial Hospital and the Cancer Research Institute which is one of the foremost cancer treatment centre in the country and also conducts research on cancer. The grants-in-aid of Rs.13.43 crores provided in the budget mainly covers procurement of equipment, expenses on civil works and running expenses of the hospital and the research institute.

11. ***Grants to Other Institutes:***

(a) Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics at Calcutta conducts research in Electron Microscopy, mass-spectrometry nuclear spectroscopy etc. Grant-in-aid of Rs.4.39 crores is provided in the budget to cover expenses of procurement of capital equipment construction of civil works, and running expenses of its on-going research facilities.

(b) Institute of physics, Bhubaneswar conducts research work in different branches of Theoretical and Experimental Physics. Grants-in-aid of Rs.1.24 crores is for establishment of Accelerator facility, civil works and for running expenses of its on-going research activities.

(c) Grants are also provided to the Institute of Mathematical Sciences at Madras, Mehta Institute at Allahabad etc., for the development of mathematics and assistance is provided for various research institutions.

13. **Atomic Minerals Division** - carries out survey, prospecting and development of mining. A provision of Rs.21.64 crores in the budget includes Rs. 2.40 crores for capital expenses such as development of mining, construction of laboratories.

The increase of Rs.3.33 crores in BE 88-89 over RE 87-88 is mainly on account of larger provision for survey and prospecting of atomic minerals.

14. **Nuclear Fuel Complex** - This Complex at Hyderabad has been established to meet the fuel requirements of the nuclear power reactors. Besides producing the fuel elements, calandria tubes etc. required for the atomic power stations, it also produces special high purity metals and materials, required for electronic industry. A number of fuel fabrication facilities like Zirconium oxide plant, ceramic fuel fabrication plant, enriched uranium oxide plant etc and stainless steel seamless tubes plant are already

की जोड़रहित ट्यूब बनाने वाला संयंत्र, संयुक्त यूरेनियम आक्साइड संयंत्र जैसे अनेक संयंत्र पहले से ही कार्य कर रहे है । कम्पलैक्स में ईंधन निर्माण करने की सुविधाओं का विस्तार करने, प्रशासनिक भवन का निर्माण करने तथा सुरक्षा को सुदृढ बनाने आदि के लिए 19.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है और विभिन्न सुविधाओं और संयंत्रों आदि के चालू खर्चों को पूरा करने के लिए भी 97.41 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

वर्ष 1987-88 के संशोधित अनुमानों की तुलना में वर्ष 1988-89 के बजट अनुमानों वृद्धि मुख्यतः ईंधन निर्माण और न्यूक्लिअर ईंधन काम्पलैक्स के ट्यूब संयंत्र के प्रचालन व्यय की व्यवस्था में वृद्धि के कारण है । वर्ष 1988-89 में ईंधन निर्माण सुविधाओं से वाणिज्यिक प्राप्तियां 45.19 करोड़ रुपए की है ।

15. **भारी पानी परियोजनाएं** : थाल-वैशट, मानुगुरु और हजीरा में परमाणु बिजलीघरों के उपयोग के लिए आवश्यक भारी पानी संयंत्रों के पूंजीगत व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए भारी पानी का उत्पादन करने के लिए, बजट में 200 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है । इसमें कोटा, बड़ौदा, तुतीकोरिन और हजीरा तथा मानुगुरु में भारी पानी संयंत्रों के लिए आवासीय कालोनियां बनाने के लिए 12.22 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था भी शामिल की गई है । नए भारी पानी संयंत्रों पर काम शुरू करने तथा कोटा, तुतीकोरिन और बड़ौदा के भारी पानी संयंत्रों में सुधार कार्य शुरू करने के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है ।

17. **भारी पानी का क्रय और अभिग्रहण** : बजट में परमाणु बिजली घरों की प्रचालन संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के प्रयोजन से भारी पानी के अभिग्रहण के लिए 144.26 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

20. ***सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश*** :

(i) **इलेक्ट्रानिक्स कारपोरेशन, आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड** परमाणु बिजली संबंधी कार्यक्रम के लिए आवश्यक परिष्कृत इलेक्ट्रानिक उपकरण तैयार करता है । यह कम्पनी भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र तथा टाटा मूलभूत अनुसंधान संस्थान में तैयार किए गए विभिन्न प्रकार के इलेक्ट्रानिक साज-सामान का निर्माण वाणिज्यिक आधार पर करती है । यह कम्पनी अन्य वाणिज्यिक वस्तुओं, अर्थात् कम्प्यूटरों, टी.वी.सैटों आदि का भी निर्माण करती है । बजट में कम्पनी के स्वीकृत विस्तार कार्यक्रम को वित्तपोषित करने के बारे कम्पनी की इक्विटी में निवेश के लिए 3.00 करोड़ रुपए और ऋण के तौर पर 4.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है । 31-3-87 को कम्पनी की कुल प्रदत्त पूंजी 34.72 करोड़ रुपए थी । परमाणु ऊर्जा से संबंध अनुसंधान तथा विकास कार्यक्रम के लिए, सहायता अनुदानों के रूप में 2 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

(ii) **इंडियन रेअर अर्थ्स लिमिटेड** खनिज रेत को अलग करने तथा मोनाजाइट से विरल मृदा निकालने का काम करती है । यह कम्पनी ट्रोम्बे में भारत सरकार के थोरियम संयंत्र की प्रबन्ध-व्यवस्था भी देखती है । कम्पनी ने उड़ीसा बैण्ड्स कम्पलैक्स परियोजना की स्थापना का काम भी शुरू कर दिया है, जिसमें पहले 110.76 करोड़ रुपए की स्वीकृत लागत से खनिज रेत पृथक्करण संयंत्र और सिंथेटिक रुटाइल संयंत्र की स्थापना की जाएगी । बजट में 0.75 करोड़ रुपए कम्पनी में निवेश के लिए और 2.15 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था कम्पनी को ऋण सहायता देने के लिए की गई है । 31.3.87 को कम्पनी की कुल प्रदत्त पूंजी 59.95 करोड़ रुपए थी ।

(iii) **यूरेनियम कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड** : खानों से यूरेनियम निकालती है तथा उसकी विकाई करती है । जादुगुडा में इस निगम की एक खान और एक मिल है । यह कम्पनी अन्य खनिज निक्षेपों से वाणिज्यिक स्तर पर खनिज निकालना चाहती है । 31.3.87 को इस कम्पनी की कुल चुकता पूंजी 22.39 करोड़ रुपए थी । यूरानवी से यूरेनियम निकालने वाले संयंत्र, भटीन नरवापहाड़ तथा बिहार में तुरमडीह तथा मध्य प्रदेश में खानों के विकास, जादुगुडा स्थित मिल के विस्तार और आवासन संबंधी व्यय को पूरा करने में कम्पनी को 16.07 करोड़ रुपए की सहायता देने के लिए, कम्पनी की इक्विटी में निवेश के लिए 8.04 करोड़ रुपए और ऋण के लिए 8.03 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

operational. A provision of Rs.19.00 crores has been made for expansion of fuel fabrication facilities at the complex, construction of administrative building and strengthening of security etc and a provision of Rs.97.41 crores has also been made for the running expenses of the various facilities and plants etc.

The increase in BE 1988-89 over the RE 1987-88 is mainly on account of provision for operational expenses of Fuel Fabrication and Tubes Plant of Nuclear Fuel Complex. In BE 88-89 commercial receipts for Fuel Fabrication Facilities is Rs.45.19 crores.

15. **Heavy Water Projects** - A provision of Rs.200 crores has been made in the Budget for meeting capital expenditure mainly on the heavy water plants at Thal-Vaishet, Manuguru and Hazira for producing heavy water required for the use in the atomic power stations. This also includes provision of Rs.12.22 crores for the housing colonies for the Heavy Water Plants at Kota, Baroda, Tuticorin, Hazira and Manuguru. Provisions have also been made for commencing work on new heavy water plants and for improvement works at Kota, Tuticorin and Baroda plants.

17. **Heavy Water Purchases and Acquisition** - A provision of Rs.144.26 crores for the acquisition of heavy water required to meet the operational needs of the nuclear power stations has been made in the Budget.

20. ***Investments in Public Enterprises*** :-

(i) **Electronics Corporation of India (ECI)** - produces sophisticated electronic instruments required for the atomic power programme. The company also undertakes commercial manufacturing of various electronic equipment developed at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre and the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research and other commercial products like computers, TV sets etc. The Budget includes a provision of Rs.3.00 crores for investment in equity and Rs.4.00 crores for loan assistance to the company for financing its approved expansion programme. The total paid up capital of the company as on 31.3.87 amounted to Rs.34.72 crores. Rs. 2 crores are also proposed as grant-in-aid for research and development programme relevant to Atomic Energy.

(ii) **Indian Rare Earths Limited IRE** - undertakes the separation of mineral sands and extraction of rare earths from monazite. The company also manages the Government Thorium Plant at Trombay. It has completed the establishment of Orissa Sands Complex Project comprising of a mineral separation plant and a synthetic rutile plant at the estimated cost of Rs.110.76 crores. The Budget includes a provision of Rs.0.75 crore for investment in equity and Rs.2.15 crores for loan assistance to the Company. The total paid up capital of the Company as on 31.3.1987 was Rs.59.95 crores.

(iii) **Uranium Corporation of India Limites UCI** - is responsible for mining and milling of uranium. It has a mine and a mill at Jaduguda. The Company proposes to undertake, in due course, commercial exploitation of other Uranium deposits. The total paid-up capital of the Company was Rs.22.39 crores as on 31.3.1987. Provision of Rs.16.07 crores, Rs.8.04 crores as equity and Rs.8.03 crores as loan has been made in the Budget to assist the Company in meeting expenditure on its uranium recovery plant at Mosaboni, as well as on mine development works at Bhatin, Narwapahar and Turamdih in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh and expansion of mill at Jaduguda and housing.

परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.80

न्यूक्लीय विद्युत संबंधी स्कीमें Nuclear Power Schemes

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है . A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना-भिन्न NOn-Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजन; Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue		2.15	-20.65	-18.50	0.00	-18.14	-18.14	0.00	34.73	34.73
पूंजी *Capital*		*293.85*	*0.00*	*293.85*	*269.22*	*0.00*	*269.22*	*228.00*	*0.00*	*228.00*
जोड़ **Total**		**296.00**	**-20.65**	**275.35**	**269.22**	**-18.14**	**251.08**	**228.00**	**34.73**	**262.73**
न्यूक्लीय विद्युत परियोजनाएं	**Nuclear Power Projects**									
1. *तारापुर परमाणु विद्युत केन्द्र*	1. *Tarapur Atomic Power Station:*									
1.01 सकल राजस्व व्यय	1.01 Gross Revenue Expenditure	2801	0.00	67.30	67.30	0.00	58.54	58.54	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.02 **घटाइए** - राजस्व प्राप्तियां	1.02 **Less** - Revenue Receipts	0801	0.00	-63.47	-63.47	0.00	-31.01	-31.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.03 *निवल*	1.03 *Net*		0.00	3.83	-3.83	0.00	27.53	27.53	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.04 पूंजी व्यय	1.04 Capital Expenditure	4801	4.40	0.00	4.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		*Total*	*4.40*	*3.83*	*8.23*	*0.00*	*27.53*	*27.53*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
2. *राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत केन्द्र* :	2. *Rajasthan Atomic Power Station:*									
2.01 सकल राजस्व व्यय	2.01 Gross Revenue Expenditure	2801	0.00	63.12	63.12	.0.00	42.67	42.67	0.00	33.34	33.34
2.02 **घटाइए** - राजस्व प्राप्तियां	2.02 **Less** - Revenue Receipts	0801	0.00	-85.10	-85.10	0.00	-75.34	-75.34	0.00	-38.62	-38.62
2.03 *निवल*	2.03 *Net*		0.00	-21.98	-21.98	0.00	-32.67	-32.67	0.00	-5.28	-5.28
2.04 पूंजी व्यय	2.04 Capital Expenditure	4801	11.89	0.00	11.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		*Total*	*11.89*	*-21.98*	*-10.09*	*0.00*	*-32.67*	*-32.67*	*0.00*	*-5.28*	*-5.28*
3. *मद्रास परमाणु विद्युत केन्द्र* :	3. *Madras Atomic Power Station:*									
3.01 सकल राजस्व व्यय	3.01 Gross Revenue Expenditure	2801	0.00	79.45	79.45	0.00	59.82	59.82	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.02 घटाइए- राजस्व प्राप्तियां	3.02 Less-Revenue Receipts	0801	0.00	-103.02	-103.02	0.00	-60.79	-60.79	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.03 *निवल*	3.03 *Net*		0.00	-23.57	-23.57	0.00	-0.97	-0.97	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.04 पूंजी व्यय	3.04 Capital Expenditure	4801	4.60	0.00	4.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़		*Total*	*4.60*	*-23.57*	*-18.97*	*0.00*	*-0.97*	*-0.97*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
4. *ईंधन सूची*	4. *Fuel Inventory:*									
4.01 सकल राजस्व व्यय	4.01 Gross Revenue Expenditure	2801	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	67.74	67.74
4.02 **घटाइये** प्राप्तियां	4.02 Less Receipts	0801	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-23.84	-23.84	0.00	-52.74	-52.74
4.03 *निवल*	4.03 *Net*		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-23.84	-23.84	0.00	15.00	15.00
5. नरौरा परमाणु विद्युत केन्द्र	5. Narora Atomic Power Station	4801	49.00	0.00	49.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6. ककरापाड़ा परमाणु विद्युत केन्द्र	6. Kakrapara Atomic Power Station	4801	120.00	0.00	120.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7. कैगा परमाणु विद्युत केन्द्र	7. Kaiga Atomic Power Project	4801	5.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8. 500 मैगावाट परमाणु विद्युत केन्द्र	8. 500MW Atomic Power Station	4801	9.70	0.00	9.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9. तारापुर और कलपक्कम में अपशिष्ट पदार्थ प्रबन्ध सुविधाएं	9. Waste Management Facilities at Tarapur and Kalpakkam	2801	0.00	3.30	3.30	0.00	3.30	3.30	0.00	3.92	3.92
		4801	1.33	0.00	1.33	1.31	0.00	1.31	1.47	0.00	1.47
जोड़		*Total*	*1.33*	*3.30*	*4.63*	*1.31*	*3.30*	*4.61*	*1.47*	*3.92*	*5.39*
10. *भारी पानी पूल प्रबन्ध* :	10. *Heavy Water Pool Management* :									
10.01 सकल राजस्व व्यय	10.01 Gross Revenue Expenditure	2801	0.00	48.12	48.12	0.00	45.84	45.84	0.00	61.57	61.57
10.02 **घटाइए**-राजस्व प्राप्तियां	10.02 Less-Revenue Receipts	0801	0.00	-31.00	-31.00	0.00	-37.59	-37.59	0.00	-40.48	-40.48
10.03 *निवल*	10.03 *Net*		0.00	17.12	17.12	0.00	8.25	8.25	0.00	21.09	21.09
11. उचन्त	11. Suspense	4801	85.00	0.00	85.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12. अन्य योजनाएं	12. Other Schemes	2801	2.15	0.65	2.80	0.00	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00

(करोड़ रुपये) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
		4801	2.91	0.00	2.91	1.33	0.00	1.33	6.21	0.00	6.21
	जोड़	*Total*	*5.06*	*0.65*	*5.71*	*1.33*	*0.26*	*1.59*	*6.21*	*0.00*	*6.21*
13. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	13. Investment in Public Enterprises	4801	0.01	0.00	0.01	265.58	0.00	265.58	219.32	0.00	219.32
		6801	0.01	0.00	0.01	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
	जोड़	*Total*	*0.02*	*0.00*	*0.02*	*266.58*	*0.00*	*266.58*	*220.32*	*0.00*	*220.32*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***296.00***	***-20.65***	***275.35***	***269.22***	***-18.14***	***251.08***	***228.00***	***34.73***	***262.73***
ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investments in Public Enterprises**										
		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget support	आ.व.बा.स. I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget support	आ.व.बा.स. I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget support	आ.व.बा.स. I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total
न्यूक्लीय विद्युत निगम	Nuclear Power Corporation	12801	0.02	0.00	0.02	266.58	108.42	375.00	220.32	241.00	461.32
ग. योजना परिव्यय*	C. Plan Outlay*										
1. विद्युत	1. Power	12801	296.00	0.00	296.00	269.22	108.42	377.64	228.00	241.00	469.00
	*इसमें निम्नलिखित निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय शामिल है :- *Inclusive of Works Outlay as below:-										
न्यूक्लीय विद्युत योजनाएं	Nuclear Power Schemes		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

इस मांग के राजस्व के अन्तर्गत, राजस्थान परमाणु बिजलीघर के प्रथम एकक के प्रचालन संबंधी खर्च, तालिका-गत ईंधनों, अपशिष्ट पदार्थ प्रबन्ध सुविधाओं तथा भारी पानी के पुंज के प्रबन्ध के लिए कार्यचालन व्ययों की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

पूंजीगत भाग में भारतीय न्यूक्लीय विद्युत निगम लि. की पूंजी में निवेश करने और उसे ऋण देने तथा विभाग की अपशिष्ट पदार्थ प्रबन्ध सुविधाओं के लिए ऋणों और अन्य व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

1. राजस्व भाग - भारतीय न्यूक्लीय विद्युत निगम लि. के निर्माण के परिणाम स्वरूप राजस्थान परमाणु बिजलीघर के प्रथम एकक को छोड़कर राजस्थान और मद्रास इत्यादि के कार्यकारी बिजलीघरों को 17.9.1987 से कम्पनी को अन्तरित कर दिया गया है । इसी आधार पर संशोधित अनुमानों में इन कार्यकारी स्टेशनों के लिए केवल 16.9.1987 तक के लिए ही व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. राजस्थान परमाणु बिजलीघर - प्रथम एकक - राजस्थान परमाणु बिजलीघर का प्रबन्ध भारतीय न्यूक्लीय विद्युत निगम लि. को अभिकरणात्मक आधार पर सौंप दिया गया है, इसलिए कार्यचालन व्ययों के लिए बजट में व्यवस्था कर दी गई है ।

'4. तालिकागत ईंधन - इसके अन्तर्गत तारापुर के लिए समृद्ध यूरेनियम का आयात करने और न्यूक्लीय ईंधन कम्पलेक्स द्वारा दाबित भारी पानी के रिएक्टरों को सप्लाई किए गए ईंधन के संबंध में व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है । भारतीय न्यूक्लीय विद्युत निगम लि. द्वारा ईंधन के उपयोग के लिए वसूल किए गए प्रभारों को हिसाब में लेने के बाद इस खाते में राजस्व व्यय की वास्तविक राशि 15.00 करोड़ रुपए (निवल) दिखा दी गई है ।

The Revenue Section of the Demand provides for the operational expenses of RAPS Unit-I, Fuel Inventory, Waste Management Facilities and Heavy Water Pool Management.

The Capital Section provides for investment and loans to the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd., Waste Management Facilities of the Department and other expenditure.

1. **Revenue Section** - Consequent on the formation of Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. (NRCIL), the operating power stations at Rajasthan, Madras etc. excepting RAPS Unit-I have been transferred to the company from 17.9.1987. Consequently the provisions in the Revised Estimates for these operating stations have been made only upto 16.9.1987.

2. **RAPS Unit-I** - Management of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station has been entrusted to NPCIL on an agency basis. Hence provision has been made in the budget for operational expenses.

4. **Fuel Inventory** - Provides for expenditure on the import of enriched uranium for Tarapur as well as for fuel supplied by the Nuclear Fuel Complex for Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors. Taking into account the user charges for fuel recovered from NPCIL, the revenue expenditure on this account is netted at Rs.15.00 crores.

9. **अपशिष्ट पदार्थ प्रबन्ध** सुविधाओं का कार्यान्वयन भाभा परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान केन्द्र द्वारा और संचालन तारापुर और कलपक्कम में किया जा रहा है ।

10. **भारी पानी के पुंज का प्रबन्ध** - इसके अन्तर्गत भारी पानी के पुंज के प्रबन्ध के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । भारी पानी के उपयोग के लिए लीज प्रभार, कार्यकारी बिजलीघरों द्वारा वसूल कर लिए जाते हैं, इसके लिए बजट में 21.09 करोड़ रुपए के निवल व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

12. **अन्य योजनाएं** : इनमें नरोरा और ककरापाड़ा स्थित पर्यावरण सर्वेक्षण प्रयोगशाला के लिए व्यवस्था है । प्रोटोटाइप फास्ट ब्रीडररिएक्टर (अनुमानित लागत 33 करोड़ रुपए) के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है ।

13. **सार्वजानिक उद्यमों में निवेश**

भारतीय न्यूक्लीय विद्युत निगम लि. - इस संस्थान को 3 सितम्बर, 1987 को एक कम्पनी के रूप में निगमित किया गया था । इस कम्पनी का मुख्य उद्देश्य वाणिज्यिक आधार पर बिजली पैदा करने के लिए न्यूक्लीय ऊर्जा को उपयोग में लाने और उसका विकास करने के एकीकृत कार्यक्रम को क्रियान्वित करना और पर्यावरण के सुरक्षा साधनों को बढ़ाना और सहायक सुविधाओं के प्रवर्तन और अनुरक्षण की व्यवस्था करना तथा तत्संबंधी क्रय-विक्रय, निर्यात और निर्माण आदि कार्यों को सम्पन्न करना है ।

कम्पनी की अधिकृत पूंजी 2,000 करोड़ रुपए है । कम्पनी ने अपना कारोबार 17.9.1987 को शुरू किया । इस समय यह कम्पनी मौजूदा न्यूक्लीय बिजलीघरों का संचालन कर रही है और सातवीं आयोजना में परिकल्पित नई विद्युत परियोजनाओं तथा सहायक परियोजनाओं के निर्माण का काम शुरू कर रही है ।

कुछ एक ऐसी महत्वपूर्ण परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा, जिनपर 100 करोड़ रुपया प्रत्येक परियोजना के हिसाब से लागत आएगी और जिनको भारतीय न्यूक्लीय विद्युत निगम लि. द्वारा कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है और जिनके लिए व्यवस्थाएं की गई है, इस प्रकार है :-

9. **Waste Management Facilities** - are executed by BARC and operated at Tarapur & Kalpakkam.

10. **Heavy Water Pool Management** - Provides for the management of Heavy Water Inventory. Lease charges are recovered for the use of Heavy Water by the operating power stations. The net expenditure on this account is budgeted at Rs.21.09 crores.

12. **Other Schemes** - These include Environmental Survey Laboratory at Narora & Kakrapara. Provision is also made for prototype fast breeder reactor (estimated cost Rs. 33 crores).

13. **Investment in Public Enterprises** -

Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. - was incorporated as a company on 3rd of September 1987 with the main objective to plan and execute an integrated programme for harnessing and developing nuclear energy for generating electricity on commercial basis, to promote protection of the environment and to engage in purchase, selling, exporting, manufacturing etc., and operation and maintenance of ancillary facilities.

The authorised capital of the company is Rs.2,000 crores. The Company commenced its business on 17.9.1987. It is now operating the existing power stations except RAPS unit-I and is undertaking the construction of new power projects and ancillary projects envisaged in the 7th plan.

Some of the important projects costing more than Rs.100 crores each which are being executed by NPCIL and for which provision has been made are given below :

योजना का नाम Name of the scheme		स्वीकृत लागत Approved cost	स्वीकृत आयोजना परिव्यय 1987-88 Approved Plan-outlay 1987-88	1987-88 (सं.अ.) RE for	आयोजना परिव्यय 1988-89 (ब.अ.) Plan outlay for BE 1987-88	पूर्ति का प्रत्याशित-अवधि Anticipated completion schedule 1988-89
		(करोड़ रुपए Rs. in crores)				
नरोरा परमाणु विद्युत परियोजना I और II	Narora Atomic Power Project I & II	399.64	1.00	60.91	33.00	1988/89
			5.00	35.09	75.00	1995
कैगा एकक I और II	Kaiga Unit I & II	730.72	+24.56			
काकड़पारा परमाणु विद्युत परियोजना I और II	Kakrapara Atomic Power Project I & II	382.52	120.00	128.16	135.00	1990/91
राजस्थान एकक III और IV	Rajasthan, Unit III & IV	711.57	10.00	42.08	90.00	1995
			+ 24.57			

आठवीं और नौवीं 235 मैगावाट क्षमता की परियोजनाओं के लिए 40.00 करोड़ रुपए और 500 मैगावाट एम्पीयरे क्षमता की परियोजना संख्या 1 से 6 तक के लिए (73.26 करोड़ रुपए) और 500 मैगावाट एम्पीयरे परियोजना से संबंधित विकास कार्यों सहित सहायक सुविधाओं के लिए तथा तारापुर परमाणु बिजलीघर, राजस्थान परमाणु बिजलीघर, कार्यालय की इमारत, स्थल चयन और प्रयुक्त ईंधन परिवहन सुविधा (15.06 करोड़ रुपए) के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

Provision is also made for 8th and 9th 235 MW projects Rs.40.00 crores, 500 MW projects 1 to 6 (Rs.73.26 crores) and for ancillary facilities including development work for 500 MW, Improvements for TAPS & RAPS, Office building, Site Selection and spent fuel transportation facility (Rs.15.06 crores).

संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 के पूंजी भाग में 24.63 करोड़ रुपए की जो कमी हुई है, वह मुख्य रूप से भारतीय न्युक्लीय विद्युत निगम लि. को 108.42 करोड़ रुपए तक के आन्तरिक और बजट बाह्य साधनों के उपयोग के कारण बजट में कम रकम का समर्थन दिए जाने के कारण हुई है, तथापि आन्तरिक साधनों के उपयोग के बाद संशोधित अनुमानों में बृहत्तर आयोजनागत कार्यक्रम के लिए व्यवस्था कर दी गई है, जिसके अन्तर्गत मुख्य रूप से नरोरा के लिए 11.91 करोड़ रुपए, काकड़पाड़ा के लिए 8.61 करोड़ रुपए, कैगा और राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत परियोजनाओं के लिए 13.04 करोड़ रुपए, नई 235 मैगावट की परियोजनाओं के लिए 38.00 करोड़ रुपए, नई 500 मैगावाट की परियोजनाओं के लिए 9.35 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्थाएं, उनकी बढ़ी हुई आवश्यकताओं को देखकर कर दी गई है।

The decrease of Rs. 24.63 crores in the RE 87-88 in Capital Section is mainly on account of reduced budgetary support to Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd., on account of utilisation of internal and extra budgetary resources to the extent of Rs. 108.42 crores. However a larger plan programme of increased requirements mainly for Narora Rs. 11.91 crores, Kakrapara Rs. 8.61 crores, Kaiga and Rajasthan Atomic Power Project Rs. 13.04 crores, New 235 MW projects Rs. 38.00 crores, new 500 MW Projects Rs. 9.35 crores has been provided in the Revised Estimates, with the utilisation of the internal resources.

सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश/उनको उधार :

Equity and Loans to PSEs :

(करोड़ रुपए In crores of Rupees)

		संशोधित अनुमान R.E. 1987-88			बजट अनुमान B.E. 1988-89		
		Equity इक्विटी	Loan ऋण	Total जोड़	Equity इक्विटी	Loan ऋण	Total जोड़
न्युक्लीय विद्युत निगम	Nuclear Power Corporation	265.58	1.00	266.58	219.32	1.00	220.32

अगले बजट अर्थात् 1988-89 के लिए आ.ब.बा.सं. की राशि 241.00 करोड़ रुपए है।

IEBR for the next Budget i.e. 1988-89 is Rs. 241.00 crores.

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.81

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग Department of Electronics

क. प्रस्तावित की पहाने से बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार हैं : A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

राजस्व Revenue			23.79	-1.39	22.35	71.01	-1.39	69.62	69.63	-0.84	68.69
पूंजी Capital			57.09	0.00	57.09	54.02	0.00	54.02	50.47	0.00	50.47
जोड़ Total			130.93	-1.39	129.54	125.93	-1.39	124.54	120.80	-0.84	119.16
1. आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक सेवाएं दूर संचार और इलेक्ट्रानिक्स उद्योग	1. Socio-Economic Services Telecommunications and Electronics Industries	2851	0.75	2.45	3.20	0.75	2.50	3.25	1.00	3.00	4.00
2. प्रौद्योगिकी विकास परियोजनाएं	2. Technology Development Council Projects	2852	3.45	0.00	3.45	3.48	0.00	3.48	2.99	0.00	2.99
		3601	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
		6859	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.60	0.00	0.60
		Total	4.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	4.00	3.60	0.00	3.60
जोड़											
3. औद्योगिक इलेक्ट्रानिकी उन्नयन कार्यक्रम	3. Industrial Electronics Promotion Programme	2852	1.50	0.00	1.50	3.00	0.00	3.00	4.15	0.00	4.15
		4859	3.00	0.00	3.00	1.50	0.00	1.50	0.35	0.00	0.35
		Total	4.50	0.00	4.50	4.50	0.00	4.50	4.50	0.00	4.50
जोड़											
4. राष्ट्रीय सूचना केन्द्र	4. National Informatics Centre	2852	15.00	-6.00	9.00	15.00	-6.00	9.00	15.00	-6.50	9.50
		4859	20.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	20.00	22.00	0.00	22.00
		Total	35.00	-6.00	29.00	35.00	-6.00	29.00	38.00	-6.50	31.50
जोड़											
5. इलेक्ट्रानिकी उन्नत अध्ययन केन्द्र	5. Centre for Advanced Studies in Electronics	2852	1.40	0.00	1.40	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.50	0.00	1.50
		4859	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.20	0.00	0.20
		Total	1.60	0.00	1.60	1.10	0.00	1.10	1.70	0.00	1.70
जोड़											
6. कम्प्यूटर के लिए विशेष जनशक्ति का विकास	6. Generation of Special Manpower for Computer	2852	4.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	4.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
		3601	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.10
		Total	4.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	4.00	2.00	0.00	2.00
जोड़											
7. उत्कृष्ट क्षेत्रीय विकास केन्द्र आदि	7. Centre for Excellence Regional Development etc.	2852	3.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	3.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
8. टेलेमैटिक्स विकास केन्द्र	8. Centre for Development of Telematics	2852	3.02	0.00	3.02	4.02	0.00	4.02	5.50	0.00	5.50
9. संयु प्रकाशविज्ञान अनुप्रयोग संवर्धन कार्यक्रम	9. Fibre Optics Systems Application Promotion Programme	2852	2.00	0.00	2.00	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50
10. नेशनल माइक्रो इलेक्ट्रानिक्स काउंसिल-इंडियन माइक्रो इलेक्ट्रानिक्स प्रोग्राम	10.National Micro Electronics Council-Indian Micro Electronics Programme	2852	1.50	0.00	1.50	1.50	0.00	1.50	2.40	0.00	2.40
		3601	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.01
		4859	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20	1.00	0.00	1.00
		6859	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.59	0.00	0.59
		Total	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	4.00	0.00	4.00
जोड़											
11. कम्प्यूटर के मुख्य फ्रेमों का निर्माण	11.Manufacture of Computer Main Frames	6859	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	10.00	8.00	0.00	8.00
12. सी.एल.ए.एस.एस. कार्यक्रम	12. CLASS Programme	2852	4.00	0.00	4.00	3.00	0.00	3.00	0.50	0.00	0.50
13. राष्ट्रीय एच.वी.डी.सी. परियोजना	13. National HVDC Project	2852	2.15	0.00	2.15	1.30	0.00	1.30	4.20	0.00	4.20

(करोड़ रुपये) (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
14. अनुप्रयुक्त माइक्रोवेव इलेक्ट्रानिक इंजीनियरी तथा अनुसंधान संस्था	14. Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engg. and Research 2852	4.40	0.00	4.40	4.84	0.00	4.84	4.20	0.00	4.20
	4859	0.44	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.50
जोड़	*Total*	*4.84*	*0.00*	*4.84*	*4.84*	*0.00*	*4.84*	*4.70*	*0.00*	*4.70*
15. मानकीकरण गतिविधि कार्यक्रम	15.Standardisation Activities Programme 2852	2.25	1.48	3.73	2.30	1.50	3.80	2.50	2.00	4.50
	3601	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.50	0.00	0.50
	4859	4.41	0.00	4.41	4.36	0.00	4.36	3.00	0.00	3.00
जोड़	*Total*	*6.76*	*1.48*	*8.24*	*6.76*	*1.50*	*8.26*	*6.00*	*2.00*	*8.00*
16. विशेष जनशक्ति विकास कार्यक्रम	16.Special Manpower Dev. Programme 2852	2.90	0.00	2.90	2.90	0.00	2.90	1.45	0.00	1.45
	3601	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.05	0.00	0.05
जोड़	*Total*	*3.00*	*0.00*	*3.00*	*3.00*	*0.00*	*3.00*	*1.50*	*0.00*	*1.50*
17. सॉफ्टवेयर विकास कार्यक्रम	17.Software Development Programme 2852	1.23	0.00	1.23	1.23	0.00	1.23	1.40	0.00	1.40
	4859	0.77	0.00	0.77	0.77	0.00	0.77	0.60	0.00	0.60
जोड़	*Total*	*2.00*	*0.00*	*2.00*	*2.00*	*0.00*	*2.00*	*2.20*	*0.00*	*2.20*
18. इलेक्ट्रानिक डिजाइन तथा प्रौद्योगिकी केन्द्र	18. Centre for Electronics Design and Technology 2852	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	4.00	0.00	4.00
19. नेशनल राडार काउंसिल प्रोजेक्ट	19. National Radar Council Project 2852	2.50	0.00	2.50	3.00	0.00	3.00	2.25	0.00	2.25
	6859	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.25	0.00	0.25
जोड़	*Total*	*3.00*	*0.00*	*3.00*	*3.50*	*0.00*	*3.50*	*2.50*	*0.00*	*2.50*
20. पांचवी जनरेशन की कम्प्यूटर प्रणाली का विकास कार्यक्रम	20. Fifth Generation Computer System Dev. Programme 2852	2.36	0.00	2.36	1.66	0.00	1.66	3.80	0.00	3.80
	4859	0.14	0.00	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.14	0.20	0.00	0.20
जोड़	*Total*	*2.50*	*0.00*	*2.50*	*1.80*	*0.00*	*1.80*	*4.00*	*0.00*	*4.00*
21. बड़े स्तर/अत्यंत बड़े स्तर के एकीकृत सर्किटों का विकास	21. Development of Long Scale/Very Long Scale Integrated Cirults 2852	6.00	0.00	6.00	5.50	0.00	5.50	1.50	0.00	1.50
22. अन्य कार्यक्रम	22.Other programmes 2252	0.00	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.36	0.36	0.00	0.50	0.50
	2852	4.98	-0.06	4.92	4.61	0.11	4.72	6.12	0.03	6.15
	3453	0.00	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.13	0.13
	4859	4.32	0.00	4.32	6.10	0.00	6.10	6.98	0.00	6.98
	6859	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.50	0.00	0.50
जोड़	*Total*	*9.45*	*0.68*	*10.13*	*10.86*	*0.61*	*11.47*	*13.60*	*0.66*	*14.26*
23. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	23.Investment in Public Sector Enterprises 4859	5.75	0.00	5.75	1.00	0.00	1.00	2.25	0.00	2.25
	6859	6.61	0.00	6.61	8.50	0.00	8.50	3.25	0.00	3.25
जोड़	*Total*	*12.36*	*0.00*	*12.36*	*9.50*	*0.00*	*9.50*	*5.50*	*0.00*	*5.50*
कुल - जोड़	*Grand Total*	*130.93*	*-1.39*	*129.54*	*125.93*	*-1.39*	*124.54*	*120.00*	*-3.84*	*119.16*

ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश — B. Investments in Public Enterprises

	निवेश शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget support	आं.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget support	आं.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget support	आं.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. सेमि-कन्डक्टर कम्प्लेक्स लि0	1. Semi-Conductor Complex Ltd 12859	3.86	0.00	3.86	2.50	0.00	2.50	2.00	2.00	4.00
2. सी एम सी लि0	2. CMC Ltd. 12859	7.00	3.00	10.00	5.50	8.25	13.75	3.00	11.42	14.42
3. इ.टी.एण्ड टी.	3. ET&T 12859	1.50	1.87	3.37	1.50	1.34	2.84	0.50	0.88	1.38
जोड़	**Total**	**12.36**	**4.87**	**17.23**	**9.50**	**9.59**	**19.09**	**5.50**	**14.30**	**19.80**

(करोड़ रुपये) (In crore of rupees)

		शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट सहायता Budget support	आं.स.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट सहायता Budget support	आं.स.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट सहायता Budget support	आं.स.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	C. Plan Outlay*										
1. दूरसंचार और इलेक्ट्रानिकी उद्योग	1. Telecommunications and Electronics Industries	12859	130.18	6.07	136.25	125.18	10.59	135.77	119.00	20.00	139.00
2. सचिवालय - आर्थिक सेवाएं	2. Secretariat-Economic Services	13451	0.75	0.00	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.75	1.00	0.00	1.00
जोड़	Total		130.93	6.07	137.00	125.93	10.59	136.52	120.00	20.00	140.00
	*इसमें निम्नलिखित निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय शामिल है :- *Inclusive of Works Outlay as below:-										
दूरसंचार और इलेक्ट्रानिकी उद्योग	Telecommunications and Electronics Industries		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं। इसमें इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी विभाग और इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी आयोग के सचिवालय स्थापना के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

2. प्रौद्योगिकी विकास परिषद् परियोजनाएं (टी.डी.सी.) - टी.डी.सी. ने अब तक लगभग 304 परियोजनाओं के लिए सहायता दी है जिसमें से लगभग 240 परियोजनाएं पहले ही पूरी हो चुकी हैं जिनसे इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी के क्षेत्र में देश की अनुसंधान एवं विकास संबंधी क्षमताओं पर पर्याप्त प्रभाव पड़ा है। टी.डी.सी. कार्यकारी दल की सिफारिशों के अनुसार विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी कार्यक्रम की अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1988-89 के दौरान कुछ नई परियोजनाएं शुरू किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है।

3. औद्योगिक इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी संवर्धन कार्यक्रम (आई.ई.पी.पी.) - इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आटोमेशन प्रोमोशन केन्द्रों, सूक्ष्म-संसाधन अनुप्रयोग इंजीनियरी केन्द्रों और खनन इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी उपस्कर विकास के लिए सहायता अनुदान दिया जाता है।

4. राष्ट्रीय सूचना केन्द्र(एन.आई.सी.) - एन.आई.सी. का मुख्य उद्देश्य भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों /विभागों/संलग्न कार्यालयों को कम्प्यूटर आधारित प्रबन्ध सूचना सेवाएं प्रदान करना और साथ ही सभी राज्य सरकारों को जिला स्तरों / केन्द्रों के स्तर तक सूचनाएं प्रदान करना है। राज्य के जिलों से लेकर राज्य के मुख्यालय तक और राज्य के मुख्यालय से केन्द्र तक सूचना सम्बन्धी कार्य की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए राज्य केन्द्रों में मिनी-कम्प्यूटरों के स्थान पर सुपर-कम्प्यूटरों की व्यवस्था की गयी है। दिल्ली में मदर अर्थ स्टेशन स्थापित किया जाएगा तथा राज्यों की राजधानियों में और जिला केन्द्रों में माइक्रो-अर्थ स्थापित किया जा रहा है। एन आई सी एन ई टी की क्षमता का बहुत जल्दी ही पूरी तरह से उपयोग किया जाएगा। राज्य सरकारों को लगभग सभी क्षेत्रों में निर्णय संबंधी सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए राज्य स्तरीय प्रणालियों का उपयोग किया जाएगा। सरकारी कार्यालयों के आधुनिकीकरण का काम भी बड़े पैमाने पर शुरू किया जाएगा।

5. इलेक्ट्रानिकी विषयक उच्च अध्ययन केन्द्र (सी ए एस ई)- सी ए एस ई, भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के सभी सम्भाव्य क्षेत्रों में इलेक्ट्रानिकी लागू करने के लिए अधिक जोखिम वाले क्षेत्रों तक साथ ही मौजूदा हार्डवेयर और साफ्टवेयर की प्रचालनात्मक क्षमता को बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से उनमें परिवर्तन लाने और उपस्कर एवं प्रणालियों की जानकारी (नो-व्हाई) संबंधी आंकड़ा संग्रह जुटाने के लिए अध्ययन एवं विकासात्मक कार्य कर रहा है।

6. कम्प्यूटरों के लिए विशेष जनशक्ति जुटाना - कम्प्यूटर क्षेत्र के लिए विशेष जनशक्ति का विकास करने हेतु चुनिंदा विश्वविद्यालयों/कालिजों तथा अन्य संस्थाओं में विभिन्न नए पाठ्यक्रम आरम्भ किए गए हैं।

1. Secretariat-Economic Services - It provides for Secretariat expenditure of the Department of Electronics and Electronics Commission.

2. Technology Development Council Projects (TDC) - The Technology Development Council has so far supported about 304 projects out of which about 240 projects have already been completed which have made much impact on the R&D capabilities of the country in Electronics. Some new projects are proposed to be initiated during 1988-89 under S&T programme as per recommendations of TDC Working Groups.

3. Industrial Electronics Promotion Programme (IEPP) - Under this programme Grants-in-aid are released for Appropriate Automation Promotion Centres, Micro-processor Application Engineering Centres and Mining Electronics Equipment Development.

4. National Informatics Centre(NIC) - NIC is to provide Computer based Management Information Services and related support facilities to the various Ministries/Departments/Attached offices of the Government of India and also to provide informatics to all the State Governments down to the district levels/centres. The State Centres have been up-dated from the Mini-computers to the Super-computers in view of the need to handle informatics within each state from the district to the state Headquarters and from the State Headquarters to the Centre. Mother Earth Station(MES) is installed at Delhi and Micro-Earth stations are being installed in the state capitals and district centres. NICNET will be fully utilised very soon. The state level systems will be utilised for providing decision support to the State Governments in almost all the fields. Modernisation of Government Offices will also be taken up in a big way.

5. Centre for Advanced Studies in Electonics (CASE) - To introduce electronics in all possible sectors of the indian economy, CASE is undertaking studies and developmental work in high risk areas and also to convert the existing hardware and software to increase their operational life and generate data bank on 'know-why' of equipment and systems.

6. Generation of Special Manpower for Computers. - Various new courses have been started at slected Universities/Colleges and other Institutions to develop special manpower for Computer Sector.

7. इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स में उत्कृष्टता केन्द्र : इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत 2 केन्द्रों अर्थात् कृषि इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और चिकित्सा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी स्थापित की गई है जिसका उद्देश्य कृषि में उपयोगी यंत्रों के लिए इन क्षेत्रों में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरणों-पुर्जों के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देना तथा चिकित्सा यंत्रों में इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी का बढ़ावा देने के साथ ही इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स उपकरणों की व्यवस्था करना और इसकी देखभाल एवं रखरखाव की सुविधाओं का प्रबंध करना है।

8. केन्द्रीय : इस केन्द्र का स्थापना अगस्त 1984 में की गई थी जिसका उद्देश्य स्वदेशी में उपयोग के लिए उपयुक्त होने वाली एक ऐसी डिजिटल इलेक्ट्रॉनिक स्विचिंग प्रणाली का विकास करना था। इस केन्द्र में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रीय टेलिफोन सेवाओं के लिए एक सुलभ टेलिफोन एक्सचेंज प्रणाली का नमूना तैयार करना तथा इसके लिए एक उत्पादन सुविधा का प्रबंध करना और ऐसी विशेष सेवाएं उपलब्ध कराना है जो मौजूदा केन्द्रीय एक्सचेंजों में उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

9. प्रकाश-इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी परियोजना अनुमोदित : इसका उद्देश्य प्रकाश-इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी के व्यावसायिक अनुप्रयोगों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए उपयुक्त वातावरण तैयार करना है। इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत प्रकाश-इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान एवं विकास कार्य को बढ़ावा देने के लिए एक स्वायत्त सोसाइटी की स्थापना की गई है। विशेषज्ञों की एक टीम ने इस क्षेत्र में संभावित अनुप्रयोगों की पहचान की है और उपयोग उपयोगकर्ताओं को इन अनुप्रयोगों की तकनीकी-आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता के बारे में आवश्यक सब से पूरी पूरी जानकारी दी है।

10. राष्ट्रीय सूक्ष्म इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी परियोजना : सूक्ष्म इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी के क्षेत्र में उद्योग और शैक्षिक संस्थाओं की जिम्मेदारी के आधार पर इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी के आयात प्रतिस्थापन (IMS) के माध्यम-इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विकास और उत्पादन सुविधा का प्रबंध करने, इसे विकसित करने तथा उसका रखरखाव करने के लिए की गई है। विशेषज्ञ परियोजनाओं को वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए 1993-94 के बजट अनुमानों में 4.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है जबकि 1993-94 के संशोधित अनुमानों में 2.00 करोड़ रुपए की आवश्यकता थी।

11. कम्प्यूटर के मुख्य ढांचे का विकास इस उद्देश्य से : इस कार्यक्रम का मुख्य उद्देश्य कम्प्यूटर के मुख्य ढांचे के विकास के लिए सुविधा स्थापित करना है ताकि देश में आवश्यक संचार, रेल, बैंकों, तेल,इस्पात, आदि जैसे क्षेत्रों में कम्प्यूटर प्रणालियों के लिए सामरिक अपेक्षाओं को पूरा किया जा सके। कम्प्यूटर प्रणालियों के आयात के लिए आवश्यक विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत करने के अलावा इस बात को भी आवश्यकता महसूस हुई कि विदेशों से कम्प्यूटर प्रणालियां प्राप्त करने में बढ़ती हुई कठिनाइयों के कारण इस क्षेत्र में आत्म-निर्भरता प्राप्त की जाए।

12. राष्ट्रीय एच.वी.डी.सी. परियोजना : इसका उद्देश्य एच.वी.डी.सी. तकनीकी का विकास करना है जिससे कि उच्च तकनीकी क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान प्राप्त किया जा सके, उच्च अनुसंधान केन्द्रों को स्थापित कराया जा सके तथा तापीय विद्युत संयंत्रों में इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी अनुप्रयोग के लाभों को गुणात्मक और परिमाणात्मक आधार पर प्रदर्शित किया जा सके।

14. अनुप्रयुक्त माइक्रोवेव इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी इंजीनियरिंग अनुसंधान सोसाइटी : इस सोसाइटी की स्थापना सामरिक आवश्यकताओं के लिये विशेष निर्मित माइक्रोवेव उत्पादों का नमूना तैयार करने और उनकी बनावट करने तथा चुने हुए माइक्रोवेव उत्पादों की बैच संरचना करने के उद्देश्य से की गई थी। यह सोसाइटी कैंसर उपचार के लिए मेडिकल लाइनक ट्यूब के विकास और संरचना का कार्य भी करती है।

15. मानकीकरण गतिविधि कार्यक्रम : इसका उद्देश्य देश में निर्मित किये गये इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उत्पादों की गुणवत्ता और विश्वसनीयता में सुधार लाना तथा उन्हें राष्ट्रीय/अंतरराष्ट्रीय मानकों के अनुरूप बनाना है।

16. विशेष जनशक्ति विकास : इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत चार योजनाएं, डी.ओ.ई./यू.जी.सी.-ई.एस.एस., सर्विस टैक्नीशियन तथा टीचर्स ट्रेनिंग चल रही हैं। इसका उद्देश्य

7. Centre for Excellence (Social Electronics) - Under this programme 2 Centres are operational viz. Agri-Electronics and Medical Electronics with the motive to promote the use of electronic instruments/gadgets in these areas to increase productivity in agriculture and to provide and manage proper maintenance and repair facilities for electro-medical equipments in the way of promoting electronics in health care.

8. Delhi - The Centre was established in August 1984 as Registered Scientific Society to develop the state-of-an Digital Electronic Switching System with capability for future production of TDSS based for Indian environment. The Centre is to design and develop a high density exchange to cater for the basic telephone services and to establish manufacturing capability for its products within a span of 36 months.

9. Opto-Optics systems application promotion programme (POSAPP) - This programme has the main objective to promote and promote the non-public telecommunication and industrial applications of fibre-optics technology in a co-ordinated manner by carrying out systems and applications engineering in such a way that design capabilities in identified groups are created and the respective users are fully aware of the techno-economic viability of these applications on innovative basis.

10. National Microelectronics Demand Project (NMD) - NMD was set up in January 1982 based on the recommendations of the Task Force in ELECTRONICS to co-ordinate, formulation and implementation of micro-electronics development and production programme. The provision in BE 1993-94 is Rs. 4.00 crores against RE of Rs.2.00 crores in 1993-94 for implementation of specific projects.

11. Development & Production of Computer Mainframe - The main objective of this programme is to set up the facility for the manufacture of Mainframe Computers to meet the strategic requirements for computer systems in the country in the areas such as space programme, defence, railways, oil, steel, etc. Apart from saving the foreign exchange required to import the computer systems, it was found necessary to have self sufficiency in this area due to the increasing problems in acquiring computer systems from abroad.

12. National HVDC Project - It is aimed to develop the HVDC technology, gain experience in high technology areas, to nucleate advanced research Centres and to demonstrate qualitatively and quantitatively the benefits of electronics application in Thermal Power Plants.

14. Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engineering Research (SAMEER) - SAMEER was set up to design and supply custom built micro-wave product for strategic needs and batch fabrication of selected microwave products. It is also working in the development and fabrication of medical linac tube for Cancer Therapy.

15. **Standerdisation Activities Programme** - It aims to improve the quality and reliability of electronic products manufactured in the country and their conforming to the National/International standards.

16. **Special Manpower Development** - Under this programme four schemes viz. DOE/UGC, E.S.S., Service Technicians and Teachers Training are Operational. The aim is

लोगों को आधुनिक इलेक्ट्रानिकी के क्षेत्र में जानकारी देना, उसे उन्नत करना तथा प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करना है ।

17. सॉफ्टवेयर विकास कार्यक्रम : इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत इंजीनियरी उद्योग परामर्श संस्थाओं को हर प्रकार की सहायता देने के लिये, कम्प्यूटर-एडिड-डिजाइन (सी.ए.डी.) तथा कम्प्यूटर-एडिड- मैनेजमेंट (सी.ए.एम.) नामक दो योजनाएं चलाई जा रही है ।

18. इलैक्ट्रानिक डिजाइन और प्रौद्योगिकी केन्द्र : इन केन्द्रों का उद्देश्य इलैक्ट्रोनिकी और इलैक्ट्रो-यांत्रिकी प्रणाली के क्षेत्र में डिजाइन टेक्नालाजी में विशेषज्ञता का निर्माण करना और इलैक्ट्रानिकी और इलैक्ट्रो-मैकेनिकल प्रणाली का निर्माण करना है ।

19. राष्ट्रीय राडार परिषद (एन.आर.सी.) : इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत राडार, नाविकीय उपकरणों, सोनार तथा अन्तर्जलीय इलैक्ट्रानिकी प्रणालियों के क्षेत्र में लगभग 98 परियोजनाएं आरम्भ की गई है ।

20. पांचवी पीढ़ी कम्प्यूटर प्रणाली: इस परियोजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य, सम्बद्ध समस्याओं के बारे में जानकारी पर आधारित कम्प्यूटर प्रणाली (के.बी.सी.एस.) प्रौद्योगिकी के आधार पर अनुसंधान, डिजाइन, विकास और प्रदर्शन करके के.बी.सी.एस/पांचवी पीढ़ी कम्प्यूटर प्रणाली की प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में व्यापक विशेषज्ञता प्राप्त करना है । इस उद्देश्य से पूने में एक सी-डी.ए.सी.टी. की स्थापना की गई है ।

21. बड़े स्तर/अत्यन्त बड़े स्तर के समाकलित सर्किटों का विकास: सैमि-कण्डक्टर कम्प्लैक्स, इलैक्ट्रान-बीम प्रणाली की प्राप्ति के बाद 1987-88 के दौरान 2-माइक्रोन प्रौद्योगिकी का विकास कर रहा है । वर्तमान 5/3 माइक्रोन प्रौद्योगिकियों को 2-माइक्रोन प्रौद्योगिकी में परिवर्तित करके एल.एस.आई/वी.एल.एस.आई. यन्त्रों का उत्पादन करने के लिए यह आवश्यक है और इससे उत्पादन तथा लाभकारिता में भी वृद्धि होगी । इस उद्देश्य के लिये, हाल ही में, बंगलौर में एक डिजाइन केन्द्र की स्थापना की गई है ।

22. अन्य कार्यक्रम : इसके अंतर्गत मुख्य कार्यक्रम है- सिस्टम इंजीनियरी, सी-डी.ओ.एम., अनुसंधान और विकास, एन.सी.एस.टी., टैलीमैटिक्स, ए.टी.सी.एन तथा सॉफ्टवेयर निर्यात ।

23. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश : इस विभाग के नियंत्रण में 3सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रम - सी.एम.सी. लिमिटेड, ई.टी. एण्ड टी. तथा एस.सी.एल. आते है, ई.टी.एण्ड टी. में इलैक्ट्रानिकी व्यापार के विकास को बढ़ावा देने, सी.एम.सी. में समस्त सहायक सेवाएं उपलब्ध कराने और भारत में कम्प्यूटरों के प्रयोग को बढ़ावा देने तथा एल.एस.आई/वी.एल.एस.आई सर्किट और मॉड्यूलर उप-प्रणालियों का डिजाइन तैयार करने तथा निर्माण करने के लिए एस.सी.एल. में निवेश किया जाएगा ।

सरकारी उद्यमों को इक्विटी और ऋण :

to educate, upgrade and train people in the field of modern electronics.

17. **Software Development Programme** - Two schemes viz. Computer Aided Design (CAD) and Computer Aided Management (CAM) are being implemented under this programme to provide all round support to engineering industry consultancy houses.

18. **Centres for Electronics Design and Technology** - The objectives of these centres are to build expertise in design Technology and fabrication techniques in the area of electronics and electro-mechanical system.

19. **National Radar Council (NRC)** - Under this programme about 98 projects have been initiated in the area of Radars, Navigational Aids, Sonars and Underwater Electronics Systems.

20. **Fifth Generation Computer Systems** - A major objective of this project is to gain extensive expertise in the Knowledge Based computer System/Fifth Generation Computer System technology by research, design, development and demonstrate KBCS Technology based solutions to related problems. C-DACT has been established at Pune for this purpose.

21. **Development of Large Scale/Very Large Scale Integrated Circuits** - Semi-conductor Complex (SCL) is developing 2-micron technology during 1987-88 on the procurement of Electron-Beam System. This is necessary to produce LSI devices and modules/Sub-systems from the present 5/3 micron-technologies to 2-micron technology which will result in additional turnover and profit. Design Centre has recently been set up at Bangalore for this purpose.

22. **Other Programmes** - The main programmes covered under it are - Systems Engineering, C-DOM, R & D, N.C.S.T., Telematics, ATPCN and Software Export.

23. **Investment in Public Enterprises** - There are 3 Public Sector Undertakings under the control of this Department viz. CMC Ltd., ET&T and SCL. The investment in ET&T is to promote the growth of trade in electronics, in CMC for augmenting facilities to provide total support services and promote application of computers in India and in SCL for design and manufacture of LSI/VLSI circuits and modules/sub-systems.

Equity and Loans to Public Sector enterprises :

(करोड़ रुपए Rupees in Crores)

		संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88			बजट अनुमान 1988-89		
		इक्विटी Equity	Loan ऋण	Total जोड़	इक्विटी Equity	Loan ऋण	Total जोड़
एस.सी.लि.	SC Ltd.	0.50	2.00	2.50	1.50	0.50	2.00
सी.एम.सी. लि.	C.M.C. Ltd.	0.50	5.00	5.50	0.50	2.50	3.00
ई.टी.एण्ड टी.	E.T & T	0.00	1.50	1.50	0.25	0.25	0.50
जोड़	Total:	1.00	8.50	9.50	2.25	3.25	5.50

महासागर विकास विभाग DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.82

महासागर विकास विभाग Department of Ocean Development

क- वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है : A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

करोड़ रुपए (in crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		17.69	6.73	24.42	13.48	5.22	18.70	19.15	7.40	26.55
पूंजी	Capital		2.31	0.00	2.31	0.25	0.00	0.25	2.85	0.00	2.85
जोड़	Total		20.00	6.73	26.73	13.73	5.22	18.95	22.00	7.40	29.40
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - Economic Services	3451	0.00	0.36	0.36	0.00	0.39	0.39	0.00	0.42	0.42
समुद्र विज्ञान अनुसंधान	Oceanographic Research										
2. समुद्र विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण	2. Oceanographic Survey	3403	0.00	5.70	5.70	0.00	4.34	4.34	0.00	6.00	6.00
3. एंटार्कटिक अनुसंधान (बर्फ तोड़ने वाले जहाजों सहित)	3. Antarctic Research (Including Ice-breakers)	3402	7.09	0.00	7.09	6.59	0.00	6.59	7.15	0.00	7.15
		5403	2.31	0.00	2.31	0.25	0.00	0.25	2.85	0.00	2.85
जोड़		Total	9.40	0.00	9.40	6.84	0.00	6.84	10.00	0.00	10.00
4. बहुधात्विक कोशिका कार्यक्रम	4. Polymetallic Nodules Programme	3403	6.75	0.00	6.75	3.60	0.00	3.60	7.85	0.00	7.85
5. अन्य कार्यक्रम	5. Other Programmes	3401	3.85	0.65	4.50	3.29	0.53	3.82	4.15	0.98	5.13
जोड़-समुद्र विज्ञान अनुसंधान	Total Oceanographic Research		20.00	6.35	26.35	13.73	4.87	18.60	22.00	6.98	28.98
कुल जोड़	Grand Total		20.00	6.73	26.73	13.73	5.22	18.95	22.00	7.40	29.40
ख- आयोजना परिव्यय	C. Plan Outlay:-	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट सहायता Budget Support	आं.स.उ. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट सहायता Budget Support	आं.स.उ. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट सहायता Budget Support	आं.स.उ. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. समुद्र विज्ञान अनुसंधान	1. Oceanographic Research	13403	20.00	0.00	20.00	13.73	0.00	13.73	22.00	0.00	22.00

1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं: इससे विभाग के सचिवालय के व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है।

1. **Secretariat-Economic Services:** Provides for expenditure on account of the Secretariat of the Department.

2. समुद्र विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण: इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य समुद्र वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण और अपने आर्थिक क्षेत्र (ई ई जैड) तथा महाद्वीपीय क्षेत्र की संसाधन क्षमता का मानचित्रण एवं रेखांकन करना है। सजीव तथा निर्जीव संसाधनों का उचित ढंग से मूल्यांकन करना भी समुद्र विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण का एक भाग है। अनुसंधान जलयानों-सागर कन्या और सागर सम्पदा-के परिचालन और अनुरक्षण संबंधी व्यय के लिए 1988-89 के बजट अनुमानों में क्रमशः 3.50 करोड़ रुपए तथा 2.50 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है।

2. **Oceanographic Survey:** The objective of this programme include research and training in marine science and survey for mapping and delineation of resource potential of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and continental area. Systematic assessment of living and non-living resources is a part of the Oceanographic Survey. Provision of Rs.3.50 crores and Rs.2.50 crores have been made in BE 1988-89 for running and maintenance of research vessels Sagar Kanya and Sagar Sampada respectively.

3. एंटार्कटिक अनुसंधान कार्यक्रम: भारतीय एंटार्कटिक कार्यक्रम का मूल उद्देश्य एंटार्कटिक में सजीव और निर्जीव संसाधनों का वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन करना है। भारत ने एंटार्कटिक में सात अभियान सफलतापूर्वक आयोजित किए हैं। वर्ष 1988-89 के दौरान एंटार्कटिक की पहाड़ियों में एक

3. **Antarctic Research Programme:** The fundamental objective of the Indian Antarctic Programme is to undertake scientific study of Antarctica's living and non-living resources. India has successfully organised seven expeditions to Antarctica. A new

स्थायी मानवयुक्त वैज्ञानिक केन्द्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है । इस कार्यक्रम का मुख्य उद्देश्य इस बर्फीले महाद्वीप में वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन करना है ।

एक अन्य महत्वपूर्ण कार्यकलाप गोआ में एंटार्कटिक अध्ययन केन्द्र स्थापित करना है ।

सात अभियानों के दौरान विभिन्न वैज्ञानिक क्षेत्रों के संबंध में प्राप्त आंकड़े और सूचना से "आंकड़ा आदान-प्रदान कार्यक्रम" को बढ़ावा मिला है । अब यह कार्यक्रम "एंटार्कटिक संधि" के उपबन्धों के अनुसार अन्य देशों के साथ मिलकर चलाया जा रहा है । भारत 'एंटार्कटिक समुद्रीय सजीव संसाधनों के संरक्षण संबंधी अभिसमय' (सीसीएएलआर) का सदस्य भी बन गया है ।

तटीय क्षेत्र में संसाधनों का सर्वेक्षण और मूल्यांकन करने के लिए महासागर विकास विभाग ने एक छोटे पोत की अधिप्राप्ति का प्रस्ताव किया है । इस उद्देश्य के लिए 1988-89 में पूंजी भाग (आयोजना) में 2.50 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

4. *बहुधात्विक ग्रंथिका कार्यक्रम* (गहरे समुद्रतल से खनन) इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य धातु और खनन संबंधी सर्वेक्षण और खोज करना, पर्यावरण संबंधी अध्ययन तथा हिन्द महासागर के गहरे तली से एकत्रित की गई बहुधात्विक ग्रंथिकाओं को ले जाने और उनके विपणन की व्यवस्था करना है । बहुधात्विक ग्रंथिकाओं के अन्तर्गत तांबा, निकल, कोबाल्ट, मैंगनीज तथा जिंक, कैडमियम और सीसे के थोड़े से अंशों जैसी वाणिज्यिक दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण धातुओं के लिए प्रचुर स्रोतों की व्यवस्था होती है ।

1988-89 में 7.85 करोड़ रुपए (आयोजना) की व्यवस्था की गई है (एस० एण्ड टी० क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत 6 करोड़ रुपए और आई एण्ड एम० क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत 1.85 करोड़ रुपए) ।

5. *अन्य कार्यक्रम*- (क) *महासागर ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम - आईआईटीएम* मद्रास द्वारा संचालित इस कार्यक्रम के मुख्य उद्देश्य तरंग ऊर्जा से विद्युत शक्ति के उत्पादन की सम्भावना का अध्ययन करना है ।

1988-89 के दौरान 30 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

(ख) *"महासागर थर्मल ऊर्जा रूपान्तरण" (ओटीईसी)*- इसमें "महासागर थर्मल ऊर्जा रूपान्तरण संबंधी अध्ययनों" की व्यवस्था की गई है । 1988-89 के दौरान 5 लाख रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

(ग) *समुद्रीय प्रदूषण*- सातवीं पंचवर्षीय आयोजना अवधि के दौरान दो प्रदूषण परिवीक्षण केन्द्र-देश के पश्चिमी और पूर्वी तटों पर एक-एक-स्थापित करने का विचार है । इस कार्यक्रम के लिए 1988-89 में 40 लाख रुपए (आयोजना) की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

(घ) *अपक्षार और समुद्रीय रसायन कार्यक्रम*- इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य महासागर के प्रचुर अजैव और जैव रसायन स्रोतों का पता लगाना है, ताकि भूमि से उनकी उपलब्धता की पूर्ति की जा सके । 1988-89 के दौरान आई एण्ड एम० सैक्टर के अन्तर्गत 10 लाख रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

(ङ) *समुद्रीय यंत्रिकी*- इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य आत्म निर्भरता के प्रथम उपाय के रूप में समुद्रीय यंत्रों के डिजाइन और विकास को बढ़ावा देना और साथ ही उनके परीक्षण तथा अंशशोधन, आदि के लिए सुविधाओं का विकास करना है । (आयोजना) के अन्तर्गत 10 लाख रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

permanently manned scientific station in the hills of Antarctica is proposed to be set up during 1988-89. The main aim of the programme is to conduct scientific study in the icy continent.

Another important activity is the setting up of an Antarctic Study Centre in Goa.

Data and information obtained during the seven expeditions in different scientific disciplines, prompted "Data Exchange Programme" now being carried out with other countries as per the provisions of the " Antarctic Treaty". India has also become a member of "Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR)".

The Department proposes to acquire a small vessel for undertaking survey and assessment of resources in the coastal zone. A provision of Rs.2.50 crores has been made under the Capital Section (Plan) for this purpose in 1988-89.

4. **Polymetallic Nodules Programme:** (Deep Seabed Mining) This programme has objective of Survey and Exploration, extractive metallurgy, mining and environmental study and transportation and marketing of polymetallic nodules collected from deep sea-bed in Indian Ocean. The polymetallic nodules provide abundant resources for commercially important metals like copper, nickel, cobalt, manganese and small proportions of zinc, cadmium and lead.

A provision of Rs.7.85 crores (Plan) has been made in 1988-89 (Rs.6.00 crores under S and T Sector and Rs.1.85 crores under I and M Sector).

5. **Other Programmes:** (a) *Ocean Energy Programme* – The main objective of this programme assigned to the IIT, Madras is to study the feasibility of generating electric power from wave energy.

A provision of Rs.30 lakhs has been made during 1988-89.

(b) *Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion* (O.T.E.C.) – It envisages "Studies on Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion". A provision of Rs.5 lakhs has been made during 1988-89.

(c) *Marine Pollution* – During the Seventh Five Year Plan period, it is proposed to establish two pollution monitoring stations one each along the West and East Coasts of the country. Provision of Rs.40 lakhs (Plan) has been made for 1988-89 for this programme.

(d) *Desalination and Marine Chemicals Programme* – The objective of this programme is to exploit the rich inorganic and organic chemical resources of the ocean for supplementing their availability from land. Provision of Rs.10 lakhs has been made for this during 1988-89 under I&M Sector.

(e) *Marine Instrumentation* – The objective of this programme is to encourage the design and development of marine instruments and at the same time develop facilities for their testing, calibration etc., as a first step towards self reliance. Provision of Rs.10 lakhs has been made for 1988-89 under (Plan).

(ङ) *उद्योगों के साथ सम्पर्क* : इस योजना का निकट संबंध समुद्रीय यंत्रों के विकास से है । आई० एण्ड एम० सेक्टर के अन्तर्गत 5 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

(छ) *अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग* : महासागरों की नयी प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत इस प्रयोजनार्थ अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग के माध्यम से विकास हेतु अधिक व्यापक सम्भावनाओं की व्यवस्था करता है । 1988-89 के दौरान इस कार्यक्रम के लिए 15 लाख रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

(ज) *प्रदर्शनी और मेले* : वृहद् जनसंख्या को महासागरीय विज्ञान से हुए विकास से अवगत कराने तथा समुद्र और इसके संसाधनों की महत्ता के बारे में जागरूकता पैदा करने के उद्देश्य से, यह विभाग राष्ट्रीय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेलों में सक्रिय रूप से भाग लेता रहा है । 1988-89 के दौरान 20 लाख रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

(झ) *द्वीप विकास कार्यक्रम* : विभाग का उद्देश्य समुद्र विज्ञान तथा द्वीपसमूहों के समुद्रीय संसाधनों से संबंधित निम्नलिखित विभिन्न कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ करने का विचार है जिनका ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :-

(1) राष्ट्रीय तकनीशियनों का प्रशिक्षण,
(2) अण्डमान और निकोबार तथा लक्षद्वीप में मत्स्यपुरों की स्थापना करना,
(3) जल संस्कृति के संबंध में उच्च टेक्नोलोजी (हाई-टेक),
(4) अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह में शीत भण्डारागार तथा पकाई मछलियों की स्थापना करना-व्यवहार्यता अध्ययन,
(5) द्वीपसमूहों के चारों ओर होने वाले प्रदूषण का मानीटारिंग करना,

वर्ष 1988-89 के लिए इस प्रयोजनार्थ 50 लाख रुपए की राशि का प्रस्ताव है ।

(ञ) *महासागर अनुसंधान तथा प्रबंध के लिए अन्तर्वैयक्तिक प्रशिक्षण* : परिमंडल को वैज्ञानिक सलाहकार समिति की सिफारिशों के अनुसार, समुद्र विज्ञान के विभिन्न विषयों में प्रतिभाशाली युवा वैज्ञानिकों को आकर्षित करने के उद्देश्य से फैलोशिप तथा अनुसंधान एसोसिएटशिप की एक योजना शुरू की गई है ।

वर्ष 1988-89 के बजट अनुमानों में 75 लाख रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

(ट) *समुद्रीय अनुसंधान और विकास, अनुसंधान एवं प्रबंध* : विभाग, अनुसंधान परियोजनाएं आरम्भ करने के लिए विश्वविद्यालयों, राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाओं तथा अन्य शैक्षणिक संस्थानों जैसे सभी संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान कर रहा है और इससे विभिन्न क्षेत्रों से सम्बद्ध समुद्रीय वैज्ञानिकों को अवसर प्राप्त होंगे ताकि विकास के लिए संयुक्त रूप से एक सामान्य नीति तैयार की जा सके ।

(ठ) *सूखे की परिस्थितियों से संबंधित अनुसंधान कार्यक्रम* : विभाग, मानसून-मौसम तथा सूखे की परिस्थितियों पर निर्भर रहे बिना बल्क बीज के उत्पादन में सहायता देगा । उच्च-टेक्नोलोजी जल संस्कृति तथा नियंत्रित वातावरण-उत्पत्ति जलागार चढ़ाई प्रारम्भ करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

(f) *Contract with Industries* – This scheme is closely interlinked with the development of marine instruments. Provision of Rs.5 lakhs has been kept in 1988-89 under the I & M Sector.

(g) *International Cooperation* – The new regime for the oceans provides much greater possibilities for development through International cooperation and collaboration for this purpose. A sum of Rs.15 lakhs has been provided for this programme during 1988-89.

(h) *Exhibition and Fairs* – With a view to bring the development in Ocean Science to the real agencies and to create an awareness about the importance of the sea and its resources, the Department has been actively participating in the national and international fairs. Provision of Rs.20 lakhs has been made during 1988-89.

(i) *Island Development Programme* – The Department has proposed to undertake various programmes related to oceanography and marine resources of the groups of islands as below :-

1. Training of Marine Technicians.
2. Establishment of Aquaria in the Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep.
3. Hi-tech aquaculture.
4. Setting up of cold storage and fish processing plants in Andaman & Nicobar Islands – feasibility study.
5. Monitoring of pollution arounds the Islands.

An amount of Rs.50 lakhs has been proposed for 1988-89.

(j) *Manpower Training for Ocean Research and Management* – As per the recommendations of the Scientific Advisory Committee to the Cabinet, a Scheme of fellowship and Research Associateship has been started to attract talented young scientists in different disciplines of oceanography.

A provision of Rs.75 lakhs has been made in the Budget Estimates for 1988-89.

(k) *Marine Research and Development, Research and Management* – The Department is extending financial assistance to all such organisations as the universities, national laboratories and other academic research institutions for undertaking research projects and this will help creating an opportunity to marine scientists belonging to different fields so as to jointly evolve a common strategy for development.

(l) *Research Programmes related to drought conditions* – The Department will help in making fish seed production independent of monsoon-season and drought conditions. High-tech aquaculture and introduction of control hatchery system have been proposed.

अन्तरिक्ष विभाग DEPARTMENT OF SPACE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.83

अन्तरिक्ष विभाग Department of Space

बजट आवंटनों की ब्यौरे के साथ आवश्यक मुख्य बातें हैं : The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

	राजस्व Revenue		141.53	51.93	193.46	133.60	69.12	202.99	381.12	77.75	277.87
	पूंजी Capital		137.47	0.01	137.48	144.94	0.00	144.94	153.59	0.00	153.59
	जोड़ Total		294.00	51.94	345.94	278.71	69.12	347.83	354.59	77.75	431.71
1. सचिवालय आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - Economic Services	3451	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.78	0.78	0.00	1.30	1.30
अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान	Space Research										
2. अंतरिक्ष प्रक्षेपयान मुख्यालय	2. ISRO Headquarters	3402	0.46	1.99	2.45	0.21	2.47	2.68	0.22	2.69	2.91
राकेट विकास	Rocket Development										
3. संवर्धित उपग्रह प्रक्षेपण वाहन (ए.एस.एल.वी. निरंतरता सहित)	3. Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (including ASLV continuation)	3402	3.55	0.00	3.55	3.71	0.00	3.71	6.10	0.00	6.10
4. पोलर उपग्रह प्रक्षेपण वाहन	4. Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle	3402	37.92	0.00	37.92	39.47	0.00	39.47	46.50	0.00	46.50
		5402	29.06	0.00	29.06	27.51	0.00	27.51	21.61	0.00	21.61
जोड़		Total	66.98	0.00	66.98	66.98	0.00	66.98	68.11	0.00	68.11
5. क्रायोजेनिक्स (इंजन एंड स्टेज)	5. Cryogenics (Engine & Stage)	3402	0.69	0.00	0.69	1.23	0.00	1.23	2.98	0.00	2.98
		5402	1.81	0.00	1.81	0.77	0.00	0.77	4.02	0.00	4.02
जोड़		Total	2.50	0.00	2.50	2.00	0.00	2.00	7.00	0.00	7.00
6. जियो-सिंक्रोनीकरण प्रक्षेपण वाहन	6. Geo -Synchronous Launch Vehicle	3402	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.50
		5402	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.50
जोड़		Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
7. पोलर प्रक्षेपण केन्द्र	7. Polar Launch Station	5402	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.10	0.00	0.10
8. विक्रम साराभाई अन्तरिक्ष केन्द्र	8. Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre	3402	5.03	20.67	25.70	4.47	25.26	30.73	4.59	28.35	32.94
		5402	11.27	0.00	11.27	8.47	0.00	8.47	12.39	0.00	12.39
जोड़		Total	16.30	20.67	36.97	12.94	25.26	39.20	16.98	28.35	45.33
9. श्रीहरिकोटा केन्द्र	9. Sriharikota Centre	3402	4.47	7.32	11.79	3.71	9.34	13.05	3.27	10.46	13.73
		5402	1.26	0.00	1.26	2.21	0.00	2.21	6.88	0.00	6.88
जोड़		Total	5.73	7.32	13.05	5.92	9.34	15.26	10.15	10.46	20.61
10. भारतीय अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान टेलिमेट्री, ट्रैकिंग और कमांड नेटवर्क	10. ISRO Telemetry,Tracking & Command Network	3402	3.46	0.00	3.46	3.40	0.00	3.40	3.55	0.50	4.05
		5402	1.95	0.00	1.95	2.11	0.00	2.11	0.83	0.00	0.83
जोड़		Total	5.41	0.00	5.41	5.51	0.00	5.51	4.38	0.50	4.88
11. तरल नोदन प्रणाली केन्द्र	11. Liquid Propulsion Systems Centre	3402	2.18	1.61	3.79	2.41	3.21	5.62	2.00	4.14	6.14
		5402	0.98	0.00	0.98	1.07	0.00	1.07	0.88	0.00	0.88
जोड़		Total	3.16	1.61	4.77	3.48	3.21	6.69	2.88	4.14	7.02
12. अकाउस्टिक परीक्षण सुविधा	12. Acoustic Test Facility	3402	0.30	0.00	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.30	0.20	0.00	0.20
जोड़-राकेट विकास	Total-Rocket Development		103.94	29.60	133.54	100.85	38.81	139.66	116.90	43.45	160.35
उपग्रह विकास	Satellite Development										
13. विस्तारित रोहिणी उपग्रह शृंखला (एस.आर.ओ.एस.एस. निरंतरता सहित)	13. Stretched Rohini Satellite Series (including SROSS continuation)	3402	1.78	0.00	1.78	2.21	0.00	2.21	2.74	0.00	2.74
		5402	0.22	0.00	0.22	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.21	0.00	0.21
जोड़		Total	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.30	0.00	2.30	2.95	0.00	2.95

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
14. भारतीय सुदूर संवेदन उपग्रह (आई.आर.एस.निरन्तरता सहित)	14. Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (including IRS continuation)	3402	6.45	0.00	6.45	6.64	0.00	6.64	5.45	0.00	5.45
		5402	0.30	0.00	0.30	0.77	0.00	0.77	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Total	*6.75*	*0.00*	*6.75*	*7.41*	*0.00*	*7.41*	*5.45*	*0.00*	*5.45*
जोड़											
15. इनसैट-II परीक्षण अन्तरिक्ष यान	15. INSAT - II Test Spacecraft	3402	48.40	0.00	48.40	42.36	0.00	42.36	97.20	0.00	97.20
		5402	27.40	0.00	27.40	25.86	0.00	25.86	25.80	0.00	25.80
		Total	*75.80*	*0.00*	*75.80*	*68.22*	*0.00*	*68.22*	*123.00*	*0.00*	*123.00*
जोड़											
16. भारतीय अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन उपग्रह केन्द्र	16. ISRO Satellite Centre	3402	4.47	3.52	7.99	4.26	4.67	8.93	4.10	6.76	10.86
		5402	1.74	0.00	1.74	1.40	0.00	1.40	1.98	0.00	1.98
		Total	*6.21*	*3.52*	*9.73*	*5.66*	*4.67*	*10.33*	*6.08*	*6.76*	*12.84*
जोड़											
नोड - उपग्रह विकास	**Total-Satellite Development**		**90.76**	**3.52**	**94.28**	**83.59**	**4.67**	**88.26**	**137.48**	**6.76**	**144.24**
अन्तरिक्ष अनुप्रयोग	**Space Applications**										
17. आई.आर.एस.के उपयोग संबंधी कार्यक्रम	17. IRS Utilisation Programme	3402	0.86	0.00	0.86	1.15	0.00	1.15	0.87	0.00	0.87
		5402	0.24	0.00	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.24	0.11	0.00	0.11
		Total	*1.10*	*0.00*	*1.10*	*1.39*	*0.00*	*1.39*	*0.98*	*0.00*	*0.98*
जोड़											
18. सुदूर संवेदन अनुप्रयोग मिशन	18. Remote Sensing Application Missions	3402	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.67	0.00	0.67	0.77	0.00	0.77
		5402	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.26	0.00	0.26
		Total	*0.90*	*0.00*	*0.90*	*0.82*	*0.00*	*0.82*	*1.03*	*0.00*	*1.03*
जोड़											
19. माइक्रोवेव सुदूर संवेदन कार्यक्रम	19. Microwave Remote Sensing Prog.	3402	1.50	0.00	1.50	0.35	0.00	0.35	4.11	0.00	4.11
		5402	1.20	0.00	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.89	0.00	1.89
		Total	*2.70*	*0.00*	*2.70*	*0.35*	*0.00*	*0.35*	*6.00*	*0.00*	*6.00*
जोड़											
20. डाटा प्रोडक्टस फैसिलिटि आगमेन्टेशन	20. Data Products Facility Augmentation	5402	3.50	0.00	3.50	7.00	0.00	7.00	5.25	0.00	5.25
21. चित्र प्राप्त करने वाले उपग्रह के लिये सुविधाओं का विस्तार	21. Expansion of Facilities for Receiving Satellite Imageries	3402	1.14	0.00	1.14	2.23	0.00	2.23	0.00	0.00	0.00
		5402	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Total	*1.34*	*0.00*	*1.34*	*2.63*	*0.00*	*2.63*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
जोड़											
22. राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक संसाधन प्रबन्ध प्रणाली	22. National Natural Resources Management System	3402	1.21	0.00	1.21	0.96	0.00	0.96	1.20	0.00	1.20
		5402	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05
		Total	*1.21*	*0.00*	*1.21*	*0.96*	*0.00*	*0.96*	*1.25*	*0.00*	*1.25*
जोड़											
23. क्षेत्रीय सुदूर संवेदन सेवा केन्द्र	23. Regional Remote Sensing Service Centres	3402	0.14	0.00	0.14	0.45	0.00	0.45	0.82	0.00	0.82
		5402	1.66	0.00	1.66	1.43	0.00	1.43	0.67	0.00	0.67
		Total	*1.80*	*0.00*	*1.80*	*1.88*	*0.00*	*1.88*	*1.49*	*0.00*	*1.49*
जोड़											
24. अन्तरिक्ष अनुप्रयोग केन्द्र	24. Space Applications Centre	3402	4.47	5.90	10.37	3.29	7.28	10.57	3.54	8.41	11.95
		5402	0.97	0.00	0.97	1.06	0.00	1.06	2.33	0.00	2.33
		Total	*5.44*	*5.90*	*11.34*	*4.35*	*7.28*	*11.63*	*5.87*	*8.41*	*14.28*
जोड़											
25. विकास तथा शिक्षा सम्बन्धी संचार एकक	25. Development and Educational Communication Unit	3402	0.00	1.01	1.01	0.00	1.06	1.06	0.00	1.40	1.40
		5402	1.18	0.00	1.18	1.23	0.00	1.23	1.12	0.00	1.12
		Total	*1.18*	*1.01*	*2.19*	*1.23*	*1.06*	*2.29*	*1.12*	*1.40*	*2.52*
जोड़											
26. राष्ट्रीय सुदूर संवेदन एजेंसी	26. National Remote Sensing Agency	3402	6.70	1.80	10.50	6.47	3.68	10.15	4.54	4.81	9.35
जोड़- अंतरिक्ष अनुप्रयोग	**Total-Space Applications**		**27.87**	**8.71**	**36.58**	**27.08**	**12.02**	**39.10**	**27.53**	**14.62**	**42.15**

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget योजना Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget अयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised योजना Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised अयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget योजना Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget अयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget जोड़ Total
आवास	**Housing**										
27. आवास	27. Housing	5402	7.71	0.00	7.71	8.30	0.00	8.30	0.40	0.00	0.40
अन्तरिक्ष विज्ञान	**Space Sciences**										
28. भौतिक अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला	28. Physical Research Laboratory	3402	1.79	2.71	4.50	1.29	3.66	4.95	1.27	4.26	5.53
29. अन्य योजनाएं	29. Other Schemes	3402	2.48	0.00	2.48	2.33	0.00	2.33	3.12	0.00	3.12
जोड़-अन्तरिक्ष विज्ञान	**Total - Space Sciences**		4.27	2.71	6.98	3.62	3.66	7.28	4.39	4.26	8.65
30. सिविल इंजीनियरी प्रभाग	30. Civil Engineering Division	3402	0.18	1.82	2.00	0.07	2.18	2.25	0.08	2.25	2.33
31. केन्द्रीय प्रबन्ध	31. Central Management	5402	2.71	0.00	2.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.97	0.00	0.97
32. अन्य	32. Others	3402	0.10	2.77	2.87	0.03	2.25	2.28	0.10	0.00	0.10
इन्सैट	**INSAT**										
33. इन्सैट (परिचालनात्मक)	33. INSAT(Operational)	3252	2.29	0.11	2.40	0.20	2.28	2.48	0.30	2.42	2.72
		5252	55.71	0.00	55.71	54.76	0.00	54.76	65.63	0.00	65.63
जोड़-इनसैट	**Total - INSAT**		58.00	0.11	58.11	54.96	2.28	57.24	65.93	2.42	68.35
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		*296.00*	*51.88*	*347.88*	*278.71*	*69.12*	*347.83*	*354.00*	*77.75*	*431.75*
ग-अयोजना परिव्यय*	**C. Plan Outlay***	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आंतरिक एवं बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आंतरिक एवं बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आंतरिक एवं बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान	1. Space Research	13402	296.00	0.00	296.00	278.71	0.00	278.71	354.00	0.00	354.00
	*इसमें निम्नलिखित निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय शामिल है:										
	*Inclusive of Works Outlay as below:-										
अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान	Space Research		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0

अंतरिक्ष विभाग अंतरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी, अंतरिक्ष अनुप्रयोग और अंतरिक्ष विज्ञान से संबंधित सभी मामलों के लिए उत्तरदायी है ।

राजस्व भाग के अन्तर्गत अन्तरिक्ष विभाग के सचिवालय, भारतीय अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन मुख्यालय (बंगलौर) द्वारा शुरू किए गए अन्तरिक्ष कार्यक्रमों के निदेशन और प्रशासन, भारतीय अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन के विभिन्न केन्द्रों और एककों द्वारा शुरू किए गए अन्तरिक्ष अनुप्रयोग कार्यक्रमों तथा अन्तरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी कार्यकलाप, भौतिक अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला तथा राष्ट्रीय सुदूर संवेदन एजेंसी को दिए जाने वाले सहायता अनुदानों, अन्तरिक्ष विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में काम करने वाली संस्थाओं, विश्वविद्यालयों और व्यक्तियों को दी जाने वाली सहायता तथा अन्तरिक्ष विभाग के सिविल इंजीनियरी प्रभाग के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । भारतीय राष्ट्रीय उपग्रह के अन्तर्गत संचालनात्मक व्यय के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है ।

पूंजी भाग में व्यवस्थाओं का संबंध (क) विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी क्षेत्र में सुविधाओं की स्थापना, मशीनों और उपस्करों की बड़ी मदों की खरीद, इमारतों के निर्माण और अन्य संबद्ध निर्माण कार्यों सहित अंतरिक्षयान, प्रक्षेपण वाहन और अन्तरिक्ष अनुप्रयोग संबंधी प्रमुख विकासात्मक परियोजनाओं और (ख) भारतीय राष्ट्रीय उपग्रह से है ।

The Department of Space is responsible for all matters relating to Space Technology, Space Applications and Space Sciences.

On the Revenue side, provisions are included for the Secretariat of the Department of Space; Direction and Administration at Headquarters (Bangalore) of the Space Programmes undertaken by the Indian Space Research Organisation; Space Technology and Space Application Programmes undertaken by the various Centres and Units of ISRO, grants-in-aid to the Physical Research Laboratory and the National Remote sensing Agency, Assistance to institutions, Universities and individuals working in the field of Space Science; and for the Civil Engineering Division of the Department of Space. Provision is also made for operational expenditure under Indian National Satellite (INSAT) Space Segment.

In the Capital Section, provisions relate to (a) major developmental projects in the SAT Sector for spacecraft, launch vehicles and space applications including the establishment of facilities, purchase of major items of machinery and equipment, construction of buildings and other connected works; and (b) the Indian National Satellite.

5. **क्रायोजैनिक्स (इंजिन एंड स्टेज):-** वर्ष 1993-94 की समयावधि में इनसैट-II श्रेणी के भू-तुल्यकालिक उपग्रहों का प्रक्षेपण करने के लिए जी एस एल वी को भू-स्थिरीकृत प्रक्षेपण क्षमता प्राप्त करने के लिए क्रायोजैनिक इंजन का विकास करना अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण है । इस कार्य को पूरा करने के लिए आई एस आर ओ में जी एस एल वी की संकल्पना में विभिन्न विन्यासात्मक विकल्पों के संबंध में गहन अध्ययन किए गए हैं ।

एक 12 टी क्रायोजैनिक इंजिन और स्टेज के विकास के लिए 240 करोड़ रुपए की लागत वाली एक परियोजना रिपोर्ट का वर्तमान में मूल्यांकन किया जा रहा है । 16.30 करोड़ रुपए के परियोजना-पूर्व निवेश को अनुमति दे दी गई है । इसमें से 11.47 करोड़ रुपए की राशि सबस्केल इंजिन के विकास, विनिर्माण और परीक्षण के लिए प्रयोगशाला और सुविधाओं को स्थापना करने के लिए है । इस इंजिन की प्रारंभिक डिजाइन समीक्षा 1988 के मध्य में किए जाने की संभावना है ।

6. **भू-तुल्यकालिक प्रक्षेपण वाहन (जी एस एल वी):-** जी एस एल वी के मुख्य उद्देश्यों में से एक उद्देश्य भू-स्थिरीकृत कक्षा में लगभग 1200 किलोग्राम भार के इनसैट उपग्रह का प्रक्षेपण करना

5. **Secretariat - Economic Services:-** Provision is made for expenditure to be incurred on the Secretariat of the Department of Space.

6. **ISRO Headquarters:** The ISRO Headquarters at Bangalore, provides overall [illegible]

7. **Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV):** The Primary objective of [illegible]

8. **Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV):** This project envisages development of an Indian Launch Vehicle to place an Indian Remote Sensing Satellite of 1000 kg class in a 900 km polar sun-synchronous orbit from an Indian range. This will be the future work-horse vehicle for missions for launching polar orbiting satellites for earth observations. The PSLV Project involves use, for the first time, of a liquid engine for the second and fourth (upper) stages of the launch vehicle and has many other firsts including the use of indigenously produced maraging steel booster motor (PS1) castings; indigenous production of liquid propellants and of HTPB fuel binder resin for the solid motor. The Project development phase provides for two developmental flights with a complete set of standby subsystems and components. The first launch of PSLV is scheduled for 1989-90. The approved cost of the project is Rs.311.57 crores. The revised cost of the PSLV Project, after taking into account certain configuration changes and escalation factors, is Rs.414.96 crores, which is under approval cycles.

5. **Cryogenics (Engine and Stage):** The development of the cryogenic engine is vitally important for attaining geo-stationary launch capability with the GSLV for launching INSAT-II Class geo-synchronous satellites by 1993-94 time frame. In order to accomplish this task, extensive studies have been carried out in ISRO on different configuration options for the GSLV.

For the development of a 12 T Cryogenic Engine and Stage, a Project Report at a cost of Rs.240 crores is under critical evaluation. A Pre-project investment of Rs.16.30 crores has also been approved. Of this, a sum of Rs.11.47 crores is for setting up of the Laboratory and facilities for development, fabrication and testing of the subscale engine. The Preliminary Design Review of this engine is expected to be conducted in mid-1988.

6. **Geo-Synchronous Launch Vehicle (GSLV):** One of the major objectives of GSLV is launching INSAT satellite of about 1200 kg in geo-stationary orbit. Various

है । इनसेट-II श्रेणी के उपग्रह को कक्षा में रखने की क्षमता वाले, जी एस एल वी के विभिन्न विन्यासों का मूल्यांकन किया जा रहा है ।

7. **पोलर प्रक्षेपण स्टेशन**:- पी एस एल वी की पूरी पूरी क्षमता का उपयोग करने की दृष्टि से यह आवश्यक है कि बंगलौर के आस-पास उड़ीसा में एक अन्य प्रक्षेपण स्टेशन स्थापित किया जाए ।

8. **विक्रम साराभाई अन्तरिक्ष केन्द्र (वी एस एस सी)**:- यह अन्तरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान और विकास का राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र है । इस केन्द्र में रॉकेटों और उपग्रह प्रक्षेपण वाहनों का उनसे संबंधित विकास तथा मार्ग दर्शन प्रणाली और इलेक्ट्रानिकी संबंधी देश में ही विकास करने की ओर जोर दिया जा रहा है । इस केन्द्र को निम्नलिखित संस्थाओं में पुनर्गठित किया गया है:-

1. वायुयान और मिशन संबंधी गतिकी,
2. ठोस प्रणोदक और रसायन,और
3. सामग्री और यांत्रिक प्रणालियां ।

9. **श्री हरिकोटा अनुप्रयोग अनुसंधान केन्द्र** (आन्ध्र प्रदेश): में निम्नलिखित सुविधाएं हैं: भारतीय अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन रेंज कम्प्लेक्स (आई आर ई एक्स):- यह कम्प्लेक्स बड़े आकार के बहुस्तरीय रॉकेटों के उड़ान और आवश्यक दूर स्थित तार अनुवर्तन प्रणालियों का परीक्षण करने के लिए है । वी एस एस सी में टी ई आर एल, जो कि जापी वायुमंडल और आयन मंडल की भौतिकी जांच के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ द्वारा प्रायोजित एक वैज्ञानिक रॉकेट सुविधा है, आई आर ई एक्स का ही एक भाग है । उड़ीसा में बालासोर में मोनेक्स गतिविधियों के दौरान स्थापित रॉकेट स्टेशन भी आई आर ई एक्स के आता है ।

स्थिर परीक्षण तथा मूल्यांकन कम्प्लेक्स (एस टी एस ई एक्स):- यह कम्प्लेक्स ठोस मोटरों और उनकी उप-प्रणालियों के सामूही स्तर पर कार्यनिष्पादन का परीक्षण करता है ।

ठोस नोदक अन्तरिक्ष संयंत्र (एस पी ओ पी):- यह संयंत्र उपग्रह प्रक्षेपण वाहनों के लिए आवश्यक ठोस नोदकों के विकास और पूर्ति के लिए है ।

श्री हरिकोटा अनुप्रयोग अनुसंधान केन्द्र, संगणक सुविधा (एस डी ओ एच):- इस केन्द्र में संगणक सम्बन्धी सभी गतिविधियों के लिए व्यवस्था की जाती है ।

श्री हरिकोटा सामान्य सुविधाएं:- इस केन्द्र में विभिन्न परियोजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों के लिए प्रसार-सम्बन्धी प्रशासनिक और अन्य सहायता सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की जाती है ।

10. **भारतीय अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन दूरमिति, अनुवर्ती कमरा क्षेत्र जाल** (आई एस टी आर ए सी):- इसकी स्थापना विभिन्न प्रकार के उपग्रहों के संचालन और अनुरक्षण के लिए भारतीय अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन के अनुवर्तन, दूरमिति कमान क्षेत्र और आंकड़ा अर्जन जाल की व्यवस्था के लिए की गई है ।

11. **तरल प्रणोदन केन्द्र (एल पी एस सी)**:- एल पी एस सी को आई एस आर ओ प्रक्षेपकों और उपग्रह परियोजनाओं के संबंध में सभी प्रकार की तरल प्रणोदन प्रणालियों के विकास का दायित्व सौंपा गया है । एल पी एस सी निम्नलिखित क्रियाकलापों में जुटा हुआ है:

- पी एस एल वी द्वितीय स्टेज की उप-प्रणालियों और इंजिन की प्राप्ति और उनमें फेर-बदल करना
- पी एस एल वी तरल ऊपरी स्टेज और उप-प्रणालियों का विकास और इनमें फेर-बदल करना, और
- क्रायोजेनिक इंजिन और स्टेज के संबंध में परियोजना-पूर्व गतिविधियां ।

configurations for GSLV capable of placing INSAT-II class satellite in orbit are under evaluation.

7. **Polar Launch Station:** In order to exploit the full capability of PSLV it is necessary to establish another launch station around Balasore in Orissa.

8. **Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC):** This is a National Centre for Research and Development in Space Technology. The main thrust of the work in the Centre is towards indigenous development of rockers and satellite launch vehicles with their associated control and guidance systems and electronics. The Centre has been re-organised into the following entities viz:-

1. Avionics and Mission Dynamics;
2. Solid Propellant and Chemicals; and
3. Materials and Mechanical Systems.

9. **SHAR CENTRE (Andhra Pradesh):** has the following facilities:

ISRO Range Complex (IREX): for flight testing of large sized multistage rockets and the necessary telemetary and tracking systems. TERLS at VSSC, which is a UN sponsored sounding rocket facility for scientific investigation of upper atmosphere and ionosphere, forms part of IREX. The rocket station established during MONEX activities at Balasore in Orissa also comes under IREX.

Static test and Evaluation Complex (STEX): For sea-level performance testing of solid motors simulated high altitude testing of solid motors and liquid motors systems and their sub-systems.

Solid Propellant Space Booster Plant (SPROB): For development and supply of solid propellants required for satellite launch vehicles.

SHAR Coroputer Facility (SCOF): For handling all computational activities at the Centre.

SHAR Common Facilities: For logistics, administrative and other support facilities for the various projects and programmes.

10. **ISRO Telemetry, Tracking and Common Network (ISTRAC):** This has been set up for the management of ISRO Tracking, telemetry, command and data acquisition network for the operation and maintenance of various types of satellites.

11. **Liquid Propulsion Systems Centre (LPSC):** LPSC is assigned the responsibility for development of all liquid propulsion systems for ISRO launchers and satellite projects. LPSC is engaged in the following activities:

- Realisation and qualification of the PSLV second stage (PS2) sub-systems and engine;
- Development and qualification of the PSLV liquid upper stage and sub-systems; and
- Pre-project activities for the cryogenic engine and stage.

12. अकाउस्टिक परीक्षण सुविधा अकाउस्टिक परीक्षण सुविधा, उपग्रहों की सम्पूर्ण गतिशीलता परीक्षण हेतु भारतीय अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन कार्यक्रम के लिए अनिवार्य है।

13. विस्तृत रोहिणी उपग्रह शृंखला (एस.आर.ओ.एस.एस.)- विस्तृत रोहिणी उपग्रह शृंखला-1(एस.आर.ओ.एस.एस.1)एक प्रौद्योगिकीय मिशन है, जिसका उद्देश्य ए.एस.एल.वी. के निष्पादन की विशेषताओं का प्रक्षेपण वातावरण और इसकी कक्षा आवस्था के दौरान उपग्रह इंजेक्शन पैरामीटरों की दृष्टि से पता लगाना है। इसे ए.एस.एल.वी. की दूसरी विकास उड़ान में आरम्भ किया जायेगा।

14. भारतीय सुदूर संवेदन उपग्रह (आई.आर.एस.)- इस योजना की 62.30 करोड़ रुपए की लागत पर मंजूर किया गया था। यू.एस.एस.आर. से प्रक्षेपण प्राप्त करने के लिए अलग से 7.50 करोड़ रुपए की राशि मंजूर की गई थी। इस परियोजना के अंतरिक्ष खंड में, सुदूर संवेदन अनुप्रयोगों के लिए लगभग 900 किलोमीटर की ऊंचाई पर सूर्य-तुल्यकालिक कक्षा में छोड़े जाने वाले लगभग 900 किलोग्राम वजन के एक 3-अक्षीय स्थायीकृत उपग्रह का विकास करने की परिकल्पना की गई है। आई.आर.एस.-1, लगभग 2-1/2 वर्षों के अन्तरालों पर छोड़े जाने वाले परिचालन सुदूर संवेदन उपग्रहों की शृंखलाओं में पहला होगा। पहले आई.आर.एस. टी.ए.-आपरेशनल उपग्रह को 1988 के आरम्भ में छोड़ा जायेगा।

15. इनसैट-II परीक्षण अन्तरिक्ष यान (वैरीकल्स)- दो अन्तरिक्ष उपयुक्त इनसैट-II परीक्षण अन्तरिक्ष यानों व इसके अतिरिक्त पुर्जों तथा हसन में इनसैट मास्टर नियंत्रण सुविधा के संवर्धन के लिए स्वीकृत लागत 243.10 करोड़ रुपए है। द्वितीय पीढ़ी के इनसैट-II उपग्रह का डिजाइन तथा निर्माण देश में ही किया जाना है, ताकि विदेश से बने पहली पीढ़ी के इनसैट-I उपग्रह के स्थान पर इन्हें प्रतिस्थापित किया जा सके। इस परियोजना का उद्देश्य 1990 से प्रारम्भ होने वाले दशक के दौरान इनसैट अन्तरिक्ष खंड की अन्तरिक्ष यान आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए इसका डिजाइन, विकास, परीक्षण देश में ही किया जाए तथा धरती पर इसकी गुणवत्ता, कक्षा में परिचालन तथा निष्पादन के प्रमाण दो अन्तरिक्ष यानों का उड़ान परीक्षण (1990-91) की अवधि में एक परिचालन इनसैट-II अन्तरिक्ष यानों पर की जाने वाली सेवा सक्षमता और इस तरह उसकी देसी क्षमता की व्यवस्था तथा प्रदर्शन किया जाए। इनसैट-II अन्तरिक्ष यान प्रोजेक्टकार्य काफी बड़ा और भारी है। इनसैट-II टी.एस. परियोजना का कार्य संतोष जनक ढंग से चालित कर रहा है। अन्तरिक्ष यान के संरचनात्मक मॉडल तथा इंजीनियरी थर्मल मॉडल के संयोजन की सभी उप-प्रणालियों के विकास, निर्माण, परीक्षण तथा डिलिवरी का कार्य तथा अंतिम उप प्रणालियों के परिपूर्ण होने का कार्य पूरा होने वाला है।

16. भारतीय अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन उपग्रह केन्द्र (आई.एस.ए.सी.) बंगलौर- आई.एस.ए.सी., मुख्य रूप से अन्तरिक्ष यानों की योजना बनाने और उपग्रह की मुख्य संरचना से संबंधित प्रौद्योगिकियों के विकास के लिए उत्तरदायी है।

17. भारतीय सुदूर संवेदन उपग्रह उपयोग परियोजना (आई.आर.एस.-यू.पी.)- आई.आर.एस. परियोजना के अन्तर्गत पृथ्वी के धरातल की चित्र क्षमता का विकास किया जाता है, जिसमें चित्र उत्पाद या कम्प्यूटर कंपेटिबल टेप के उत्पादन तक की अवस्था शामिल है। आई.आर.एस.-यू.पी. के अन्तर्गत मुख्य रूप से यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए परिकल्पना की गई है कि सुदूर संवेदन प्रौद्योगिकी तथा अनुप्रयोग क्षेत्रों के विकास में प्रशिक्षण के संबंध में प्रयास योजनाबद्ध और क्रम बद्ध ढंग से किये जाएं आई.आर.एस.-यू.पी. व्यवहार्यता के प्रदर्शन तक ही सीमित है।

18. सुदूर संवेदन उपयोग कार्यक्रम (आर.एस.ए.एम.)- 1985-86 के दौरान सुदूर संवेदन उपयोग कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया, ताकि चुनिंदा क्षेत्रों में बड़े पैमाने पर प्रदर्शन परियोजनाएं चलाई जा सकें। इनमें फसल उत्पादन के बारे में भविष्यवाणी करना, भूमि के प्रयोग के लिए नक्शे

12. **Acoustic Test Facility:** Acoustic Test Facility is essential for the ISRO Programme for overall dynamics testing of Satellites.

13. **Stretched Rohini Satellite Series (SROSS):** The Stretched Rohini Satellite Series - 1(SROSS-1) is a technological mission intended to characterise the performance of ASLV in terms of the launch environment and satellite injection parameters during its orbit phase. This is due to be launched in second developmental flight of ASLV.

14. **Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS):** This project was sanctioned at a cost of Rs.62.30 crores. An amount of Rs. 7.50 crores was separately sanctioned for procuring the launch from the USSR. The space segment of the project envisages development of a 3 axis stabilised satellite weighing about 900 kg to be launched in a sun-synchronous orbit at an altitude of about 900 km for remote sensing applications. The IRS-1 will be the first of a series of operational remote sensings satellites to be launched at intervals of about 2 1/2 years. The first IRS semi-operational satellite is due to be launched in early 1988.

15. **INSAT-II Test Spacecraft:** The sanctioned cost of Rs.243.10 crores is for two space worthy INSAT-II Test Spacecrafts and spares along with augmentation of the INSAT Master Control Facility at Hassan. The second generation INSAT-II Satellites are to be designed and built in the country to replace the first generation INSAT-1 Satellites built abroad. The objective of this project is to indigenously design, develop, test and quality on ground, operate in orbit and flight test (in 1990-91 period) two spacecrafts identical in configuration and service capabilities to the follow on operational INSAT-II Spacecrafts and thus establish and demonstrate the indigenous capability to meet the spacecraft requirement of the INSAT Space Segment during the 1990's. The INSAT-II Spacecraft platform is considerably larger and heavier. The work on INSAT-II TS Project is progressing satisfactorily. Development, fabrication, testing and delivery of all subsystems for integration of Structural Model and Engineering Thermal Model of the space craft including completion of qualification of critical subsystems are under completion.

16. **ISRO satellite Centre (ISAC), Bangalore:** ISAC is mainly responsible for planning of spacecraft, and for development of technologies related to satellite mainframe.

17. **IRS-Utilisation Programme (IRS-UP) :** The IRS Project develops the imaging capability of the earth surface, covering the stage upto the generation of a film product or a computer compatible tape. The IRS-UP has been conceived mainly to ensure that efforts towards training in remote sensing technology and development of application areas are carried out in a planned and systematic manner.

18. **Remote Sensing Applications Missions (RSAM):** Remote Sensing Applications Missions formulated during 1985-86 to conduct large-scale demonstration projects in selected areas will cover crop production forecasting, land use mapping, forest type

बनाना, वनों की तरह के संघनता वाले क्षेत्रों का नक्शा तैयार करना तथा नुकसान का पता लगाना, जलसंभार की प्राथमिकता देना, खनन/बड़े थर्मल पावर स्टेशनों के पर्यावरण संबंधी प्रभाव, शहरों के अव्यवस्थित फैलाव तथा तटीय पर्यावरण को मानीटर करना शामिल होगा ।

19. **माइक्रोवेव सुदूर संवेदन कार्यक्रम (एम.आर.एस.पी.)** इसमें बादलों का भेदन करने की क्षमता है और यह देश के लिए विशेष उपयोगी है । इसका रात्रि के दौरान भी संचालन किया जा सकता है और इस तरह प्रणाली की क्षमताओं में व्यापक रूप से वृद्धि हो सकती है । यह पृथ्वी का कुछ गहराई तक भेदन कर सकता है और समुद्र विज्ञान संबंधी उपयोगों के लिए उप सतह जानकारी की सूचना दे सकता है । माइक्रोवेव सुदूर संवेदन कार्यक्रम की परियोजना रिपोर्ट को अनुमोदन प्रक्रिया चल रही है ।

20. **डाटा प्रोडक्टस आगमेन्टेशन फैसिलिटी** सुदूर संवेदन का प्रचालनात्मक उपयोग किए जाने के, सूचना संबंधी उत्पादों की मांग कई गुना अधिक हो गई है । सुदूर संवेदन आंकड़ों का उपयोग करने में इसका इस्तेमाल करने वालों की जागरूकता के कारण अन्य प्रयोगकर्ताओं की संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है, जबकि अन्तरिक्ष विभाग में ही एकत्रित आंकड़ों के लिए मिशन परियोजनाओं में इनकी मांग और अधिक हो गई है ।

आंकड़े एकत्रित करने संबंधी कार्य के लिए एन.आर.एस.ए. में विद्यमान वर्तमान सुविधा लैंडसैट एम.एस.एस. और टी.एम. आंकड़ों के वास्ते है । इस सुविधा का व्यापक रूप से प्रचार प्रसार करने की आवश्यकता है ।

21. **उपग्रह से छवि प्राप्त करने के लिये सुविधाओं का विस्तार** बिम्ब (स्काट) सुदूर संवेदन उपग्रह से प्राप्त आंकड़ों का प्रयोग देश में प्राकृतिक संसाधन प्रबन्ध प्रणाली के एक महत्वपूर्ण अंग के रूप में सामने आया है । ये आंकड़े कृषि, वानिकी, भू-विज्ञान तथा भूमि-प्रयोग संबंधी अध्ययनों में उपयोगी होते हैं ।

22. **राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक संसाधन प्रबन्ध प्रणाली (एन.एन.आर.एम.एस.)** राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक संसाधन प्रबन्ध प्रणाली को पुनः स्थापित करने की मुख्य जिम्मेदारी अंतरिक्ष विभाग की है । साथ ही, अंतरिक्ष विभाग द्वारा दिये राज्यों को दी जाने वाली सहायता से संबंधित मामले भी अंतरिक्ष विभाग के पास ही है ।

23. **क्षेत्रीय सुदूर संवेदन सेवा केन्द्र (आर.आर.एस.एस.सी.)** देश में केन्द्रीय/राज्य सरकार के क्षेत्र के सुदूर संवेदन प्रयोगकर्ता के पास बिम्ब विश्लेषण के लिए साधारण दृश्यक अर्थनिर्णय सुविधाएं है । राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक संसाधन प्रबन्ध प्रणाली (पी.सी.-एन.एन.आर.एम.एस.) की योजना समिति ने देश में क्षेत्रीय सुदूर संवेदन सेवा केन्द्रों की स्थापना करने का निर्णय किया है । बंगलौर और देहरादून के केन्द्रों को पहले ही आरम्भ किया जा चुका है तथा अन्य केन्द्रों को भी शीघ्र ही आरम्भ किये जाने की आशा है ।

24. **अन्तरिक्ष अनुप्रयोग केन्द्र (एस.ए.सी) अहमदाबाद** इस केन्द्र को (i) उपग्रह संचार, (ii) सुदूर संवेदन और भू-गणित और (iii) मौसम विज्ञान के क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान और विकास संबंधी कार्य सौंपे गये हैं । अनुप्रयोग परियोजनाओं के संबंध में योजनाएं बनाने तथा उनका निष्पादन करने और अन्य परियोजनाओं के लिये कुछ आवश्यक हार्डवेयर तैयार करने की जिम्मेदारी भी इसी केन्द्र पर है ।

density mapping and damage detection, water-shed prioritisation, environmental effects of mining/super thermal power stations, monitoring urban sprawl and coastal environment.

19. **Microwave Remote Sensing Programme (MRSP):** Has the capability to penetrate clouds and is of particular usefulness to the country. It can also be operated during the night and thus greatly enhances system capabilities. It also penetrates soil to a small depth and can give indications of sub-surface feature like soil moisture. MRS data will also be very useful for oceanographic applications. A project report for the microwave Remote Sensing Programme is under approval cycles.

20. **Data Products Augmentation Facility:** With Remote Sensing moving into an era of its operational utilisation, the demand on data products is increasing manifold. User awareness in the use of Remote Sensing Data has led to a spurt in outside User demand while the Mission Projects have created a large demand for data products from within Department of Space.

The current facility at NRSA for data products generation is for Landsat MSS and TM data. Substantial augmentation to the facility is needed.

21. **Expansion of Facilities for receiving Satellite Imagery:** Utilisation of data from remote sensing satellites has emerged as an important component of natural resources management system in the country. The data is useful in agriculture, forestry, geology and land user related studies.

22. **National Natural Resources Management System (NNRMS):** The nodal responsibility for re-establishing the National Natural Resources Management System lies with DOS which also processes the cases for DOS support to States.

23. **Regional Remote Sensing Service Centres (RRSSCs):** Remote Sensing user in the country in the Central/State Government sectors have only simple visual interpretation facilities for image analysis. The Planning Committee of the NNRMS(PC-NNRMS) had decided on establishing Regional Remote Sensing Service Centres (RRSSCs) in the country. The Bangalore and Dehradun Centres have already been commissioned and the other Centres are expected to be commissioned shortly.

24. **SPACE APPLICATION CENTRE (SAC) Ahmedabad :** SAC is entrusted with the task of research and development work in the areas of (i) Satellite communications; (ii) Remote Sensing and Geodesy, and (iii) Meteorology. This centre is also responsible for the planning and execution of applications projects and producing some of the necessary hardware for such projects.

25. **विकास तथा शिक्षा सम्बन्धी संचार एकक (डी.ई.सी.यू.)**: इस एकक के कार्यों में प्रसारण और विभिन्न गैर-प्रसारण प्रयोजनों जिनमें भारतीय अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन/अंतरिक्ष विभाग के बारे में और उसके लिए तैयार किये गये कार्यक्रम सम्मिलित हैं, के लिये विकास, शिक्षा संबंधी तथा प्रयोगात्मक कार्यक्रमों का उत्पादन, अन्तरिक्ष अनुप्रयोग केन्द्र परिसर में कार्यक्रम उत्पादन सुविधाओं संबंधी अनुरक्षण और कार्य चलाना, टी.वी. कार्यक्रम तैयार करने के लिए अपेक्षित हार्डवेयर का विकास करना और अपनाना शामिल है ।

26. **राष्ट्रीय सुदूर संवेदन एजेंसी** (एन आर एस ए) : इसके मुख्य उद्देश्य निम्नलिखित हैं:-

- सुदूर संवेदन के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान कार्य आयोजित करना, अनुसंधान कार्यों के लिए सहायता देना, बढ़ावा देना और मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करना तथा इनका समन्वय करना
- सुदूर संपदेन प्रौद्योगिकी का प्रयोग करके सर्वेक्षण कार्य करना ।

27. **आवास** : भौगोलिक कर्मचारियों के लिये अंतरिक्ष आयोग द्वारा अनुमोदित संतोषजनक स्तर तक पहुंचने के लिये अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर तथा त्रिवेन्द्रम में कर्मचारियों को आवास की व्यवस्था कराने का प्रस्ताव है ।1988-89 के बजट अनुमानों में कमी,अन्य केन्द्रों में भी आवासीय ऋणों के लिये की गई व्यवस्था के कारण है ।

28. **भौतिक अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला (पी.आर.एल.), अहमदाबाद** : यह एक प्रमुख राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान संस्थान है जिसकी वित्त व्यवस्था मुख्यत: अंतरिक्ष विभाग से प्राप्त सहायता-अनुदानों से होती है ।

29. **अन्य योजनाएं** : अन्य योजनाओं के अंतर्गत की जाने वाली मुख्य गतिविधियों में विश्वविद्यालयों तथा अन्य शैक्षिक संस्थानों (रिसपोंड) में अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं, जिनमें अंतरिक्ष विभाग की रुचि हो, का वित्तपोषण आदि सम्मिलित है । इनमें निम्नलिखित के लिये भी व्यवस्था की गई है :-

(I) इंडियन मिडल एटमौसफेयर प्रोग्राम कांटिनुएशन (आई एम ए पी-सी) जिसकी लिये अंतरिक्ष विभाग मुख्य एजेंसी है ।

(II) मौसम विज्ञान-संबंधी पेलोड तथा बैलून पेलोड सुविधा ।

(III) मैसोस्फेयर, स्ट्रैटोसफेयर और ट्रोपोसफेयर राडार (एम एस टी राडार), जो मध्य-वायुमण्डल में हवा, तरंगों, उग्रता तथा वायुमण्डलीय स्थिरता का निरन्तर अनुवीक्षण कर सकते हैं । इस परियोजना का वित्तपोषण कुछ उपयोगकर्ता विभागों द्वारा किया जा रहा है ।

(IV) आई एस आर ओ - बी ई एल परियोजना हेतु लिंक सर्वो सिस्टम, पी सी एम सिस्टम आदि उपस्करों के स्थानापन्न उपस्करों का आयात आदि ।

(V) अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान के क्षेत्र में भारतीय अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन/अंतरिक्ष विभाग तथा अन्य अंतर्राष्ट्रीय एजेंसियों के बीच हुए समझौतों के फलस्वरूप आरम्भ होने वाली संयुक्त अंतर्राष्ट्रीय परियोजनाएं ।

(VI) (i) इमेज प्रोसेसिंग सिस्टम, (ii) इनर्शियल आप्टिक्स उत्पाद तथा (iii) हाई-रेल विसी चिप्स, रिलेज तथा कनेक्टर्स के देशीयकरण हेतु भारतीय उद्योगों को प्रौद्योगिकी अंतरित करना ।

30. **सिविल अभियांत्रिकी प्रभाग** : सिविल अभियांत्रिकी प्रभाग अंतरिक्ष विभाग के विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के सभी सिविल, विद्युत संबंधी तथा वातानुकूलन कार्यों के लिये जिम्मेदार है ।

25. **Development and Educational Communication Unit (DECU)**: DECU includes production of developmental, educational and experimental programmes for transmission and also for various non-broadcast purposes, including programmes on and for ISRO/DOS maintenance and operation of the programme production facilities located at SAC campus etc. This unit will also develop and adopt hardware required for TV programme production.

26. **National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA)**: Its main objectives are:

- to undertake, aid, promote, guide and coordinate research in the field of remote sensing;
- to carryout surveys by using remote sensing technology.

27. **Housing**: It is proposed to provide accommodation to the employees at Ahmedabad, Bangalaore and Trivandrum to reach the level of satisfaction approved by Space Commission for existing manpower. Budget Estimates 1988-89 is low because provision for residential accommodation has been distributed among various Centres.

28. **Physical Research Laboratory (PRL), Ahmedabad** : It is a premier national research institution supported mainly by way of grants-in-aid from the Department of Space.

29. **Other Schemes**: The major activities under the Other Schemes is the funding of the research projects of interest to the Department in Universities and academic institutions (RESPOND). Provisions are also included for the following:-

(i) Indian Middle Atmosphere Programme Continuation (IMAP-C) for which Department of Space is the nodal agency.

(ii) Meteorological payload and balloon facility.

(iii) Mesosphere, Stratosphere and Troposphere Radar (MST Radar), which can monitor continuously winds, waves, turbulances and atmospheric stability in the middle atmosphere. This project is being funded by several user Departments.

(iv) For ISRO-BEL project for import substitution of the equipment link servo system, PCM system, etc.

(v) Joint International Projects arising out of agreements entered into between ISRO/DOS and other International agencies in the field of Space Research.

(vi) Transfer of technology to Indian Industries for indigenisation of (i) Image Processing System, (ii) Inertial Optics Products and (iii) Hi-Rel VISI chips, relays and connectors.

30. **Civil Engineering Division** : CED is responsible for execution of all civil, electrical and air conditioning work required for the various programmes of the Department of Space.

33. भारतीय राष्ट्रीय उपग्रह (इन्सैट) : भारतीय राष्ट्रीय उपग्रह (इंसैट) प्रणाली दूरसंचार, मौसम विज्ञान संबंधी भू-वेक्षण और आंकड़ों के लिए और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से संबंधित सामुदायिक टेलिविजन सेटों के लिए सीधे टेलीविजन प्रसारण तथा रेडियो, टेलीविजन कार्यक्रमों के वितरण/जाल बिछाने का एक बिग्यात्मक, बहुउद्देशीय देसी उपग्रह प्रणाली है । अन्तरिक्ष विभाग इन्सैट प्रणाली के अन्तरिक्ष भाग के कार्यान्वयन तथा संचालन के लिए जिम्मेदार है । अन्तरिक्ष भाग (इन्सैट-1ए, 1बी, 1सी तथा 1डी) की स्वीकृति लागत 367.84 करोड़ रुपए है ।

अगस्त, 1983 में इन्सैट-1 बी को सफलतापूर्वक अंतरिक्ष में छोड़ा गया । सभी चारों पेलोड अर्थात् दूरसंचार, ट्रांसपोंडर, हाई-पायर ट्रांसपोंडर्स तथा वेरी-हाई रिजोलूशन रेडियोमीटर (वी एच आर आर) और डाटा रिले ट्रांसपोंडर्स, संतोषजनक कार्य कर रहे हैं तथा नियमित रूप से प्रयोग किया जा रहा है ।

दो उपग्रहों वाले इन्सैट-1 समाकृति के दूसरे उपग्रह की व्यवस्था करने हेतु 103.55 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित लागत वाली इन्सैट-1सी परियोजना को सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित किया गया था । यह उपग्रह छोड़े जाने के लिये तैयार है ।

चौथे उपग्रह (इन्सैट-1डी) की अधिप्राप्ति और छोड़े जाने की 142 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित लागत वाली परियोजना को सरकार द्वारा सितम्बर, 1985 में अनुमोदित किया गया था । इस उपग्रह को मार्च-अप्रैल 1989 में छोड़े जाने का विचार है ।

33. **Indian National Satellite (INSAT)**: The Indian National Satellite (INSAT) system is an operational, multi-purpose, domestic satellite system for telecommunications, meteorological earth observation and data relay and direct TV broadcasting to augmented community receivers in rural areas as well as for radio- TV Programme distribution networking. The Department of Space is responsible for the implementation and operation of the Space Segment of the INSAT System. The sanctioned cost of the Space Segment (INSAT IA, IB, IC & ID) is Rs.367.84 crores.

INSAT-IB was successfully launched in August, 1983. All the four service payloads, viz., the telecommunication, transponders, high power TV transponders and the Very High Resolution Radiometer (VHRR) and Data Relay transponders, are functioning sattisfactorily and are in regular operational use.

INSAT-IC Project for providing the second satellite of the two satellite INSAT-I configuration was sanctioned with the approval of the Government at an estimated cost of Rs.103.55 crores. The satellite is ready for launch.

The procurement and launchings at an estimated cost of Rs.142 crores, of the fourth (INSAT-ID) satellite was approved by Government in September, 1985 Its launch is scheduled for March-April, 1989.

संसद, राष्ट्रपति और उप-राष्ट्रपति के सचिवालय तथा संघ लोक सेवा आयोग :
PARLIAMENT, SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION :

मांग संख्याDEMAND No.84

लोक सभा LOK SABHA

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है :- A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:-

करोड़ रुपए (Rs. in crores)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्वRevenue		0.00	12.86	12.86	0.00	12.86	12.86	0.00	15.00	15.00
पूंजी *Capital*		*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
जोड़ **Total**		**0.00**	**12.86**	**12.86**	**0.00**	**12.86**	**12.86**	**0.00**	**15.00**	**15.00**
संसद-लोक सभा	**Parliament-Lok Sabha**									
1.अध्यक्ष और उपाध्यक्ष	1. Speaker & Deputy Speaker	2011	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.06
2.सदस्य	2. Members	2011	0.00	7.10	7.10	0.00	7.10	7.10	0.00	8.05	8.05
3.सचिवालय	3. Secretariat	2011	0.00	5.29	5.29	0.00	5.29	5.29	0.00	6.37	6.37
4.अन्य व्यय	4. Other Expenditure	2011	0.00	0.41	0.41	0.00	0.41	0.41	0.00	0.52	0.52
कुल जोड़	*Grand Total*		***0.00***	***12.86***	***12.86***	***0.00***	***12.86***	***12.86***	***0.00***	***15.00***	***15.00***

लोक सभा

इस में लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष, उपाध्यक्ष तथा सदस्यों के वेतनों, यात्रा व्यय और वेतन और लेखा कार्यालय सहित लोक सभा सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है ।

Lok Sabha

Provision has been made for the salaries, travel expenses, etc. of the Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Members of the Lok Sabha and for the Lok Sabha Secretariat including its Pay and Accounts Office.

संसद, राष्ट्रपति और उप-राष्ट्रपति के सचिवालय तथा संघ लोक सेवा आयोग :
PARLIAMENT, SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION :

मांग संख्याDEMAND No.85

राज्य सभा RAJYA SABHA

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:- A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. in crores)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue		0.00	4.94	4.94	0.00	5.37	5.37	0.00	5.59	5.59
पूंजी Capital		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़ Total		**0.00**	**4.94**	**4.94**	**0.00**	**5.37**	**5.37**	**0.00**	**5.59**	**5.59**
संसद-राज्य सभा	**Parliament-Rajya Sabha**									
1.सभापति और उप-सभापति	1.Chairman & Deputy Chairman	2011	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.03
2.सदस्य	2. Members	2011	0.00	2.67	2.67	0.00	2.97	2.97	0.00	3.07	3.07
3.सचिवालय	3. Secretariat	2011	0.00	2.17	2.17	0.00	2.30	2.30	0.00	2.42	2.42
4.अन्य	4. Others	2011	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.07
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***0.00***	***4.94***	***4.94***	***0.00***	***5.37***	***5.37***	***0.00***	***5.59***	***5.59***

राज्य सभा

अनुदानों की मांग में राज्य सभा के सभापति, उपसभापति और राज्य सभा के सदस्यों के वेतनों और यात्रा व्यय तथा वेतन और लेखा कार्यालय सहित राज्य सभा सचिवालय के व्यय आदि के लिए व्यवस्था है।

Rajya Sabha

Includes provision for the salaries and travel expenses etc. of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Members of the Rajya Sabha and for the Rajya Sabha Secretariat including its Pay and Accounts Office.

संसद,राष्ट्रपति तथा उपराष्ट्रपति के सचिवालय और संघ लोक सेवा आयोग
PARLIAMENT,SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.86

विनियोग-राष्ट्रपति के कर्मचारीवृंद आवास और भत्ते
Appropriation- Staff, Household and Allowances of the President

वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है: The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. in crores)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजनेतर Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		0.00	1.83	1.83	0.00	2.10	2.10	0.00	2.20	2.20
	पूंजी *Capital*		*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
	जोड़ **Total**		**0.00**	**1.83**	**1.83**	**0.00**	**2.10**	**2.10**	**0.00**	**2.20**	**2.20**
राष्ट्रपति	**President**										
1. राष्ट्रपति	1. President	2012	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02
2. सचिवालय	2. Secretariat	2012	0.00	0.74	0.74	0.00	0.77	0.77	0.00	0.80	0.80
3. अन्य व्यय	3. Other Expenditure	2012	0.00	1.07	1.07	0.00	1.31	1.31	0.00	1.38	1.38
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***0.00***	***1.83***	***1.83***	***0.00***	***2.10***	***2.10***	***0.00***	***2.20***	***2.20***

अनुदानों की मांग में राष्ट्रपति के वेतन और भत्तों तथा राष्ट्रपति सचिवालय और राष्ट्रपति भवन के अन्य कर्मचारियों और राष्ट्रपति की गृह स्थापना पर होने वाले व्यय की व्यवस्था है ।

Provides for the salaries and allowances of the President and expenditure on the President's Secretariat and other establishment of the Rashtrapati Bhavan, including President's Household Establishment.

संसद,राष्ट्रपति और उपराष्ट्रपति के सचिवालय और संघ लोक सेवा आयोग
PARLIAMENT,SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.87

उप-राष्ट्रपति का सचिवालय Secretariat of the Vice-President

वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है: The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	बजट 1987-88 Budget जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	बजट 1988-89 Budget जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		0.00	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.18	0.18
	पूंजी *Capital*		*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
	जोड़ Total		**0.00**	**0.16**	**0.16**	**0.00**	**0.16**	**0.16**	**0.00**	**0.18**	**0.18**
उप-राष्ट्रपति	**Vice-President**										
1. सचिवालय	1. Secretariat	2012	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.17	0.17
2. अन्य	2. Others	2012	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
कुल जोड़	**Grand Total**		**0.00**	**0.16**	**0.16**	**0.00**	**0.16**	**0.16**	**0.00**	**0.18**	**0.18**

अनुदानों की मांगों में उप-राष्ट्रपति के सचिवालय के अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों के व्यय, उपराष्ट्रपति और कर्मचारीवृंद के यात्रा व्यय, आकस्मिक व्यय और उप-राष्ट्रपति के विवेकाधीन अनुदानों के लिए व्यवस्था है ।

उप-राष्ट्रपति को राज्य सभा के सभापति की हैसियत से वेतन प्राप्त होता है ।

Provides for expenditure on the Officers and staff of the Vice President's Secretariat, travel expenses of the Vice President and Staff, contingencies and discretionary grants of the Vice President.

The Vice President draws pay as the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

संसद,राष्ट्रपति और उपराष्ट्रपति के सचिवालय तथा संघ लोक सेवा आयोग
PARLIAMENT,SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.88

विनियोग-संघ लोक सेवा आयोग Appropriation- Union Public Service Commission

वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है :- The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

करोड़ रुपए। (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue		0.00	8.11	8.11	0.00	9.15	9.15	0.00	10.90	10.90
पूंजी *Capital*		*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	0.00
जोड़ **Total**		**0.00**	**8.11**	**8.11**	**0.00**	**9.15**	**9.15**	**0.00**	**10.90**	**10.90**
संघ लोक सेवा आयोग **Union Public Service Commission**										
1. प्रशासनिक व्यय 1. Administrative Expenditure	2051	0.00	5.63	5.63	0.00	6.23	6.23	0.00	6.28	6.28
2. परीक्षाएं और चयन 2. Examinations and Selections	2051	0.00	2.48	2.48	0.00	2.92	2.92	0.00	4.62	4.62
कुल जोड़ *Grand Total*		***0.00***	***8.11***	***8.11***	***0.00***	***9.15***	***9.15***	***0.00***	***10.90***	***10.90***

1. प्रशासनिक व्यय : संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के अध्यक्ष, सदस्यों, अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों के वेतन और भत्तों की व्यवस्था है।

2. परीक्षाएं और चयन: आयोग द्वारा ली जाने वाली परीक्षाओं और चयन के सम्बन्ध में होने वाले व्यय की व्यवस्था है। एक कम्प्यूटर की खरीद करने और उसे स्थापित करने के लिए 2.09 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है।

वर्ष 1988-89 के दौरान परीक्षा फीस आदि से 1.50 करोड़ रुपए की राशि प्राप्त होने की आशा है।

1. **Administrative Expenditure:** Provides for salaries and allowances of the Chairman, Members, Officers and Staff of the Union Public Service Commission.

2. **Examinations and Selections:** Provides for expenditure connected with the examinations and selections conducted/made by the Commission. Includes a provision of Rs. 2.09 Crores for procurement and installation of a Computer.

The estimated receipts through examination fees etc. during 1988-89 is Rs. 1.50 crores.

गृह मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

मांग संख्या DEMAND Nos.89-94

बिना विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्र Union Territories Without Legislature

वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार हैं- The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below: (करोड़ रुपए) (in crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1987-88 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1987-88 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1988-89 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue		201.21	535.86	737.07	221.10	616.78	837.88	224.05	650.04	874.09
पूंजी Capital		443.10	-67.30	375.80	448.67	-37.60	411.07	490.95	-7.44	483.51
जोड़ Total		644.31	468.56	1112.87	669.77	579.18	1248.95	715.00	642.60	1357.60
(i) दिल्ली	(i) Delhi									
1. राजस्व	I. Revenue	3710	169.57	404.45	574.02	188.79	473.75	662.54	188.00	497.99	685.99
1.01 घटाइए -प्राप्तियों के आधार पर निवल राशि	1.01 Less - Amount netted against Receipts	3710	0.00	-42.91	-42.91	0.00	-53.28	-53.28	0.00	-47.99	-47.99
निवल	Net		169.57	361.54	531.11	188.79	420.47	609.26	188.00	450.00	638.00
2. पूंजी	2. Capital	5710	82.46	-59.39	23.07	84.00	-29.51	54.49	88.64	-0.50	88.14
3. ऋण और अग्रिम	3. Loans & Advances	7710	272.11	0.01	272.12	268.55	0.00	268.55	281.36	1.00	282.36
जोड़ दिल्ली	Total Delhi		524.14	302.16	826.30	541.34	390.96	932.30	558.00	450.50	1008.50
(ii) अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	(ii)Andaman & Nicobar Islands									
1. राजस्व	I. Revenue	3710	9.58	59.88	69.46	10.73	69.62	80.35	11.54	73.91	85.45
1.01 घटाइए-प्राप्तियों के आधार पर निवल राशि	1.01 Less - Amount netted against Receipts	3710	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
निवल	Net		9.58	59.88	69.46	10.73	69.62	80.35	11.54	73.91	85.45
2. पूंजी	2. Capital	5710	38.26	2.38	40.64	37.30	2.17	39.47	59.09	1.83	60.92
3. ऋण और अग्रिम	3. Loans & Advances	7710	0.16	0.01	0.17	0.23	0.02	0.25	0.37	0.02	0.39
जोड़ अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	Total A & N Islands		48.00	62.27	110.27	48.26	71.81	120.07	71.00	75.76	146.76
(iii) दादर और नगर हवेली	(iii)Dadra & Nagar Haveli									
1. राजस्व	I. Revenue	3710	4.28	6.82	11.10	4.22	7.87	12.09	5.45	8.85	14.30
1.01 घटाइए-प्राप्तियों के आधार पर निवल राशि	1.01 Less - Amount netted against Receipts	3710	0.00	-0.04	-0.04	0.00	-0.05	-0.05	0.00	-0.05	-0.05
निवल	Net		4.28	6.78	11.06	4.22	7.82	12.04	5.45	8.80	14.25
2. पूंजी	2. Capital	5710	4.60	0.05	4.65	4.67	0.05	4.72	4.34	0.07	4.41
3. ऋण और अग्रिम	3. Loans & Advances	7710	0.12	0.08	0.20	0.11	0.13	0.24	0.11	0.13	0.24
जोड़ दादर और नागर हवेली	Total D & N Haveli		9.00	6.91	15.91	9.00	8.00	17.00	9.90	9.00	18.90
(iv) लक्षद्वीप	(iv)Lakshadweep									
(1) राजस्व	I. Revenu e	3710	7.43	15.08	22.51	6.98	17.11	24.09	8.25	16.61	24.86
1.01 घटाइए-प्राप्तियों के आधार पर निवल राशि	1.01 Less - Amount netted against Receipts	3710	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
निवल	Net		7.43	15.08	22.51	6.98	17.11	24.09	8.25	16.61	24.86
2. पूंजी	2. Capital	5710	2.00	0.02	2.02	9.31	0.01	9.32	9.14	0.02	9.16
3. ऋण और अग्रिम	3. Loans & Advances	7710	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.11	0.00	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.11
जोड़ लक्षद्वीप	Total Lakshadweep		9.50	15.10	24.60	16.40	17.12	33.52	17.50	16.63	34.13
(V) चंडीगढ़	(v)Chandigarh									
1. राजस्व	I. Revenue	3710	8.32	81.94	90.26	8.35	91.12	99.47	8.78	90.32	99.10
1.01 घटाइए-प्राप्तियों के आधार पर निवल राशि	1.01 Less - Amount netted against Receipts	3710	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

			बजट 1987-88 Budget			संशोधित 1987-88 Revised			बजट 1988-89 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
निवल		*Net*	*8.32*	*81.94*	*90.26*	*8.35*	*91.12*	*99.47*	*8.78*	*90.32*	*99.10*
2. पूंजी	2. Capital	5710	31.61	-11.86	19.75	32.68	-11.87	20.81	34.82	-11.64	23.18
3. ऋण और अग्रिम	3. Loans & Advances	7710	3.00	0.01	3.01	3.00	0.01	3.01	3.00	0.00	3.00
जोड़- चंडीगढ	**Total Chandigarh**		**42.93**	**70.09**	**113.02**	**44.03**	**79.26**	**123.29**	**46.60**	**78.68**	**125.28**
(vi) दमन और दीव	[vi] Daman and Diu										
1. राजस्व	I. *Revenue*	3710	2.03	10.64	12.67	2.03	10.64	12.67	2.03	10.40	12.43
1.01 घटाइये - प्राप्तियों के आधार पर निवल राशि	1.01 **Less** - Amount netted against Receipts	3710	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
निवल		*Net*	*2.03*	*10.64*	*12.67*	*2.03*	*10.64*	*12.67*	*2.03*	*10.40*	*12.43*
2. पूंजी	2. Capital	5710	8.31	1.23	9.54	8.31	1.23	9.54	9.57	1.47	11.04
3. ऋण और अग्रिम	3. Loans & Advances	7710	0.40	0.16	0.56	0.40	0.16	0.56	0.40	0.16	0.56
जोड़ दमन और दीव	**Total Daman & Diu**		**10.74**	**12.03**	**22.77**	**10.74**	**12.03**	**22.77**	**12.00**	**12.03**	**24.03**
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***644.31***	***468.56***	***1112.87***	***669.77***	***579.18***	***1248.95***	***715.00***	***642.60***	***1357.60***
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.स.स.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.स.स.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.स.स.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
संघ राज्य क्षेत्र आयोजनाएं	**Union Territory Plans**										
बिना विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	Union Territories without Legislature										
1. दिल्ली	1. Delhi	43602	524.14	0.00	524.14	541.34	0.00	541.34	558.00	0.00	558.00
2. अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	2. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	43602	48.00	0.00	48.00	48.26	0.00	48.26	71.00	0.00	71.00
3. दादर और नगर हवेली	3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	43602	9.00	0.00	9.00	9.00	0.00	9.00	9.90	0.00	9.90
4. लक्षद्वीप	4. Lakshadweep	43602	9.50	0.00	9.50	16.40	0.00	16.40	17.50	0.00	17.50
5. चन्डीगढ़	5. Chandigarh	43602	42.93	0.00	42.93	44.03	0.00	44.03	46.60	0.00	46.60
6. दमन और दीव	6. Daman & Diu	43602	10.74	0.00	10.74	10.74	0.00	10.74	12.00	0.00	12.00
जोड़	*Total*		*644.31*	*0.00*	*644.31*	*669.77*	*0.00*	*669.77*	*715.00*	*0.00*	*715.00*

89 दिल्ली Delhi

(करोड़ रुपये) (*In Crores of Rupees*)

1	2	बजटअनुमान BE 87-88 3	संशोधित अनुमान RE 87-88 4	बजट अनुमान BE88-89 5
आयोजना-भिन्न	Non-Plan	302.16	390.96	450.50
आयोजना	Plan	524.14	541.34	558.00
जोड़	**Total**	**826.30**	**932.30**	**1008.50**

इस मांग में संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दिल्ली के ऋणों सहित राजस्व खाते और पूंजी खाते के अन्तर्गत होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है । इस व्यवस्था का स्थूल ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:-
The provisions in this Demand are for the expenditure of the Union Territory of Delhi both on Revenue Account and Capital Account including Loans. A broad analysis of the provision is as follows:-

(i) सामान्य सेवाएं	(i) General Services			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	129.71	166.85	173.15
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	3.53	6.31	7.68
जोड़- सामान्य सेवाएं	**Total General Services**	**133.24**	**173.16**	**180.83**

(करोड़ रुपये) (*In Crores of Rupees*)

1	2	3	4	5
(ii) सामाजिक सेवाएं	(ii) Social Services			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	304.04	347.54	375.08
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	-17.56	5.75	40.50
जोड़- सामाजिक सेवाएं	**Total Social Services**	**286.48**	**353.29**	**415.58**
(iii) आर्थिक सेवाएं	(iii) Economic Services			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	97.42	94.87	89.77
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	37.04	42.43	39.96
जोड़ आर्थिक सेवाएं	**Total Economic Services**	**134.46**	**137.30**	**129.73**
(iv) संघराज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों द्वारा ऋण तथा अग्रिम	(iv) Loans and Advances by the Union Territory Govt.	272.12	268.55	282.36
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***	***826.30***	***932.30***	***1008.50***
I.आयोजना-भिन्न विस्तृत ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:-	I. **Non-Plan** Broad-details are:-			
1.सचिवालय	1. Secretariat	2.53	2.92	3.05
2.पुलिस	2. Police	85.86	117.26	126.24
3.भूमि अधिग्रहण और विकास	3. Acquisition and development of Land	-60.00	-30.00	-1.13
4.शिक्षा	4. Education	149.29	162.71	168.53

दिल्ली जारी Delhi Contd....		(करोड़ रुपये) (In Crores of Rupees)		
1	2	3	4	5
5.स्वास्थ्य	5. Health	32.98	34.37	37.22
6.श्रम	6. Labour	11.70	8.46	8.72
7.सामाजिक सुरक्षा तथा कल्याण	7. Social Security & Welfare	11.79	20.10	34.45
8.वित्तीय तथा व्यापारिक संस्थाओं को सहायता अनुदान	8. Grants-in-aid to Financial & Trading Institutions	12.00	10.50	11.00
9.अन्य	9. Others	56.01	64.64	62.42
जोड़- आयोजना-भिन्न	Total Non-Plan	302.16	390.96	450.50
II. आयोजना - विकास शीर्ष	II. Plan -Heads of Development			
1.कृषि तथा संबद्ध सेवाएं	1.Agriculture & Allied activities	4.22	10.04	5.29
2.ग्रामीण विकास	2. Rural Development	2.30	4.80	2.20
3.सिंचाई तथा बाढ़ नियंत्रण	3. Irrigation & Flood control	10.60	11.46	9.76
4.ग्राम तथा लघु उद्योग	4. Village & Small Industries	3.27	3.51	3.64
5.परिवहन	5. Transport	19.34	20.04	22.43
6.शिक्षा	6. Education	21.70	21.08	28.45
7.स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार कल्याण	7. Health and Family Welfare	22.16	24.49	28.15
8.आवास तथा नगर विकास	8. Housing & Urban Development	184.06	189.77	198.67
9.ऊर्जा	9. Energy	172.36	175.92	183.00
10.सामाजिक सुरक्षा तथा अन्य	10. Social Security and Others	84.71	80.23	76.41
जोड़- आयोजना	Total Plan	524.14	541.34	558.00

90 अंडमान तथा निकोबार द्वीपसमूह ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

आयोजना-भिन्न	Non-Plan	62.27	71.81	75.76
आयोजना	Plan	48.00	48.26	71.00
जोड़	Total	110.27	120.07	146.76

इस मांग में संघ राज्य क्षेत्र अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह के ऋणों सहित राजस्व खाते और पूंजी खाते के अन्तर्गत होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है । इस व्यवस्था का विस्तृत ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-

The provisions in this Demand are for the expenditure of the Union Territory of **Andaman and Nicobar Islands** both on Revenue Account and Capital Account including Loans. A broad analysis of the provision is as follows:-

(i) सामान्य सेवाएं	(i) General Services			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	13.48	15.31	15.65
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	2.43	2.47	2.94
जोड़- सामान्य सेवाएं	Total General Services	15.91	17.78	18.59
(ii) सामाजिक सेवाएं	(ii) Social Services			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	16.96	20.84	19.68
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	8.17	7.38	8.11
जोड़- सामाजिक सेवाएं	Total Social Services	25.13	28.22	27.79
(iii) आर्थिक सेवाएं	(iii) Economic Services			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	39.03	44.20	50.12
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	30.03	29.62	49.87
जोड़- आर्थिक सेवाएं	Total Economic Services	69.06	73.82	99.99
(iv) संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकार द्वारा ऋण तथा अग्रिम	(iv) Loans and Advances by the Union Territory Govt.	0.17	0.25	0.39
कुल जोड़	*Grand Total*	*110.27*	*120.07*	*146.76*

I.आयोजना-भिन्न विस्तृत ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:-	I. Non-Plan Broad-details are:-		
1.सचिवालय	1. Secretariat	0.86	0.81	0.81
2.पुलिस	2. Police	4.20	5.41	5.50
3.शिक्षा	3. Education	9.06	10.28	10.74
4.वानिकी तथा वन्य जीवन	4. Forestry &Wildlife	9.91	11.24	11.99
5.परिवहन	5. Transport	16.82	20.13	23.06
6.आवास तथा नगर विकास	6. Housing & Urban Development	8.24	9.26	8.39
7.खाद्य तथा नागरिक आपूर्ति	7. Food & Civil Supplies	0.18	0.00	-0.14
8.ऊर्जा	8. Energy	5.06	4.79	5.10
9.अन्य	9. Others	7.94	9.89	10.31
जोड़- आयोजना-भिन्न	Total Non-Plan	62.27	71.81	75.76
II. आयोजना-विकास शीर्ष	II. Plan -Heads of Development			
1.कृषि तथा संबद्ध सेवाएं	1. Agriculture & Allied activites	1.83	1.79	2.08
2.ग्रामीण विकास	2. Rural Development	1.08	1.09	1.38
3.परिवहन	3. Transport	20.15	20.20	31.45
4.आवास तथा नगर विकास	4. Housing & Urban Development	10.78	10.08	12.82
5.वानिकी तथा वन्य जीवन	5. Forestry & Wildlife	1.80	2.10	3.50
6.शिक्षा	6. Education	1.92	2.31	1.83
7.ऊर्जा	7. Energy	7.46	7.67	14.23
8.अन्य	8. Others	2.98	3.02	3.71
जोड़- आयोजना	Total Plan	48.00	48.26	71.00

91 दादरा और नगर हवेली DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

आयोजना भिन्न	Non-Plan	6.91	8.00	9.00
आयोजना	Plan	9.00	9.00	9.90
जोड़	Total	15.91	17.00	18.90

इस मांग में संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दादरा और नगर हवेली के ऋणों सहित राजस्व खाते और पूंजी खाते के अन्तर्गत होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है । इस व्यवस्था का विस्तृत ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है

The provisions in this Demand are for the expenditure of the Union Territory of **Dadra and Nagar Haveli** both on Revenue Account and on Capital Account including Loans. A broad analysis of the provisions is given below:-

दादरा और नगर हवेली /आगे DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI contd. (करोड़ रुपये) (in Crores of Rupees)

1	2	3	4	5
(I) सामान्य सेवाएं	(i) General Services			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	1.08	1.16	1.34
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	0.03	0.03	0.06
जोड़ - सामान्य सेवाएं	Total General Services	1.11	1.19	1.40
(II) सामाजिक सेवाएं	(ii) Social Services			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	2.90	3.35	3.66
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	1.10	1.24	1.00
जोड़ - सामाजिक सेवाएं	Total Social Services	4.00	4.59	4.66
(III) आर्थिक सेवाएं	(iii) Economic Services			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	7.08	7.53	9.25
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	3.52	3.45	3.35
जोड़ - आर्थिक सेवाएं	Total Economic Services	10.60	10.98	12.60
(IV) संघराज्य क्षेत्र की सरकार द्वारा ऋण तथा अग्रिम	(iv)Loans and Advances by the Union Territory Govt.	0.20	0.24	0.24
कुल जोड़	*Grand Total*	*15.91*	*17.00*	*18.90*
I.आयोजना-भिन्न विस्तृत ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:-	I. Non-Plan Broad-details are:-			
1.सचिवालय	1. Secretariat	0.06	0.09	0.10
2.पुलिस	2. Police	0.37	0.39	0.45
3. स्वास्थ्य	3. Health	0.24	0.29	0.33
4.कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास	4. Agriculture & Rural Development	0.22	0.36	0.37
5.शिक्षा	5. Education	1.04	1.51	1.65
6.ऊर्जा	6. Energy	3.26	3.62	4.37
7.आवास तथा नगर विकास	7. Housing & Urban Development	0.35	0.26	0.27
8.परिवहन	8. Transport	0.41	0.41	0.41
9.खाद्य तथा नागरिक आपूर्ति	9. Food & Civil Supplies	0.04	0.02	0.02
10.अन्य	10. Others	0.92	1.05	1.03
जोड़-आयोजना-भिन्न	Total-Non-Plan	6.91	8.00	9.00
II. आयोजना-विकास शीर्ष	II. Plan -Heads of Development			
1.कृषि तथा संबद्ध सेवाएं	1. Agriculture & Allied activities	1.01	1.00	1.23
2.वानिकी तथा वन्य जीवन	2. Forestry and wild Life	0.99	1.03	1.35
3.आवास तथा नगर विकास	3. Housing & Urban Development	1.45	1.66	1.39
4.परिवहन	4. Transport	1.64	1.40	1.87
5.सिंचाई तथा बाढ़ नियंत्रण	5. Irrigation & Flood Control	0.93	0.93	0.36
6.ऊर्जा	6. Energy	1.07	1.12	1.29
7. अन्य	7. Others	1.91	1.86	2.41
जोड़- आयोजना	Total Plan	9.00	9.00	9.90

92 लक्षद्वीप LAKSHADWEEP

आयोजना भिन्न	Non-Plan	15.10	17.12	16.63
आयोजना	Plan	9.50	16.40	17.50
जोड़	Total	24.60	33.52	34.13

इस मांग में संघ राज्य क्षेत्र लक्षद्वीप के कृषी सहित राजस्व खाते और पूंजी खाते के अन्तर्गत होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है । इस व्यवस्था का विस्तृत ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:

The provisions in this Demand are for the expenditure of the Union Territory of **Lakshadweep** both on Revenue Account and on Capital Account including Loans. A broad analysis of the provisions is given below:-

(I) सामान्य सेवाएं	(i) General Services			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	2.61	3.45	3.24
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	0.07	0.07	0.03
जोड़- सामान्य सेवाएं	Total General Services	2.68	3.52	3.27
(II) सामाजिक सेवाएं	(ii) Social Services			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	6.01	6.22	6.79
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	0.23	0.26	0.59
जोड़- सामाजिक सेवाएं	Total Social Services	6.24	6.48	7.38
(III) आर्थिक सेवाएं	(iii) Economic Services			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	13.89	14.42	14.83
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	1.72	8.99	8.54
जोड़ - आर्थिक सेवाएं	Total Economic Services	15.61	23.41	23.37
(IV) संघराज्य क्षेत्र की सरकार द्वारा ऋण तथा अग्रिम	(iv)Loans and Advances by the Union Territory Govt.	0.07	0.11	0.11
कुल जोड़	*Grand Total*	*24.60*	*33.52*	*34.13*
I.आयोजना-भिन्न विस्तृत ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:-	I. Non-Plan Broad-details are:-			
1.सचिवालय	1. Secretariat	0.45	0.46	0.51
2.पुलिस	2. Police	0.71	1.40	0.98
3.आवास तथा नगर विकास	3. Housing & Urban Development	1.07	1.16	1.13
4.शिक्षा	4. Education	2.63	3.05	2.83
5.वानिकी तथा वन्य जीवन	5. Forestry &Wild Life	3.45	3.36	3.62
6.परिवहन	6. Transport	4.22	4.72	4.55
7.कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास	7. Agriculture & Rural Development	1.25	1.25	1.35
8.खाद्य तथा नागरिक आपूर्ति	8. Food & Civil Supplies	0.02	0.02	0.02
9.स्वास्थ्य	9. Health	0.64	0.78	0.69
10.अन्य	10. Others	0.66	0.92	0.95
जोड़- आयोजना-भिन्न	Total- Non Plan	15.10	17.12	16.63

लक्षद्वीप जारी LAKSHADWEEP Contd....				करोड़ रुपयों (in Crores of
II. आयोजना-विकास शीर्ष	II. Plan -Heads of Development			
1.कृषि तथा संबद्ध सेवाएं	1. Agriculture & Allied activities	1.77	1.70	2.11
2.ग्रामीण विकास	2. Rural Development	0.42	0.08	0.12
3.आवास तथा नगर विकास	3. Housing & Urban Development	2.33	1.99	2.65
4.परिवहन	4. Transport	2.76	10.34	9.37
5.ऊर्जा	5. Energy	0.87	1.11	1.14
6.शिक्षा	6. Education	0.34	0.29	0.66
7.अन्य	7. Others	1.01	0.89	1.45
जोड़-आयोजना	Total- Plan	9.50	16.40	17.50

93 चण्डीगढ़ CHANDIGARH

आयोजना-भिन्न	Non-Plan	70.09	79.26	78.68
आयोजना	Plan	42.93	44.03	46.60
जोड़	Total	113.02	123.29	125.28

इस मांग में संघ राज्य क्षेत्र चण्डीगढ़ के ऋणों सहित राजस्व खाते और पूंजी खाते के अन्तर्गत होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है । इस व्यवस्था का विस्तृत ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है

The provisions in this Demand are for the expenditure of the Union Territory of Chandigarh both on Revenue Account and on Capital Account including Loans. A broad analysis of the provisions is given below:-

(i) सामान्य सेवाएं	(i) General Services			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	30.89	34.13	31.54
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	1.82	1.80	2.47
जोड़- सामान्य सेवाएं	Total General Services	32.71	35.93	34.01
(ii) सामाजिक सेवाएं	(ii) Social Services			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	31.24	36.47	36.86
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	7.56	8.99	10.23
जोड़- सामाजिक सेवाएं	Total Social Services	38.80	45.46	47.09
(iii) आर्थिक सेवाएं	(iii) Economic Services			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	28.13	28.87	30.70
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	10.37	10.02	10.48
जोड़-आर्थिक सेवाएं	Total Economic Services	38.50	38.89	41.18

(iv) संघराज्य क्षेत्र की सरकार द्वारा ऋण तथा अग्रिम	(iv) Loans and Advances by the Union Territory Govt.	3.01	3.01	3.00
कुल जोड़	*Grand Total*	*113.02*	*123.29*	*125.28*
I.आयोजना-भिन्न स्थूल ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:-	I. Non-Plan Broad-details are:-			
1.सचिवालय	1. Secretariat	0.59	0.70	0.62
2.पुलिस	2. Police	6.84	8.11	7.26
3.आवास तथा नगर विकास	3. Housing & Urban Development	8.93	12.61	12.09
4.शिक्षा	4. Education	19.46	21.27	21.34
5.स्वास्थ्य	5. Health	2.80	3.14	3.05
6.श्रम	6. Labour	0.50	0.77	0.66
7.परिवहन	7. Transport	11.34	11.48	12.02
8.ऊर्जा	8. Energy	14.15	14.62	16.01
9.अन्य	9. Others	5.48	6.56	5.63
जोड़-आयोजना-भिन्न	Total- Non-Plan	70.09	79.26	78.68
II. आयोजना-विकास शीर्ष	II. Plan -Heads of Development			
1.परिवहन	1. Transport	2.27	2.27	2.27
2.शिक्षा	2. Education	3.84	3.84	4.00
3.आवास तथा नगर विकास	3. Housing & Urban Development	26.09	27.16	29.00
4.ऊर्जा	4. Energy	7.22	7.22	7.65
5.अन्य	5. Others	3.51	3.54	3.68
जोड़-आयोजना	Total- Plan	42.93	44.03	46.60

94 दमन और दीव DAMAN AND DIU

आयोजना-भिन्न	Non-Plan	12.03	12.03	12.03
आयोजना	Plan	10.74	10.74	12.00
जोड़	Total	22.77	22.77	24.03

इस मांग में संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दमन और दीव के ऋणों सहित राजस्व खाते और पूंजी खाते के अन्तर्गत होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है । इस व्यवस्था का विस्तृत ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है

The provisions in this Demand are for the expenditure of the Union Territory of Daman and Diu both on Revenue Account and on Capital Account including Loans. A broad analysis of the provisions is given below:-

(i) सामान्य सेवाएं	(i) General Services			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	2.79	2.79	2.42
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	0.41	0.41	0.41
जोड़- सामान्य सेवाएं	Total General Services	3.20	3.20	2.83
(ii) सामाजिक सेवाएं	(ii) Social Services			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	4.76	4.76	4.78
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	2.94	2.94	3.44
जोड़-सामाजिक सेवाएं	Total Social Services	7.70	7.70	8.22

दमन और दीव जारी Daman and Diu Contd.... करोड़ रुपये (In Crores of Rupees)

1	2	3	4	5
(III) आर्थिक सेवाएं	(iii) Economic Services			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	5.12	5.12	5.85
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	6.19	6.19	6.57
जोड़- आर्थिक सेवाएं	**Total- Economic Services**	**11.31**	**11.31**	**12.42**
(IV) संघशासित क्षेत्र की सरकार द्वारा ऋण तथा अग्रिम	(iv) Loans and Advances by the Union Territory Govt.	0.56	0.56	0.56
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***	***22.77***	***22.77***	***24.03***
I.आयोजना-भिन्न विस्तृत ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:-	I. **Non-Plan** Broad-details are:-			
1.सचिवालय	1. Secretariat	0.08	0.08	0.08
2.पुलिस	2. Police	0.49	0.49	0.50
3.आवास तथा नगर विकास	3. Housing & Urban Development	1.76	1.76	1.17
4.शिक्षा	4. Education	2.16	2.16	2.74
5.स्वास्थ्य	5. Health	0.60	0.60	0.44
6.श्रम	6. Labour	0.12	0.12	0.17

1	2	3	4	5
7.परिवहन	7. Transport	0.46	0.46	0.46
8.ऊर्जा	8. Energy	2.89	2.89	3.04
9.खाद्य और नागरिक आपूर्ति	9. Food and Civil Supplies	1.28	1.28	1.53
10.अन्य	10. Others	2.19	2.19	1.90
जोड़- आयोजना-भिन्न	**Total- Non-Plan**	**12.03**	**12.03**	**12.03**
II. आयोजना-विकास शीर्ष	II. Plan -Heads of Development			
1.परिवहन	1. Transport	1.53	1.53	1.73
2.शिक्षा	2. Education	0.40	0.40	0.40
3.आवास तथा नगर विकास	3. Housing & Urban Development	3.58	3.58	4.08
4.ऊर्जा	4. Energy	1.49	1.49	1.79
5.ग्राम और लघु उद्योग	5. Village and Small Industries	1.17	1.17	1.17
6.अन्य	6. Others	2.57	2.57	2.83
जोड़- आयोजना	**Total- Plan**	**10.74**	**10.74**	**12.00**

Receipts Budget 1988-89 (Incorporating Receipts, Recoveries of Loans, other Capital Receipts and Debt position of Central Government), as finally adopted

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परिचायक टिप्पणी

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

इस पुस्तक के दो भाग हैं - अर्थात भाग "क", जिसमें राजस्व प्राप्तियां और भाग "ख", जिसमें पूंजी प्राप्तियां प्रदर्शित की गई है ।

This document has two parts - Part A Revenue Receipts and Part B Capital Receipts.

भाग "क" में राजस्व प्राप्तियों के अनुमानों की व्याख्या की गई है, जिनको दो वर्गों अर्थात् (क) कर-राजस्व तथा (ख) कर-भिन्न राजस्व के अन्तर्गत वर्गीकृत किया गया है ।

Part A explains the estimates of Revenue receipts which are grouped under two categories, namely (a) Tax revenue, and (b) Non-tax revenue.

भाग "ख" का सम्बन्ध पूंजी प्राप्तियों से है, जिनमें बाजार ऋण, विदेशी सहायता, अल्प बचतें, सरकारी भविष्य निधियां, विभिन्न जमा खातों में प्राप्त राशियां तथा रेलवे और दूर संचार आदि विभागों की मूल्यह्रास और संरक्षित निधियां भी सम्मिलित है ।

Part B deals with Capital Receipts which include market loans, external assistance, small savings,Government provident funds, accretions to various deposit accounts, depreciation and reserve funds of departments like Railways, Telecommunications, etc.

अनुबन्ध

अनुबन्ध 1 और 2 में क्रमशः सीमा शुल्कों तथा संघ उत्पाद-शुल्कों से प्राप्त होने वाले राजस्व का वस्तुवार ब्यौरा दिया गया है । अनुबन्ध 3 में वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर प्रत्येक राज्य को, आयकर, संघ उत्पाद-शुल्क तथा रेलवे यात्री किराया कर के बदले दिए जाने वाले अनुदानों के प्रतिशत हिस्से का ब्यौरा दिया गया है । अनुबन्ध 4 में आयकर, बुनियादी उत्पाद शुल्कों, अतिरिक्त उत्पाद-शुल्कों तथा सम्पदा शुल्कों का वर्ष 1987-88 तथा 1988-89 से संबंधित राज्यवार वितरण प्रदर्शित किया गया है । अनुबन्ध 5 में दूर-संचार विभाग के कार्यचालन के वित्तीय परिणामों का ब्यौरा दिया गया है ।

Annexures:

Annexures 1 and 2 give the commodity-wise details of revenue from Customs and Union Excise duties, respectively. Annexure 3 gives the percentage share of each State in respect of Income-tax, Union Excise duties, and grants in lieu of Railway Passenger Fare Tax as recommended by the Finance Commission. Annexure 4 gives State-wise distribution of Income-tax, Basic and Additional Excise Duties and Estate Duty in 1987-88 and 1988-89. Annexure 5 gives the financial results of the working of the Telecommunications Department.

अनुबन्ध 6 में कतिपय वर्षों की भारत सरकार की कर्ज की स्थिति भी प्रदर्शित की गई है जिसके साथ सरकार की देनदारियों तथा परिसम्पत्तियों का एक अनुबंध भी प्रस्तुत किया गया है, जो सरकार द्वारा किए गए पूंजी निवेशों और प्रदत्त उधारों पर आधारित है । अनुबंध 7 में सरकार के चालू ऋणों का ब्यौरा दिया गया है । विदेशी स्रोतों से प्राप्त ऋणों, नगदी और वस्तु सहायता अनुदानों तथा विदेशी ऋणों की वापसी-अदायगी का ब्यौरा अनुबन्ध 8 में दिया गया है ।

Annexure 6 gives a summary of debt position of the Government of India over the years along with statements showing the liabilities of the Government and assets comprising Capital investments and loans by the Government, while Annexure 7 gives details of current rupee loans of the Government. The details of loans, cash and commodity grants received from external sources and repayments of external loans are given in Annexure 8.

अनुबन्ध 9 और 10 में क्रमशः प्राप्तियों और व्यय की प्रवृत्तियों को प्रदर्शित किया गया है, जबकि कर और कर-भिन्न प्राप्तियों का विश्लेषण अनुबन्ध 11 में किया गया है । व्यय का विश्लेषण "व्यय बजट" पुस्तक खण्ड 1 में प्रस्तुत किया गया है ।

Annexure 9 and 10 show the trends in receipts and expenditure respectively, while an analysis of tax and non-tax receipt is included in the Annexure 11. Analysis of expenditure is included in the document Expenditure Budget, Volume 1.

भाग क PART A
राजस्व प्राप्तियां REVENUE RECEIPTS

निम्नलिखित विवरण में राजस्व प्राप्तियों के अनुमान स्थूल मदों के आधार पर सार रूप में दिए गए हैं। इस विवरण के बाद विभिन्न भागों और लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार ब्यौरे दिए गए हैं, जिनके साथ दी गई संक्षिप्त टिप्पणियों में बजट और संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 के अन्तर और संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 तथा 1988-89 के बजट अनुमानों के अन्तर को स्पष्ट किया गया है।

The Statement below summarises by broad categories, the estimates of revenue receipts at the existing levels of taxation. Further details by sections and heads of account, together with brief notes explaining the variations between the Budget and Revised estimates, 1987-88 and between the latter and the Budget estimates for 1988-89, are given in the notes that follow this Statement.

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
I. कर -राजस्व	**I. Tax Revenue**			
कम्पनी कर	Corporation Tax	3537.00	3650.00	4050.00
आय पर कर *	Taxes on Income *	2845.00	3350.00	3650.00
व्यय -कर अधिनियम, 1987	Expenditure-tax Act, 1987	..	20.00	50.00
संपदा शुल्क *	Estate Duty *	10.00	9.00	3.25
धन कर	Wealth Tax	120.00	120.00	120.00
दान कर	Gift Tax	11.00	10.00	10.00
सीमा शुल्क	Customs	12866.92	13500.00	15320.00
संघ उत्पाद शुल्क	Union Excise Duties	16825.79	16580.12	17932.99
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के कर	Taxes of Union Territories	652.49	690.89	750.16
अन्य कर	Other Taxes	92.24	58.44	99.44
जोड़-कर राजस्व	**Total - Tax Revenue**	**36968.44**	**37988.45**	**41985.84**
घटाइए-राज्यों का अंश	***Less - States' Share:***			
आय पर कर	Taxes on Income	2224.92	2589.24	2867.06
संपदा कर	Estate Duty	7.37	6.20	0.18
संघ उत्पाद शुल्क	Union Excise Duties	6974.08	7002.37	7766.76
जोड़-राज्यों का अंश	**Total - States' Share**	**9206.37**	**9597.81**	**10634.00**
घटाइए-संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों पर कर और स्थानीय निकायों पर शुल्कों का स्थानांतरण	***Less-Transfer of Union territory taxes and duties to local bodies***	42.95	53.33	48.04
	Centre's Net Tax Revenue	27711.12	28337.31	31303.80
II कर-भिन्न राजस्व	**II. Non-Tax Revenue**			
ब्याज प्राप्तियां, लाभांश और लाभ	Interest receipts, dividends and profits	6782.46	6637.81	7759.39
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के कर-भिन्न राजस्व	Non-Tax Revenue of Union Territories	61.81	89.06	103.12
@ अन्य कर-भिन्न राजस्व	Other Non-Tax Revenue @	1620.74	2502.99	2453.66
जोड़-कर भिन्न राजस्व	**Total - Non-Tax Revenue**	**8465.01**	**9229.86**	**10316.17**
निवल-केन्द्रीय राजस्व	Net - Centre's Revenue	36176.13	37567.17	41619.97

कर-राजस्व TAX REVENUE

कम्पनी कर *CORPORATION TAX*

इस कर के अन्तर्गत प्राप्तियों का ब्यौरा नीचे दिखाया गया है The details of receipts under this head are as shown below:

(क) साधारण संग्रह	(a) Ordinary collection	448.00	460.00	488.00
(ख) अग्रिम कर संग्रह	(b) Advance tax collections	3029.00	3020.00	3471.00
(ग) अधिकर	(c) Surtax	50.00	50.00	30.00
(घ) अधिभार	(d) Surcharge	..	110.00	50.00
(ङ) विविध प्राप्तियां	(e) Miscellaneous receipts	10.00	10.00	11.00
जोड़	**Total**	**3537.00**	**3650.00**	**4050.00**

संशोधित अनुमान में 3650 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था है जब कि मूल बजट में 3537 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था है। अगले वर्ष 3850 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्तियां होने का अनुमान है।

The Revised is placed at Rs.3650 crores against the original Budget of Rs.3537 crores. The collections next year are expected to be Rs.4050 crores.

कम्पनी-कर से भिन्न आय पर कर *TAXES ON INCOME OTHER THAN CORPORATION TAX*

इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत प्राप्तियों का ब्यौरा नीचे दिखाया गया है The details of receipts under this head are as shown below:

(क) साधारण संग्रह	(a) Ordinary collections	1595.00	1852.00	2033.00
(ख) आयकर का अग्रिम संग्रह	(b) Advance collections of Income Tax	1210.00	1395.00	1542.00
(ग) अधिभार (संघ)	(c) Surcharge (Union)	20.00	80.00	50.00
(घ) विविध प्राप्तियां	(d) Miscellaneous receipts	20.00	23.00	25.00
जोड़	**TOTAL**	**2845.00**	**3350.00**	**3650.00**

* वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण के आंकड़ों में राज्यों के हिस्से को घटाकर दिखाया गया है।

@ वाणिज्यिक विभागों, सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर तथा सहायक अनुदान और अंशदान को छोड़कर

* *In the Annual Financial Statement, the figures shown are net of States' share.*

@ *Excluding commercial departments, aid materials and equipments and grants-in-aid and contributions.*

2845 करोड़ रुपए के मूल बजट के मुकाबले संशोधित अनुमान 3350 करोड़ रुपए के है। अगले बजट में 3650 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्तियां होने का अनुमान है।

निगम कर तथा कृषि आय पर लगने वाले करों से भिन्न आयकर की निवल प्राप्तियों के संविधान की अनुच्छेद 270 के अन्तर्गत संघ तथा राज्यों के बीच वितरित करना होता है। इस प्रयोजन के लिए संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से संबंधित आयकर संघीय परिलब्धियों के संबंध में देय कर तथा संघीय प्रयोजनों के लिए लगाये गये आयकर के अधिभार को विभाज्य पूंजी से बाहर रखा गया है। संविधान (राजस्व वितरण) आदेश, 1985 के उपबन्धों के अनुसार, जिसे आठवें वित्त आयोग की रिपोर्ट में की गई सिफारिशों के आधार पर आय संबंधी करों से 1 अप्रैल 1985 को और उसके बाद शुरू होने वाले प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान प्राप्त होने वाली निवल धनराशियों के 85 प्रतिशत अंश को, सिवाए उस स्थिति के जिसमें ये प्राप्तियां संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को प्राप्तव्य अंश (1.792 प्रतिशत) तथा संघीय परिलब्धियों के संबंध में देय करों की द्योतक हो, राज्य के नाम समनुदेशित कर दिया जाता है और उसमें उल्लिखित प्रतिशततताओं के अनुसार राज्यों में ही संवितरित कर दिया जाता है। राज्यों के प्रतिशत हिस्सों का उल्लेख अनुबन्ध 3 में कर दिया गया है।

दिनांक 20 फरवरी, 1988 (अरूणाचल प्रदेश और मिजोरम के संबंध में) और 30 मई, 1987 (गोआ के संबंध में) के राष्ट्रपति के आदेश के आधार पर अरुणाचल प्रदेश, गोआ और मिजोरम के राज्य बन जाने के परिणामस्वरूप उनका प्रतिशत हिस्सा निम्नलिखित आंका गया है :-

The Revised is placed at Rs.3350 crores against the original Budget of Rs.2845 crores. Receipts next year are estimated at Rs.3650 crores.

Under article 270 of the Constitution, the net proceeds of taxes on income, other than corporation tax and those on agricultural income, are to be distributed between the Union and the States. For this purpose, the proceeds of income tax attributable to Union territories, taxes payable in respect of Union emoluments and surcharge on income-tax levied for Union purposes are excluded from the divisible pool. In terms of the Constitution (Distribution of Revenues) Order, 1985 issued on the basis of the recommendations of the Eighth Finance Commission during each of the financial years commencing, on and after 1st April, 1985, 85 *per cent* of the net proceeds of taxes on income, except in so far as these proceeds represent the portion attributable to Union territories (1.792 *per cent*) and the taxes payable in respect of Union emoluments, is assigned to the States and distributed among them in accordance with the percentages indicated therein. The percentage shares of States are given in *Annexure 3* .

Consequent on their attainment of Statehood, the percentage shares of Arunachal Pradesh, Goa and Mizoram have been worked out on the basis of Presidential Orders dated 20th February, 1988 (in respect of A.P. and Mizoram) and 30th May, 1987 (in respect of Goa), as follows:–

		(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)		
		बजट Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
अरूणाचल प्रदेश	Arunachal Pradesh		0.126	0.126
गोआ	Goa		0.178	0.213
मिजोरम	Mizoram		0.089	0.089

तदनुसार, आयकर में राज्यों के हिस्से का हिसाब उपर्युक्त आधार पर कर लिया गया है और नीचे दिखाया गया है (प्रत्येक राज्य के हिस्से की राशि विवरण 4 में दी गई है) :-

The States' share of Income-tax has been worked out on the above basis and is indicated below (the amount of share of each State is given in *Annexure 4)* :-

कम्पनी कर से भिन्न कुल आय कर (वापसियों की रकम को घटाकर)	Total taxes on income other than Corporation Tax (net of refunds)	2845.00	3350.00	3650.00
घटाइए	*Less*			
संघ अधिभार	Union surcharge	-20.00	-80.00	-50.00
विविध प्राप्तियां	Miscellaneous receipts	-20.00	-23.00	-25.00
संघीय परिलब्धियों से संबद्ध अंश	Taxes payable in respect of Union emoluments	-31.00	-31.00	-32.00
वितरण योग्य प्राप्तियां	Distributable proceeds	2774.00	3216.00	3543.00
घटाइए-संग्रह की लागत	Deduct - Cost of Collection	-108.69	-130.75	-125.65
निवल विभाज्य प्राप्तियां	Net distributable proceeds	2665.31	3085.25	3417.35
घटाइए-संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से सम्बद्ध अंश	Deduct-Proceeds attributable to Union territories	-47.76	-55.29	-61.24
जोड़ - विभाज्य राशि	**Total - Divisible Pool**	**2617.55**	**3029.96**	**3356.11**
गोआ, मिजोरम और अरूणाचल प्रदेश का अंश	Goa, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh	..	11.91	14.37
अन्य राज्यों का अंश (85%)	Other States(85%)	2224.92	2575.47	2852.69
कुल - राज्यों का अंश	**Total-States' Share**	**2224.92**	**2587.38**	**2867.06**
वर्ष 1981-82 के लिए आयकर के प्रमाणित आंकड़ों के आधार पर देय राशि	Amount payable on the basis of certified figures of Income-tax for the year 1981-82	..	2.63	..
वर्ष 1981-82 के लिए होटल प्राप्ति कर के प्रमाणित आंकड़ों के आधार पर वसूली योग्य राशि	Amount recoverable on the basis of certified figures of Hotel receipts tax for the year 1981-82	..	-0.77	..
जोड़ - राज्यों को देय अंश	**Total-Share payable to States**	**2224.92**	**2589.24**	**2867.06**

व्यय कर अधिनियम, 1987

इस अधिनियम के उपबन्ध 1 नवम्बर, 1987 से लागू हो गए है। इसके अन्तर्गत, ऐसे होटलों में ठहरने पर किए गए व्यय के सम्बन्ध में कराधान की व्यवस्था है जहां पर एक रिहायशी इकाई के एक कमरे का प्रति व्यक्ति दैनिक किराया 400 रुपए अथवा उससे अधिक हो। यह कर किसी स्थान, भोजन, पेय पदार्थों और कतिपय अन्य वर्गों की सेवाओं की व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में किए गए व्यय पर उसके 10 प्रतिशत भाग के बराबर की दर से लगाया जाता है। यह अधिनियम विदेशी मुद्रा में किए गए व्यय पर अथवा ऐसे व्यक्ति पर लागू नहीं होगा जिसे राजनयिक विशेषाधिकार प्राप्त हो। चालू वर्ष में इस कर से 20 करोड़ रुपए और बजट अनुमान 1988-89 में 50 करोड़ रुपए होने का अनुमान है।

EXPENDITURE-TAX ACT, 1987

The provisions of this Act has come into force from 1st November,1987. It provides for levy of a tax on expenditure incurred in hotels where the room charges for any unit of residential accommodation are Rs.400 or more per day per individual. It is levied at the rate of ten per cent of the expenditure incurred in connection with provision of any accommodation, food, drinks and certain other categories of services. It will not apply to expenditure incurred in foreign exchange or in the case of persons enjoying diplomatic privileges. The receipts on this account are estimated at Rs.20 crores in the current year and Rs. 50 crores in BE 1988-89.

सम्पदा शुल्क

कृषि भूमि पर संपदा शुल्क को (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1984 के अन्तर्गत समाप्त कर दिया गया था। 16 मार्च, 1985 को अथवा उसके बाद मृत्यु होने के कारण हस्तांतरित होने वाली सम्पत्ति (कृषि भूमि से भिन्न) पर संपदा शुल्क की लेवी को भी संपदा शुल्क (संशोधन) अधिनियम 1985 के अन्तर्गत समाप्त कर दिया गया है। उपर्युक्त संशोधन के पारित होने से पूर्व सम्पत्ति अंतरण का संपदा शुल्क का संग्रह संशोधित अनुमान और आगामी बजट में क्रमशः 9 करोड़ और 3.25 करोड़ दिखाया गया है।

इन प्राप्तियों का ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित है:-

ESTATE DUTY

Estate duty on agricultural land was discontinued under the Estate Duty (Amendment) Act, 1984. The levy of Estate Duty in respect of property (other than agricultural land) passing on death occurring on or after 16th March, 1985, has also been abolished under the Estate Duty (Amendment) Act, 1985. The Revised and the next Budget represent likely collections on estates passing on before the above amendments, and are placed at Rs.9 crores and Rs.3.25 crores, respectively.

The details are :-

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
इनके सम्बन्ध में सम्पदा शुल्क	Estate Duty in respect of:			
(i) कृषि भूमि	(i) Agricultural land	0.35	0.21	0.05
(ii) कृषि भूमि से भिन्न संपत्ति	(ii) Property other than agricultural land	9.65	8.79	3.20
जोड़	**Total**	**10.00**	**9.00**	**3.25**

वित्त आयोगों की सिफारिशों के आधार पर समय-समय पर यथासंशोधित संपदा शुल्क (वितरण) अधिनियम, 1962 के अन्तर्गत पहली अप्रैल,1984 से अथवा इसके बाद शुरू होने वाले प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान उस वित्तीय वर्ष में सम्पत्ति (कृषि भूमि से भिन्न) पर आरोपित और संग्रहीत संपदा शुल्क से प्राप्त निवल राशियां, संघीय सरकार को देय राशियां घटाकर सम्बद्ध राज्यों में स्थित कुल सम्पत्ति के सकल मूल्य के बराबर के अनुपात में उन्हीं राज्यों में अनन्तिम रूप से बांट दी जाती है, और उनका निर्धारण उसी वित्तीय वर्ष में कर लिया जाता है, भारत से बाहर स्थित कोई संपत्ति उसी राज्य में स्थित संपत्ति मानी जाएगी जहां उसका निर्धारण किया गया होगा। कृषि भूमि पर लगने वाले शुल्क की निवल राशियां उन राज्यों/संघ राज्यों (विधान मंडल सहित) में बांट दी जाती है जिन में भूमि स्थित होती है।

Under the Estate Duty (Distribution) Act, 1962, as amended from time to time on the basis of the recommendations of the Finance Commissions, during each of the financial years commencing on or after the 1st day of April, 1984, the net proceeds of Estate Duty on property (other than agricultural land) levied and collected during that financial year, after deducting therefrom the net proceeds attributable to Union territories, are to be provisionally distributed among the States in proportion to the gross value of all property located in the respective States and brought into assessment in that financial year; any property located outside India being deemed to be located in the State, where it is brought into assessment. The net proceeds of duty attributable to agricultural lands are assigned to the State/Union territory (with Legislature) in which the lands are situated.

राज्यों का हिस्सा नीचे लिखे अनुसार परिकलित किया गया है। प्रत्येक राज्य का हिस्सा विवरण 4 में दिया गया है:

The States' share has been worked out as indicated below, the amount of share of each State being shown in *Annexure 4*.

I.कृषि भूमि पर सम्पदा शुल्क	**I. Estate Duty on agricultural land**			
कुल संग्रह (वापसी घटाकर)	Total collections (net of refunds)	0.35	0.21	0.05
घटाइए-संग्रह की लागत	*Deduct* -Cost of Collection	-0.03	-0.04	-0.02
घटाइए-संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों से संबंधित निवल प्राप्तियां	*Less* -Net proceeds in respect of Union Territories	-0.02	-0.02	-0.01
राज्यों के बीच विभाज्य निवल प्राप्तियां	Net proceeds distributable among States	0.30	0.15	0.02
1980-81 के लिए प्रमाणित आंकड़ों के आधार पर समायोजन	Adjustment on the basis of certified figures for 1980-81	..	0.29	..
कुल देय	Total Payable	0.30	0.44	0.02
II. कृषि भूमि से भिन्न सम्पत्ति पर संपदा शुल्क	**II. Estate Duty on property other than agricultural land :**			
कुल संग्रह (वापसी घटाकर)	Total collections (net of refunds)	9.65	8.79	3.20
घटाइए-संग्रह की लागत	*Deduct* Cost of Collection	-2.13	-2.66	-2.72
घटाइए-संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों से संबंधित निवल प्राप्तियां	*Less* Net proceeds in respect of Union territories	-0.45	-0.97	-0.32
राज्यों के बीच विभाज्य निवल प्राप्तियां	Net proceeds distributable among States	7.07	5.16	0.16
1980-81 के लिए प्रमाणित आंकड़ों के आधार पर समायोजन	Adjustment on the basis of certified figures for 1980-81	..	0.60	..
कुल देय	Total Payable	7.07	5.76	0.16
कुल देय राशि (I+II)	Total amount payable (I+II)	7.37	6.20	0.18

धन कर *WEALTH TAX*

प्राप्तियों का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है The details of the receipts are :-

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
धन कर:	*Wealth Tax on* :			
(i) कृषि सम्पत्ति से भिन्न सम्पत्ति	(i) Property other than agricultural property	119.42	119.86	119.86
(ii) कृषि सम्पत्ति	(ii)Agricultural property	0.58	0.14	0.14
जोड़	**Total**	**120.00**	**120.00**	**120.00**

धन कर अधिनियम, 1957 में प्रत्येक व्यक्ति, और हिन्दू अविभक्त परिवार के निवल धन पर कर लगाने की व्यवस्था है। वित्त अधिनियम, 1960 के अधीन कम्पनियों को धनकर से मुक्त कर दिया गया था किन्तु वित्त अधिनियम, 1983 के अन्तर्गत अल्प जन धारित कम्पनियों के मामले में इस कर को फिर से लगा दिया गया था। वित्त अधिनियम,1980 के अन्तर्गत अकेले व्यक्ति के संबंध में और हिन्दू अविभक्त परिवार के संबंध में जहां पर निवल धन 1.50 लाख रुपए से कम है वहां कोई धन कर नहीं देना पड़ता। निवल सम्पत्ति की राशि 15 लाख रुपए से जितनी ज्यादा हो जाए उस पर जिस अधिकतम दर के हिसाब से धन कर लगाया जा सकता है, वह 5 प्रतिशत है। वित्त अधिनियम, 1985 के अन्तर्गत पहली अप्रैल,1986 से प्रत्येक व्यक्ति अथवा हिन्दू अविभक्त परिवार के संबंध में छूट की सीमा को बढ़ाकर 2.50 लाख रुपए तक कर दिया गया है और उस हिन्दू अविभक्त परिवार के लिए 1.50 लाख रुपए तक कर दिया गया है जिसके कम से कम एक सदस्य का कर निर्धारण वर्ष के दौरान निर्धार्य निवल धन 2.50 लाख रुपए से बढ़ गया हो। उक्त संशोधन के बाद निवल धन की राशि पहले मामले में 20 लाख रुपए से जितनी ज्यादा हो जाए उस पर जिस अधिकतम दर से धन कर लगाया जा सकता है यह 2 प्रतिशत है और बाद के मामले में 10 लाख रुपए से जितनी अधिक हो जाए उस पर 3 प्रतिशत के हिसाब से।

Wealth Tax Act, 1957 provides for levy of a tax on the net wealth of every individual, Hindu undivided family and company. Companies were exempted from Wealth Tax under the Finance Act, 1960, but under the Finance Act, 1983, tax was revised in respect of closely held companies. Under the Finance Act, 1980, no Wealth Tax is payable where the net wealth is less than Rs.1.50 lakhs both in the case of an individual and a Hindu undivided family and the maximum rate at which the tax is chargeable is 5% of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs.15 lakhs. The exemption limit has been raised under the Finance Act,,1985 to Rs.2.50 lakhs with effect from 1st April, 1986, in the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family and to Rs.1.50 lakhs in the case of every Hindu undivided family which has at least one member whose net wealth assessable for the assessment year exceeds Rs.2.50 lakhs. The maximum rate at which the tax would be chargeable after the above amendment is 2% of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs.20 lakhs in the case of former and 3% of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs.10 lakhs in the case of latter.

वित्त अधिनियम, 1982 के अन्तर्गत कृषि संपत्ति पर धन कर वापस ले लिया गया था। जो अनुमान दिखाये गये है वे बकाया राशि की मांग के बारे में है। कृषि सम्पत्ति पर धन कर की निवल प्राप्तियों के बराबर की राशि सहायक अनुदानों के रूप में राज्यों को दे दी जाती है, जिसके लिये व्यय के अनुमानों में आवश्यक व्यवस्था की गई है।

Wealth Tax on agricultural property was withdrawn under the Finance Act, 1982. The estimates assumed are in respect of arrear demand. An amount equivalent to the net proceeds of wealth tax on agricultural property is passed on to the States as grants-in-aid for which necessary provision is made in the expenditure estimates.

दान कर

20.000 रुपए के मूल्य से अधिक के दान पर, कुछ छूटों को देने के बाद, दानकर लगाया जाता है। चालू वर्ष के संशोधित अनुमानों में और अगले वर्ष के बजट अनुमानों में दान कर से 10 करोड़ रुपए के राजस्व की प्राप्ति का अनुमान है

GIFT TAX

Gift Tax is levied on gifts exceeding value of Rs.20,000 subject to certain exemptions. The revised estimates of collection during the current and the budget estimate next year are placed at Rs.10 crores each.

सीमा शुल्क

वित्त अधिनियम, 1987 के अन्तर्गत किए गए परिवर्तनों को हिसाब में लेने के बाद चालू वर्ष के दौरान 13,500 करोड़ रुपए का कुल निवल सीमा शुल्क राजस्व प्राप्त होने का अनुमान है और अगले वर्ष बजट में 15120 करोड़ रुपए का राजस्व प्राप्त होने का अनुमान है। (वापस अदायगी और चुगी वापसी की रकम को घटाकर) अनुमानों का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:-

CUSTOMS

After taking into account the changes brought about under the Finance Act, 1987, the total net Customs revenue is estimated at Rs.13500 crores during the current year and at Rs.15320 crores in the next year. The following is the break-up of the estimates (net of refunds and drawbacks):-

(i) आयात शुल्क	(i) Import Duties	12629.52	13268.00	15013.00
(ii) निर्यात शुल्क	(ii) Export Duties	73.10	40.00	40.00
(iii) निर्यात पर उपकर	(iii) Cesses on Exports	15.30	21.00	22.00
(iv) अन्य प्राप्तियां	(iv) Other Receipts	149.00	171.00	245.00
जोड़	**Total**	**12866.92**	**13500.00**	**15320.00**

1986-87 में सीमा शुल्क संग्रह का और 1987-88 तथा 1988-89 में अनुमानित राजस्व का वस्तुओं के अनुसार ब्यौरा विवरण 1 में दिया गया है।

The commodity-wise break-up of the collections during 1986-87 and the estimated revenue in 1987-88 and 1988-89 are indicated in *Annexure 1*.

(i) *आयात शुल्क* - वित्त अधिनियम, 1987 के अन्तर्गत किए गए परिवर्तनों को हिसाब में लेने के बाद 1987-88 में आयात शुल्कों

(i) *Import Duties* - Revenue from import duties for 1987-88 was assumed at Rs.12629.52 crores, after taking into

से 12629.52 करोड़ रुपए की राजस्व प्राप्ति का अनुमान लगाया गया था । इनकी तुलना में संशोधित अनुमानों में 13268 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्ति का अनुमान है । सकल राजस्व के रूप में जो वृद्धि हुई है वह मुख्य रूप से पशुजन्य और वनस्पतिजन्य वसा और तेलों और उनके भाज्य उत्पादों, तैयार खाद्य वसा, पेट्रोलियम तेलों, बिटुमन पदार्थों से प्राप्त तेलों, कच्चे तेलों, विविध रसायनिक उत्पादों, प्लास्टिक और उससे बनी वस्तुओं, हाथ से बने फिलामेण्ट ऊन तथा अन्य पशुओं की खालों, लोह तथा अमिश्रित इस्पात, बरमों की खोखली छड़ों और डंडों, तांबा, निकल, ऐल्युमिनियम, जस्त, विद्युत मशीनरी तथा अन्य वस्तुओं से प्रत्याशा से अधिक रकमों की वसूली होने के कारण हुई है । मेवों और ताजे फलों, अयस्क मल तथा धात्म कार्बनिक तथा अकार्बनिक रसायन, रबड़ तथा उससे बनी वस्तुओं, लुग्दी, कागज, गत्ता और उससे बनी वस्तुओं, हाथ से बने स्टेपल रेशों, लोहा तथा इस्पात से बनी वस्तुओं, सीसा, बुनियादी धातुओं से बने औजारों, उपकरणों तथा अन्य विविध वस्तुओं, मशीन औजारों, कल पुर्जों तथा सहायक पुर्जों, मोटर गाड़ियों और उनके कल पुर्जों, वायुयानों तथा जलयानों, दृश्य फोटोग्राफी, सिनेमाटोग्राफी, डाक्टरी तथा शल्य-चिकित्सा के मापक उपकरणों उत्पाद-आयातों और सामान में होने वाली कमी के कारण उपर्युक्त वृद्धि अंशतः प्रतिसंतुलित हो गई है ।

संशोधित अनुमानों के मुकाबले अगले वर्ष आयात शुल्कों में 1605 करोड़ रुपए (निवल) होने का अनुमान है । सकल राजस्व के रूप में प्रत्याशित वृद्धि मुख्य रूप से पशुजन्य तथा वनस्पतिजन्य वसा तथा उनके उत्पाद, तैयार खाद्य वसा, अन्य पशुजन्य मोम जो अन्य खनिज इंधनों से भिन्न है, तेलों, मोम, और बिटुमन पदार्थों, अकार्बनिक रसायनों, कार्बनिक रसायनों, रंजक पदार्थों, रंगों, रोगन और वार्निश, विविध रासायनिक उत्पादों, प्लास्टिक तथा उससे बनी वस्तुओं, लोहे और इस्पात की वस्तुओं, जस्त, मशीनों जिनमें मशीनी औजार और उनके कल-पुर्जे शामिल नहीं है, सहायक पुर्जों और बाल बेयरिंग अथवा रोलर बेयरिंग, विद्युत्चालित मशीनरी, मोटर गाड़ियों और उनके कल-पुर्जों, दृश्य फोटोग्राफी, चिकित्सा और शल्य चिकित्सा के मापक उपकरण, पार्श्विक सामान के आयात तथा अन्य समस्त वस्तुओं के अन्तर्गत हुई है । उपर्युक्त मदों में हुई वृद्धि बिटुमन खनिजों से प्राप्त पेट्रोलियम और तेलों के साथ-साथ हस्तनिर्मित लुगदी, कागज, गत्ता, कच्चा तेल, तांबा, एल्यूमीनियम और सीसा के अन्तर्गत हुई कमी के कारण अंशतः प्रतिसंतुलित हो जाएगी ।

(ii) *निर्यात शुल्क* :- खालों, चमड़ी और चमड़ा, काली मिर्च और अभ्रक जैसी विभिन्न मदों पर निर्यात शुल्क लगाया जाता है । निर्यात शुल्कों लगाते समय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में वस्तु की प्रतियोगितात्मक स्थिति को भी ध्यान में रखा जाता है । प्रत्येक वस्तु पर निर्यात शुल्क लगाते समय अन्य बातों के साथ साथ घरेलू उत्पादन तथा निर्यात के लिए बची संभावित वस्तु, उत्पादों की विदेशी बाजारों में मांग तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजारों में मिलने वाली कीमतें, विनिमय दरों में परिवर्तन आदि को भी हिसाब में लिया जाता है ।

निर्यात शुल्क से 73.10 करोड़ रुपए के मूल अनुमानों के मुकाबले संशोधित अनुमान में 40 करोड़ रुपए और अगले वर्ष में 40 करोड़ रुपए की निवल वसूलियां होने का अनुमान है. संशोधित तथा अगले बजट अनुमानों में यह वृद्धि मुख्यतः काफी पर निर्यात शुल्क में भारी कमी के कारण है ।

(iii) *निर्यात पर उपकर* :- संशोधित तथा अगले बजट अनुमान क्रमशः 21 करोड़ रुपए और 22करोड़ रुपए के हैं जबकि बजट बनाते समय 15.30 करोड़ रुपए का अनुमान लगाया गया था ।

(iv) *अन्य प्राप्तियां* :- संशोधित अनुमान तथा अगले बजट दोनों के अनुमान क्रमशः 171 करोड़ रुपए और 185 करोड़ रुपए के हैं जबकि मूल बजट में 149 करोड़ रुपए का अनुमान लगाया गया था ।

संघ उत्पाद शुल्क

संघ उत्पाद शुल्कों से प्राप्त राजस्व का वस्तु-वार ब्यौरा

account the changes brought about under the Finance Act, 1987. As against this, the Revised is placed at Rs.13268 crores. The increase in terms of gross revenue is mainly on account of larger realisations than anticipated from animal or vegetable fats & oils and their cleavage products, prepared edible fats, petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude, misc. chemical products; plastics and articles thereof; man made filaments, wool and other animal hair; iron and non-alloy steel; stainless steel; other alloy steel, hollow drill bars and rods; copper, nickel, aluminium; zinc; electrical machinery and all other articles. The above increases have been partly offset by decreases under fruits, dried and fresh; ores slags and ash; organic and inorganic chemical; rubber and articles; pulp, paper, paper board and articles thereof; man-made staple fibres; primary materials of iron and steel, lead, tools, implements and other misc. articles of base metals, machine tools; parts and accessories; motor vehicles and parts thereof; aircrafts and vessels, optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring medical and surgical instruments, project imports and Baggage.

Anticipated import duty realisation (net) next year show an increase of Rs.1745 crores over the current year's Revised. The expected increase in terms of gross revenue is mainly under animal or vegetable fats and oil and their cleavage products, prepared edible fats, animal or vegetable waxes; petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals other than crude; other mineral fuels, oils, waxes; and bituminous substances; inorganic chemicals; organic chemicals; dyes, colours, paints and varnishes; misc. chemical products; plastics and articles thereof; primary materials of iron and steel; iron and non-alloy steel, articles of iron and steel; zinc, machinery excluding machine tools and their parts and accessories and ball or roller bearings; electrical machinery; motor vehicles and parts thereof; optical, photographic, measuring medical and surgical instruments; project imports; baggage and all other articles. The increase under the above items will be partly offset by decreases under Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, other man-made pulp, paper, paper boards, crude; copper, aluminium and lead.

(ii) *Export Duties.* - Export duties are levied on a few items such as coffee, hides, skins and leathers, black pepper and mica. While levying export duties, the competitive position of the goods in the international market is generally kept in view. The export duty leviable on each item takes into account, *inter alia* , factors like domestic production and likely exportable surpluses, demand for products in the foreign markets and the prices prevailing in the international market, changes in the exchange rates, etc.

Net collections from Export duties are estimated at Rs.40 crores in Revised and Rs.40 crores next year against the original estimates of Rs.73.10 crores, the fall in the Revised and next Budget being mainly on account of steep reduction in the export duty on coffee.

(iii) *Cesses on Exports* :--Revised and next Budget are placed at Rs.21 crores and Rs.22 crores, respectively, against Rs.15.30 crores anticipated at the Budget stage.

(iv) *Other Receipts:* -- Collections are estimated at Rs.171 and 245 crores respectively under Revised and next year against the original Budget of Rs.149 crores.

UNION EXCISE DUTIES

The commodity-wise details of revenue from Union Excise

अनुबन्ध 2 में दिया गया है । संघ उत्पाद शुल्क के राजस्व (वापसी की रकम घटाकर) का विवरण निम्नलिखित सारणी में दिया गया है:-

Duties are given in *Annexure 2*. The following table summarises the position of excise duty revenue (net of refunds):-

(करोड़ रुपए) *(in crores of Rupees)*

		बजट Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
(i) बुनियादी और विशेष उत्पाद शुल्क (वस्त्रों और वस्त्र संबंधी वस्तुओं पर अतिरिक्त शुल्क सहित)	(i) Basic and Special Excise Duties (including additional duties on textiles and textile articles)	13461.04	13247.27	14342.79
(ii) बिक्रीकर के एवज में अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क	(ii) Additional Excise Duties in lieu of Sales Tax	1306.76	1230.38	1366.41
(iii) निर्धारित उपकर	(iii) Earmarked Cesses	2057.99	2102.47	2223.79
जोड़	Total	**16825.79**	**16580.12**	**17932.99**

संघ उत्पाद शुल्क तथा उपकर केन्द्रीय उत्पाद तथा नमक अधिनियम, 1944 और विशेष अधिनियमों, जो समय-समय पर लागू होते रहते हैं, के अंतर्गत आने वाली वस्तुओं पर लगाए जाते हैं । इन वस्तुओं को बजट शीर्षों की 139 वस्तुओं में बांटा गया है । तथापि कई वस्तुओं को शुल्क से मुक्त कर दिया गया है । अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत आने वाली वस्तुओं पर लगने वाला शुल्क संबद्ध कानून में की गई व्यवस्था के अनुसार मात्रानुसार अथवा मूल्यानुसार या मात्रानुसार-सह-मूल्यानुसार है । चालू वर्ष में प्राप्तियों की रकम 16590.62 करोड़ रुपए आंकी गई जबकि बजट अनुमान 16825.79 करोड़ रुपए का था,(वित्त अधिनियम, 1987 के माध्यम से किए गए परिवर्तनों को हिसाब में लेने के बाद) उसमें, 235.17 करोड़ रुपए की कमी हुई है । अगले वर्ष 17943.49 करोड़ रुपए अर्थात् संशोधित अनुमानों से 1352.87 करोड़ रुपए अधिक की प्राप्तियां होने का अनुमान है ।

बुनियादी और विशेष उत्पाद शुल्कों में संशोधित अनुमानों के अन्तर्गत मुख्य रूप से वनस्पति-वसा और आंशिक रूप से अथवा पूर्णतया उदजनित तेलों, गन्ने या चुकन्दर की चीनी और रासायनिक दृष्टि से विशुद्ध ठोस सरकोस, अनाज, आटे, दूध के स्टार्च से बने पदार्थों, पेस्ट्री और संबद्ध उत्पादों, मोटर स्पिट, मिट्टी के तेल पेट्रोलियम, गैस और अन्य गैस युक्त हाईड्रोकार्बन, साबुन, प्लास्टिक और उससे बनी वस्तुओं, संश्लिष्ट तन्तु (यार्न) और सिलाई के धागे जिसमें कृत्रिम एकल तन्तु और अपशिष्ट सामग्री भी शामिल है, और कृत्रिम अथवा संश्लिष्ट स्टेप्ल रेशे और अपशिष्ट सामग्री सहित सन का सुत आदि, अन्य हाथ से तैयार मिश्रित यार्न, चीनी मिट्टी की वस्तुओं, ऐल्यूमिनियम और उससे बनी वस्तुओं, अन्तर्दहनशील इंजिन और उनके हिस्से, वाष्प तथा अन्य वाष्पचालित टरबाइन, हाइड्रोलिक टरबाइन, टरबो-जैट्स अन्य इंजनों और मोटरों, प्रशीतकों और वातानुकूलन यंत्रों और उनके हिस्सों के संबंध में हुई है, जिनमें अध्याय 85 के अन्तर्गत आने वाली अन्य समस्त मदें भी शामिल हैं । उपर्युक्त मदों के संबंध में जो वृद्धियां हुई हैं वे इन मदों के संबंध में होने वाली कमियों के कारण अंशतः प्रतिसंतुलित हो गई हैं, अर्थात् : साधित स्थिर वनस्पति तेल, प्राकृतिक अथवा कृत्रिम खनिज जल और वातित जल, सिगरेट और तम्बाकू के सिगारों अथवा तम्बाकू के स्थानापन्न पदार्थ, अध्याय 27 के अन्तर्गत आने वाली सभी मदें भैषजिक उत्पाद, सारयुक्त तेल और रजनाएड, सुगन्धयुक्त द्रव्य प्रसाधन तथा शृंगार की सामग्री प्लास्टिक और उससे बनी वस्तुएँ, टायर, ट्यूब और फ्लैप, कागज और गत्ता, लुगदी, कागज और गत्ते से बनी वस्तुएं, कपास और कपास का सूत, हाथ से बने तन्तु यार्न के फैब्रिक, हाथ से बने स्टेप्ल फाइबर के फैब्रिक, गर्भित, कवचित, आकृत अथवा घृत्यावदिय सूती फैब्रिक, औद्योगिक उपयोग के लिए उपयुक्त सूती कपड़े का सामान, लोहा और इस्पात, घटिया धातु से बने डिब्बे, विद्युत चालित मोटर और जनित्र, विद्युत उत्पादन करने वाले सैट और उनके हिस्से, रेडियो प्रसारण के लिए प्रापक उपकरण, दूरदर्शन प्रापक यंत्र (जिनमें वीडियो अनुवीक्षण यंत्र और प्रोजेक्टर शामिल हैं), सार्वजनिक परिवहन की किस्म की यात्री मोटरगाड़ियां और माल की ढुलाई के लिए मोटरगाड़ियां तथा अध्याय 87 के अन्तर्गत आने वाली अन्य समस्त मदें और विविध प्राप्तियां।

अगले वर्ष के बजट में वृद्धि मुख्य रूप से प्लास्टिक और उससे बनी वस्तुओं टायर ट्यूब और फ्लैपों, संश्लिष्ट तन्तु (यार्न) और कृत्रिम एकल तन्तु तथा अपशिष्ट सामग्री सहित सिलाई के काम आने वाले धागे, हाथ से बने तन्तु यार्न के फैब्रिक कृत्रिम अथवा संश्लिष्ट स्टेप्ल फाइबर और अपशिष्ट सामग्री

Union Excise Duties and cesses are levied on commodities covered by the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944 and other special Acts enacted from time to time. The commodities are grouped into 139 budget heads. A number of commodities are, however, exempt from duty. The duty on the commodities covered are specific or *ad valorem* or specific-cum-*ad valorem* as provided in the relevant law. The receipts during the current year are estimated at Rs.16580.12 crores against the Budget Estimate of Rs.16825.79 crores (after taking into account the effect of changes made in the Finance Act, 1987) showing a decrease of Rs.235.17 crores. The receipts next year are expected to be Rs.17932.99 crores i.e. Rs.1352.87 crores more than the Revised.

The increase in basic and special excise duties in the Revised is mainly under vegetable fats and oils, partly or wholly hydrogenated; cane or beat sugar and chemically pure sucrose in solid form; preparations of cereals, flour, starch of milk; pastry cooks products; motor sprit; kerosene; petroleum gases and other gasseous hydrocarbons; soap; synthetic filament yarn and sewing thread including synthetic monofilament and waste; artificial or synthetic staple fibre and tow including waste; other man-made blended yarn; ceremic products; aluminium and articles thereof; internal combustion engines and parts thereof, steam and other vapour turbines hyderaulic turbines, turbojets, other engines and motors; refrigerations and air conditioners and parts thereof; all others falling under chapter 85. The increases under the above items has been partly off-set by decreases under processed fixed vegetable oils; natural or artificial mineral waters and aerated water; cigarettes and cigarilloes of tobacco or tobacco substitutes all others falling under Chapter 27; pharmaceutical products; essential oils and resinoids; perfumery, cosmetics or toilet preparation; plastics and articles thereof; tyres, tubes and flaps; paper and paperboard, articles of paper pulp or paper or paper board; cotton and cotton yarn; fabrics of man-made filament yarn; fabrics of man-made staple fibres; impregnated, coated, covered or laminated textile fabrics, textile articles of a kind suitable for industrial use; iron and steel; containers of base metals; electric motors and generators, electric generating sets and parts thereof; reception apparatus for radio broadcasting, television receivers (including video monitors and projectors); public transport type passenger motor vehicles and motor vehicles for the transport of goods; all others falling under chapter 87; and miscelleneous receipts.

The increase in next year is mainly under plastics and articles thereof; tyres, tubes and flaps; synthetic filament yarn and sewing thread including synthetic monofilament and waste; fabrics of man-made filament yarn; artificial or synthetic staple fibre and tow including waste; fabrics of man-made staple fibres;

सहित सब में सूत, स्टेपल फाइबर के हाथ के बने फैब्रिक, चीनी मिट्टी के उत्पाद, काच और काच से बनी वस्तुओं, अन्तर्दहनशील इंजनों और उनके हिस्सों वाष्प और अन्य वाष्पचालित टरबाइनों, हाइड्रोलिक टरबाइनों, टरबो जैटों अन्य इंजनों और मोटरों, बाल अथवा रोलर बेयरिंग, अध्याय 84 के अन्तर्गत आने वाली अन्य समस्त मदों, रेडियो प्रसारण के लिए, प्राप्तक उपकरणों, दूरदर्शन प्राप्तकों (जिनमें वीडियो मानीटर और प्रोजेक्टर शामिल हैं), अध्याय 85 के अन्तर्गत आने वाली अन्य समस्त मदों, मोटरकारों और यात्री परिवहन के लिए उपयोगी मोटर-गाड़ियों, सार्वजनिक परिवहन के यात्री मोटर गाड़ियों और माल की ढुलाई के काम आने वाली मोटर गाड़ियों और अध्याय 87 के अन्तर्गत आने वाली अन्य समस्त मदों के संबंध में हुई है तथा कमी अध्याय 52 (सूती फैब्रिक) के अन्तर्गत आने वाली अन्य समस्त मदों के संबंध में हुई है।

बिक्री कर के बदले अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्कों से संशोधित अनुमानों में 1230.38 करोड़ रुपए और अगले बजट अनुमानों में 1366.41 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्तियां होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है, जबकि मूल बजट में 1306.76 करोड़ रुपए (वित्त अधिनियम, 1987 द्वारा किए गए परिवर्तनों को हिसाब में लेने के बाद) की प्राप्तियों का अनुमान लगाया गया था।

प्राप्तियों का ब्योरा इस प्रकार है:-

ceramic products; glass and glassware; iron and steel; aluminium and articles thereof; internal combustion engines and parts thereof, steam and other vapour turbines hydraulic turbines, turbojets, other engines and motors; ball or roller bearings; all other falling under chapter 84; reception apparatus for radio broadcasting, television receivers (including video monitors and projectors); all other falling under chapter 85; motor cars and other motor vehicles for transport of persons; public transport type passenger motor vehicles and motor vehicles for the transport of goods; all other falling under chapter 87; and decrease under others falling under chapter 52 (cotton fabrics).

Receipts from Additional Excise duties in lieu of Sales tax are placed at Rs.1230.38 crores in the Revised and at Rs.1366.41 crores under next Budget against the original Budget of Rs.1306.76 crores.(after taking into account the changes made thereon in the Finance Act, 1987).

Details of receipts are :-

(करोड़ रुपए) (in crores of Rupees)

	बजट Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
1. (क) निम्नलिख (ख) से भिन्न बुनियादी तथा विशेष उत्पाद शुल्क	13255.43	13030.48	14096.54
(ख) वस्त्रों तथा वस्त्रों से संबंधित सामग्री पर अतिरिक्त शुल्क	205.61	216.79	246.25
जोड़	13461.04	13247.27	14342.79
2. बिक्री-कर की बजाय अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क	1306.76	1230.38	1366.41
3. निर्धारित उपकर			
(क) राजस्व विभाग द्वारा प्रशासित	1984.00	2022.35	2140.80
(ख) अन्यों द्वारा प्रशासित	73.99	80.12	82.99
जोड़	2057.99	2102.47	2223.79
जोड़ (1+ 2+ 3)	16825.79	16580.12	17932.99

1. (a) Basic and Special Excise Duties other than (b) below
(b) Additional duties on textiles and textile articles
Total
2. Additional Excise Duties in lieu of sales tax
3. Earmarked Cesses:
(a) Administered by Revenue Department
(b) Administered by others
Total
Total (1+2+3)

केन्द्र और राज्यों में संघ उत्पाद शुल्कों का वितरण

संविधान के अनुच्छेद 272 के अन्तर्गत, संघ उत्पाद शुल्कों की निवल प्राप्तियों के ऐसे भाग की अठारवीं तथा राज्यों के बीच उनके वितरण के लिए इस प्रयोजन से बनाए गए कानून के अनुरूप व्यवस्था की गई है। तथापि, उत्पाद के अतिरिक्त शुल्क (वस्त्र तथा वस्त्रों से संबंधित सामग्री) अधिनियम, 1978 के अन्तर्गत वस्त्रों तथा वस्त्रों से संबंधित सामग्री पर लादे अतिरिक्त शुल्कों से प्राप्तियां उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3(2) के अनुरूप है, जो राज्यों के बीच बांटी नहीं जा सकती। इसी प्रकार, निर्धारित उपकरों से प्राप्त राशि को भी राज्यों में नहीं बांटा जाता।

संघ उत्पाद शुल्क (वितरण) संशोधन अधिनियम 1985 के अंतर्गत वित्त आयोग की रिपोर्ट में की गई सिफारिशों के आधार पर 1 अप्रैल 1985 को अथवा उसके बाद शुरू होने वाले प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष में विशेष अधिनियमों के अन्तर्गत लगाए गए तथा निर्दिष्ट प्रयोजनों के लिए निर्धारित किए गए उपस्करों को छोड़कर केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क तथा नमक अधिनियम, 1944 के अन्तर्गत और ऐसे ही शुल्क की आरोपित करने के लिए तथा एकत्रित करने के लिए लागू किसी अन्य कानून के अन्तर्गत आरोपित एवं संग्रहीत संघ उत्पाद शुल्कों की निवल प्राप्तियों की इकाम के 45 प्रतिशत अंश को राज्यों को दिया जाना है। यद्यपि उत्पाद शुल्कों की निवल प्राप्तियों के 40 प्रतिशत भाग को आयोग द्वारा सिफारिश प्रतिशतताओं के आधार पर राज्यों में वितरित किया जाएगा, तथापि शेष पांच प्रतिशत राशि घाटे वाले राज्यों में आयोग द्वारा प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष के संबंध में निर्धारित की जाने वाली अलग-अलग प्रतिशतताओं के अनुसार वितरित की जाएगी। प्रत्येक राज्य का प्रतिशत हिस्सा अनुबन्ध-3 में दे दिया गया है।

अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क (विशेष महत्व का माल) अधिनियम 1957 में चीनी, तम्बाकू, सूती फैब्रिकों ऊन के तथा हाथ से बने फैब्रिकों पर अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क आरोपित किए जाने और उसे एकत्रित किए जाने की व्यवस्था है। यह शुल्क केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क तथा नमक अधिनियम, 1944 अथवा इस समय प्रवृत्त किसी अन्य कानून के अन्तर्गत देय शुल्कों के अतिरिक्त है और राज्यों की सरकारों के साथ सहमति से किए गए निर्णय के अनुसार बिक्री कर को प्रतिस्थापित

Distribution of Union Excise Duties between Centre an States:

Article 272 of the Constitution provides for sharing a pa of net proceeds of Union Excise Duties and their distributic among the States in accordance with law enacted for the purpose However, the receipts from additional duties on textiles and texti articles levied under the Additional Duties of Excise (Textiles ar Textile Articles) Act, 1978 are, in terms of Section 3(2) of th said Act, not distributable among the States. Similarly, th receipts from earmarked cesses are also not shareable with States

Under the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Amendmer Act, 1985 based on the recommendations of the Eighth Financ Commission, during each of the financial years commencing o or after the 1st day of April, 1985, 45 per cent of the net proceed of Union duties of excise levied and collected under the Centra Excise and Salt Act, 1944, and any other law for the levy an collection of such duty, excluding cesses levied under special Ac and earmarked for specific purposes, are to be paid to the State and distributed among them. While 40 per cent of the ne proceeds of shareable excise duties will be distributed among a the States on the basis of percentages prescribed by th Commission, the balance 5 per cent will be distributed amon the deficit States in accordance with a separate set of percentage prescribed for each of the financial year by the Commission. Th percentage shares of each State have been indicated in *Annexure 3*.

The Additional Duties of Exicse (Goods of Special Importanc Act, 1957 provides for the levy and collection of additional dutie on sugar, tobacco, cotton fabrics, woollen fabrics and man-mad fabrics. This duty is in addition to the duties payable under th Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944 or under any other law for the time being in force, and had replaced, by agreement with the Stat Governments, the sales tax otherwise levied by the States o

करता है जिसे राज्य इन वस्तुओं पर अन्यथा आरोपित करते हैं। संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को प्राप्तव्य राशियों को छोड़कर अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्कों से प्राप्त होने वाली समग्र धनराशियां राज्यों के बीच बांट दी जाती हैं। अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क (विशेष महत्व का माल) संशोधन अधिनियम, 1985 में जो कि आठवें वित्त आयोग की रिपोर्ट में की गई सिफारिशों के आधार पर अधिनियमित किया गया था विभिन्न राज्यों को अप्रैल 1985 के प्रथम दिन अथवा उसके बाद शुरू होने वाले प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष में निवल प्राप्तियों से उनके 2.391 प्रतिशत के बराबर की रकम घटाकर जो कि संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को प्राप्त होती है, अदा की जाने वाली निवल प्राप्तियां प्रतिशतताएं निर्धारित की गई हैं। प्रत्येक राज्य का प्रतिशत हिस्सा अनुबंध 3 में दिया गया है। किन्तु उत्पाद शुल्कों का यह विभाजन इस शर्त के अधीन रहेगा कि यदि किसी वित्तीय वर्ष में उस राज्य के किसी भी कानून की द्वारा अथवा किसी भी कानून के अंतर्गत इन वस्तुओं में से किसी भी वस्तु की बिक्री या उसकी खरीद पर किसी भी राज्य में कोई कर आरोपित किया जाएगा अथवा एकत्रित किया जाएगा तो जब तक केन्द्रीय सरकार विशेष आदेश जारी करके अन्यथा निर्देश न दे तब तक उस वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान उस वस्तु के संबंध में कोई धनराशि अदा नहीं की जाएगी।

दिनांक 20 फरवरी, 1988 (अरुणाचल प्रदेश और मिजोरम के सम्बन्ध में) और 30 मई, 1987 (गोआ के संबंध में) राष्ट्रपति के आदेश के आधार पर अरुणाचल प्रदेश, मिजोरम और गोआ के राज्य बन जाने के परिणामस्वरूप संविभाज्य संघ उत्पाद शुल्क और अतिरिक्त संघ उत्पाद शुल्क की निवल प्राप्तियों में से उनका प्रतिशत हिस्सा निम्नलिखित आंका गया है:-

these commodities. The entire proceeds of the additional excise duties, other than the proceeds attributable to Union territories, are distributable among the States. Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Act, 1985 based on the recommendations of the Eighth Finance Commission prescribes the percentages of net proceeds to be paid to various States during each of the financial years commencing on or after the 1st day of April, 1985, after deducting a sum equal to 2.391 per cent of the net proceeds as being attributable to Union territories. The percentage share of each State is shown in *Annexure 3*. The sharing would be subject to the condition that if during any financial year, there is levied and collected in any State, a tax on the sale or purchase of any of these commodities by or under any law of that State, no sums shall be payable to that State in respect of that commodity in respect of that financial year unless the Central Government by special order otherwise directs.

Consequent on their attainment of Statehood, the percentage shares of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Goa of the distributable union duties of excise and the net proceeds of additional duties of excise have been worked out on the basis of Presidential Orders dated 20th February, 1988(in respect of A.P. and Mizoram) and 30th May, 1987 (in respect of Goa), as follows:-

		संघ उत्पाद शुल्क Union Excise Duties		अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क Additional Duties of Excise	
		1987-88	1988-89	1987-88	1988-89
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	Arunachal Pradesh	0.447	0.526	0.168	0.168
मिजोरम	Mizoram	0.476	0.562	0.119	0.119
गोआ	Goa	0.153	0.180	0.238	0.285

संघ राज्य उत्पाद शुल्कों तथा बिक्री कर के बदले आरोपित अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्कों में राज्यों का हिस्सा उपर्युक्त आधार पर निर्धारित किया गया है।

राज्यों को देय शेयरों का अनुमान नीचे दी गई सारणी में दिखाया गया है :-

The States' share of Union Excise Duties and Additional Excise Duties in lieu of Sales tax has been worked out on the above basis.

The estimates of share payable to States are shown in the following table:-

(करोड़ रुपए/in crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
(क)	बुनियादी (विशेष उत्पाद शुल्क सहित) जोड़-संग्रह (वापसी घटाकर)			
	घटाइए			
	-विविध प्राप्तियां	-200.00	-70.00	-80.00
	-संग्रह की लागत	-110.06	-108.22	-107.76
	-निवल प्राप्तियां	12945.37	12852.26	13908.78
	-राज्यों का अंश (45 प्रतिशत)	5825.41	5783.52	6258.95
	गोवा, मिजोरम और अरुणाचल प्रदेश का अंश	..	138.29	176.37
	वर्ष 1979-80, 1980-81 और 1981-82 के संबंध में नियंत्रक महालेखा परीक्षक द्वारा प्रमाणीकृत आंकड़ों के आधार पर वसूली योग्य राशि	-125.01	-125.01	..
	जोड़ राज्यों को देय अंश	**5700.40**	**5796.80**	**6435.32**
(ख)	बिक्री कर के बदले में अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क			
	जोड़-संग्रह (वापसी घटाकर)	**1306.76**	**1230.38**	**1366.41**
	घटाइए: संग्रह की लागत	-10.19	-10.14	-10.30
	निवल प्राप्तियां	1296.57	1220.24	1356.11
	घटाइए: संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का अंश	-31.00	-29.18	-32.42
	राज्यों का अंश	1265.57	1191.06	1323.69
	गोवा, मिजोरम और अरुणाचल प्रदेश का अंश	..	6.40	7.75
	वर्ष 1979-80, 1980-81 और 1981-82 के संबंध में नियंत्रक महालेखा परीक्षक द्वारा प्रमाणीकृत आंकड़ों के आधार पर देय राशियां	+8.11	+8.11	..
	जोड़-राज्यों को देय अंश	**1273.68**	1205.57	1331.44
	जोड़-संघ उत्पाद शुल्क में राज्यों का अंश (अर्थात् क+ख)	6974.08	7002.37	7766.76

(a) Basic (including Special Excise Duties)
TOTAL-Collections (net of refunds)
Less
-Miscellaneous receipts
-Cost of collection
Net proceeds
States' share (45%)
Share in respect of Goa, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh
Amount recoverable on the basis of certified figure of C&AG for the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82
Total-Share payable to States

(b) Additional Excise Duties in lieu of sales tax
Total-Collections (net of refunds)
Deduct-Cost of collection
Net proceeds
Deduct-Share of Union Territories
States' share
Share in respect of Goa, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh
Amount payable on the basis of certified figure of C&AG for the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82.
Total--Share payable to States
Total--States' share of Union Excise Duties i.e.(a+b)

प्रत्येक राज्य को देय राशि के अंश का विवरण सारणी 4 में दिया गया है।

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र कर

विधान मंडल रहित संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की प्राप्तियों का विस्तृत ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित है:-

The amount of share of each State is given in *Annexure 4*.

Taxes of Union Territories

The receipts are in respect of Union territories without Legislature. Broad details are:

(करोड़ रुपए) (*In crores of Rupees*)

		बजट Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
भू-राजस्व	Land Revenue	0.15	0.28	0.16
स्टाम्प और पंजीकरण	Stamps and Registration	24.10	33.98	35.93
राज्य उत्पाद शुल्क	State Excise Duties	133.22	143.78	150.67
बिक्री कर	Sales Tax	428.64	437.12	485.65
वाहनों पर कर	Taxes on Vehicles	18.53	22.09	23.40
सामान और यात्रियों पर कर	Taxes on goods and passengers	33.01	36.87	36.22
बिजली पर कर और शुल्क	Taxes and Duties on Electricity	1.50	2.08	2.29
अन्य कर और शुल्क	Other Taxes and Duties	13.34	14.69	15.84
जोड़	**Total**	**652.49**	**690.89**	**750.16**
घटाइए	Less			
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के करों और शुल्कों का स्थानीय निकायों को अंतरण	Transfer of Union Territory Taxes and Duties to Local Bodies	42.95	53.33	48.04
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के निवल कर	Net-Taxes of Union Territories	609.54	637.56	702.12

टर्मिनल, मनोरंजन और अन्य करों से होने वाली निवल प्राप्तियां दिल्ली नगर निगम, नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका और दिल्ली छावनी बोर्ड को दे दी जाती है।

Net proceeds of terminal, entertainment and other taxes are paid to the Delhi Municipal Corporation,New Delhi Muncipal Committee and Delhi Cantonment Board.

अन्य कर और शुल्क

इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत प्राप्त होने वाली राशियां निम्नलिखित वसूलियों को प्रकट करती है।

OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES

The details are as follows:-

(i) विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण (यात्रा) कर	(i) Foreign Exchange Conservation (Travel) Tax	60.30	23.00	63.00
(ii) विदेशी यात्रा कर	(ii) Foreign Travel Tax	25.94	28.44	28.44
(iii) जल (प्रदूषण की रोकथाम और नियंत्रण) उपकर	(iii) Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess	6.00	7.00	8.00
जोड़	**Total**	**92.24**	**58.44**	**99.44**

(i) *विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण (यात्रा) कर*:- वित्त अधिनियम, 1987 के अध्याय-V के उपबन्धों के अनुसार विदेशयात्रा करने के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा लेने वाले व्यक्तियों से, जब तक कि उनको विनिर्दिष्ट रूप से छूट न दे दी जाए, यह अपेक्षा है कि वे, उनको जारी विदेशी मुद्रा के बराबर आंकलित रुपयों पर 15 प्रतिशत की दर के हिसाब से विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण (यात्रा) कर की अदायगी करेंगे। इस प्रकार की राशी से उसको जारी की गई समस्त विदेशी मुद्रा के संबंध में अधिकृत व्यवसायी अथवा मुद्रा विनिमयकर्ता इस कर को वसूल करेगा।

(i) *Foreign Exchange Conservation (Travel) Tax:* In terms of the provisions of Chapter V of the Finance Act, 1987 persons drawing exchange for travel abroad are required to pay, unless they are specifically exempted, Foreign Exchange Conservation (Travel) Tax at the rate of fifteen per cent on the rupee equivalent of the foreign exchange released to them. This has been made effective from 15th October, 1987. An authorised dealer or a money changer collects the tax from a traveller in respect of all foreign exchange released by him.

निम्नलिखित श्रेणियों की विदेशी यात्रा पर कर की छूट दे दी गई है:-

(क) डाक्टरी चिकित्सा (जिस मामले में रिजर्व बैंक मंजूरी दे, उस मामले में रोगी के साथ जाने वाले परिचर की यात्रा भी इसी प्रयोजन के लिए शामिल है),

(ख) विदेशी में अध्ययन,

(ग) हज और जियारत के लिए यात्रा,

(घ) पाकिस्तान और बंगलादेश में सिखों के पवित्र धार्मिक स्थलों की यात्रा

(ङ) कैलाश मानसरोवर की यात्रा।

The following categories of foreign travel are exempt from payment of the tax:

(a) Medical treatment (including travel of an attendant of a patient where so authorised by Reserve Bank)

(b) Studies abroad

(c) Haj and Ziarat pilgrimages

(d) Visits to Sikh shrines in Pakistan and Bangladesh

(e) Visits to Kailash Mansarovar

(ii) *विदेशी यात्रा कर योजना*:- वित्त अधिनियम, 1971 के जरिए 15 अक्टूबर, 1971 को लागू की गई थी। वित्त अधिनियम, 1979 के द्वारा योजना में अपेक्षित संशोधन किया गया। वर्तमान योजना के द्वारा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय यात्रा के संबंध में प्रति यात्री 100/- रुपए के हिसाब से, पड़ोसी देशों की यात्रा के संबंध में 50/- रुपए प्रति यात्री की हिसाब से कर लगाए जाने की व्यवस्था है. इस प्रकार संग्रहित राशि में से, वापस की गई राशि को घटाकर, एक प्रतिशत राशि वाहक को संग्रह प्रभारों के रूप में दे दी जाती है, जिसके लिए व्यय-बजट में व्यवस्था कर ली जाती है।

(ii) *The Foreign Travel Tax scheme* was introduced with effect from 15th October, 1971 through Finance Act, 1971. This was further amended by the Finance Act, 1979. The present scheme provides for a levy of a tax of Rs.100 per passenger for international journey (Rs.50 for journey to neighbouring countries). One per cent of the collection made less refund is paid to the carrier as collection charges, provision for which is made in the expenditure Budget.

(iii) जल (प्रदूषण निवारण और नियंत्रण) उपकर: यह उपकर उद्योगों और स्थानीय निकायों से, उनके द्वारा किए गए जल के इस्तेमाल के संबंध में जल (प्रदूषण निवारण और नियंत्रण) उपकर अधिनियम, 1977 के अन्तर्गत वसूल किया जाता है। प्राप्तियों को आरम्भ में भारत की संचित निधि में जमा कर दिया जाता है। निवल प्राप्तियों को एक निर्धारित सूत्र के अनुसार राज्य जल प्रदूषण बोर्डों के बीच वितरित कर दिया जाता है और उसके लिए व्यय बजट में व्यवस्था कर दी जाती है।

(iii) *Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess* : is levied from industries and local authorities, on use of water, under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977. The receipts are initially credited to the Consolidated Fund of India. The net proceeds are distributed to the State Water Pollution Boards under a prescribed formula, provision for which is made in the expenditure Budget.

कर-भिन्न राजस्व NON-TAX REVENUE

ब्याज प्राप्तियां, लाभांश और लाभ *INTEREST RECEIPTS, DIVIDENDS AND PROFITS*

इस भाग में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिए जाने वाले उधारों की ब्याज प्राप्तियों के अलावा, सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के प्राप्त लाभांश और लाभों को शामिल किया गया है। इसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार को अन्तरित भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के अतिरिक्त लाभ को भी शामिल किया गया है।

Apart from receipts on account of interest on loans by the Central Government, this Section comprises dividends and profits from public sector enterprises. It also includes surplus profits of the Reserve Bank of India transferred to Government.

मुख्य शीर्ष के अनुसार इसका ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है

The details by major heads are: –

(करोड़ रुपए) *(in crores of Rupees)*

		बजट Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
(क) ब्याज प्राप्तियां	(a) Interest receips	6262.10	6083.85	7187.41
(ख) लाभांश और लाभ	(b) Dividends and Profits	520.36	553.96	571.98
जोड़	Total	**6782.46**	**5637.81**	**7759.39**
(क) ब्याज प्राप्तियां	(a) Interest Receipts:			
(I) उधारों पर ब्याज	(i) Interest on loans to-			
(क) राज्य	(a) States	3187.20	3202.00	3856.00
(ख) संघ राज्य क्षेत्र (विधान मंडल सहित)	(b) Union Territories(with Legislature)	50.80	10.00	11.00
(ग) रेलवे द्वारा देय ब्याज	(c) Interest payable by Railways	652.00	640.00	736.00
(घ) दूर संचार द्वारा देय ब्याज	(d) Interest payable by Telecommunications	237.00	243.00	267.00
(ङ) अन्य ब्याज प्राप्तियां	(e) Other Interest receipts	2135.10	1988.85	2317.41
जोड़	Total	**6262.10**	**6083.85**	**7187.41**

(क) राज्यों को दिए गए उधारों पर ब्याज

आठवें वित्त आयोग की सरकार द्वारा यथास्वीकृत सिफारिशों के अनुसार वर्ष 1983-84 तक राज्यों को दिए गए केन्द्रीय उधारों को, जोकि 1984-85 के अन्त तक बकाया है, कुछ श्रेणियों के उधारों को छोड़ कर समेकित किया जाता है। वर्ष 1979 से पूर्व के उधारों पर, 4.75 प्रतिशत की दर से ब्याज लगेगा। जबकि राज्य सरकारों को 1979-84 के दौरान दिए गए उधारों पर, जिनको 15 वर्ष से 30 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए समेकित किया जाएगा, 6.0 प्रतिशत से 6.75 प्रतिशत की दरों पर ब्याज लगेगा।

(a) Interest on loans to States

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Eighth Finance Commission, as accepted by the Government, the Central loans advanced to States upto 1983-84 and outstanding as at the end of 1984-85,with the exception of certain categories, have been consolidated. The pre-1979 consolidated loans carry rate of interest of 4.75 *per cent*. while those advanced during 1979-84 and consolidated for terms ranging from 15 years to 30 years carry interest at rates varying from 6 *per cent* to 6.75 *per cent*.

राज्य सरकारों को 1-4-1974 से पूर्व दिये गये अन्य बचत उधार पर 4.75 प्रतिशत की दर से ब्याज लगेगा। ऐसे जो उधार पहली अप्रैल, 1974 से 31 मई, 1981 तक और 1-6-1981 से 31-5-1982 तक दिये गए उन पर क्रमशः 6.25 प्रतिशत और 7.25 प्रतिशत की दर से ब्याज लगेगा। 1-6-1982 से 31-5-1983 तक दिए गए उधारों पर 7.75 प्रतिशत की दर से ब्याज लगेगा और 1-6-1983 से 31-5-1984 तक दिए गए उधारों पर 8.75 प्रतिशत की दर से ब्याज लगेगा। 1-6-1984 से ब्याज की दर 9.75 प्रतिशत और 1-6-1985 से 10.25 प्रतिशत है। 1-6-1986 से यह दर 12 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ा दी गई है।

Small Savings loans given to the State Governments prior to 1.4.1974 carry effective rate of interest of 4.75 *per cent*. The loans from 1.8.74 to 31.5.81 and 1.6.81 to 31.5.82 carry interest at 6.25 *per cent* and 7.25 *per cent* respectively. The loans from 1.6.1982 to 31.5.83 carry interest at 7.75 *per cent* and those from 1.6.83 to 31.5.84 that of 8.75 *per cent*. The rate of interest from 1.6.84 is 9.75 *per cent* and from 1.6.85 it is 10.25 *per cent*. The rate has been revised to 12 per cent from 1.6.86.

संशोधित अनुमानों में राज्य सरकारों से 3202 करोड़ रुपए की ब्याज प्राप्तियां तथा अगले बजट अनुमानों में 3856 करोड़ रुपए की ब्याज प्राप्तियों का अनुमान लगाया गया है जबकि मूल अनुमान 3187.20 करोड़ रुपए है। अगले बजट में वृद्धि 1987-88 की दौरान आयोजनागत और आयोजना-भिन्न प्रयोजनों के लिए दिए गए उधारों पर ब्याज और अल्प बचतों की संग्रहीत राशियों के आधार पर दिए गए उधारों के ब्याज की वसूली के कारण है।

The interest receipts from the State Governments are estimated at Rs.3202 crores in the Revised and Rs.3856 crores in next Budget as against the original estimate of Rs.3187.20 crores. The increase in next Budget is due to recovery of interest on the loans for Plan and Non-Plan purposes and loans against Small Savings Collections advanced during 1987-88.

(ख) संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को दिए गए उधारों पर ब्याज

वर्ष 1987-88 के बजट में चार संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को दिए गए ऋणों पर 50.80 करोड़ रुपए की ब्याज प्राप्तियां शामिल कर ली गई थीं। इन संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में से, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, मिजोरम और गोवा पूरे राज्य बन चुके हैं। संशोधित अनुमान, 1987-88 और अगले वर्ष के बजट में इस शीर्ष के अंतर्गत पांडिचेरी के संघ राज्य क्षेत्र से मिलने वाली ब्याज प्राप्तियां शामिल कर ली गई हैं। अरुणाचल प्रदेश, मिजोरम और गोवा की ब्याज प्राप्तियों को, राज्य सरकारों को दिए गए ऋणों पर प्राप्त होने वाले ब्याज के अन्तर्गत दिखाया गया है।

(ग) रेलवे द्वारा दिया जाने वाला ब्याज

संसद की आनुक्रामिक रेलवे अभिसमय समितियों की सिफारिशों के अनुसार रेलवे में लगी पूंजी पर, जिसका हिसाब वार्षिक आधार पर लगाया जाता है, रेलवे द्वारा ब्याज के एवज में सामान्य राजस्व को एक निश्चित लाभांश और थोड़ा सा अंशदान दिया जाता है। रेलवे अभिसमय समिति की 1988-89 के लिए सिफारिशें होने तक अनुमान 1987-88 में किए गए प्रबन्धों के आधार पर अनंतिम रूप से बनाए गए हैं। ये व्यवस्थाएं इस प्रकार हैं :-

(i) रिहायशी इमारतों की पूंजीगत लागत को छोड़ कर, जिन पर 3.5 प्रतिशत की दर से लाभांश दिया जाता है, रेलवे निम्नलिखित दरों पर इस लाभांश की अदायगी करती है:-

(1) 31-3-1980 तक नियैशित पूंजी पर 6 प्रतिशत (31-3-1984 तक राज्यों को अदायगी के लिए निवेश्य पूंजी पर यात्री किराया कर आदि के बदले 1.5 प्रतिशत सहित)

(2) उसके बाद नियैशित पूंजी पर 6.5 प्रतिशत

(ii) रेलवे नीचे बताई गई पूंजी के संबंध में लाभांश की अदायगी नहीं करती:-

(1) सामरिक महत्व की लाइनों के संबंध में लगी पूंजी, ऐसी लाइनों के कार्यचालन में वार्षिक हानि सामान्य राजस्व से पूरी की जाती है और उनके कार्यचालन में फालतू राशि, यदि कोई हो, तो वह भी सामान्य लाभांश के स्तर तक सामान्य राजस्व को अन्तरित कर दी जाती है।

(2) अलाभकारी बांच लाइनें- लगी पूंजी पर लाभांश की अदायगी से एक बांच लाइन विशेष को छूट इस लाइन की अलाभदायकता की वार्षिक समीक्षा के आधार पर दी जाती है जिसके निर्धारण में सीमान्तिक लागत का सिद्धांत अपनाया जाता है।

(3) नौकाओं, कल्याणकार्यों से संबंधित इमारतों, (अस्पताल, दवाखाने, स्वास्थ्य एकक, क्लब, संस्थाएं, स्कूल तथा कालेज, होस्टल तथा अन्य कल्याणकार्यों से संबंधित केन्द्र) औ पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे के असामरिक भाग के संबंध में लगी पूंजी।

(4) अयस्क लाइनें (किरिबुर-बिमलगढ़ तथा संभलपुर-टीटागढ़ लाइनें, जिन पर अयस्क की ढुलाई के लिए भाड़े की रियायती दरें उपलब्ध कराई जाती हैं) बशर्ते कि वे लाभकारी नहीं हैं। लाभप्रदता, सीमान्तिक लागत सिद्धान्त को अपनाते हुए निर्धारित की गई है।

(5) "वित्तीय लाभ के आधार से भिन्न आधार पर" पहली अप्रैल, 1955 को अथवा उसके बाद शुरू की गई 28 नई लाइनों की पूंजीगत लागत जिनमें से सीमान्तिक लागत के सिद्धान्त के अनुसार वे लाइनें शामिल नहीं हैं जिनसे वर्ष के दौरान लाभ प्राप्त होना शुरू हो गया था। यह प्रबंध जम्मू-कठुआ तथा तिरुनेलवेली-त्रिवेन्द्रम-कन्याकुमारी लाइनों पर लागू होता है जिनको राष्ट्रीय महत्व के निवेश माना जाता है।

नई उपर्युक्त लाइनों को छोड़कर समस्त नई लाइनों में नियैशित पूंजी पर लाभांश, निर्माण की अवधि के दौरान तथा उनके खुलने के बाद पहले पांच वर्षों के लिए स्थगित किया गया है। स्थगित लाभांश छठे वर्ष से वसूल किया जा सकता है बशर्ते कि नई लाइनों ही की निवल आय में चालू लाभांश की अदायगी के बाद कुछ अधिशेष रहे। नई लाइनों पर स्थगित लाभांश का खाता, उनके खुलने की तारीख से 20 वर्ष की अवधि के बाद,

(b) Interest on loans to Union Territory Governments

Budget for 1987-88 included receipts of Rs.50.80 crores on account of interest on loans advanced to 4 Union Territory Governments. Of these UTs, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Goa have attained statehood. Revised estimates 1987-88 and next Budget under this head include interest receipts from Union Territory Government of Pondicherry while the interest receipts from Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Goa have been assumed under interest on loans to State Governments.

(c) Interest payable by Railways

In terms of the recommendations of the successive Railway Convention Committees (RCC) of Parliament, the Railways pay a fixed dividend to General Revenues on the capital invested in the Railways as computed annually in lieu of interest charges *plus* a small amount of contribution. Pending rcommendation of RCC for the year 1988-89, the estimates have been provisionally framed on the basis of the arrangements adopted for 1987-88. These arrangements are:

(i) Except for the Capital cost of residential buildings which bears dividend at 3.5 per cent., Railways pay dividend at:

(1) 6% on capital invested upto 31.3.1980 (inclusive of 1.5% on dividend bearing capital less subsidy capital invested upto 31.3.64, for payment to States in lieu of passenger fares tax).

(2) 6.5% on the capital invested thereafter.

(ii) The Railways do not pay dividend on capital in respect of:

(1) Strategic Lines - the annual loss in respect of working of such lines is borne by General Revenues and surplus, if any, in their working is transferred to General Revenues upto the level of normal dividend.

(2) Unremunerative branch lines - the exemption of a particular branch line from payment of dividend on capital is based on annual review of the un-remunerativeness of the line, the remunerativeness being determined adopting the 'marginal cost' principle.

(3) Ferries, welfare buildings (hospitals, dispensaries, health units, clubs,institutes, schools and colleges, hostels and other welfare centres) and non-strategic portion of the Northeast Frontier Railway.

(4) Ore lines (Kiriburu-Bimlagarh and Sambhalpur-Titlagarh lines, which involve concessional rates of freight for the carriage of ore) provided that they are not remunerative, the remunerativeness being determined adopting the 'marginal cost' principle.

(5) 28 'new lines' taken up on or after 1st April, 1955 on 'other than financial' considerations,except those which become remunerative during the year adopting the 'marginal cost' principle; this arrangement applies also to Jammu Kathua and Tirunelvelli - Trivandrum - Kanyakumari lines which are known as 'national investments'.

On the 'new lines' other than those referred to above, dividend on capital invested is deferred during the period of construction as well as for the first five years after their opening. The deferred dividend is recoverable from the sixth year provided the net income of the new lines leaves a surplus after payment of the current dividend. The account of the unliquidated deferred dividend on these lines is closed after a

किसी भी जिम्मेदारी को समाप्त करते हुए जिसे उस अवधि में समाप्त नहीं किया गया, बन्द कर दिया जाता है ।

(iii) एक वर्ष में चालू पूंजीगत निर्माण कार्यों पर होने वाले पूंजी-परिव्यय के 50 प्रतिशत भाग को (जिस पर अन्यथा लाभांश देय होता हो) तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए लाभांश की अदायगी से छूट दी गई है ।

(iv) उपर्युक्त लाभांश छूटों को (सामरिक महत्व की लाइनों से संबंधित कार्यों पर होने वाली हानि को छोड़कर) सामान्य राजस्व से आर्थिक सहायता के रूप में उपलब्ध किया जाता है ।

(v) ऐसे वर्षों में जब रेलवे का निवल राजस्व चालू लाभांश देनदारियों को पूरा करने के लिए काफी नहीं होता तो ऐसी अवस्था में चालू लाभांश की अदायगी की कमी को आस्थगित देनदारी माना जाता है (जिस पर कोई ब्याज नहीं लिया जाता) क्योंकि इस राशि की अदायगी आने वाले वर्षों में रेलवे की बचतों से की जाती है ।

उपर्युक्त सिद्धांतों के आधार पर 1987-88 और 1988-89 के दौरान रेलवे द्वारा देय लाभांश के अनुमान नीचे दी गई सारणी के अनुसार हैं:

period of 20 years from the date of their opening, extinguishing any liability for deferred dividend not liquidated within that period.

(iii) 50 per cent of the outlay in a year on capital works-in-progress (which would otherwise be liable to payment of dividend) is exempted from payment of dividend for a period of three years.

(iv) The above dividend concessions (except losses in the working of strategic lines) are provided to Railways in the form of subsidy from General Revenues.

(v) In years in which the net revenue of the Railways is not adequate to meet the current dividend liability, the shortfall in the payment of the current dividend is treated as deferred dividend liability (on which no interest is charged) to be discharged by Railways from surplus in future years.

Based on the principles mentioned above, the estimates of dividend payable by Railways for 1987-88 and 1988-89 work out as follows:-

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
(i) लगी पूंजी पर लाभांश (सामान्य राजस्व द्वारा देय निवल आर्थिक सहायता)	(i) Dividend on Capital at charge(net of subsidy payable by General Revenues)	489.35	496.14	553.35
(ii) सामान्य राजस्व से देय आर्थिक सहायता	(ii) Subsidy payable by General Revenues	177.74	169.80	203.17
(iii) रेल यात्री किराए पर कर के एवज में अदायगी	(iii) Payment by Railways in lieu of Tax on Railway Passenger Fares	23.12	23.12	23.12
(iv) रेलवे सुरक्षा निर्माण कार्यों के लिये राज्यों को सहायता	(iv) Payment by Railways for assistance to States for railway safety works	1.54	2.36	2.36
जोड़	**Total**	**691.75**	**691.42**	**782.00**
घटाइए-"सामरिक महत्व की लाइनों" के कारण हानियां	Less-Loss on working of 'Strategic Lines'	39.75	51.42	46.00
रेलवे द्वारा देय निवल लाभांश	Net dividend payable by Railways	652.00	640.00	736.00
उपर्युक्त का ब्याज	of which interest	652.00	640.00	736.00

रेलवे अभिसमय समिति (1977) की सिफारिशों के अनुसार, रेलवे की सामान्य राजस्व के प्रति 1978-79 से पूर्व की देनदारी, जो लाभांश की अदायगी की कमी की द्योतक है उनके द्वारा भविष्य में प्राप्त होने वाले अधिशेषों से अगले दस वर्षों की अवधि में पूरी की जाएगी जिसके बाद स्थिति का पुनरीक्षण किया जा सकेगा । यह लाभांश की देनदारी पूरी कर दी गई है ।

1978-89 के बाद के आस्थगित लाभांश दायित्व 1986-87 के अंत तक 428.44 करोड़ रुपए था और 1987-88 और 1988-89 के अंत तक, वर्ष के दौरान और अधिक वृद्धि की प्रत्याशा न होने से उसी स्तर पर रहेगी ।

1964-65 से पहले की पूंजी पर रेलवे द्वारा दिए जाने वाले 1.5 प्रतिशत के अतिरिक्त लाभांश में से 23.12 करोड़ रुपए की रकम का रेलवे द्वारा प्रदत्त अंशदान, निरसित रेलवे यात्री किराया कर के एवज में राज्यों को दी गई है और बाकी की रकम, राज्यों को तथा अंशतः रेलवे को सुरक्षा कार्यों अर्थात् कर्मचारी नियंत्रित रेलवे फाटक, सड़क ऊपरी पुलों और निचले पुल के खर्च को पूरा करने के लिए दी जाती है । तथापि, आठवें वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर केन्द्र 95 करोड़ रुपए का वार्षिक अनुदान राज्यों को देता है तथा यह राशि आयोग की सिफारिशों के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित प्रतिशत आधार पर राज्यों में बांट दी जाती है जैसा कि अनुबन्ध 3 में दिखाया गया है ।

(घ) *दूर संचार विभाग द्वारा देय ब्याज*- दूर संचार विभाग तथा सामान्य राजस्व के वित्तीय संबंधों को शासित करने वाले अभिसमय के अन्तर्गत दूर संचार विभाग सामान्य राजस्वों को निम्न दरों के अनुसार लाभांश देगा:-

(i) 1963-64 के अन्त तक दी गई उस निवल पूंजी पर 4.5

In terms of the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee(1977), the pre-1978-79 liability of the Railways to General Revenues representing the shortfall in dividend payments, was required to be discharged by them out of future surpluses in the next ten years, after which the position could be reviewed. This dividend liability has been completely Liquidated.

The post 1978-79 deferred dividend liability stood at Rs.428.44 crores at the end of 1986-87 and will remain the same at the end of the years 1987-88 and 1988-89 with no further accretions on reduction expected during these years.

Out of the additional 1.5 *per cent* dividend paid by the Railways on the pre-1964-65 capital, an amount of Rs.23.12 crores is contributed by the Railways for being passed on to the States as grant in lieu of the repealed tax on railway passenger fares and the balance is made available to States and partly to Railways to finance railway safety works such as manned level crossings, road over-bridges and under-bridges. However on the basis of the recommendations of Eighth Finance Commission, Centre is paying an annual grant of Rs.95 crores to States and this is distributed among the States according to percentage share recommended by the Commission, shown in Annexure 3.

(d) *Interest payable by the Department of Telecommunications* .-Under the Convention governing the financial relationship between the Department of Telecommunications and the General Revenues, the Department of Telecommunications pay dividend to General Revenues at the following rates:

(i) 4.5% per annum on the net capital advanced upto the end

परिसंपत्ति प्रति वर्ष लाभांश, जिसमें डाक-तार विभाग के 31 मार्च 1960 तक के संचित अधिशेष के अंश की रकम (29.78 करोड़ रुपए) और विभाग की नवीकरण आरक्षित निधियों* में 1963-64 के अन्त में जमा रकम (52.72 करोड़ रुपए) घटा दी जाती है ।

(ii) वर्ष 1980-81 से आगे सभी संबंधित वर्षों में लिए गए ऋण पर लागू ब्याज की औसत दर:

(क) वर्ष 1964-65 से 1969-70 तक दी गई पूंजी जिसमें से इसी अवधि में नवीकरण आरक्षित निधि* में हुई निवल वृद्धि की रकम घटा दी गई है, और

(ख) 1969-70 के बाद दी गई पूंजी ।

यदि विभाग सामान्य राजस्व में देय लाभांश की अदा करने में असमर्थ रहता है तो उत्तरोक्त विभाग के कार्यचालन परिणामों में हुई कमी और घाटे को यदि कुछ हो, पूरा करने के लिए दूर संचार राजस्व आरक्षित निधि को ब्याज अग्रिम देता है ।

परिव्यय राशि में से घटाकर परिसम्पत्ति की वास्तविक ऐतिहासिक लागत के आधार पर मूल्य ह्रास के लिए की गई व्यवस्था को पूंजी खाते में अंतरित कर दिया जाता है ।

राजस्व आरक्षित निधि और पूंजी आरक्षित निधि के शेषों पर औसत दर से ब्याज मिलता है और यह ब्याज निधियों में जमा कर दिया जाता है ।

दूर-संचार विभाग परिणाम संक्षिप्त में कार्यचालन के वित्तीय रूप में इस प्रकार है :-

of 1963-64 reduced by the Department's share of accumulated surplus as on 31st March, 1960(Rs.29.78 crores), and the balance in the Department's Renewals Reserve Fund as at the end of 1963-64 (Rs.52.72 crores).

(ii) Average borrowing rate of interest as applicable to the respective years 1980-81 and onwards on:

(a) Capital advanced from 1964-65 to 1969-70 reduced by the net accretion to the Renewals Reserve Fund* during this period and;

(b) Capital advanced after 1969-70.

In case the Department is unable to pay dividend due to General Revenues, the latter makes interest-bearing advance to the Telecommunication Revenue Reserve Fund to cover the shortfall, as well as for meeting the deficit, if any, in the working results of the Department.

Provision for depreciation based on historical cost of assets is transferred to capital in reduction of the outlay.

The balances in the Revenue Reserve Fund and the Capital Reserve Fund earn interest at the average rate and this interest is added to the Funds.

The financial results of the working of the Department of Telecommunications are briefly as under :-

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
सकल प्राप्तियां	Gross Receipts	1709.00	1745.00	2306.00
कार्यचालन व्यय (वास्तविक)	Working Expenses (Net)	1165.00	1317.00	1565.00
निवल प्राप्तियां	Net receipts	544.00	428.00	741.00
* सामान्य राजस्व में लाभांश	*Dividend to General Revenues	237.00	243.00	267.00
निवल अधिशेष	*Net surplus :*	307.00	185.00	474.00
विनियोजन	Appropriation to			
राजस्व आरक्षित निधि	Revenue Reserve Fund	0.10	0.10	0.10
पूंजी आरक्षित निधि	Capital Reserve Fund	306.90	184.90	473.90

* *सम्पूर्ण राशि ब्याज के रूप में समायोज्य है ।* * *The entire amount is adjustable as interest.*

संशोधित अनुमान में वृद्धि महानगर टैलीफोन निगम लिमिटेड से प्रत्याशा से अधिक लाभांश की प्राप्तियां होने के कारण हुई है । टैरिफ के परिवर्तन के कारण अगले बजट में अधिक प्राप्तियां होने की प्रत्याशा है । कार्यचालन व्यय के संबंध में संशोधित अनुमान में जो वृद्धि हुई है वह मुख्य रूप से महंगाई भत्ते की और दो किस्तों की अदायगी, पेंशनभोगियों के लाभ, दिहाड़ी मजदूरी के वेतन के विनियमन के संबंध में उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा दिए गए फैसले आदि के संबंध में चौथे केन्द्रीय वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित किए जाने के कारण हुई है । अगले बजट में कार्यचालन व्यय में सामान्य वृद्धि की परिकल्पना की गई है ।

वित्तीय परिणामों का अपेक्षतर ब्यौरा अनुबन्ध 5 में दिया गया है ।

Increase in the Revised is due to larger dividend receipts from Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. than anticipated. Next budget assumes larger receipts mainly on account of the revision of Tariff. Increase in the Revised in respect of working expences is mainly on account of grant of two more DA instalments, implementation of the recommendation of the 4th Central Pay Commission relating to pensionery benefits, regulation of pay of casual mazdoors in the light of Supreme Court Judgement etc. Next Budget assumes normal increase under working-expenses.

Further details of the financial results are given in Annexure-5.

(ङ) अन्य ब्याज प्राप्तियां

"अन्य ब्याज प्राप्तियों" के अन्तर्गत अनुमान सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों को दिये गए सरकारी ऋण, पत्तन न्यासों तथा अन्य सांविधिक निकायों, सहकारी समितियों, तथा सरकारी सेवकों आदि को दिये गए उधारों तथा वाणिज्यिक विभागों के पूंजीगत परिव्यय के ब्याज के सम्बन्ध में है ।

चालू बजट में, इस खाते में 2135.10 करोड़ रुपए प्राप्त होने की प्रत्याशा है । अद्यतन मूल्यांकन के अनुसार संशोधित अनुमानों में 1988.85 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था है । यह कमी मुख्यतः कोल इंडिया लि० द्वारा अदायगी न किए जाने के कारण है । अगले वर्ष के बजट में इस आधार पर 2317.41 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्ति होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है ।

(e) Other Interest Receipts

The estimates under 'Other Interest Receipts' are in respect of interest on loans advanced to public sector enterprises, port trusts and other statutory bodies, cooperatives, government servants, etc. and capital outlay on departmental commercial undertakings.

The current Budget assumed a credit of Rs.2135.10 crores on this account. According to the latest assessment, the Revised is placed at Rs.1988.85 crores. The shortfall is mainly due to default by Coal India Ltd. Next budget assumes a receipt of Rs.2317.41 crores on this account .

* *नवीकरण आरक्षित निधि को पहली अप्रैल, 1970 से समाप्त कर दिया गया था ।*

* *The Renewals Reserve Fund was abolished with effect from 1st April, 1970*

		करोड़ रुपए (in crores of Rupees) बजट Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
लाभांश और लाभ मुख्य मदें निम्न प्रकार हैं	**Dividends and Profits:** The details are as follows:-			
(i) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक अधिशेष लाभ	(i) Surplus profits of Reserve Bank of India	210.00	210.00	210.00
(ii) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से लाभ का अंश	(ii) Share of profits from nationalised banks	20.00	30.87	40.00
(iii) जीवन बीमा निगम से लाभ का अंश	(iii) Share of profits from LIC	30.00	39.46	42.50
(iv) भारतीय साधारण बीमा निगम और उसकी सहायक कंपनियां	(iv) GIC and its subsidiaries	16.16	16.17	16.17
(v) भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक एवं अन्य वित्तीय संस्थाएं	(v) IDBI and other financial institutions	45.12	51.29	54.54
(vi) सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रम और अन्य निवेशों से लाभांश	(vi) Dividends from Public sector enterprises and on other investments	199.08	206.17	208.77
जोड़	Total	**520.36**	**553.96**	**571.98**

(i) *भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक का अधिशेष लाभ* भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक को चालू तथा अगले वर्ष के लाभ का सरकार को अंतरित किए जाने योग्य अंश संशोधित अनुमान में 210 करोड़ रुपए दिखाया गया है जोकि मूल बजट के बराबर है।

(i) *Surplus profits of Reserve Bank of India:* The surplus profits of the Reserve Bank of India transferable to the Government during the current and the next year are estimated at Rs.210 crores, i.e. same as the original Budget.

(ii) *राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से लाभ का अंश* संशोधित अनुमान में राष्ट्रीकृत बैंकों से लाभ के संबंध में 30.87 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्तियों का अनुमान लगाया गया है जबकि बजट में 20 करोड़ रुपए का अनुमान लगाया गया है। अगले बजट में इस शीर्ष से कुल 40 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्तियों का अनुमान लगाया गया है।

(ii) *Share of Profits from Nationalised Banks:* The receipts from profits of nationalised banks are estimated at Rs.30.87 crores in the Revised, as against Rs.20 crores assumed in the Budget. Next Budget assumes a total receipt of Rs.40 crores on this account.

(iii) *जीवन बीमा निगम से लाभ का अंश* जीवन बीमा निगम अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 28 के अन्तर्गत, बीमांकलीय मूल्यांकन द्वारा यथा-निर्धारित निगम के अधिशेष में से ज्यादा से ज्यादा 5 प्रतिशत की राशि सरकार को देय होती है। भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम ने अपने क्रियाकलापों का बीमांकलीय मूल्यांकन 31 मार्च, 1986 से वार्षिक आधार पर करने का निर्णय लिया है जबकि पहले यह द्विवार्षिक आधार पर किया जाता था। केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस प्रकार देय निगम के अधिशेष की राशि का अनुमान संशोधित अनुमान में 39.46 करोड़ रुपए लगाया गया है जबकि बजट में 30 करोड़ रुपए का अनुमान लगाया गया है। अगले बजट में 42.50 करोड़ रुपए का अनुमान लगाया गया है।

(iii) *Share of Profits from Life Insurance Corporation:* In terms of Section 28 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956, not more than 5 per cent of the Corporation's surplus determined by acturial valuation is payable to the Government. The LIC has decided to make acturial valuation of its business every year from 31st March, 1986, instead of biennial valuation earlier. The share of the Corporation's surplus payable to the Central Government is estimated at Rs.39.46 crores in the Revised as against Rs. 30 crores assumed in the Budget. In the next Budget the estimates are placed at Rs.42.50 crores.

(iv) *भारतीय साधारण बीमा निगम और इसकी सहायक कंपनियां* इस वर्ष की प्राप्तियों के अनुमानों को और अगले वर्ष की प्राप्तियों के अनुमानों को साधारण बीमा निगम द्वारा 25 प्रतिशत की दर से अर्थात् नैशनल इंश्योरेन्स कं. लि. द्वारा (30 प्रतिशत) न्यू इंडिया एश्योरेन्स कं. लि. द्वारा (35 प्रतिशत) ओरिएण्टल इन्श्योरेन्स कं. द्वारा (35 प्रतिशत) और यूनाइटेड इन्श्योरेन्स कं. लि. द्वारा (35 प्रतिशत) 30/35 प्रतिशत की दरों से लाभांश की अदायगी किए जाने के आधार पर तैयार किया गया है।

(iv) *GIC and its subsidiaries:* The estimates of receipts this year as well as in the next are based on the dividend rates of 25% by GIC and 30/35% by its four subsidiaries, namely , National Insurance Co Ltd. (30%), New India Assurance Co. Ltd (35%), Oriental Insurance Co. Ltd.(35%) and United India Insurance Co. Ltd(35%).

(v) *भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक और अन्य वित्तीय संस्थाएं* संस्थावार लाभांश का ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित है:-

(v) *IDBI and other financial institutions:* The details of dividends institution wise are as follows:-

भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक	IDBI	38.00	44.17	46.39
निर्यात-आयात बैंक	Exim Bank	5.00	5.00	6.00
आर. ई. सी.	REC	1.87	1.87	2.15
ई. सी. जी. सी.	ECGC	0.25	0.25	..
जोड़	Total	45.12	51.29	54.54

(vi) *सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रम और अन्य निवेशों से लाभांश* अनुमानों में पैट्रोलियम क्षेत्र की कम्पनियों, अन्य सरकारी कम्पनियों द्वारा देय लाभांश शामिल हैं।

(vi) *Dividends from public sector and other investments:* The estimates include dividends payable by companies in the petroleum sector, other Government companies, etc.

अन्य कर भिन्न राजस्व OTHER NON-TAX REVENUE

राजस्व का स्थूल ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है Broad details of revenue are as follows:-

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
1. राजकोषीय सेवाएं	1. Fiscal Services	781.06	1270.47	1068.76
2.अन्य सामान्य सेवाएं	2. Other General Services	712.50	809.81	845.27
3.सामाजिक सेवाएं	3. Social Services	227.28	231.28	237.93
4.आर्थिक सेवाएं	4. Economic Services	2158.79	2277.72	2448.85
5.सहायता अनुदान और अंशदान	5. Grants-in-aid and Contributions	511.96	554.87	591.75
जोड़	Total	**4391.59**	**5144.15**	**5192.56**
घटाइए	*Less-*			
वाणिज्यिक विभाग*	Commercial Departments*	2258.89	2086.29	2147.15
सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर	Aid material and equipment	49.78	69.54	73.27
सहायता अनुदान और अंशदान	Grants-in-aid and Contributions	462.18	485.33	518.48
निवल-अन्य करभिन्न राजस्व	Net-Other Non-Tax Revenue	1620.74	2502.99	2453.66

* उप-क्षेत्रों द्वारा वाणिज्यिक विभागों की प्राप्तियों का ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित है:-

* Details of receipts of the commercial departments by sub-sectors are as follows:-

राजकोषीय सेवाएं	Fiscal services	281.83	313.74	335.01
अन्य सामान्य सेवाएं	Other General Services	496.10	522.30	552.30
सामाजिक सेवाएं	Social services	161.26	167.85	170.64
आर्थिक सेवाएं	Economic services	1319.70	1082.40	1089.20
जोड़	Total	**2258.89**	**2086.29**	**2147.15**

राजकोषीय सेवाएं FISCAL SERVICES

अनुमानों का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया है:-	The estimates are as follows:			
राजकोषीय सेवाएं	Fiscal Services	781.06	1270.47	1068.76
घटाएं - वाणिज्यिक विभाग की प्राप्तियां	*Less-Receipts of Commercial Departments*	*281.83*	*313.74*	*335.01*
निवल	Net	**499.23**	**956.73**	**733.75**

वाणिज्यिक विभाग Commercial Departments:

वाणिज्यिक विभागों की प्राप्तियों के अनुमानों का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:-

The details of the estimates of receipts by commercial departments are as follows::-

(क) करेंसी, सिक्का निर्माण और टकसाल	(a) Currency,Coinage and Mint:			
करेंसी नोट प्रैस	Currency Note Press	126.54	147.72	155.17
बैंक नोट प्रैस	Bank Note Press	70.98	72.86	75.00
प्रतिभूति कागज कारखाना	Security Paper Mill	28.79	33.87	39.84
जोड़	Total	**226.31**	**254.45**	**270.01**
(ख) अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	(b) Other fiscal services:			
भारत प्रतिभूति मुद्रणालय	India Security Press	40.52	44.29	47.00
प्रतिभूति मुद्रणालय	Security Printing Press	15.00	15.00	18.00
जोड़	Total	**55.52**	**59.29**	**65.00**

निवल प्राप्तियों में निम्नलिखित शामिल है: The net receipts comprise:-

(क) करेंसी,सिक्का निर्माण और टकसाल	(a) Currency, Coinage and Mint:			
(i) सिक्कों के प्रचलन से लाभ	(i) Profits from circulation of coins	100.00	100.00	100.00
(ii) टकसाल	(ii) Mints	5.50	5.10	4.27
(iii) चांदी शोधनशाला	(iii) Silver Refinery	6.50	15.12	12.02
(iv) अन्य प्राप्तियां	(iv) Other Receipts	0.01	..	..
जोड़	Total	**112.01**	**120.22**	**116.29**
(ख) अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	(b) Other Fiscal Services	387.22	836.51	617.46
जोड़ राजकोषीय सेवाएं (निवल)	*Total Fiscal Services(Net)*	*499.23*	*956.73*	*733.75*

(क) करेंसी सिक्का निर्माण और टकसाल :- सिक्कों के परिचालन से लाभ, सिक्कों के अंकित मूल्य और उनके निर्माण की लागत के बीच के अन्तर का द्योतक है ।

"टकसाल" के अन्तर्गत प्राप्तियां मुख्यतः परिशोधन और धातु परीक्षण प्रभारों से संबंधित है ।

"चांदी शोधनशाला" के अन्तर्गत संशोधित अनुमान, 1987-88 तथा बजट अनुमान, 1988-89 में अधिक प्राप्तियों का कारण, हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्म मैनुफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी लिमिटेड द्वारा अत्याधिक मात्रा में चांदी के उठाए जाने तथा सामग्री नीलामी से प्राप्त होने वाली बिक्रय की राशि है ।

(ख) अन्य वित्तकोषीय सेवाएं:- ये प्राप्तियां मुख्यतः अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्राकोष के लिए ई. एफ. एफ. प्रभार के संबंध में भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के द्वारा अंशदान, ब्याज आर्थिक सहायता, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्राकोष से प्राप्त अन्य पारितोषण, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक को अधिशेष सोने के अन्तरण, तथा आर्थिक अपराधों इत्यादि से प्राप्त अर्थदण्ड से संबंध रखती है ।

संशोधित अनुमान और अगले बजट अनुमान में वृद्धि का कारण भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से ई.एफ.एफ. प्रभारों के लिए अधिक अंशदान और सोने के अन्तरण पर अधिक उगाही है ।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्राकोष से प्राप्त ब्याज आर्थिक सहायता तथा अन्य परितोषणों का बजट में 72.88 करोड़ रुपए और संशोधित अनुमानों में 49.91 करोड़ रुपए आंका गया है । इस आधार पर अगले वर्ष 47.86 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्तियों का अनुमान लगाया गया है ।

इन वाणिज्यिक विभागों से होने वाली प्राप्तियों को व्यय बजट में व्यय में से घटाकर दिखाया गया है ।

(a) Currency, Coinage and Mint:- Profits from circulation of coins represents the difference between face value of coins and their manufacturing cost.

The receipts under 'Mints' relate mainly to refining and assaying charges.

Under 'Silver Refinery' larger receipts in the Revised Estimates 1987-88 and Budget Estimates 1988-89 are due to anticipated lifting of silver by Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Ltd. and sale proceeds of material auctioned.

(b) Other Fiscal Services:- The receipts mainly relate to contributions by Reserve Bank of India towards EFF charges of the International Monetary Fund, interest subsidy and other remunerations received from IMF, transfer of surplus gold to Reserve Bank of India, penalties, etc. realised against economic offences, etc.

The increase in R.E. and next Budget is due to advance contributions from R.B.I. towards E.F.F. charges and larger realisation on transfer of gold.

Interest subsidy and other remunerations received from IMF are estimated at Rs.49.91 crores in the Revised, as against the Budget of Rs.72.88 crores. The receipts next year on this account are estimated at Rs.47.86 crores.

The receipts from these commercial departments have been taken in reduction of expenditure and are dealt with in the Expenditure Budget.

अन्य सामान्य सेवाएं
अनुमान इस प्रकार है :-

OTHER GENERAL SERVICES
The estimates are as follows:-

(करोड़ रुपए) (in crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
अन्य सामान्य सेवाएं	Other General Services	712.50	809.81	845.27
घटाएं - *वाणिज्यिक विभाग की प्राप्तियां*	*Less- Receipts of Commercial Department*	*496.10*	*522.30*	*552.30*
निवल	Net	**216.40**	**287.51**	**292.97**
निवल प्राप्तियों में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं :-	The net receipts comprise:-			
(i) प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	(i) Administrative services			
लोक सेवा आयोग	Public service commission	2.30	2.87	3.00
पुलिस	Police	84.07	102.08	102.09
पूर्ति और निपटान	Supplies and disposals	30.39	31.39	30.70
लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	Stationery and printing	20.30	20.30	20.30
निर्माण कार्य	Public works	24.93	35.03	46.17
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	Other administrative services	33.90	45.51	45.73
(ii) पेंशन और सेवा निवृत्ति लाभों के संबंध में अंशदान और वसूलियां	(ii) Contribution and recoveries towards pension and other retirement benefits	14.64	12.01	12.74
(iii) विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	(iii) Miscellaneous general services	5.87	38.32	32.24
जोड़	Total	**216.40**	**287.51**	**292.97**

वाणिज्यिक विभागों की प्राप्तियां रक्षा सेवाएं कैंटीन स्टोर विभाग से सम्बन्धित हैं जिन्हें व्यय बजट में वाणिज्यिक विभागों में निवल व्यय के अन्तर्गत दिखाया गया है ।

The Commercial Department receipts relate to Defence Services Canteen Stores Department (CSD) which are dealt with under net expenditure of Commercial Departments in the Expenditure budget.

लोक सेवा आयोग की प्राप्तियां मुख्यतः संघ लोक सेवा आयोग और कर्मचारी चयन आयोग द्वारा ली गई परीक्षाओं की फीस आदि की प्राप्तियों की द्योतक है ।

The receipts of public service commission mainly represent examination fees, etc. of the Union Public Service Commission and Staff Selection Commission.

पुलिस की प्राप्तियां राज्य सरकारों तथा अन्य पार्टियों को केन्द्रीय पुलिस बल आदि की तैनाती से संबंधित है । अनुमानों में वृद्धि अन्य दलों के लिए इन बलों की अधिक तैनाती के कारण हुई है ।

The receipts of Police are on account of Central Police Forces supplied to State Governments and other parties. More deployment of these forces for other parties explains the increase in the estimates.

पूर्ति और निपटान के अंतर्गत मुख्य रूप से पूर्ति और निपटान महा-निदेशालय के संगठन की मार्फत की गई खरीद और भंडारों के निरीक्षण की फीस तथा पूर्ति और निपटान महा-निदेशालय की मारफत बेचे गए फालतू और बेकार सामान के विपणन से हुई प्राप्तियों को दिखाया गया है।

लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत प्राप्तियों का सम्बन्ध सरकारी मुद्रणालयों, फार्मों, लेखन सामग्री, भण्डार और सरकारी राजपत्रों की बिक्री आदि से है।

लोक निर्माण शीर्ष के अंतर्गत सरकारी रिहायशी इमारतों के किराए के भिन्न विभाग संबंधी सभी प्राप्तियों को दिखाया गया है। संशोधित और अगले वर्ष के बजट की प्राप्तियों में हुई अनुमानित वृद्धि मुख्यतः पहली अप्रैल, 1987 से निर्धारित भूमि की बाजार दरों में संशोधन होने के कारण है।

अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाओं के अंतर्गत प्राप्तियों का संबंध मुख्यतः उच्चतम न्यायालय, निर्वाचन, लेखापरीक्षा फीस, पासपोर्ट तथा वीजा फीस आदि से है। संशोधित अनुमानों में वृद्धि मुख्यतः लेखा-परीक्षा फीस, पासपोर्ट और वीजा फीस के अंतर्गत अधिक प्राप्तियों के कारण है।

"विविध सामान्य सेवाएं" शीर्ष के अंतर्गत राजस्व खाते में वृद्धि में बट्टे खाते डाली गई डाक प्रमाण चकौताबाजार उधारों के संबंध में दावा न किए गए शेषों से संबंधित प्राप्तियां शामिल की गई है।

The receipts under 'Supplies and Disposals' mainly relate to the fees for purchase and inspection of stores; and sale proceeds of surplus and obsolete stores disposed of through Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals.

The receipts under Stationery and Printing relate to government printing presses, sale of forms and stationery, stores, gazettes, etc.

Public works accommodates all receipts relating to Central Public Works Department other than rent of government residential buildings. Increase in the receipts estimated in the Revised and next Budget is mainly due to upward revision of market rates of land fixed with effect from 1st April, 1987.

The receipts under the head 'Other Administrative Services' mainly relate to Supreme Court, elections, audit fees, passport and visa fees, etc. The increase in Revised is mainly on account of larger receipts from Audit fees and passport and visa fees.

The head 'Miscellaneous General Services' accommodates receipts relating to unclaimed balances of postal certificates/ market loans written-off to revenue.

सामाजिक सेवाएं / SOCIAL SERVICES

अनुमानों का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है।
The estimates are as follows:

(करोड़ रुपए / (In crores of Rupees))

		बजट Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
सामाजिक सेवाएं	Social Services	227.28	231.28	237.93
घटाएं - वाणिज्यिक विभागों की प्राप्तियां	*Less-Receipts of Commercial Departments*	*161.26*	*167.85*	*170.64*
निवल	Net	66.02	63.43	67.29
निम्नलिखित के अलावा प्राप्तियों के अनुमान इस प्रकार हैं :-	The estimates of receipts, other than the commercial Departments, comprise the following:-			
वाणिज्यिक विभागों में निम्नलिखित शामिल है:-				
शिक्षा, खेल, कला और संस्कृति	Education, Sports, Art and Culture	4.85	4.88	4.76
चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	Medical and Public Health	7.65	10.95	11.36
परिवार कल्याण	Family Welfare	8.35	7.50	7.75
आवास	Housing	21.81	22.28	24.11
नगर विकास	Urban Development	0.03	0.00	0.00
सूचना और प्रचार	Information and Publicity	13.36	13.87	14.44
श्रम और रोजगार	Labour and Employment	1.10	0.81	0.92
समाज सुरक्षा और कल्याण	Social Security and Welfare	8.81	3.14	3.95
अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं	Other Social Services	0.06	0.00	0.00
जोड़	Total	66.02	63.43	67.29

आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन के संबंध में प्राप्तियां जिन्हें प्रसारण की वाणिज्यिक प्राप्तियां माना जाता है व्यय में निवल रूप से प्रदर्शित की जाती है और व्यय बजट में दिखाई जाती है।

शिक्षा, खेल, कला और संस्कृति के अंतर्गत प्राप्तियां मुख्यतः ट्यूशन तथा अन्य फीसों तथा विदेश से उपहार के रूप में प्राप्त हुए कागज की बिक्री, अजायबघरों और प्राचीन स्मारकों के प्रवेश शुल्क से होने वाली आमदनी से है।

चिकित्सा प्राप्तियों में सरकारी स्वास्थ्य स्कीम के लिए अंशदान, अस्पतालों तथा औषधालय सेवाओं के लिए रोगियों से प्राप्त ट्यूशन और अन्य फीस तथा प्रभार शामिल है।

लोक स्वास्थ्य प्राप्तियों में सेवा फीसें, सीरम तथा वैक्सीन आदि की बिक्री से होने वाली आमदनी शामिल है।

परिवार कल्याण की प्राप्तियों में मुख्यतः सामग्री तथा पूर्ति की बिक्री से प्राप्त राशि शामिल है।

The receipts relating to Akashvani and Doordarshan, which are treated as commercial receipts of Broadcasting are netted against expenditure and dealt with in Expenditure Budget.

The receipts under Education, Sports, Art and Culture mainly relate to tuition and other fees, sale proceeds of paper received as gift from abroad and entry fees at museums and the ancient monuments.

Medical receipts include contributions for Central Government Health Scheme, tuition and other fees and charges realised from patients for hospital and dispensary services.

Public Health receipts include services fees, sale proceeds of sera and vaccine, etc.

Family welfare receipts are mainly sale proceeds of material and supplies.

आवास प्राप्तियों में मुख्यतः सरकारी रिहायशी इमारतों की लाइसेंस फीस शामिल है। मकानों की संख्या में वृद्धि अनुमानों में वृद्धि की परिचायक है।

Housing receipts mainly relate to Licence fees for Government residential buildings. Increase in the number of dwelling units explains the increase in the estimates.

नगर विकास संबंधी प्राप्तियों में लाइसेंस शुल्क तथा भू-कर शामिल है।

Urban Development receipts include licence fees and ground rent.

सूचना और प्रचार की प्राप्तियां मुख्यतः विज्ञापन और प्रचार के लिए फिल्मों की बिक्री तथा चल चित्रों का किराया शामिल है।

Charges for advertising and publicity, sale of publication and film rentals mainly constitute the receipts under Information and Publicity.

श्रम तथा रोजगार प्राप्तियां मुख्यतः श्रम, कानूनों, फैक्टरी तथा खान अधिनियमों आदि के अन्तर्गत प्राप्त होने वाले प्रभारों या फीसों से संबंधित है।

Labour and Employment receipts relate mainly to charges of fees realised under labour laws, factories and mines Act, etc.

सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण के अन्तर्गत प्राप्तियों में कमी मुख्य रूप से अभिदाहीत भूमि के संबंध में, जिन्हें दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को अन्तरित कर दिया गया है, विशेषकर विधि से दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को और से देय धनराशियों की अदायगी न किए जाने के कारण हुई है।

The fall in receipts under Social Security and Welfare is mainly due to non-payment of amounts due from the Delhi Development Authority in respect of land acquired from compensation pool and transferred to the Authority.

आर्थिक सेवाएं / ECONOMIC SERVICES

अनुमान इस प्रकार हैं:-

The estimates are as follows:-

		(करोड़ रुपए/In crores of Rupees)		
		बजट Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
जोड़- आर्थिक सेवाएं	Total-Economic Services	2158.79	2277.72	2448.85
घटाइए-वाणिज्यिक विभाग	*Less-Commercial Departments*	*1319.70*	*1082.40*	*1089.20*
निवल	Net	839.09	1195.32	1359.65

वाणिज्यिक विभाग

वाणिज्यिक विभागों से प्राप्तियों के अनुमानों का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है:-

Commercial Departments

The details of the receipt estimates by commercial departments are given below:-

कृषि और संबद्ध क्रियाकलाप:	*Agriculture and allied activities:*			
दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना	Delhi Milk Scheme	57.49	50.42	65.03
उद्योग और खनिज:	*Industry and Minerals:*			
अफीम और एल्कलोइड कारखाने	Opium Factories and alkaloid works	41.00	34.29	35.90
ईंधन विनिर्माण सुविधाएं	Feul fabrication facilities	42.62	42.52	45.19
जोड़	Total	**83.62**	**76.81**	**81.09**
ऊर्जा:	*Energy:*			
बदरपुर तापीय विद्युत केन्द्र	Badarpur Thermal Power Station	130.00	49.60	63.94
तारापुर परमाणु विद्युत केन्द्र	Tarapur Atomic Power Station	63.47	31.01	0.00
राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत केन्द्र	Rajasthan Atomic Power Station	85.10	75.34	38.62
मद्रास परमाणु विद्युत केन्द्र	Madras Atomic Power Station	103.02	60.79	0.00
ईंधन इन्वेंटरी	Fuel Inventory	0.00	23.84	52.74
भारी जल पूंज प्रबन्ध	Heavy Water Pool Management	31.00	37.59	40.48
जोड़	Total	**412.59**	**278.17**	**195.78**
परिवहन:	*Transport:*			
दीपस्तम्भ और दीपपोत	Lighthouses and lightships	22.00	22.00	22.30
संचार:	*Communications:*			
डाक सेवा	Postal Services	744.00	655.00	725.00
जोड़-वाणिज्यिक विभाग	*Total-Commercial Departments*	*1319.70*	*1082.40*	*1089.20*

इन वाणिज्यिक विभागों की प्राप्तियां व्यय बजट में व्यय को घटाकर दिखाई गई हैं।

The receipts of these commercial departments have been taken in reduction of expenditure and dealt with further in the Expenditure Budget.

निवल प्राप्तियों के अनुमानों में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:-

The estimates of the net receipts comprise as follows:-

(i) कृषि और संबद्ध क्रियाकलाप	(i) Agriculture and Allied Activities	10.35	13.64	13.80
(ii) सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण	(ii) Irrigation and Flood Control	3.29	2.51	2.90
(iii) ऊर्जा	(iii) Energy	431.05	440.38	480.87
(iv) उद्योग और खनिज	(iv) Industry and Minerals	56.89	57.97	66.57
(v) परिवहन	(v) Transport	21.46	21.95	21.87
(vi) संचार	(vi) Communications	0.55	1.16	2.51
(vii) विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण	(vii) Science, Technology and Environment	15.84	14.43	16.49
(viii) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	(viii) General Economic Services	299.66	643.28	754.64
जोड़	Total	**839.09**	**1195.32**	**1359.65**

		बजट Budget 1987-88	(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees) संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
प्रत्येक उपक्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत खातों के मुख्य शीर्षों के अनुसार इन प्राप्तियों का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:-	The details of these receipt estimates by major heads of account under each sub-sector are given below:-			
(i) कृषि और सम्बद्ध क्रियाकलाप:	*(i) Agriculture and Allied Activities:*			
कृषि कार्य	Crop Husbandry	1.09	1.84	1.84
पशुपालन	Animal Husbandry	2.33	2.53	2.53
मीन उद्योग	Fisheries	0.96	1.39	1.39
वन और वन्य जीवन	Forestry and Wild Life	0.70	0.54	0.50
अन्य कृषि कार्यक्रम	Other Agricultural Programmes	5.27	7.34	7.54
जोड़	Total	10.35	13.64	13.80
इस उपक्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत कृषि फार्मों, वाणिज्यिक फसलों तथा बागवानी पौधा संरक्षण सेवाओं से होने वाली प्राप्तियों और कृषि शिक्षा, क्विलिटी नियंत्रण तथा कृषि उत्पादों के श्रेणीकरण की फीस राशियां शामिल हैं। विदेशी और संगठनों से सहायता के रूप में प्राप्त बीज, उर्वरकों, मशीनरी आदि जैसी वस्तुओं की बिक्री से प्राप्त रकमों को इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत दिखाया गया है।	This sub-sector accommodates receipts from agricultural farms, commercial crops, horticulture, plant protection services, fees from agricultural education., fees for quality control and grading of agricultural product etc. Sale proceeds of inputs like seeds, fertilizers, machinery, etc.received as aid from foreign countries and organisations are also accounted for under it.			
(ii) सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियन्त्रण	*(ii) Irrigation and Flood Control:*			
मुख्य और मध्यम सिंचाई	Major and Medium Irrigation	2.94	2.21	2.58
लघु सिंचाई	Minor Irrigation	0.35	0.30	0.32
जोड़	Total	3.29	2.51	2.90
"मुख्य और मध्यम सिंचाई" के अन्तर्गत अनुमान मुख्यतः केन्द्रीय जल आयोग और केन्द्रीय जल विद्युत अनुसंधान केन्द्र, पूना की प्राप्तियों को दर्शाते हैं। "लघु सिंचाई" के अन्तर्गत अनुमान केन्द्रीय भूतल जल बोर्ड की प्राप्तियों से संबंधित है जो कि इसके द्वारा राज्य सरकारों आदि के लिए हाथ में लिए गए भूतल जल अन्वेषण के कार्य से संबंधित है।	The estimates under the head "Major and medium irrigation" represent mainly the receipts of Central Water Commission and Central Water Power Research Station, Pune. The estimates under 'Minor irrigation" relate to receipes of Central Ground Water Board for ground water exploration undertaken by it for State Governments, etc.			
(iii) ऊर्जा	*(iii) Energy:*			
विद्युत	Power	2.60	2.80	2.90
पैट्रोलियम	Petroleum	428.33	437.51	477.90
कोयला और लिगनाइट	Coal and Lignite	0.01	0.01	0.01
ऊर्जा के गैर-परम्परागत स्रोत	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	0.11	0.06	0.06
जोड़	Total	431.05	440.38	480.87
विद्युत शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण की प्राप्तियां आती हैं और अन्य सरकारों की ओर से किन्हीं विशेष सामान्य कार्यों से प्राप्त राशियां भी दिखाई गई हैं।	The head Power records receipts of the Central Electricity Authority and also receipts on account of common works executed on behalf of other Governments.			
पैट्रोलियम शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत संशोधित अनुमानों और बजट अनुमानों में	Under the head 'Petroleum' the estimates include receipts from royalty on crude oil and gas.			
(iv) उद्योग और खनिज	*(iv) Industry and Minerals:*			
ग्राम और लघु उद्योग	Village and Small Industries	2.60	3.90	3.95
उद्योग	Industries	53.29	53.07	61.62
अलौह खनन और धातुकर्म उद्योग	Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries	1.00	1.00	1.00
जोड़	Total	56.89	57.97	66.57
"ग्राम और लघु उद्योग" शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत, औद्योगिक सम्पदा, लघु उद्योग, हथकरघा, खादी, हस्तशिल्प, कारियल जटा, रेशम कीटपालन और अन्य ग्रामोद्योगों से होने वाली प्राप्तियां दिखायी गई हैं।	The head "Village and Small Industries" records receipts from industrial estates, small scale, handloom, khadi, handicraft, coir, sericulture and other village industries.			
उद्योग के अन्तर्गत प्राप्तियां मुख्य रूप से परमाणु ऊर्जा उद्योगों और सूती कपड़ा विनिर्माताओं से प्रीमियम के संग्रह से संबंधित है।	Receipts, under 'Industries' relate mainly to atomic energy industries and premium collected from textile garment manufacturers.			
अलौह खनन और धातुकर्म उद्योग शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत भारतीय भू-विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण द्वारा किए गए विशिष्ट कार्यों से होने वाली प्राप्तियां दिखाई गई हैं।	The head 'Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries" mainly accommodates receipts on account of specified jobs undertaken by the Geological Survey of India.			
(v) परिवहन	*(v) Transport*			
पत्तन और द्वीप स्तम्भ	Ports and Light Houses	1.14	1.46	1.29
पोतवहन	Shipping	0.71	0.85	0.88
नागर विमानन	Civil Aviation	0.15	0.17	0.20
सड़कें और पुल	Roads and Bridges	19.46	19.47	19.50
जोड़	Total	21.46	21.95	21.87

पत्तन, दीपस्तम्भ और नौवहन के अन्तर्गत प्राप्तियां पत्तनों से संबंधित प्रोद्ग्रहण राशियों, सर्वेक्षण तथा जहाजों के रजिस्ट्रेशन की फीस और नौका सेवाओं से संबंधित हैं।

सड़कें और पुल शीर्ष में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों से सम्बन्धित प्राप्तियां शामिल हैं, जिनमें राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों और स्थाई पुलों के उपयोग से संबंधित शुल्क और सीमा सड़क विकास बोर्ड द्वारा सीमा सेवाओं के लिए राज्य सरकारों एवं अन्य संस्थाओं से विभागीय प्रभारों की वसूली शामिल है।

The heads "Ports and Light-houses" and "Shipping" accommodate receipts of Light dues, survey and registration fees of ships and ferry services.

The head "Roads and Bridges" accommodates receipts on account of national highways, including fees for use of national highways, permanent bridges and also departmental charges recovered from State Governments and other bodies for services rendered by the Border Roads Development Board.

		(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees) बजट Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
(vi) दूरसंचार "अन्य संचार सेवाओं" के अंतर्गत प्राप्तियों का संबंध मुख्य रूप से वायरलैस समन्वय संगठन से है।	(vi) *Communications:* Receipts under 'Other Communication Services' mainly relate to the Wireless Coordination Organisation.			
(vii) विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण	(vii) *Science, Technology and Environment:*			
परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान	Atomic Energy Research	4.58	3.73	4.09
अन्य वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं और अनुसंधान	Other Scientific Services and Research	11.26	10.70	12.40
जोड़	**Total**	**15.84**	**14.43**	**16.49**

"अन्य वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं और अनुसंधान" के अन्तर्गत प्राप्तियां मुख्यतः भारतीय सर्वेक्षण, राष्ट्रीय एटलस तथा थिमेटिक मानचित्रण संगठन, राष्ट्रीय सूचना केन्द्र द्वारा गैर-सरकारी निकायों को उपलब्ध कराई गई सेवाओं के बदले प्राप्त शुल्क से संबंधित हैं।

The receipts under "Other Scientific Services and Research" mainly relate to the Survey of India, National Atlas and Thematic Mapping Organisation, fees realised by National Informatic Centre for services rendered by it to non-Government bodies, etc.

(viii) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	(viii) *General Economic Services:*			
विदेशी व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन	Foreign Trade and Export Promotion	14.50	22.99	18.01
नागरिक आपूर्ति	Civil Supplies	251.42	585.00	700.00
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	Other General Economic Services	33.74	35.29	36.63
जोड़	**Total**	**299.66**	**643.28**	**754.64**

विदेशी व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन और निर्यात लाइसेंस आवेदन फीस, सांताक्रुज इलैक्ट्रानिक, निर्यात संसाधन क्षेत्र तथा कांडला मुक्त व्यापार क्षेत्र से प्राप्तियां विदेशी व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत दिखाई गई हैं।

Receipts from foreign trade, import and export licence application fees, Santacruz Electronic Export Processing Zone and Kandla Free Trade Zone are accounted for under head "Foreign Trade and Export Promotion."

नागरिक आपूर्ति के अन्तर्गत संशोधित और अगले वर्ष के बजट अनुमानों में आयात और खाद्य तेलों की बिक्री से लाभों को दर्शाया गया है।

Under 'Civil Supplies', the estimates in the Revised and next Budget represent profits on import and sale of edible oils.

शीर्ष "अन्य सामाजिक आर्थिक सेवाओं" में मुख्यतः संयुक्त पूंजी कम्पनियों के विनियमन से होने वाली प्राप्तियां बीमा अधिनियम के अंतर्गत फीस की वसूली तथा जोखिम बीमा योजना की प्राप्तियों को दिखाया गया है। इसमें भारतीय मौसम विज्ञान विभाग की प्राप्तियां भी शामिल हैं।

The head "Other General Economic Services" mainly accommodates receipts on account of regulation of joint stock companies, fees realised under the Insurance Act as well as Risk Insurance Scheme receipts. It also includes receipts of the Indian Meteorological Department.

संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (विधान मंडल रहित) की प्राप्तियां	**Receipts of Union Territories (without legislature)**	61.81	89.06	103.12

संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (विधान मंडल रहित) की प्राप्तियां मुख्यतः प्रशासनिक सेवाओं, इमारती लकड़ी तथा खासतौर पर अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह में वन उत्पादों, चंडीगढ़ परिवहन उपक्रम से प्राप्त होने वाली राशियों तथा पर्यटक यातायात से होने वाली प्राप्तियों और "पर्यटन" के अन्तर्गत किराए तथा व्यवस्थापन प्रभारों से और बिजली की बिक्री से होने वाली प्राप्तियों से सम्बद्ध हैं।

The receipts of the Union Territories (without legislature) mainly relate to administrative services; sale of timber and forest produce mainly in Andaman and Nicobar Islands; receipts from Chandigarh Transport Undertaking and receipts from tourist traffic, rent catering charges under "Tourism" and receipts from sale of power.

भाग ख PART B

पूंजी प्राप्तियां CAPITAL RECEIPTS

पूंजी खाते की प्राप्तियों के अनुमान

निम्न विवरण में पूंजी खाते की प्राप्तियों के अनुमानों का स्थूल श्रेणीवार संक्षिप्त ब्यौरा दिया गया है । 1987-88 के बजट अनुमानों और संशोधित अनुमानों के बीच तथा संशोधित अनुमानों और 1988-89 के बजट अनुमानों के बीच होने वाली घट-बढ़ के संबंध में संक्षिप्त टिप्पणियां और अतिरिक्त जानकारी जिनमें इस घट-बढ़ का स्पष्टीकरण दिया गया है, इस विवरण के बाद दी गई है ।

ESTIMATES OF CAPITAL RECEIPTS

The Statement below summarises by broad categories the estimates of capital receipts. Further details together with brief notes explaining the variations between the Budget estimates and the Revised estimates for 1987-88 and between the latter and Budget estimates for 1988-89 are given in the notes that follow this statement.

(करोड़ रुपए / In crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
1. बाजार ऋण	1. Market Loans			
सकल उधार	*Gross Borrowings*	*7121.00*	*7821.00*	*7475.00*
घटाइए-वापसी	*Less - Repayments*	*820.91*	*820.91*	*474.75*
निवल उधार	Net Borrowings	6300.09	7000.09	7000.25
2. विदेशी सहायता (निवल)	2. External Assistance (Net)	3199.86	3184.39	3734.29
3. उधारों और अग्रिमों की वसूलियां	3. Recoveries of Loans and Advances	4052.49	4384.09	4280.37
4. अन्य बचतें*	4.*Small Savings @*	*4200.00*	*4200.00*	*4600.00*
सकल संग्रह	*Less- States' share*	*3200.00*	*3200.00*	*3450.00*
घटाइए -राज्यों का हिस्सा	Net to Centre	1000.00	1000.00	1150.00
केन्द्र का निवल हिस्सा	5. Provident funds	635.47	900.00	1000.00
5. भविष्य निधियां	6. Special Deposits of Non-Government Provident Funds, LIC, GIC etc.	2820.00	3875.00	4325.00
6.गैर सरकारी भविष्य-निधियों, जीवन बीमा निगम, साधारण बीमा निगम, आदि की विशेष जमा	7. Other Receipts *	3070.09	2169.93	2379.44
7. अन्य प्राप्तियां*	**Total Capital Receipts**	**21078.00**	**22513.50**	**23869.35**
कुल-पूंजी प्राप्तियां	*@Excludes 5 year Time Deposits.*			
*@ पांच वर्षीय सावधि जमा को छोड़कर	** Excludes*			
**इसमें निम्नलिखित को सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया है –*	*(i) Securities issued in favour of IMF*	*876.19*	*1029.33*	*147.11*
(i) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को जारी की गई प्रतिभूतियां	*(ii) Securities issued to Nationalised Banks against additional equity investment*	*200.00*	*200.00*	*200.00*
(ii) अतिरिक्त इक्विटी निवेश के आधार पर राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों को जारी की गई प्रतिभूतियां				

1. बाजार उधार

संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88:- 1987-88 के बजट अनुमानों में बाजार उधारों से 7121 करोड़ रुपए की सकल प्राप्ति और वापसी अदायगियों (820.91 करोड़ रुपए) की राशियों को घटाने के बाद 6300.09 करोड़ रुपए की निवल प्राप्ति का अनुमान लगाया गया है । इसके मुकाबले संशोधित अनुमानों में बाजार उधारों से 1987-88 में 7821 करोड़ रुपए की सकल प्राप्ति आंकी गई है और वापसी अदायगी की रकम (820.91 करोड़ रुपए)घटाने के बाद निवल राशि 7000.09 करोड़ रुपए की आंकी गई है ।

चालू वर्ष में अब तक जुटाए गए बाजार उधारों का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-

1. Market Loans

Revised Estimates 1987-88: The Budget for 1987-88 assumed gross market borrowing of Rs.7121.00 crores with a net borrowing (after repayment of Rs.820.91 crores) of Rs.6300.09 crores. As against this, the Revised estimate of gross receipt from market loans during 1987-88 has been placed at Rs.7821.00 crores and net after repayment (Rs.820.91crores) at Rs.7000.09 crores.

The details of market loans raised upto December, 1987 in the current year are:

(करोड़ रुपए / In crores of Rupees)

बाजार से लिए गए उधार	Loans raised	रकम Cash	कमीशन Commission	जोड़ Total
10.50 प्रतिशत ऋण, 1997	10.50% Loan, 1997	185.10	8.89	193.99
11.00 प्रतिशत ऋण, 2002	11.00% Loan, 2002	2668.77	82.02	2750.79
11.50 प्रतिशत ऋण, 2007	11.50% Loan, 2007	2889.50	-	2889.50
		5743.37	**90.91**	**5834.28**
घटाइए-वापसी अदायगी	*Less - Repayments*			*820.91*
निवल	*Net*			***5013.37***

2. बाजार उधारों की पहली किस्त 11 मई, 1987 को जारी की गई थी, जब दो बाजार उधार अर्थात् 10.50 प्रतिशत ऋण, 1997, और 11.00 प्रतिशत ऋण, 2002 समपूल्यों पर जारी किए गए थे ।

2. The first market floatation was made on the 11th May, 1987 when two loans viz. 10.50% loan, 1997 and 11.00% loan,

नकद अभिदानों के अलावा, 27.4.1987 को परिपक्व हुए 6.25 प्रतिशत ऋण, 1987 की प्रतिभूतियों के धारकों को नकद रूपांतरण की सुविधाएं दी गई थीं। इनसे कुल 992.91 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्ति हुई।

3. बाजार ऋणों की दूसरी किस्त 14 जुलाई,1987 को जारी की गई जब 10.50 प्रतिशत ऋण, 1997 और 11 प्रतिशत ऋण 2002 को पुनः जारी किया गया था। क्रमशः 2 जुलाई,1987 और 21 जुलाई,1987 को परिपक्व हुए 6 प्रतिशत ऋण 1987 और 5-1/4 प्रतिशत ऋण,1987 की प्रतिभूतियों के धारकों को सुविधाएं भी दी गई थीं। इनसे कुल 1760.54 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्ति हुई।

4. बाजार उधारों की तीसरी किस्त 5 अक्तूबर,1987 को जारी की गई, जब तीन बाजार ऋणों अर्थात् 10.50 प्रतिशत ऋण, 1997 और 11.00 प्रतिशत ऋण, 2002 और 11.50 प्रतिशत ऋण 2007 अभमूल्य पर जारी किए गए। यह विशुद्ध नकदी के लिए था और उससे 2200.83 करोड़ रुपए की निवल प्राप्ति हुई।

5. दो ऋणों, अर्थात 10.50 प्रतिशत ऋण, 1997 तथा 11.50 प्रतिशत ऋण, 2007 को अभमूल्य पर जारी करके, बाजार ऋणों का चौथा निर्गम 21 दिसम्बर, 1987 को जारी किया गया। यह निर्गम भी नगद निर्गम था और इससे कुल निवेशन 880 करोड़ रुपए की वसूली हुई।

बजट अनुमान 1988-89 अगले वर्ष के बजट में उधार से 7475 करोड़ रुपए की सकल प्राप्ति आंकी गई है।

निम्नांकित ऋणों जारी, जिनकी बकाया राशि उनके सामने दर्ज कर दी गई है, वर्ष 1988-89 में परिशोधित किया जाएगा:-

(करोड़ रुपए)

$5\frac{1}{4}$ प्रतिशत ऋण, 1988	84.65
6.00 प्रतिशत ऋण, 1988	390.10
	474.75

इस प्रकार वर्ष 1988-89 में उधारों की निवल राशि 7000.25 करोड़ रुपए होगी।

2. विदेशी सहायता

प्राप्तियां:- बजट में विदेशी सहायता से 4334.67 करोड़ रुपए की सकल प्राप्ति का अनुमान लगाया गया था। इसके मुकाबले संशोधित अनुमान में 4459.57 करोड़ रुपए प्राप्त होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है। अगले वर्ष के बजट में 5117.75 करोड़ रुपए की सकल प्राप्ति होने का अनुमान है।

वापसियां:- बजट में वापसियों के लिए 1134.81 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई थी जबकि संशोधित अनुमानों की 1275.18 करोड़ रुपए की वापसी की व्यवस्था है। अगले वर्ष में वापसी के लिए 1383.46 करोड़ रुपए का अनुमान लगाया गया है।

इस प्रकार विदेशी सहायता से होने वाली निवल प्राप्तियों की राशि संशोधित अनुमानों में 3184.39 करोड़ रुपए और अगले वर्ष के बजट अनुमानों में 3734.29 करोड़ रुपए दिखाई गई है।

विदेशी सहायता की प्राप्तियों और 1987-88 और 1988-89 में मूल धन की वापसियों का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है:-

2002 were floated at par. Besides subscriptions in cash, conversion facilities were offered to the holders of securities of 6.25% loan, 1987 which matured on 27th April, 1987. The total realisation amounted to Rs.992.91 crores.

3. The second market floatation was made on the 14th July, 1987 when two loans viz. 10.50% loan, 1997 and 11.00% loan, 2002 were reissued. Besides subscription in cash, conversion facilities were also offered to the holders of 6.00% loan, 1987 and 5-1/4% loan, 1987 maturing on 2nd July and 21st July, 1987 respectively. The total realisation amounted to Rs.1760.54 crores.

4. The third market floatation was made on 5th October, 1987 when three loans viz. 10.50% loan, 1997, 11.00% loan, 2002 and 11.50% loan, 2007 were issued at par. This was a cash issue and netted Rs.2200.83 crores.

5. The fourth market floatation was made on 21st December, 1987 when two loans viz. 10.50% loan, 1997 and 11.50 % loan, 2007 were issued at par. This was again a cash issue and total realisation amounted to Rs.880 crores.

Budget Estimates 1988-89: The next Budget assumes gross borrowings of Rs.7475 crores.

The following loans with outstanding balances indicated against each are due for discharge during 1988-89:

(In crores of Rupees)

$5\frac{1}{4}$ % loan, 1988	84.65
6.00 % loan, 1988	390.10
	474.75

Net borrowing assumed in the Budget will thus be Rs.7000.25 crores.

2. *External Assistance*

Receipts: Budget assumed gross receipts of Rs.4334.67 crores from external assistance. Against this, the Revised is placed at Rs.4459.57 crores. Gross receipts next year are estimated at Rs.5117.75 crores.

Repayments: Budget provided for repayments of Rs.1134.81 crores against which the Revised is placed at Rs.1275.18 crores. The repayments next year are estimated at Rs.1383.46 crores.

The net receipts from external assistance are thus placed at Rs.3184.39 crores in the Revised and at Rs.3734.29 crores during next year.

A summary of receipts of external assistance and repayment of principal during the year 1987-88 and 1988-89 is given below:-

(करोड़ रुपए / In crores of Rupees)

		बजट अनुमान Budget 1987-88	संशोधित अनुमान Revised 1987-88	बजट अनुमान Budget 1988-89
क. ऋण	A. Loans	3822.71	3904.70 *	4526.00 *
ख. नकद अनुदान	B. Cash grants	462.18	485.33	518.48
ग. वस्तु अनुदान सहायता	C. Commodity Grant Assistance:			
(i) खाद्य	(i) Food	8.81	49.76	48.00
(ii) अन्य	(ii) Others	40.97	19.78	25.27
घ. (जोड़ क+ख+ग)	D. (Total : A+B+C)	4334.67	4459.57	5117.75
ङ. वापसियां	E. Repayments:			
(i) ऋण	(i) Loans	1036.52	988.25	1150.86
(ii) न्यास निधि	(ii) Trust Fund	0.00	179.51	184.66
(iii) विशेष उधार	(iii) Special credits	98.29	107.42	47.94
जोड़	Total	1134.81	1275.18	1383.46
च. विदेशी सहायता/वापसियों की राशि को घटाकर(घ-ङ)	F. External Assistance (Net of Repayments) (D-E)	*3199.86*	*3184.39*	*3734.29*

इसका और ब्यौरा इस ज्ञापन के अनुबन्ध 8 में दिया गया है।
**इसमें परिक्रामी निधि की प्राप्तियां शामिल हैं।*

Further details are given in Annexure 8 of this Memorandum
** Includes receipts under Revolving Fund.*

3. उधारों और अग्रिमों की वसूलियां

केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकारों, संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों विधान मंडल वालों और गैर-सरकारी पार्टियों से वसूल किए गए उधारों का

3. *Recoveries of Loans and Advances*

The estimates of recoveries of loans and advances made by the Central Government to the State Governments, Union Territories

अनुमान इस प्रकार है:-

(with Legislature) and Non-Government parties are as follows :–

		(करोड़ रुपए) बजट अनुमान Budget 1987-88	संशोधित अनुमान Revised 1987-88	(In crores of Rupees) बजट अनुमान Budget 1988-89
वसूलियां:-	Recoveries from:			
(i) राज्य सरकारों से	(i) State Governments	2553.00	2597.55	2978.95
(ii) संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से (विधान मंडल वाले)	(ii) Union Territories (with Legislature)	52.49	9.00	9.00
(iii) गैर-सरकारी पक्षों से	(iii) Non-Government Parties	1447.00	1777.54	1292.42
जोड़-उधारी और अग्रिमों की वसूलियां	TOTAL-Recoveries of Loans and Advances	4052.49	4384.09	4280.37
(i) राज्य सरकारों से वसूलियों में निम्नलिखित शामिल नहीं हैं:-	(i) The recoveries from State Governments exclude the following :–			
(1) अल्पावधिक अधौगम अग्रिम	(1) Short-term ways and means advances	900.00	900.00	900.00
(2) कृषि निविष्टियों के लिए ऋण	(2) Loans for agricultural inputs	260.00	274.67	300.00
(i) राज्य सरकारों से वसूलियों का ब्यौरा :-	(i) Details of Recoveries from State Governments:–			
(क) 1979 से पहले के समेकित ऋण	(a) Pre-1979 consolidated loans	362.82	369.93	369.93
(ख) 1979-84 के समेकित ऋण	(b) 1979-84 Consolidated Loans	356.01	356.01	356.01
(ग) 1979-84 के ओवर ड्राफ्ट ऋण	(c) 1979-84 Overdraft Loans	418.54	418.54	418.54
(घ) अल्प बचतों के संग्रह के एवज में ऋण	(d) Loans against Small Savings collections	228.13	228.35	283.55
(ङ) 1984-85, 1985-86 और 1986-87 में दिए गए आयोजना तथा आयोजना-भिन्न प्रयोजनों के लिए ऋण	(e) Loans for Plan and Non-Plan purposes advanced during 1984-85, 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88	722.48	762.00	1082.00
(च) विस्थापितव्यक्तियों, प्रत्यावर्तकों, शरणार्थियों आदि को राहत देने और उनके पुनर्वास के लिए दिये गये ऋण, जो आठवें वित्त आयोग की सिफारिश के अनुसार बट्टे खाते डाले जाने हैं	(f) Loans for relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons, repatriates, etc. to be written off in terms of the recommendations of the 8th Finance Commission	3.41	1.72	6.30
(छ) 1984-85, 1985-86 और 1986-87 में दिये गये अधिक अनुदानों को पूरा करने के लिए ऋण	(g) Loans to cover gap in resources advanced during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87	461.00	461.00	461.00
(ज) अन्य ऋण	(h) Other Loans	0.61	..	1.62
जोड़	Total	2553.00	2597.55	2978.95

(क) और (ख)-आठवें वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार, जैसाकि वे सरकार द्वारा मंजूर की गई हैं, राज्य सरकारों को 1983-84 तक दिए गए और 1984-85 के अन्त तक बकाया केन्द्रीय ऋणों को समेकित किया जाना है। समेकन के प्रयोजन से वित्त आयोग ने 1978-79 तक दिए गए ऋणों और 1979 से 1984 तक दिए गए ऋणों को अलग-अलग माना था। यद्यपि कुछ राज्यों के संबंध में 1979 से पहले के ऋणों की शर्तों में किसी परिवर्तन की सिफारिश नहीं की गई है, लेकिन अन्य राज्यों के मामले में इन ऋणों को 25 वर्षीय ऋणों अथवा 30 वर्षीय ऋणों के रूप में समेकित करने की सिफारिश की गई है। जहां तक 1979-84 के दौरान दिए गए ऋणों का संबंध है, इन ऋणों को सभी राज्यों के मामले में, 15 वर्षों से लेकर 30 वर्षों तक की अवधियों के ऋणों के रूप में समेकित कर दिया गया है। ये अनुमान सकल आधार पर तैयार किए गए हैं और इनमें 81.04 करोड़ रुपए की बट्टे खाते डाली गई वसूलियों को हिसाब में नहीं लिया गया है

(a) & (b): In pursuance of the recommendations of the Eighth Finance Commission, as accepted by the Government, the Central loans advanced to the State Governments upto 1983-84, and outstanding as at the end of 1984-85 have been consolidated. For purposes of consolidation, the Finance Commission had treated loans advanced up to 1978-79 and those advanced during 1979-84 differently. While no change has been recommended in the terms of pre-1979 loans in the case of some States, these loans have been recommended to be consolidated into either 25 year loans or 30 year loans in the case of others. As regards loans advanced during 1979-84, these have been consolidated in the case of all the States with periods ranging from 15 years to 30 years. The estimates are in gross terms, without taking into account the write off of recoveries to the extent of Rs. 81.04 crores.

(ग) ये वसूलियां राज्यों को 1982-83 और 1983-84 में उनके ओवरड्राफ्टों को चुकाने के लिए दिए गए ऋणों की हैं। इन ऋणों को आठवें वित्त आयोग द्वारा विधारित समेकन योजना के अन्तर्गत समेकित नहीं किया गया।

(c) These recoveries pertain to loans given to States in 1982-83 and 1983-84 to overcome their overdraft difficulties. These loans were not covered by the scheme of consolidation of the Eighth Finance Commission.

(घ) अल्प बचत ऋण भी उन ऋणों में से हैं, जिनको आठवें वित्त आयोग की समेकन योजना के अन्तर्गत समेकित नहीं किया गया। इन ऋणों की वसूली जो पहले रोक दी गई थी, 1985-86 से फिर से शुरू कर दी गई है।

(d) Small Savings loans are also among those loans not covered by the scheme of consolidation of the Eighth Finance Commission. The recovery of these loans suspended earlier has been resumed from 1985-86.

(ङ) यद्यपि मूल बजट और संशोधित में वे वसूलियां दिखाई गई हैं जो 1984-85,1985-86 और 1986-87 में आयोजना और आयोजनाभिन्न प्रयोजनों के लिए दिए गए थे, अगले बजट में उन वर्षों में दिए गए ऋणों के अतिरिक्त वर्ष 1987-88 में दिए गए और दिए जाने वाले ऋण भी शामिल है ।

(ज) 1984-85 में राज्यों को 352.43 करोड़ रुपए के विशेष मध्यमावधिक आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण दिए गए थे । ये ऋण तीन श्रेणियों के थे-(i) मूलधन की वापसी और ब्याज की अदायगी के आस्थगन की चार वर्षों की अवधि सहित, उन्नीस वर्षीय ऋण (290.25 करोड़ रुपए), (ii) मूलधन की वापसी-अदायगी के आस्थगन की एक वर्ष की अवधि सहित छः वर्षीय ऋण (52.18 करोड़ रुपए), और (iii) दस वर्षीय ऋण (10 करोड़ रुपए) ।

1985-86 में राज्यों को अपने ओवरड्राफ्टों को बेबाक करने और अपने संसाधनों की कमी पूरी करने के लिए विशेष मध्यमावधिक आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण देने के लिए 2094.32 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई थी । ये ऋण निम्नलिखित श्रेणियों के हैं-(i) मूलधन की वापसी-अदायगी और ब्याज की अदायगी के आस्थगन की तीन वर्ष की अवधि सहित अठारह वर्षीय ऋण (281.31 करोड़ रुपए),(ii) दस वर्षीय ऋण (55 करोड़ रुपए),(iii) पांच वर्षीय ऋण (40 करोड़ रुपए) और (iv) चार वर्षीय ऋण (1718.01 करोड़ रुपए) ।

1986-87 में, राज्यों के राजस्व के घाटे की पूर्ति के लिए 48.92 करोड़ रुपए के ऋण दिए गए थे । ये ऋण तीन श्रेणियों के थे - (i) मूलधन की वापसी अदायगी और ब्याज की अदायगी दोनों के लिए 2 वर्ष की स्थगन अवधि सहित पंद्रह वर्षीय ऋण (13.92 करोड़ रुपए-पंजाब), (ii) मूलधन की वापसी अदायगी और ब्याज की अदायगी दोनों के लिए 2 वर्ष की स्थगनावधि सहित पंचवार्षिक ऋण (15 करोड़ रुपए-मध्य प्रदेश) और (iii) पांच वर्षों में वापस किए जाने वाले पंचवार्षिक ऋण (20 करोड़ रुपए - नागालैण्ड) ।

संशोधित अनुमानों और अगले बजट में इन दोनों को ऋणों के 461 करोड़ रुपए की वसूली होने का अनुमान है ।

(झ) राष्ट्रीय ऋण छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत दिए गए ऋणों के संबंध में वसूलियों की वर्तमान शर्तों में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं है, जिनके अनुमान अन्य ऋण के अन्तर्गत शामिल किए गए हैं ।

(ii) संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से (विधान मंडल सहित) वसूलियां चार संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (विधान मंडल वाले) को दिए गए ऋणों की वसूली के सम्बन्ध में चालू बजट अनुमानों में 52.49 करोड़ रुपए की राशि रखी गई है । चूंकि गोआ, मिजोरम और अरुणाचल प्रदेश के संघ राज्य क्षेत्र राज्य बन गए हैं, इसलिए संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 और अगले वर्ष के बजट में केवल पांडीचेरी संघीय राज्य क्षेत्र को दिए गए ऋणों की वसूलियां सम्मिलित की गई हैं और गोआ, मिजोरम और अरुणाचल प्रदेश की भूतपूर्व संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों को दिए गए ऋणों की वसूलियां, राज्यों के खातों में दिखा दी गई हैं ।

(iii) गैर-सरकारी पार्टियों द्वारा वापसी अदायगी

मूल बजट में राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को छोड़कर अन्य पार्टियों अर्थात् सरकारी क्षेत्रों के औद्योगिक और वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों, वित्तीय संस्थाओं, विदेशी सरकारों, नगर पालिकाओं, पत्तन न्यासों तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र की कम्पनियों और संस्थाओं, सहकारी समितियों आदि तथा सरकारी सेवकों से ऋणों की वसूलियों के रूप में 1447.00 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्ति का अनुमान लगाया गया था । सबसे हाल के निर्धारण के आधार पर ऋणों की वसूलियों की रकमें अब अनुमानतः 1777.54 करोड़ रुपए की बैठती हैं । 1988-89 के दौरान 1292.42 करोड़ रुपए की वापसी अदायगियों का अनुमान लगाया गया है । इनका स्थूल ब्यौरा कुछ प्रकार है :-

(e) While the original Budget and the Revised relate to recoveries in respect of loans advanced for Plan and Non-Plan purposes during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 next Budget is based on loans advanced during those years and also loans advanced/likely to be advanced during 1987-88.

(g) Special medium-term non-plan loans amounting to Rs. 352.43 crores were given to States in 1984-85. These loans were of three categories- (1) nineteen year loans with moratoriam of four years, both for repayment of principal and payment of interest (Rs. 290.25 crores) ; (ii) six year loans with a moratorium of one year for repayment of principal (Rs. 52.18 crores) and (iii) ten year loans (Rs. 10 crores).

Special medium-term non-plan loans amounting to Rs. 2094.32 crores were given to States in 1985-86 to clear their overdrafts and to cover the gap in resources. These loans were of the following categories- (i) eighteen year loans with moratorium of three years both for repayment of principal and payment of interest (Rs. 281.31 crores); (ii) ten year loans (Rs. 55 crores) ; (iii) five year loans (Rs. 40 crores) and (iv) four year loans (Rs. 1718.01 crores).

Non-Plan Loans amounting to Rs.48.92 crores were given to States in 1986-87. These loans were of three categories - (i) fifteen year loans with moratorium of 2 years both for repayment of principal and payment of interest (Rs.13.92 crores - Punjab), (ii) Five year loans with moratorium of 2 years both for repayment of principal and payment of interest (Rs.15 crores-Madhya Pradesh) and (iii) Five year loans repayable in five years (Rs.20 crores - Nagaland).

Revised and next Budget assume recoveries of Rs. 461 crores each in respect of these loans.

(h) There has been no change in the existing terms of recoveries in respect of loans given under National Loan Scholarship Schemes, the estimates for which have been included under other loans.

(ii) **Recoveries from Union Territories (with Legislature)**

Current Budget included recoveries of Rs.52.49 crores in respect of loans advanced to the four Union Territories (with Legislature). As the Union territories of Goa, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh have become States, Revised 1987-88 and next Budget include recoveries of loans advanced to Union territory of Pondicherry only and the recoveries of loans advanced to the erstwhile Union territories of Goa, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh have been assumed under estimates of recoveries from State Governments.

(iii) **Repayments by Non-Government Parties**

Loan repayments by parties other than State and Union Territory Governments viz. industrial and commercial enterprises and financial institutions in the public sector, foreign Governments, municipalities, Port Trusts, private sector companies and institutions, cooperatives, Government servants, etc. were estimated at Rs.1447.00 crores in the original Budget. On the basis of the latest assessment, these are now estimated at Rs.1777.54 crores. During 1988-89, repayment estimates are placed at Rs.1292.42 crores. The broad details are:-

(करोड़ रुपए / Crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
विदेशी सरकारें	Foreign Governments	347.00	333.51	199.09
सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रम, सांविधिक निकाय आदि	Public Sector enterprises, statutory bodies etc.	1100.00	1444.03	1093.33
		1447.00	**1777.54**	**1292.42**

विदेशी सरकारों से होने वाली वसूलियों में तकनीकी उधारों के संबंध में संशोधित अनुमानों में 318 करोड़ रुपए और अगले बजट में 150 करोड़ रुपए की राशि शामिल है।

Recoveries from Foreign Governments include Rs.318 crores in Revised and Rs.150 crores in next Budget on account of technical credits.

*4. अल्प बचतें**	*4. Small Savings**	4200.00	4200.00	4600.00
घटाइए-राज्यों का हिस्सा	*Less - States' share*	*3200.00*	*3200.00*	*3450.00*
केन्द्र के पास निवल शेष	Net to Centre	**1000.00**	**1000.00**	**1150.00**

** पांच वर्षीय समयावधि जमा शामिल नहीं है।*

** Excluding 5 year Time Deposits*

अल्प बचतों में डाकघर बचत खातों की जमा रकमें, सावधि खातों की जमा रकमें, संचयी सावधि जमा खातों की रकमें, आवर्ती जमा खातों की रकमें, और राष्ट्रीय बचत पत्र, और सामाजिक सुरक्षा पत्र शामिल हैं। नई योजनाएं, अर्थात राष्ट्रीय बचत योजना,1987 और डाकघर मासिक आय योजना को 1987 में शुरू किया गया। पृच्छीयत योजना को, जो वास्तवीकरण के सिद्धान्त पर आधारित थी 1.4.1987 में शुरू किया गया। इस योजना के अधीन एक जमाकर्ता प्रधान डाकघरों में खाता खोल सकता है। एक वर्ष में 20000 रुपए की सीमा तक जमा मासिक आधार पर या एक साथ की जा सकती है। 1987-88 के निक्षेप पर ब्याज की दर 9 प्रतिशत वार्षिक है। एक वर्ष में जमा की गई रकम में से 50 प्रतिशत रकम आयकर की कटौती के लिए अर्ह होगी। यह सुविधा आयकर अधिनियम की धारा 80ग के अन्तर्गत दी गई कटौती की सुविधा के अलावा है और उससे स्वतन्त्र है, निकासी की 50 प्रतिशत राशि निकासी के वर्ष में करयोग्य योग्य आय में जोड़ दी जाएगी।

Small Savings instruments comprise Post Office Savings Deposits, 1 year, 2 year, 3 year and 5 year Time Deposits, Cummulative Time Deposits, Recurring Deposits, National Savings Certificates, Indira Vikas Patra and Social Security Certificates. New Schemes, namely, National Savings Scheme, 1987 and Post Office Monthly Income Scheme were introduced during 1987. The former, based on 'Netting Principle' was introduced from 1st April, 1987. Under the scheme, a depositor can open an account in Head Post Offices. The deposits can be made monthly or in one lump sum, upto a limit of Rs.20,000 in a year. Rate of interest on deposit for 1987-88 is 9 per cent per annum. Fifty percent of deposits made in a year will qualify for income tax deduction. This is in addition to and independent of deductions u/s 80C of Income-tax Act. Fifty percent of withdrawal will be added to taxable income in the year of withdrawal.

डाकघर मासिक आय खाते को एकल व्यक्तियों द्वारा भी खोला जा सकता है। एक खाते में जो रकम जमा की जा सकेगी वह 5000 रुपए अथवा उसके गुणकों में की जाएगी और एकल व्यक्ति के खाते में जमा की अधिकतम सीमा 1 लाख रुपए और संयुक्त खाते के लिए जमा की सीमा 2 लाख रुपए की होगी। प्रतिमाह 12 प्रतिशत वार्षिक दर से ब्याज अदा होगा। यदि जमा रकम की निकासी छह वर्ष की अवधि तक के लिए न की जाए, तो जमा राशि के 10 प्रतिशत की दर पर बोनस भी दिया जाएगा जो पहले से उपचित ब्याज के अतिरिक्त होगा। एक वर्ष बाद परिपक्वतापूर्व निकासी की अनुमति बट्टा काट कर दी जाएगी।

Post Office Monthly Income Account can be opened by individuals. Deposit in an account shall be Rs.5000/- or multiples thereof subject to a limit of Rs. 1 lakh for Single Account and Rs. 2 lakhs for Joint Account. Interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum is payable every month. If the deposit is not withdrawn for a period of six years, bonus at the rate of 10 per cent of the deposit shall be payable in additon to the interest already paid. Premature withdrawal after one year is allowed at a discount.

पहली अप्रैल, 1987 से इनमें से कुछ एक अल्प बचत पत्रों पर ब्याज की दरों को ब्याज व्यवस्था को युक्तिसंगत देने के लिए कम कर दिया गया। वर्ष 1981 में 6 वर्षीय राष्ट्रीय बचत पत्र छठा तथा सातवां निर्गम- जारी किए गए। ये पत्र चालू वर्ष में परिपक्व हो रहे है जिससे निवल वसूलियों में अन्तर पड़ेगा।

The interest rate on some of the small saving instruments was brought down as part of overall rationalisation of interest structure with effect from 1st April, 1987. 6-year National Saving Certificates VI & VII (Issue) were introduced in 1981. These are maturing in the current year, affecting the net collections.

राज्य सरकारों को अल्पबचतों के आधार पर दीर्घावधिक ऋण भी दिए जाते है, जो प्रत्येक राज्य में अल्प बचतों से संग्रहीत निवल राशि के तीन चौथाई भाग के बराबर होते हैं। इसके अलावा स्थायी आधार पर दीर्घावधिक बचतों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, एक राज्य सरकार को इस दिशा में अतिरिक्त ऋण भी दिया जाता है, यदि राज्य में सकल संग्रह के मुकाबले अल्प बचतों की संग्रहीत निवल राशि का प्रतिशत अनुपात, इस दिशा में निर्धारित अखिल भारतीय अनुपात से 5 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा हो जाए। राज्य की बचत संग्रह के प्रतिशत में उपर्युक्त अखिल भारतीय प्रतिशत से होने वाली 5 प्रतिशत की प्रत्येक वृद्धि पर, राज्य में संग्रहीत निवल राशि के 2.5 प्रतिशत के बराबर का अतिरिक्त ऋण भी दिया जाता है।

Long-term loans are given to the State Governments to the extent of three fourth of the net small savings collections made in each State. Further, with a view to encouraging stable long-term savings, additional loan is given to State Governments, if the percentage of net small savings collections to gross collections in the state exceeds the all India percentage in this behalf by more than 5 per cent. Additional loan is given to the extent of 2.5% of the net collections in the State for every 5% increase in the State's percentage over the all India percentage mentioned above.

5. भविष्य निधियां - इन के अन्तर्गत राज्य भविष्य निधियों तथा लोक भविष्य निधियों की प्राप्तियां सम्मिलित है।

(क) *राज्य भविष्य निधियां* :-
इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत दिखाए जाने वाले लेनदेन सरकारी कर्मचारियों की विभिन्न भविष्य-निधियों से सम्बद्ध होते हैं। जो रकमें जमा की जाती हैं उनमें से निधि में जमा की गई राशियों तथा शोध राशि पर ब्याज और निकासियों तथा अस्थायी अग्रिमों की राशियां घटा दी जाती हैं। पहली अप्रैल, 1986 से जमा रकमों पर 12 प्रतिशत वार्षिक की दर से ब्याज इत्यादि। बजट अनुमान 1987-88 में कुल 480.47 करोड़ रुपये की निवल प्राप्ति का अनुमान था। इसकी तुलना में संशोधित अनुमान में 650 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था है। वर्ष 1988-89 के बजट में 730 करोड़ रुपये की निवल प्राप्ति आंकी गई है।

(ख) *लोक भविष्य निधि* :-
लोक भविष्य निधि अधिनियम, 1968 के अन्तर्गत जो लोक भविष्य निधि योजना तैयार की गई है, उसके अधीन जमा की गई राशियों पर कर से वैसी ही छूट मिलती है जैसी कि अनुमोदित बचतों पर दी जाती है। एक असदाता 60,000 रुपये जमा कर सकता है जबकि कम से कम 100 रुपये प्रति वर्ष जमा करना जरूरी है। इन जमा रकमों पर इस समय 12 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष की दर पर कर मुक्त ब्याज लगता है। अभिदान सभी व्यक्तियों को तथा हिन्दू अविभाजित परिवारों के लिए खुला है। 1.1.1988 से इस योजना को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की 2000 शाखाओं से सम्पर्क में लाया जा रहा है। अनुमान है कि चालू वर्ष के संशोधित अनुमान में योजना के अन्तर्गत 250 करोड़ रुपये की निवल प्राप्तियां होंगी जबकि बजट में 155 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था है और 1988-89 के बजट में इन प्राप्तियों को 270 करोड़ रुपये आंका गया है।

6. विशेष जमा योजना

(क) यह योजना जुलाई 1975 में 10 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए शुरू की गई थी और अब इसे दस वर्षों की अवेतर अवधि के लिए बढ़ा दिया गया है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कर्मचारी भविष्य निधियां, अन्य गैर-सरकारी भविष्य निधियां, अधिवर्षता तथा उपदान निधियां, जो आयकर अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत मान्यता प्राप्त निधियां हैं, अपनी निवल प्राप्तियों के 85 प्रतिशत तक की राशि का निवेश कर सकती हैं। पहली अप्रैल, 1986 से इन निवेशों पर 12 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष की दर से ब्याज दिया जाता है। संशोधित अनुमान के अनुसार आयोजना के अन्तर्गत 3650 करोड़ रुपये की प्राप्ति होगी और अगले वर्ष में 4100 करोड़ रुपये की प्राप्ति का अनुमान लगाया गया है।

(ख) जीवन बीमा निगम, सामान्य बीमा निगम द्वारा जमा: जीवन बीमा निगम, सामान्य बीमा निगम और उनके सहायक निगम अपनी अधिशेष निधियों को पहली अप्रैल, 1980 से शुरू की गई विशेष जमा योजना के अन्तर्गत सरकार के पास जमा कराते हैं। ये रकमें दस वर्षों की अवधि के लिए जमा रहती हैं और इन पर मिलने वाले ब्याज की दर पहली अप्रैल, 1986 से 12 प्रतिशत है। संशोधित अनुमानों और अगले वर्ष के बजट अनुमानों, में इस योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक के लिए 225 करोड़ रुपए प्राप्त होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है।

7. अन्य प्राप्तियां: इनमें अन्य निधियों और खातों, जमा रकमों, उपन्यास, प्रेषणाओं आदि शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत हुए लेन-देन का निवल हिसाब दिखाया गया है। इसमें जो मदें शामिल हैं उनमें कुछ मदें ये हैं :-

(i) *अभिगमें जमा रकमों के एवज में उधार*
अभिगमें जमा (आयकर दाता) योजना 1974 के अन्तर्गत जारी प्रतिभूतियों को भुनाए जाने के लिए बजट 1987-88 में 190 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है। संशोधित अनुमानों को उसी समान स्तर पर रखा गया है। अगले वर्ष के बजट अनुमानों में 190 करोड़ रुपए की प्रतिभूतियों को भुनाए जाने की व्यवस्था की गई है।

(ii) *रुपया बुद्धा में संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका की बकाया जमा रकमें*: भारत-संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका

5. *Provident Funds* - These comprise receipts under State Provident funds and Public Provident funds -

(a) *State Provident Funds*
The transactions under this head relate to various Provident Funds of Government employees. Credit assumed is net of the deposits into the fund including interest and balances and withdrawals including temporary advances therefrom. Effective from 1.4.1986, the deposits carry interest at 12 per cent per annum. Net accretions to the Funds were assumed at Rs. 480.47 crores in 1987-88 against which the R.E. is placed at Rs. 650 crores. Budget 1988-89 assumes a net accretion of Rs. 730 crores.

(b) *Public Provident Fund*
Deposits under the Public Provident Fund Scheme framed under the Public Provident Fund Act, 1968 qualify for tax rebate admissible on approved savings. A subscriber can make deposits upto Rs. 60,000 in a year, while the minimum deposit necessary in a year is Rs. 100. These deposits currently carry a tax-free interest at 12 per cent per annum. The subscription is open to all individuals and Hindu Undivided Families. From 1.1.1988, the scheme is operated through additional 2000 branches of nationalised banks. Net accretions under the Scheme are placed at Rs.250 crores in the current year's Revised estimates as against Budget of Rs.155 crores. Budget 1988-89 assumes a credit of Rs.270 crores on this account.

6. *Special Deposit Schemes*

(a) *Special deposits by non-Government provident funds, etc:* Introduced in July, 1975 initially for a period of 10 years, the Scheme has been extended for a further period of 10 years. The Scheme enables the Employees' Provident Funds and other non-Government provident, superannuation and gratuity funds recognised under the Income-tax Act, to invest upto 85% of the net accretions. These investments carry interest @12% per annum with effect from 1st April, 1986. The net receipts under the Scheme are estimated at Rs. 3650 crores in the Revised estimates and at Rs.4100 crores in the next year.

(b) *Deposits by LIC, GIC, etc* .Life Insurance Corporation, General Insurance Corporation and its subsidiaries invest their surplus funds with Government under Special Deposit Scheme introduced from 1st April, 1980. These deposits are for a period of 10 years and carry interest at the rate of 12% per annum from 1st April, 1986. Revised estimates and next Budget estimates are placed at Rs.225 crores each.

7. *Other Receipts:* These show the net effect of transactions occurring under the other funds and accounts, deposits, suspense remittance, etc. heads. Some of the items included here are:

(i) *Borrowings against Compulsory Deposits:* Budget for 1987-88 provided Rs.190 crores for encashment of the securities issued under the Compulsory Deposit (Income Tax Payers) Scheme, 1974. The Revised estimates are placed at same level. Next Budget also provides for encashment of securities worth Rs.190 crores.

(ii) *Deposits of US Rupee balances:* U.S. Rupee balances deposited with the Government of India under

करार, 1974 के अन्तर्गत भारत के पास संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका की रुपयों में बकाया जमा राशि में से वर्ष 1987-88में 71.40 करोड़ रुपए की निकासी करने की आशा है। आशा है कि 31.3.1988 तक इस राशि का पूरा उपयोग कर लिया जाएगा

the Indo-US Agreement, 1974 are expected to be drawn to the extent of Rs.71.40 crores in 1987-88. These are expected to be fully utilised by 31.3.1988.

(iii) रेलवे आरक्षित निधियां

(iii) Railway Reserve Funds:

(करोड़ रुपए in crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
रेलवे पेंशन निधि	Railway Pension Fund			
जमा	Cr.	487.85	485.06	579.33
नामे	Dr.	453.90	601.00	570.00
निवल	*Net*	*+33.95*	*-115.94*	*+9.33*
रेलवे मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि	Railway Depreciation Reserve Fund			
जमा	Cr	1384.95	1383.27	1543.43
नामे	Dr.	1285.00	1171.30	1450.00
निवल	*Net*	*+99.95*	*+211.97*	*+93.43*
रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि	Railway Revenue Reserve Fund			
जमा	Cr	0.04	0.04	0.04
नामे	Dr.	..	..	..
निवल	*Net*	*+0.04*	*+0.04*	*+0.04*
रेलवे विकास निधि	Railway Development Fund			
जमा	Cr	119.26	144.09	152.94
नामे	Dr.	119.26	144.10	152.94
निवल	*Net*	-	*-0.01*	..
रेलवे दुर्घटना, क्षतिपूर्ति, सुरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि	Railway Accident, Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund			
जमा	Cr	60.81	64.92	67.39
नामे	Dr.	47.48	52.51	64.97
निवल	*Net*	*+13.33*	*+12.41*	*+2.42*
जोड़	TOTAL	**+147.27**	**+108.47**	**+105.22**

(क) *रेलवे पेंशन निधि* : रेलवे पेंशन निधि रेलवे कर्मचारियों के पेंशन संबंधी खर्च को पूरा करने के लिए बनाई गई है। हर साल इस निधि में उपयुक्त रकम अन्तरित की जाती है और यह रकम राजस्व और पूंजी व्यय शीर्षों में आगे डाल दी जाती है। पेंशन संबंधी व्यय को शुरू में "राजस्व पूंजी व्यय शीर्षों" के रूप में माना जाता है और इसके साथ उसे निधि से वसूली के रूप में दिखा दिया जाता है। चालू वर्ष में निधि में 485.06 करोड़ रुपए की रकम जमा होने का अनुमान था जिसमें निधि की बकाया रकमों पर सामान्य राजस्व द्वारा देय ब्याज के रूप में 19.69 करोड़ रुपए शामिल है जबकि निधि से 601.00 करोड़ रुपए निकाले जाने का अनुमान है। 1988-89 में इस निधि में 16.33 करोड़ रुपए के ब्याज सहित 579.33 करोड़ रुपए की रकम जमा होने का अनुमान है। निधि से 570 करोड़ रुपए की रकम निकाले जाने का अनुमान है।

(a) *Railway Pension Fund:* is intended to meet the pensionary charges of Railway employees. Suitable amounts are transferred annually to the Fund by debit to revenue and capital expenditure heads. The pensionary charges are initially met as part of revenue and capital expenditure heads and simultaneously shown as recovered from the Fund. Credit to the Fund during the current year is estimated at Rs.485.06 crores, including Rs.19.69 crores by way of interest payable by the General Revenues on the balance in the Fund, while withdrawals are estimated at Rs.601.00 crores. During 1988-89 credit is estimated at Rs.579.33 crores, including Rs.16.33 crores on account of interest. Withdrawals are estimated at Rs.570.00 crores.

(ख) *रेलवे मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि* : इस निधि में सुधारात्मक तत्व सहित प्रतिस्थापन और नवीकरण की व्यवस्था की जाती है। अनुमान है कि इस निधि में चालू वर्ष में 1383.27 करोड़ रुपए का और अगले वर्ष में 1543.43 करोड़ रुपए का अंशदान किया जायेगा। उपर्युक्त रकमों में सामान्य राजस्व से देय ब्याज की रकम शामिल है। इस निधि से इस वर्ष 1171.30 करोड़ रुपए की रकम और अगले वर्ष 1450.00 करोड़ रुपए की राशि निकाली जाएगी।

(b) *Railway Depreciation Reserve Fund:* provides for replacement, renewal of assets including the improvement element. Contribution to the Fund inclusive of interest payable by General Revenues is estimated at Rs.1383.27 crores during the current year and Rs.1543.43 crores next year. The outgo from the Fund is placed at Rs.1171.30 crores this year and Rs.1450.00 crores next year.

(ग) *रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि* : इस निधि का अथशेष 0.63 लाख रुपए है जो निवेश और उस पर प्राप्त लाभांश का द्योतक है। चालू वर्ष और अगले वर्ष के दौरान इस निधि को ब्याज तथा निवेशों पर लाभांश के रूप में क्रमशः 4 लाख रुपए तथा 4 लाख रुपए प्राप्त होने का अनुमान है। इस प्रकार 1987-88 में निधि का इति शेष 0.67 करोड़ रुपए और अगले वर्ष के अन्त में इसका इति शेष रकम 0.71 करोड़ रुपए होने का अनुमान है।

(c) *Railway Revenue Reserve Fund:* has an opening balance of Rs.0.63 crore representing investment and dividend thereon. The Fund is estimated to receive about Rs.4 lakhs during the current year and Rs.4 lakhs next year as interest and dividend on investments. The Fund is expected to close with a balance of Rs.0.67 crore at the end of 1987-88 and Rs.0.71 crore next year.

(घ) *रेलवे विकास निधि* : रेलवे विकास निधि की स्थापना 1950 में रेलवे अभिसमय समिति, 1949 की सिफारिशों के आधार पर की गई थी जिसका उद्देश्य यात्रियों और रेलों का उपयोग करने वाले अन्य लोगों के लिए सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए किए जाने वाले सभी निर्माण कार्यों का खर्च, श्रमिक कल्याण कार्य संबंधी खर्च तथा उन सभी अलाभकारी सुधार कार्यों का खर्च पूरा करना जिनमें से प्रत्येक कार्य के लिए निर्धारित सीमा से अधिक खर्च होता है। इस निधि के लिए धन की व्यवस्था रेलों के अधिशेष, यदि कोई हो, के उस भाग से की जाती है, जिसका सरकार द्वारा निर्धारण किया जाता है और जिसकी स्वीकृति संसद द्वारा दी जाती है। यदि रेलवे अधिशेष के एक भाग की रकम निधि में अंतरित करने के बाद इस निधि में इकट्ठी होने वाली रकम उन कार्यों के खर्चों को पूरा करने के लिए काफी न हो जिनका खर्च इस निधि से पूरा किया जाता है, तो निधि में जमा करने के लिए सामान्य राजस्व निधि से ब्याज उधार लिये जाते हैं। 1987-88 में रेलवे विकास निधि में जमा की जाने वाली अनुमानित राशियां रेलवे के प्रत्याशित अधिशेष में 69.00 करोड़ रुपए सामान्य राजस्व से ऋण के रूप में, 75.09 करोड़ रुपए है। वर्ष के दौरान निधि से निकाली गई राशियां अनुमानत: 144.10 करोड़ रुपए की है जिसमें सामान्य राजस्वों से लिए गए ऋणों पर ब्याज की अदायगियों के लिए 34.10 करोड़ रुपए शामिल हैं। अगले वर्ष के दौरान निधि में 28 करोड़ रुपए रेलवे के प्रत्याशित अधिशेष से 124.94 करोड़ रुपए सामान्य राजस्व से उधार के रूप में जमा होने का अनुमान है। निधि से निकाली जाने वाली राशियां 152.94 करोड़ रुपए की है और इसमें सामान्य राजस्वों से लिए गए ऋणों पर दिए जाने वाले ब्याज के लिए 42.94 करोड़ रुपए शामिल हैं।

(d) *Railway Development Fund:* was set up in 1950 on the recommendation of the Railway Convention Committee, 1949, to meet the cost of all works for providing amenities to passengers and other railway users, the cost of labour welfare works and the entire expenditure on unremunerative improvement works costing more than a prescribed limit. The Fund is financed by appropriation of such portion of the Railway surplus, if any, as may be fixed by the Government and voted by Parliament. If the accumulated balance in the Fund, after transfer of the railway surplus to it, be not enough to meet the expenditure to be financed from the Fund, interest-bearing loans are taken from the General Revenues for credit to the Fund. The credits to the Railway Development Fund are estimated at Rs.69.00 crores out of anticipated Railway surplus in 1987-88, Rs.75.09 crores as loan from General Revenues. Withdrawals from the Fund during the year, including Rs.34.10 crores for interest payments on loans taken from General Revenues, are estimated at Rs.144.10 crores. Credits to the Fund next year are placed at Rs.28 crores that is the whole of the anticipated Railway surplus and Rs.124.94 crores as loan from General Revenues. Withdrawals from the Fund are estimated at Rs.152.94 crores, including Rs.42.94 crores for payment of interest on loans taken from the General Revenues.

(ङ) *रेलवे दुर्घटना, क्षतिपूर्ति, सुरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि* : यह निधि रेलवे दुर्घटनाओं, कुछ सुरक्षा कार्यों और यात्री सुविधाओं के अन्तर्गत यात्रियों के क्षतिपूर्ति व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए पहली अप्रैल 1974 को स्थापित की गई थी। 1987-88 में निधि में, यात्री यातायात पर लगे अधिभार से अनुमानत: 64 करोड़ रुपए और शेष धनराशियों पर ब्याज के रूप में 92 लाख रुपए प्राप्त होंगे जबकि निधि से 52.51 करोड़ रुपए की निकासियों के अनुमान हैं, अगले वर्ष के दौरान निधि में मूल मिलाकर अनुमानत: 67.39 करोड़ रुपए जमा होंगे, जिसमें से यात्री यातायात पर लगे अधिभार के समायोजन से 66.00 करोड़ रुपए और ब्याज के रूप में 1.39 करोड़ रुपए प्राप्त होंगे। निधि से निकाली जाने वाली राशियां 64.97 करोड़ रुपए की है।

(e) *Railway Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund:* was set up from 1st April, 1974 to meet expenditure on compensation payable to passengers involved in railway accidents and on certain safety works and passenger amenities. Credits to the Fund in 1987-88 are estimated at Rs.64.00 crores from surcharge on passenger traffic and Rs.92 lakhs as interest on balances while withdrawals have been placed at Rs.52.51 crores. The credits next year are estimated at Rs.67.39 crores of which Rs.66 crores will be by adjustment of the element of surcharge in passenger earnings and Rs.1.39 crores as interest. Withdrawals from the Fund are placed at Rs.64.97 crores.

(iv) दूर संचार आरक्षित निधि (iv) Telecommunication Reserve Funds

(करोड़ रुपए में / in crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
राजस्व आरक्षित निधि	**Revenue Reserve Fund**			
जमा	Credits	2.61	2.67	3.00
नामे	Debits	..	..	..
निवल	NET	2.61	2.67	3.00
पूंजी आरक्षित निधि	**Capital Reserve Fund**			
जमा	Credits	316.72	285.02	484.00
नामे	Debits	316.50	284.90	484.00
निवल	NET	0.22	0.12	..
जोड़ - निवल	TOTAL NET	2.83	2.79	3.00

(क) *राजस्व आरक्षित निधि* यदि अधिशेष हो, तो विभाग के वित्तीय परिणाम के रूप में अधिशेष का एक भाग इस निधि में अन्तरित कर दिया जाता है, जिसमें से उस समय रकम की निकासी की जाती है जबकि विभाग सामान्य राजस्व में लाभांश की अदायगी अपने चालू राजस्व से रकम निकालकर पूरी करने में समर्थ न हो। इस निधि में से ऐसे घाटे को पूरा करने के लिए भी रकम की निकासी की जाती है जो कि विभाग के कार्यचालन परिणामों के आधार पर विभाग को उठाना पड़े।

(a) *Revenue Reserve Fund:* A part of the surplus, if any, in the working results of the Department is transferred to this Fund which is drawn upon for meeting payment of dividend to General Revenues, in case the Department is not in a position to pay the same from current revenues. The fund is also drawn upon to meet the deficit, if any, in the working results of the Department.

The credits to the Fund in 1987-88 are estimated at Rs.2.67

अनुमान है कि 1987-88 में निधि में 2.67 करोड़ रुपए की राशि जमा होगी, जिसमें 2.57 करोड़ रुपए का ब्याज भी शामिल होगा। 1988-89 के दौरान निधि में 3.00 करोड़ रुपए की रकम जमा होने का अनुमान है, जिसमें ब्याज के 2.90 करोड़ रुपए भी सम्मिलित होंगे।

crores including Rs.2.57 crores as interest. During 1988-89, credits to the Fund are estimated at Rs.3.00 crores including Rs.2.90 crores as interest.

(ख) *पूंजी आरक्षित निधि*: इस निधि को ऐसी पूंजीगत व्यय की पूर्ति के लिए बनाया जाता है, जिसकी पूर्ति का फैसला विभाग करे, ताकि सामान्य राजस्व से अपेक्षतर लाभांश प्रदायी पूंजी की निकासी करने से बचा जा सके। इस निधि की पूर्ति इस में विभाग के कार्यचालन परिणामों में से प्राप्त होने वाले अधिशेष की राशि, यदि वह प्राप्त हो, के उतने भाग को अन्तरित करके की जाती है जितने भाग के बारे में विभाग समय समय पर फैसला करे।

(b) *Capital Reserve Fund:* The Fund is maintained for the purpose of meeting such capital expenditure as the Department may decide, in order to avoid taking from the General Revenues further dividend-bearing capital. The Fund is to be fed by transfer of such part of the Department's surplus, if any, in the working results as may be decided by the Department from time to time.

अनुमान है कि 1987-88 में निधि में 285.02 करोड़ रुपए की रकम जमा की जाएगी, जिसमें से 184.90 करोड़ रुपए डी.ओ.टी. अधिशेष में से अन्तरित राशि के तौर पर 10.12 करोड़ रुपए ब्याज और 90 करोड़ रुपे 1.4.1986 से पहले वी.एस.एन.एल. के अधिशेष के रूप में होंगे। अनुमान है कि 1987-88 में निधि में से 284.90 करोड़ रुपए की निकासी की जाएगी। 1988-89 में निधि में 484.00 करोड़ रुपए का विनियोग होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है। जिसमें 473.90 करोड़ रुपए अधिशेष में से किए गए अन्तरणों और 10.10 करोड़ रुपए ब्याज के मद होंगे। अनुमान है कि 1988-89 में निधि में से 484.00 करोड़ रुपए की निकासी होगी।

Credits to the Fund in 1987-88 are estimated at Rs.285.02 crores which are made up of Rs.184.90 crores as transfer of DOT's surplus, Rs.10.12 crores as interest, and Rs. 90 crores as pre 1.4.1986 surplus of VSNL. Withdrawals from the Fund during 1987-88 are estimated at Rs.284.90 crores. During 1988-89, appropriation to the fund is estimated at Rs.484.00 crores comprising Rs.473.90 crores as transfer of DOT's surplus and Rs.10.10 crores as interest. Withdrawals from the Fund during 1988-89 are also estimated at Rs.484.00 crores.

(V) *अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थान*

अनुमान जिनका संबंध (क) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थानों में भारत के अभिदान/अंशदान के लिए जारी की गई विशेष प्रतिभूतियों तथा (ख) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष के साथ हुए कतिपय लेनदेनों, जिनमें विशेष निकासी अधिकारों का उपयोग किया गया है, इस प्रकार है।

(v) *International Financial Institutions*

The estimates relating to (a) special securities issued towards India's subscriptions/contribution to International Financial Institutions and (b) certain transactions involving use of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) with the I.M.F. are :

(करोड़ रुपए in crores of Rupees)

		बजट अनुमान Budget 1987-88		संशोधित अनुमान Revised 1987-88		बजट Budget 1988-89	
		प्राप्तियां Receipts	भुगतान Discharges	प्राप्तियां Receipts	भुगतान Discharges	प्राप्तियां Receipts	भुगतान Discharges
1. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष	1. I.M.F.	876.19	–	1029.33	–	147.11	–
2. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण तथा विकास बैंक	2. I.B.R.D.	–	3.00	–	2.50	24.06	3.00
3. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ	3. I.D.A.	1.10	0.60	0.47	0.60	0.47	0.60
4. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास निधि	4. I.F.A.D.	5.74	1.03	5.74	1.59	–	1.42
5. एशियाई विकास बैंक	5. A.D.B.	2.42	0.15	2.42	0.15	–	0.15
6. अफ्रीकी विकास निधि	6. A.F.D.F.	4.43	3.61	4.43	2.79	4.10	4.12
7. अफ्रीकी विकास बैंक	7. A.F.D.B.	0.54	0.54	0.54	1.08	–	–
जोड़	**TOTAL**	**890.42**	**8.93**	**1042.93**	**8.71**	**175.74**	**9.29**
एस.डी.आर.	*S.D.Rs.*	*137791*	*1408.16*	*1587.06*	*1549.00*	*1688.76*	*1746.47*

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष: कोष के करार-पत्र के 'मूल्य अनुरक्षण' (एस.ओ.वी.) उपबंधों के अन्तर्गत सदस्यों द्वारा सामान्य संसाधन खाते में धारित मुद्राओं के मूल्य को एस.डी.आर. के रूप में बनाए रखना जरूरी है और इस उपबन्ध के अनुसार कोष में किसी सदस्य की मुद्रा की धारिता में उस समय समायोजन किया जाता है जब कोष ऐसा करने का

International Monetary Fund (IMF): Under the 'Maintenance of Value' provision of the Fund's Article of Agreement, the value of the currencies of members held in the General Resources Account is required to be maintained in terms of the Special Drawing Rights. As a result of revaluation of Fund's holdings of

विनिमय करें या बदलने ऐसा करने का अनुरोध करें । 30 अप्रैल, 1987 को कोष में भारत की सदस्यता का भी मूल्यांकन (30 अप्रैल, 1987 को लागू 1 रुपया = 0.0605634 एस.डी.आर. की प्रतिनिधि दर के आधार पर) किया गया उसके परिणामस्वरूप भारत द्वारा 15 जून 1987 को कोष को 1029.33 करोड़ रुपया अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष के नाम अपरक्राम्य, विक्रयोत्तर रुपया प्रतिभूतियों के रूप में अदा किया है । बजट अनुमान 1988-89 में इसके लिए 147.11 करोड़ रुपए के व्यय की परिकल्पना की गई है और उनकी ही राशि प्रतिभूति खाते में जमा के रूप में दिखा दी गई है ।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्राकोष रुपया प्रतिभूतियों को भुना लेता है, जब उसे अपने कार्यकलापों के लिए चालू राशि की आवश्यकता हो । इस वर्ष और अगले वर्ष भी कोई रुपया-प्रतिभूतियां भुनाए जाने की संभावना नहीं है ।

विशेष विकासी अधिकार - भारत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष के एस.डी.आर. विभाग का भागीदार है । 1987-88 के दौरान भारत को आवंटित निवल संचित एस.डी.आर. 681.7 लाख बने रहे क्योंकि एस.डी.आर. का नया आवंटन नहीं किया गया । भारत अपने एस.डी.आर. का उपयोग प्रभारों की अदायगी और पुनः क्रय संबंधी देनदारियों को पूरा करने के लिए कर सकता है । भारत अपने एस.डी.आर. का उपयोग अतिरिक्त अंशदान की अदायगी के लिये भी कर सकता है ।

कोष प्रत्येक धारक को उसके द्वारा धारित एस.डी.आर. पर ब्याज की अदायगी करता है और प्रत्येक भागीदार के निवल संचित आवंटन तथा भागीदार के ऋणात्मक शेष अथवा अदा न किए गए प्रभारों पर उसी दर से प्रभार लगाता है । कोष सभी भागीदारों के निवल संचित आवंटनों पर उनके एस.डी.आर. खाते के प्रशासन के संबंध में निर्धारित प्रभार भी लगाता है ।

वर्ष 1987-88 के दौरान विस्तारित निधि सुविधा भारत 39000 लाख एस.डी.आर. का उपयोग करके 30.4.1984 तक 1163.07 करोड़ रुपए के बराबर की राशि की पुनः खरीद करेगा । अगले वर्ष के बजट में इस प्रयोजन के लिए 1355.02 करोड़ रुपए के बराबर की राशि के एस.डी.आर. के प्रयोग का अनुमान लगाया गया है ।

खरीदारी तथा पुनः खरीदारी संबंधी लेनदेनों को लोक खाते में "विशेष विकासी अधिकार" शीर्षक में पावतियों के रूप में दिखा दिया जाता है । विशेष विकासी अधिकारों के रूप में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को जो अदायगियां की जाती हैं उनको इस शीर्ष के अंतर्गत प्रत्यावर्तित आधार पर जमा करके सम्बद्ध व्यय शीर्षों में नामे डाल दिया जाता है । इसी प्रकार से विशेष विकासी अधिकारों के रूप में जो धनराशियां वसूल की जाती हैं उनको भी सम्बद्ध प्राप्ति शीर्षों में जमा के रूप में दिखा दिया जाता है और इस शीर्ष में उनको प्रत्यावर्तित आधार पर नामे डाल दिया जाता है । विशेष विकासी अधिकार शीर्ष में संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 में कुल जमा की गई राशि 1587.06 करोड़ रुपए की है और बजट अनुमान 1988-89 में यह राशि 1688.76 करोड़ रुपए की है । संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 में कुल मिलाकर नामे डाली गई राशि 1549.38 करोड़ रुपए है और बजट अनुमान 1988-89 में यह राशि 1746.47 करोड़ रुपए की है ।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण तथा विकास बैंक में इस उपक्रम बैंक की शेयर पूंजी में 30 जून 1987 को भारत का अभिदान 287.534 करोड़ अमरीकी डालर था जिसमें से 24.882 करोड़ अमेरिकी डालर की अदायगी की जा चुकी है । बाकी बचे 262.652 करोड़ अमेरिकी डालर की अदायगी की जानी है ।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक के संकल्प संख्या 410 के अन्तर्गत भारत को 588 अतिरिक्त शेयर आवंटित किए गए हैं । अभिदान की अदायगी करने के लिए 31 अगस्त, 1988 अन्तिम तिथि है । इस संबंध में 8.38 करोड़ रुपए के अभिदान की राशि देय है । इसके अलावा, मूल्य सम्बन्धी दावों के अनुरक्षण की माप किस्तों में से पहली किस्त के रूप में 16.52 करोड़ रुपए की राशि 1988-89 में अदायगी के लिए देय हो गई है । अतः इन अदायगियों के लिए 24.90 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है । इसमें से 84 लाख रुपए अमरीकी डालरों में नगदी के रूप में और शेष 24.06 करोड़ रुपए की राशि अपरक्राम्य

Indian currency as on April 30, 1987 (on the basis of the representative rate of Rs.1=SDR 0.0605634 effective April 30, 1987) an amount of Rs.1029.33 crores has been paid by India on June 15, 1987 to the Fund with a corresponding credit to Securities Account by creating non-negotiable, non-interest bearing rupee securities in favour of the IMF. The 1988-89 Budget Estimates assume a credit of Rs147.11 crores as expenditure for this purpose with corresponding credit under securities account.

The IMF resorts to encashment of rupee securities if and when it needs liquid funds for its operations. No encashment of the rupee securities is anticipated in the current year as well as in the next year.

Special Drawing Rights (SDRs): India is a participant in the Special Drawing Rights Department of the IMF. During the year 1987-88 the net cumulative allocations of SDR to India remained at SDR 681.17 million as there was no fresh allocation of SDRs. The SDRs are used in transactions such as payment of charges and discharge of repurchase obligations including for payment of subscription.

The Fund pays interest to each holder on its holding of Special Drawing Rights and levies charges at the same rate on each participant's net cumulative allocation plus any negative balance of the participant or unpaid charges. The Fund also levies assessment charges in regard to administration of the SDR account, for all participants on their net cumulative allocations.

During 1987-88 India would repurchase an amount of Rs.1163.07 crores by using SDRs on account of the drawing of SDR 3900 million made upto 30.4.1984 under the Extended Fund Facility. Next year's budget assumes use of SDRs for an amount equal to Rs.1355.02 crores for this purpose.

Purchase and repurchase transactions are debited/credited to the head "Special Drawing Rights" in the Public Account. Payments made to the IMF in the form of SDR s are debited to the relevant expenditure heads by contra credit to this head. Similarly receipts realised in the form of SDR s are credited to the relevant receipt heads by contra debit to this head. The total credits to the head Special Drawing Rights amount to Rs.1587.06 crores in Revised Estimates 1987-88 and Rs.1688.76 crores in Budget Estimates 1988-89. The total debits amount to Rs.1549.38 crores in R.E. 1987-88 and Rs.1746.47 crores in B.E. 1988-89.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD): India's subscription as on 30th June, 1987 to the capital stock of IBRD is US $ 2875.34 million of which US$ 248.82 million has been paid leaving the balance of US $ 2626.52 million.

India has been allotted 588 additional shares under IBRD resolution No 410. The terminal date for payment of subscription is 31st August, 1988. Subscription of Rs.8.38 crores is payable on this account. Besides, a sum of Rs.16.52 crores, being the first instalment out of five instalments, of the maintenance of value claim is due for payment in 1988-89. Therefore a provision of Rs.24.90 crores has been made for these payments. Out of this provision Rs. 84 lakhs will be paid in

और गैर-व्यापार प्रतिभूतियों के रूप में प्रदत्त होगी तथा लोक ऋण शीर्ष में डालने जमा के रूप में दिखाकर सम्बद्ध सेवा शीर्ष में जमा डाली जाएगी। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक द्वारा प्रतिभूतियों को भुनाते समय जो अदायगियां की जाती हैं उनको लोक ऋण शीर्ष में नामे डाल दिया जाता है। 1987-88 के संशोधित अनुमानों तथा 1988-89 बजट अनुमानों में रुपया 2.50 करोड़ रुपए तथा 3 करोड़ रुपए बैंक द्वारा भुनाए जाने की व्यवस्था है।

cash in US dollars and the balance of Rs.24.06 crores will be paid in the form of non-negotiable, non-interest bearing securities and debited to the relevant service head by contra credit to 'Public Debt' head. Payments made when the securities are encashed by IBRD are debited to the Public Debt head. The Revised estimate 1987-88 and Budget estimates for 1988-89 provide for encashment of securities worth Rs.2.50 crores and Rs.3 crores respectively by the Bank.

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ : अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक से सम्बद्ध संस्था है, और नरम शर्तों पर उधार देता है। इसी अपने क्रियाकलापों के लिए नियतकालिक पुनर्भरण अवधी के अन्तर्गत सदस्य देशों द्वारा दिये जाने वाले सामयिक अभिदानों और अतिरिक्त अंशदानों से धन उपलब्ध होता है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ के आठवें अंशदान की पहली किस्त की अदायगी और 'मूल्य के अनुरक्षण दावों को पूरा करने के लिए 1987-88 के बजट और संशोधित अनुमानों में 110.00 लाख रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है। चूंकि इस वर्ष अनुरक्षण के सम्बन्ध में किसी भी दावे की प्रत्याशा नहीं है, अतः 1987-88 में इसके लिए व्यवस्था को घटाकर 47.17 लाख रुपए कर दिया गया है। बजट अनुमान 1988-89 में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ के अभिदान की आठवीं किस्त की अदायगी के लिए 47.17 लाख रुपए शामिल हैं। संशोधित अनुमानों 1987-88 में और बजट अनुमानों 1988-89 में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ को जारी की गई रुपया प्रतिभूतियों के भुनाकरण के लिए 60-60 लाख रुपए की राशि की व्यवस्था है। अहस्तांतरणीय तथा ब्याजरहित प्रतिभूतियों के रूप में जो अंशदान दिया जाता है उसको लोक खाते में प्रत्याशास्थित आधार पर जमा किया जाता है और उसी शीर्ष में, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ द्वारा प्रतिभूतियों को भुनाए जाते समय, रकम को नामे डाल दिया जाता है।

International Development Association (IDA): is a soft loan affiliate of I.B.R.D, which derives resources for its operations from initial subscriptions and additional contributions made by member countries under periodic replenishment arrangements. Budget estimates 1987-88 include a provision of Rs. 110.00 lakhs for payment of first instalment of IDA-8 subscription and for 'Maintenance of value' claims. As no claim on 'Maintenance of value' is expected this year, the provision has been reduced to Rs.47.17 lakhs in the Revised estimates 1987-88. Budget estimates 1988-89 include a provision of Rs.47.17 lakhs for a payment of second instalment of IDA-8 subscription. Revised estimates 1987-88 and Budget estimates 1988-89 provide for encashment of securities worth Rs.60 lakhs each by IDA. The subscriptions paid in the form of non negotiable non interest bearing securities are contra credited to the Public Debt head which head is also debited when the securities are encashed by IDA.

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास निधि: भारत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास निधि के, जो कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ का एक विशिष्ट अभिकरण है, मूल सदस्यों में से एक है और भारत ने 4.06 करोड़ रुपए की रकम जो कि 50 लाख डालर के बराबर है रुपया प्रतिभूतियों के रूप में निधि को दिए हैं। 1981-83 की अवधि के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास निधि के साधनों की प्रथम पूर्ति करते हुए भारत ने रुपया प्रतिभूतियों के रूप में 65 लाख डालर के बराबर की रुपया राशि का अंशदान दिया है। 1985-87 की अवधि के लिए इस निधि के साधनों की दूसरी पूर्ति के तौर पर भारत ने 65 लाख डालर का अंशदान करने का फैसला किया है। पहली किस्त की अदायगी के लिए 1986-87 में 2.82 करोड़ रुपए (26.70 लाख डालर के बराबर) की व्यवस्था की गई है।

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD): India is one of the original members of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, a specialised agency of the United Nations, and has contributed to the Fund the rupee equivalent of $5.0 million in the form of rupee securities amounting to Rs.4.06 crores. Under the First Replenishment of the resources of IFAD for the period 1981-83, India has contributed the rupee equivalent of $6.5 million in form of rupee securities. For the Second Replenishment of the resources of IFAD for the period 1985-87, India has decided to make a contribution of $6.5 million. First instalment payment of Rs.2.82 crores (equivalent $ 2.67 million) has been made during 1986-87.

43.33 लाख डालर की दूसरी और तीसरी किस्त की अदायगी के लिए संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 में 5.74 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है। और जारी की गई प्रतिभूतियों के भुनाने के लिए लोक खाते के अन्तर्गत उतनी ही रकम जमा के रूप में दिखा दी गई है। तीसरे पुनर्भरण के सम्बन्ध में बजट अनुमान, 1988-89 में केवल सांकेतिक व्यवस्था ही की गई है, क्योंकि तीसरे पुनर्भरण के स्तर और भारत द्वारा इस के लिए दिए जाने वाले अंशदान की मात्रा और सामयिकता के बारे में अभी कुछ तय नहीं हुआ है।

A provision of Rs.5.74 crores has been made in R.E. 1987-88 towards second and third instalment of $4.333 million, and a corresponding credit has been assumed under "Public Debt" for the value of the securities issued. For the third Replenishment, only a token provison has been made in BE 1988-89 as the level of third Replenishment and consequently the level and timing of India's contribution are yet to be decided.

लोक खाते से सम्बन्धित संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 और बजट अनुमान 1988-89 में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास निधि द्वारा प्रतिभूतियों को भुनाए जाने के सम्बन्ध में क्रमशः 159 लाख रुपए और 141.60 लाख रुपए की व्यवस्थाएं शामिल हैं।

R.E. 1987-88 and B.E. 1988-89 also include a provision of Rs.159 lakhs and Rs.141.60 lakhs respectively towards encashment of securities by IFAD.

एशियाई विकास बैंक : तीसरी साधारण पूंजी वृद्धि के आधार पर भारत द्वारा 5 समान वार्षिक किस्तों में 307.6 लाख अमरीकी डालर देना मान लिया है, जिसकी अदायगी 1983 से आरम्भ होनी थी। इसमें से 123 लाख डालर की अदायगी परिवर्तनीय मुद्रा में और शेष 184.6 लाख डालर की अदायगी अपरक्राम्य, गैर-व्यापार हुंडियों (डिमांड नोट) के रूप में की जानी है। बाकी वर्षों के दौरान

Asian Development Bank (ADB): On the basis of the Third General Capital Increase India is committed to pay US $ 30.76 million towards the paid-in shares, in five equal annual instalments beginning 1983. Out of this an amount of $12.30 million is payable in convertible currency and the balance $ 18.46 million in the form of non-negotiable, non-interest bearing

अपरक्राम्य, गैर-ब्याजू रुपया प्रतिभूतियों के रूप में एशियाई विकास बैंक को 2.42 करोड़ रुपए की अदायगी का अनुमान है। चौथी सामान्य पूंजी वृद्धि के बारे में अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है।

भारत सरकार और एशियाई विकास बैंक के बीच की गई व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत जब कभी एशियाई विकास बैंक के खाते में 37,500 रुपए से कम रकम रह जायेगी तब रुपया प्रतिभूतियों को भुना कर अधिक से अधिक 75,000 रुपए तक की रकम की स्वतः प्रतिपूर्ति कर दी जायेगी। इस प्रकार भुनाये जाने के लिए संशोधित अनुमानों और अगले बजट अनुमानों में 15 लाख रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है।

अफ्रीकी विकास निधि/अफ्रीका विकास बैंक: अफ्रीकी विकास निधि और अफ्रीकी विकास बैंक की स्थापना इस मुख्य उद्देश्य से की गई थी जिससे नरम शर्तों पर वित्तीय सहायता देकर इस क्षेत्र का आर्थिक और सामाजिक दृष्टि से और विकास किया जा सके। अफ्रीकी देशों के साथ घनिष्ट आर्थिक सहयोग को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से भारत इस निधि से और इस बैंक दोनों ही में शामिल हो गया है।

निधि और बैंक के सदस्य के रूप में, भारत को इन संगठनों की पूंजी पुनर्भरण संबंधी वचनबद्धताओं में अपने हिस्से की अदायगी करनी है। तदनुसार इस वर्ष में अफ्रीकी विकास निधि को 4.43 करोड़ रुपए अपरक्राम्य, गैर ब्याजू रुपया प्रतिभूतियों के रूप में अदा किया गया है। अगले वर्ष 4.10 करोड़ रुपए की इसी प्रकार अदायगी किए जाने का अनुमान है। अफ्रीकी विकास निधि द्वारा प्रतिभूतियों के भुनाए जाने के कार्यक्रम के आधार पर, संशोधित अनुमानों में 2.79 करोड़ रुपए और अगले वर्ष के बजट में 4.12 करोड़ रुपए की प्रतिभूतियों की भुनाए जाने का अनुमान है।

संशोधित अनुमान में (i) तृतीय सामान्य परिवृद्धि में भारत के बढ़े हुए अंशदान की पांचवीं और अन्तिम किस्त की अदायगी के लिए 54 लाख रुपए की व्यवस्था जो अहस्तांतरणीय गैर-ब्याजू रुपया प्रतिभूतियां जारी करके पूरी की जाएगी, और (ii) अफ्रीकी विकास बैंक की सामान्य पूंजी में चतुर्थ सामान्य वृद्धि की राशि में भारत के अंशदान की प्रथम किस्त की नगद अदायगी करने के लिए 39.86 लाख रुपए की व्यवस्था सम्मिलित है। बजट 1988-89 में अफ्रीकी विकास बैंक की चतुर्थ सामान्य पूंजी वृद्धि के सम्बन्ध में दूसरी किस्त की अदायगी करने के लिए 39.86 लाख रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है। आशा है कि बैंक चालू वर्ष में 1.08 लाख रुपए की और अगले वर्ष में 0.01 लाख रुपए की प्रतिभूतियां भुनाएगा।

(vi) *अन्य मदें*

अनुमानों में अन्य मदों के साथ साथ तेल तथा खरकारी क्षेत्र के अन्य उपक्रमों की सरकार के पास रखी अभिशेष निधियां भी शामिल की गई हैं।

Rupee Demand Notes. The payment to ADB in the form of non-negotiable, non-interest bearing Rupee Securities is estimated at Rs.2.42 crores during the current year.

Under the arrangements between the Government of India and the Bank whenever balance in ADB cash account falls below Rs.37,500/- it has to be replenished automatically upto a maximum of Rs.75,000/- by encashment of rupee securities. A provision of Rs.15 lakhs for such encashment has been made both in the Revised and next budget.

African Development Fund (AFDF) and African Development Bank (AFDB): have been set up with the main objective of furthering the economic and social development of the region by providing financial assistance on soft terms. India has joined both the Fund and the Bank in order to develop closer economic co-operation with the African countries.

As a member of AFDF and AFDB India is to pay its share of commitments to the capital replenishments of these organisations. Accordingly, Rs.4.43 crores have been paid during the year to the AFDF in the form of non-negotiable, non-interest bearing rupee securities. A sum of Rs.4.10 crores is similarly payable next year. On the basis of AFDF's encashment schedule, encashment of securities is estimated to be Rs.2.79 crores in Revised and Rs.4.12 crores next year.

Revised Budget includes provisions of (i) Rs.54 lakhs for payment of fifth and final instalment of India's subscription to the 3rd General Capital Increase by issue of non-negotiable, non-interest bearing rupee securities and (ii) Rs.39.86 lakhs for payment in cash of the 1st instalment of AFDB's subscription to the 4th General Capital Increase of AFDB. Budget for 1988-89 includes a provision of Rs.39.86 lakhs for payment of 2nd instalment of India's subscription to 4th General Capital Increase of AFDB. Encashment of securities by the Bank is anticipated to be of the order of Rs.108 lakhs in the current year and Rs.0.01 lakh in the next year.

(vi) *Other Items*

The estimates take into account, inter alia, the surplus funds of the oil sector lodged with the Government.

अनुबंध ANNEXURE 1

सीमा शुल्क से प्राप्त राजस्व का वस्तुओं के अनुसार ब्यौरा
COMMODITY-WISE DETAILS OF REVENUE FROM CUSTOMS DUTIES

(करोड़ रुपए In crores of rupees)

क्र. सं. बजट-शीर्ष	Sl. No. Budget-head	वास्तविक Actuals 1986-87*	बजट Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. आयात	**I. IMPORTS**				
1. फल सूखे और ताजे	1 Fruits, dried & Fresh	66.80	75.00	57.00	60.00
2. काफी,चाय और मेट गर्म मसाले	2 Coffee, tea, mate & spices	70.74	33.00	30.00	33.00
3. पशु अथवा वनस्पति वसा और तेल,उनके भाज्य पदार्थ, तैयार खाद्य तेल पशु अथवा वनस्पति मोम	3 Animal or vegetable fats &Oils & their cleavage products, prepared edible fats, animal or veg. waxes	270.84	310.00	570.00	620.00
4. पेय पदार्थ और सिरका	4 Beverages, Spirits and vinegar	5.33	6.00	8.00	8.75
5. खनिज पदार्थ	5 Mineral substances	75.59	90.50	83.00	91.00
6. धातु,स्लेग और एश	6 Ores, slag & ash	46.91	57.00	43.00	50.00
7. पैट्रोलियम तेल,बिटूमन्स निर्मित खनिजों से प्राप्त तल और कच्चा तेल	7 Petroleum oils & oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude	856.94	1750.00	1944.00	1908.00
8. पैट्रोलियम तेल बिटूमन्स मिश्रित खनिजों से प्राप्त तेल और कच्चे तेल से भिन्न अन्य	8 Petroleum oils & oils obtained from bituminous minerals other than crude	217.76	260.00	260.00	365.00
9. अन्य खनिज,ईंधन,तेल वेक्स और बिटूमन्स पदार्थ	9 Other mineral fuels, oils, waxes and bituminous substances	55.57	72.00	85.00	98.00
10. इनआर्गेनिक रसायन	10 Inorganic chemicals	170.60	194.51	160.00	185.00
11. आर्गेनिक रसायन	11 Organic chemicals	756.29	868.33	820.00	920.00
12. औषधीय उत्पाद	12 Pharmaceutical products	6.46	7.10	8.20	9.00
13. डाइज कलर्स,पेंटस और वार्निश	13 Dyes, Colours, Paints and Varnishes	98.80	110.00	100.00	110.00
14. सारीय तेल,रसीनीडस और टायलट प्रिपेरेशंस	14 Essential Oils, resinoids & toilet preparations	19.93	25.00	23.00	25.00
15. साबुन,आर्गेनिक सर्फेस एक्टिव एजेंटस और कृत्रिम वेक्स	15 Soap, organic surface active agents and artificial waxes	33.62	39.00	35.00	39.00
16. फोटोग्राफिक एंड सिनेमाटेग्राफिक गुडस	16 Photographic & cinematographic goods	113.42	120.00	128.00	145.00
17. विविध रासायनिक उत्पाद	17 Misc. Chemical products	170.11	179.59	255.00	280.00
18. प्लास्टिक्स और प्लास्टिक की वस्तुएं	18 Plastics & articles thereof	596.77	586.80	700.00	800.00
19. खंड और रबड़ की वस्तुएं	19 Rubber & articles thereof	165.15	190.00	145.00	150.00
20.लुगदी,कागज,कागज बोर्ड और उससे बनी वस्तुएं	20 Pulp, paper, paper-board and articles thereof	136.47	158.92	106.00	100.00
21. रेशम	21 Silk	14.49	14.50	16.00	18.00
22.ऊन तथा अन्य पशुओं के बाल	22 Wool & other animal hair	16.61	21.76	39.00	43.00
23.मानव निर्मित फिलमेंट	23 Man-made filaments	126.04	100.00	150.00	150.00
24.मानव निर्मित रेशे के धागे	24 Man-made staple fibres	150.23	150.00	60.00	60.00
25.पत्थर,प्लास्टर,सीमेंट, एसेबेस्टेस, अभ्रक या उससे मिलते-जुलते खनिजों की वस्तुएं	25 Articles of stone, plaster cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials	23.94	26.00	26.00	32.00
26.सिरेमिक उत्पाद	26 Ceramic products	22.08	22.00	25.00	32.00
27.कांच और कांच की वस्तुएं	27 Glass & glassware	43.77	43.93	43.93	55.00
28.लोहा और इस्पात के प्राथमिक पदार्थ	28 Primary materials of Iron and steel	124.58	145.00	130.00	150.00
29.लोहा तथा अलौह इस्पात	29 Iron & non-alloy steel	648.17	576.57	670.80	770.00
30.स्टेनलैस स्टील	30 Stainless steel	70.82	62.95	85.00	95.00
31. अन्य खनिज इस्पात,होलो ड्रिल,बार्स और राडस	31 Other alloy steel, hollow drill bars and rods	119.68	120.66	180.00	210.00
32.लोहे और इस्पात की वस्तुएं	32 Articles of Iron & steel	220.20	233.82	233.82	270.00
33.तांबा	33 Copper	238.44	300.00	405.00	365.00
34.निकल	34 Nickel	37.38	40.00	60.00	65.00
35.एल्यूमीनियम	35 Aluminium	61.56	42.57	62.00	20.00
36.सीसा	36 Lead	32.88	45.00	33.00	27.00
37.जिंक	37 Zinc	98.97	112.00	155.00	170.00
38.टिन	38 Tin	28.03	31.00	25.00	31.00
39.अन्य बेस खनिज	39 Other base metals	26.14	33.00	25.00	28.00
40.बेस धातुओं के उपकरण, उपस्कर तथा अन्य विविध वस्तुएं	40 Tools, implements & other misc.articles of base metals	57.79	63.00	50.00	55.00
41. मशीनरी,जिसमें मशीनी पुर्जे और उनके भाग तथा सहायक पुर्जे और बाल अथवा रोलर बिअरिंग शामिल नहीं है	41 Machinery excluding machine tools & their parts and accessories & ball or roller bearings	1158.36	913.12	920.00	1100.00

(करोड़ रुपए In crores of rupees)

क्र. सं.	बजट-शीर्ष	SL No.	Budget-head	वास्तविक Actuals 1986-87*	बजट Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
1		2		3	4	5	6
	42.मशीन उपकरण पुर्जे और सहायक पुर्जे		42.Machine tools; parts and accessories	125.54	122.06	105.00	120.00
	43.बाल या रोलर बियरिंग		43.Ball or roller bearings	110.61	120.00	120.00	140.00
	44.इलैक्ट्रीकल मशीनरी		44.Electrical Machinery	668.17	576.38	800.00	945.00
	45.रेलवे लोकोमोटिव और सामान		45.Railway locomotives and materials	33.20	25.00	30.00	33.00
	46.मोटर गाड़ियां और उसके पुर्जे		46.Motor vehicles and parts thereof	252.79	252.64	230.00	260.00
	47.हवाई जहाज और जलयान		47.Aircrafts and vessels	99.15	115.00	85.00	100.00
	48.आप्टिकल,फोटोग्राफिक, सिनेमाग्राफिक,मैजरिंग मेडिकल तथा सर्जीकल इन्स्ट्रूमेन्टस		48.Optical, photographic,cinematographic, measuring, medical and surgical instruments	212.16	227.79	170.00	225.00
	49.दिवार घड़िया, घड़ियां और उनके पुर्जे		49.Clocks & watches and parts thereof	25.99	24.27	28.00	30.00
	50.प्रोजेक्ट आयात		50.Project imports	1306.13	1695.00	1530.00	1800.00
	51.सामान		51.Baggage	377.33	420.00	390.00	440.00
	52.अन्य सभी वस्तुएं		52.All other articles	1041.40	1096.75	1240.00	1640.00
	जोड़-आयात शुल्क (सकल)		**Total Import Duties(Gross)**	**11506.73**	**12904.52**	**13682.75**	**15475.75**
	वापसी		Refunds	116.21	100.00	158.75	177.75
	प्रति अदायगी		Drawbacks	181.53	175.00	256.00	285.00
	जोड़-आयात शुल्क (निवल)		**Total Import Duties (Net)**	**11208.99**	**12629.52**	**13268.00**	**15013.00**
	II.निर्यात		**II EXPORTS**				
	1.काफी	1	Coffee	56.32	59.40	20.50	17.68
	2.अभ्रक	2	Mica.	4.64	2.00	0.95	1.12
	3.खालें,चर्म और चमड़ा	3	Hides, skins & leathers	6.76	5.00	8.40	9.00
	4.काली मिर्च	4	Black pepper	15.18	12.00	12.00	14.00
	5.अन्य सभी वस्तुएं	5	All other articles	0.22	0.20	0.15	0.20
	जोड़-निर्यात शुल्क (सकल)		**Total Export Duties(Gross)**	**83.12**	**78.60**	**42.00**	**42.00**
	वापसी		Refunds	1.03	5.50	2.00	2.00
	जोड़-निर्यात शुल्क (निवल)		**Total Export Duties (Net)**	**82.09**	**73.10**	**40.00**	**40.00**
	III.निर्यातों पर उपकर		**III CESSES ON EXPORTS**				
	1.काफी	1	Coffee	1.03	1.15	1.37	1.45
	2.नारियल रेशे	2	Coir	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
	3.लाख	3	Lac	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
	4.अभ्रक	4	Mica	0.98	0.95	1.02	1.10
	5.तम्बाकू (अनिर्मित)	5	Tobacco (unmanufactured)	1.06	1.35	1.04	1.10
	6.खली और चारा	6	Oil cakes & meal	0.36	0.35	0.27	0.30
	7.समुद्री उत्पाद	7	Marine products	3.92	3.75	3.84	4.00
	8.काजू की गिरी	8	Cashew kernals	1.40	1.25	2.61	3.00
	9.काली मिर्च	9	Black pepper	0.65	0.50	0.59	0.60
	10.इलायची अधिनियम 1965	10	Cardamom Act 1965	0.56	0.45	0.09	0.10
	11.इलायची (ए.पी.उपकर)	11	Cardamom (A.P. Cess)	0.13	0.25	0.23	0.25
	12.अन्य कृषि उत्पाद	12	Other agricultural produce	4.26	3.50	4.90	5.00
	13.खनिज लोहा	13	Iron Ore	1.53	1.25	1.40	1.45
	14.पशु चारा	14	Animal feed	0.12	0.10	0.24	0.25
	15.हल्दी	15	Turmeric	0.13	0.15	0.05	0.05
	16.हल्दी पिसी	16	Turmeric powder	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03
	17.अन्य वस्तुएं	17	Other articles	1.16	0.70	3.51	3.50
	जोड़-निर्यात उपकर शुल्क(सकल)		**Total Export Cess Duties (Gross)**	**17.38**	**15.80**	**21.25**	**22.25**
	वापसी		Refunds	0.19	0.50	0.25	0.25
	जोड़-निर्यात उपकर शुल्क(निवल)		**Total Export Cess Duties (Net)**	**17.19**	**15.30**	**21.00**	**22.00**
	IV अन्य प्राप्तियां (सकल)		**IV Other Receipts (Gross)**	**163.43**	**150.00**	**175.00**	**250.00**
	वापसी		Refunds	0.98	1.00	4.00	5.00
	अन्य प्राप्तियां (निवल)		Other Receipts (Net)	162.45	149.00	171.00	245.00
	जोड़- सीमा शुल्क से राजस्व (सकल)		**Total Customs Revenue (Gross)**	**11770.66**	**13148.92**	**13921.00**	**15790.00**
	जोड़ वापसी		**Total Refunds**	**118.41**	**107.00**	**165.00**	**185.00**
	जोड़ प्रति अदायगी		**Total Drawbacks**	**181.53**	**175.00**	**256.00**	**285.00**
	जोड़ -सीमा शुल्क राजस्व (निवल)		**Total Customs Revenue (Net)**	**11470.72**	**12866.92**	**13500.00**	**15320.00**

** विभागीय अभिलेखों के अनुसार*

** As per Departmental records.*

अनुबंध ANNEXURE 2

संघ उत्पाद-शुल्कों से प्राप्त होने वाले राजस्व का वस्तुओं के अनुसार ब्यौरा
COMMODITY-WISE DETAILS OF REVENUE FROM UNION EXCISE DUTIES

(करोड़ रुपए / In crores of rupees)

क्रम सं. बजट-शीर्ष	उत्पाद शुल्क योग्य वस्तुएं	Sl.No. Budget Head	Exciseable Commodities	वास्तविक Actuals 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget 1987-88	संशो. अनुमान Revised 1987-88	बजट अनुमान Budget 1988-89
1.	बुनियादी और विशेष उत्पाद शुल्क जिनमें विद्युत का शुल्क शामिल नहीं है	1.	BASIC AND SPECIAL DUTIES OF EXCISE (EXCLUDING DUTY ON ELECTRICITY)				
1.	मांस और खाद्य मांसोपशिष्ट	1.	Meat and edible meat offal	--	--	--	--
2.	मछली और क्रेनकड़े मोलस्क तथा अन्य वैरू रहित जलचर	2.	Fish and crusta-ceans, molluses and other acquatic invertebrates	--	--	--	--
3.	डेयरी उत्पाद, पशुजन्य खाद्य उत्पाद, एन.ई.एस.	3.	Dairy produce; edible products of animal origin, N.E.S.	7.71	3.95	9.00	10.00
4.	पशुजन्य उत्पाद एन.ई.एस.	4.	Products of animal origin, N.E.S.	--	--	--	--
5.	खाद्य सब्जियां तथा कंदमूल	5.	Edible vegetables and roots and tubers	0.11	0.15	0.10	0.10
6.	खाद्य फल तथा गिरी, सूखे फलों और तरबूज की छीलन	6.	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	0.04	0.25	0.05	0.02
7.	कहवा	7.	Coffee	2.49	8.70	7.50	8.00
8.	अपशिष्ट चाय सहित चाय	8.	Tea including tea waste	72.71	85.05	80.00	85.00
9.	गर्म मसाले और अन्य मदें, यदि कोई अध्याय 9 में हों	9.	Spices and other items; if any, under Chapter 9	--	0.03	0.15	--
10.	पेषण उद्योग के उत्पाद, माल्ट, स्टार्च, इनुलिन तथा गेहूं ग्लूटिन	10.	Products of the milling industry; malt; starches; inulin; wheat gluton	6.79	7.40	7.40	8.10
11.	लाख, गोंद, रेजिन तथा अन्य वनस्पतिक रस और निर्यास	11.	Lac; gums; resins and other vegetable saps and extracts	0.90	1.10	1.10	1.20
12.	वनस्पति बनितताकारी सामग्री वनस्पति उत्पाद एन.ई.एस.	12.	Vegetable Plaiting materials; vegetable products, N.E.S.	0.80	1.00	1.00	1.00
13.	शोधित वनस्पति तेल	13.	Processed fixed vegetable oils	31.04	29.70	20.00	22.00
14.	वनस्पति वसा और तेल अंशतः अथवा पूर्णतः उदजनित	14.	Vegetable fats and oils, partly or wholly hydrogenated	67.98	79.00	93.00	100.00
15.	अध्याय 15 के अन्तर्गत समस्त मदें	15.	All others falling under Chapter 15	8.81	8.56	7.50	8.20
16.	मांस, मछली क्रेनकड़े मोलस्क अथवा अन्य वैरू रहित जलचरों के मांस से बने पदार्थ	16.	Preparations of meat, of fish or of crustaceans, molluses or other aquatic invertebrates	0.45	0.40	0.90	1.20
17.	गन्ने या चुकन्दर से बनी चीनी और ठोस रूप में शुद्ध रासायनिक सुक्रोज	17.	Cane or beat sugar and chemically pure sucrose in solid form	139.84	154.00	174.25	180.40
18.	चीनी शोधन के फलस्वरूप प्राप्त शीरा	18.	Molasses, resulting from the extraction of refining of sugar	9.17	8.40	13.40	20.50
19.	अध्याय 17 के अन्तर्गत अन्य समस्त मदें	19.	All others falling under Chapter 17	15.10	16.30	16.30	17.50
20.	कोको और कोको से बने पदार्थ	20.	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	7.11	6.70	6.70	7.20
21.	अनाज से बने पदार्थ, आटा, दूध स्टार्च पेस्ट्री और अन्य उत्पाद	21.	Preparations of cereals, flour, starch of milk; pastry cooks products	43.58	37.35	43.50	48.00
22.	वनस्पति , फल, गिरी अथवा अन्य पौधाजन्य उत्पाद	22.	Preparation of vegetables fruits; nuts, or other parts of plants	4.30	3.00	3.00	3.30
23.	विविध खाद्य पदार्थ	23.	Miscellaneous edible preparations	29.78	24.14	29.00	32.00
24.	प्राकृतिक अथवा कृत्रिम खनिज जल तथा वायित जल	24.	Natural or artifical Mineral waters and aerated waters	50.81	77.30	70.00	77.00
25.	अध्याय 22 के अन्तर्गत समस्त मदें	25.	All others falling under Chapter 22	0.14	0.60	1.40	1.60
26.	खाद्य उद्योगों के अवशिष्ट पदार्थ, तैयार पशु चारा	26.	Residues and wastes from the food industries, prepared animal fodder	0.07	0.15	--	--
27.	तम्बाकू अथवा तम्बाकू के स्थानापन्न पदार्थ से बने सिगरेट तथा सिगारिलो	27.	Cigarettes and Cigarilles of tobacco or tobacco substitutes	872.01	1103.33	1050.00	1110.00
28.	बीड़ियां	28.	Biris	102.80	119.70	116.85	119.70
29.	खाने की तम्बाकू जिसमें कत्था मसाला और किमाम आदि शामिल है	29.	Chewing Tabacco including Kara Masala, Kimam etc.	38.01	33.20	33.30	38.40
30.	अध्याय 24 के अन्तर्गत समस्त अन्य मदें	30.	All others falling under Chapter 24	52.36	20.75	14.00	17.00
31.	सीमेंट क्लिंकर्स,सभी प्रकार का सीमेंट	31.	Cement Clinkers, Cement all sorts	826.05	886.79	886.79	950.00
32.	अध्याय 25 के अन्तर्गत अन्य समस्त मदें	32.	All others falling under Chapter 25	11.32	11.50	11.50	12.50
33.	अयस्क, धातुमल और राख	33.	Ores, slag and ash	0.06	0.10	0.10	0.10
34.	मोटर स्पिट	34.	Motor Sprit	814.46	900.00	930.00	1000.00
35.	झिल्ली का तेल	35.	Kerosene	233.01	250.00	265.00	265.00
36.	आर. डी. तेल	36.	R.D. Oil	596.22	645.00	650.00	655.00
37.	डीजल तेल एच. ई. एस.	37.	Diesel Oil, N.E.S.	26.50	27.00	28.50	30.00
38.	भट्ठी का तेल	38.	Furnace Oil	37.12	47.00	45.00	45.00
39.	पेट्रोलियम गैस और गैसयुक्त हाइड्रोकार्बन्स	39.	Petroleum Gases and other gasseous Hydrocarbons	50.20	45.00	55.00	60.00
40.	अध्याय 27 के अन्तर्गत अन्य मदें	40.	All other falling under Chapter 27	276.50	320.00	300.00	315.00
41.	हाइड्रोक्लोरिक तेजाब और गंधक का	41.	Hydrochloric acid, sulphuric acid				

क्रम सं. बजट-शीर्ष	उत्पाद शुल्क योग्य वस्तुएं	Sl.No. Budget Head	Exciseable Commodities	वास्तविक Actuals 1986-87*	बजट अनुमान Budget 1987-88	संशो.अनुमान Revised 1987-88	बजट अनुमान Budget 1988-89
				(करोड़ रुपए / In crores of rupees)			
	तेजाब और एनहाइड्राइड और शोरे का तेजाब		and hydrides thereof; nitric acid	20.56	25.00	18.00	20.00
42.	कास्टिक सोडा और कास्टिक पोटाश और उसका पैरोक्साइड	42.	Caustic soda and caustic Potash; Peroxides thereof	48.78	51.00	55.00	61.00
43.	सोडा एश	43.	Soda Ash	37.44	39.00	43.00	47.00
44.	अध्याय 28 के अन्तर्गत समस्त अन्य मदें	44.	All others falling under Chapter 28	123.69	141.00	135.00	147.00
45.	आर्गेनिक रसायन	45.	Organic Chemicals	143.84	155.00	161.00	180.00
46.	भैषजीय उत्पाद	46.	Pharmaceutical products	170.91	195.00	185.00	190.00
47.	उर्वरक	47.	Fertilizers	1.70	1.50	3.00	3.50
48.	कृत्रिम आर्गेनिक रंजक पदार्थ रंगाई साधन और रंजक द्रव्य व अन्य कलरटंक	48.	Synthetic Organic Dye Stuffs, colouring matters and colour lakes	51.20	66.00	60.00	70.00
49.	रंग और रोगन वार्निश	49.	Paints and varnishes	76.96	83.00	78.00	87.00
50.	अध्याय 32 के अन्तर्गत समस्त अन्य मदें	50.	All others falling under Chapter 32	7.51	4.00	4.00	4.50
51.	अनिवार्य तैल गंधयुक्त सारीय तेल और रेजिनाएड संग्रहयुक्त तैल, कास्मेटिक और प्रसाधन सामग्री	51.	Essential oils and resinoids; perfumery, cosmetics or toilet preparation	122.09	150.00	135.00	140.00
52.	साबुन	52.	Soap	72.37	79.20	120.00	130.00
53.	आर्गेनिक तल, सक्रिय पदार्थ	53.	Organic Surface Active Agents	59.81	91.00	91.00	100.00
54.	अध्याय 34 के अन्तर्गत अन्य समस्त मदें	54.	All others falling under Chapter 34	8.95	6.00	7.00	8.00
55.	एल्बुमिन सामग्री संशोधित स्टार्च ग्लूज एनजाइम	55.	Albuminidal substances, modified starches, glues, enzymes	10.99	13.00	11.00	12.00
56.	माचिस	56.	Matches	49.09	56.00	51.00	56.00
57.	अध्याय 36 के अन्तर्गत अन्य समस्त मदें	57.	All others falling under Chapter 36	21.91	25.00	20.00	25.00
58.	सिनेमा चलचित्र अनावृत्त अथवा आवृत्त	58.	Cinematograph films, exposed or unexposed	8.29	10.00	11.00	12.00
59.	अध्याय 37 के अन्तर्गत अन्य सभी मदें	59.	All others falling under Chapter 37	10.48	8.00	11.00	13.00
60.	विविध रसायनिक उत्पाद	60.	Miscellaneous chemical products	54.19	60.00	55.00	60.00
61.	प्लास्टिक तथा उससे बनी वस्तुएं	61.	Plastics and articles thereof	253.76	295.50	280.00	300.00
62.	टायर, ट्यूब और फ्लैप	62.	Tyres, Tubes and flaps	520.39	580.00	545.00	560.00
63.	अध्याय 40 के अन्तर्गत अन्य सभी मदें	63.	All others falling under Chapter 40	79.44	93.54	95.00	106.00
64.	चमड़ा	64.	Leather	..	0.03	0.10	0.10
65.	चमड़े का सामान, यात्रा वस्तुएं हैन्डबैग और इसी प्रकार के डिब्बे आदि	65.	Articles of leather, travel goods handbags, and similar containers etc.	22.44	25.08	22.00	24.00
66.	मंजूरदार चमड़ियों से बनी वस्तुएं और नकली फर	66.	Manufactures of furskins and artificial fur	..	..	..	..
67.	काष्ठ तथा काष्ठ की बनी वस्तुएं	67.	Wood and articles of wood	55.63	75.01	80.00	85.00
68.	कार्क तथा कार्क की वस्तुएं	68.	Cork and articles of cork	0.46	0.60	0.10	0.10
69.	तृण एसपटो अथवा अन्य प्लेटिंग सामग्री से बनी अन्य वस्तुएं टोकरियां और छड़ी टोकरे	69.	Manufactures of straw of esparto or of other plaiting materials basketware and wocker work	..	..	..	..
70.	काष्ठ की लुगदी तथा अन्य सेलुलोसिक तन्तु और कागज, गत्ता कतरन	70.	Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic materials, waste and scrap of paper or of paper board	0.01	..	..	..
71.	कागज और गत्ता, कागज की लुगदी की वस्तुएं और गत्ते की वस्तुएं	71.	Paper and paperboard, articles of paper pulp or paper or paper board	217.56	250.00	225.00	235.00
72.	मुद्रित वस्तुएं, अखबार चित्र तथा मुद्रण उद्योग के अन्य उत्पाद आदि	72.	Printed books, news-papers, pictures& other products of printing industry etc.	0.20	..	..	..
73.	रेशम	73.	Silk	0.02	0.03	..	..
74.	ऊन, बारीक और मोटी पशुजन्य	74.	Wool, fine or coarse animal hair	17.51	8.55	5.32	6.00
75.	कपास और सूत	75.	Cotton and cotton yarn	140.33	162.80	132.00	136.40
76.	अध्याय 52 के अन्तर्गत समस्त अन्य मदें (सूती वस्त्र)	76.	All others falling under Chapter 52 (Cotton fabrics)	5883	59.76	51.90	50.29
77.	जूट के कपड़े डिपीपट्टम और मेस्ता सहित और अन्य बारीक रेशे के वस्त्र	77.	Woven Fabrics of Jute (including bimplipatam jute or mesta fibres) or of other textile bast fibres	25.72	29.20	22.00	24.00
78.	अध्याय 53 के अन्तर्गत अन्य सभी मदें	78.	All other falling under Chapter 53	3.16	5.00	5.00	5.50
79.	कृत्रिम फिलामेन्ट धागे और कृत्रिम गैर फिलामेन्ट रद्दी सहित सिलाई के धागे	79.	Synthetic filament yarn and sewing thread including synthetic monofilament and waste	971.68	974.93	1040.00	1200.00
80.	हाथ से बने फिलामेन्ट यार्न के कपड़े	80.	Fabrics of man-made filament yarn	..	..	..	..
81.	कृत्रिम स्टेपल फाइबर और छंटे रद्दी पदार्थ सहित	81.	Artificial or Synthetic Staple Fibre & tow including waste	149.53	201.52	252.55	200.79
82.	पौलिएस्टर अथवा कृत्रिम यार्न युक्त स्पन यार्न	82.	Spun Yarn containing Polyester or other Synthetic Yarn	41.01	46.51	41.36	45.71
83.	अन्य हाथ का बना धागा	83.	Other Man-made blended Yarn	37.60	45.55	57.20	66.19
84.	हाथ के बने स्टेपल धागे के कपड़े	84.	Fabrics of man-made staple fibres	2.13	..	..	..
85.	वैडिंग, फेल्ट और अबुनित विशेष यार्न, टवाइन, कार्डेज, रज्जु तारें और सम्बद्ध वस्तुएं	85.	Wadding, felt & non wovens, special yarns, twine, cordage, ropes & cables and articles thereof	10.66	12.00	11.00	12.00

(करोड़ रुपए In crores of rupees)

क्रम सं. बजट-शीर्ष	उत्पाद शुल्क योग्य वस्तुएं	Sl.No. Budget Head	Exciseable Commodities	वास्तविक Actuals 1986-87*	बजट अनुमान Budget 1987-88	संशो.अनुमान Revised 1987-88	बजट अनुमान Budget 1988-89
86.	कालीन और अन्य फर्शी दरियां	86.	Carpets & other textile floor coverings	3.81	4.00	4.00	4.50
87.	विशेष बुने वस्त्र, टफटेड वस्त्र, लेस और कढ़ाई	87.	Special woeven fabrics, tufted textile fabrics, lace,embroidery	2.39	2.35	2.35	2.63
88.	गर्भित, कवचित, आवृत अथवा परतदार वस्त्र, औद्योगिक उपयोग के लिए उपयोगी वस्त्र उद्योग	88.	Impregnated,coated,covered or laminated textile fabrics,textile articles of a kind suitable for industrial use	28.97	36.79	29.00	33.00
89.	बुने अथवा करोशिये से बुने वस्त्र	89.	Knitted or Crocheted fabrics	0.10	..	0.31	..
90.	परिधान वस्तुएं तथा वस्त्र सामग्री-बुनतीदार अथवा करोशियाई	90.	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories - knitted or crocheted	..	..	..	..
91.	परिधान तथा वस्त्र सामग्री जो बुनतीदार न हो अथवा करोशिये की तैयार की हुई न हो	91.	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories not knitted or crocheted	0.10	..	0.15	0.15
92.	अन्य तैयार वस्त्र सामग्री	92.	Other made up textile articles	46.49	45.00	50.00	55.00
93.	जूते, गैटर्स तथा इसी तरह की वस्तुएं, और इन वस्तुओं के हिस्से	93.	Footwear,gaiters & the like parts of such articles	8.70	7.00	10.00	11.50
94.	शिरत्राण तथा उसके हिस्से	94.	Headgear & parts thereof	..	..	..	..
95.	छतरियां, छोटी छतरियां, छड़िया, आसन स्टिकें, कोड़े राइडिंग कार्पस और हिस्से	95.	Umbrellas,sub-umbrellas, walking sticks, seat sticks, whips, riding corps and parts thereof	..	..	..	..
96.	कृत्रिम फूल और मनुष्य के बालों की वस्तुएं	96	Artificial flowers, articles of human hair	..	..	..	..
97.	एसबैस्टस-सीमेंट अथवा सेल्युलोस फाइबर सीमेंट अथवा इसी प्रकार की सामग्री की वस्तुएं	97.	Articles of asbestos-cement, or cellulose fibre cement or the like	37.62	35.20	39.00	41.00
98.	अध्याय 68 के अन्तर्गत अन्य समस्त मदें	98.	All others falling under Chap.68	34.29	38.95	40.00	45.00
99.	सिरामिक उत्पाद	99.	Ceramic products	80.06	89.90	100.00	115.00
100.	कांच और कांच की वस्तुएं	100.	Glass & Glassware	126.73	147.00	140.00	154.00
101.	प्राकृतिक अथवा साधित मोती,मूल्यवान और अर्धमूल्यवान अश्मक,मूल्यवान धातुएं और ग्लास बनी वस्तुएं, नकली जवाहरात आभूषण आदि	101.	Natural or cultured pearls, precious semi-precious stones, precious metals & articles thereof, imitation jewellery etc.	1.28	2.00	1.40	1.60
102.	लोहा और इस्पात	102.	Iron & Steel	431.81	482.50	462.50	535.00
103.	लोहे और इस्पात की वस्तुएं	103.	Articles of Iron & Steel	104.69	120.00	115.00	127.00
104.	तांबा और उससे बनी वस्तुएं	104.	Copper & Articles of Copper thereof	41.59	47.00	42.00	45.00
105.	निकल और उससे बनी वस्तुएं	105.	Nickel & articles thereof	0.69	0.60	1.00	1.10
106.	अल्युमिनियम और अल्युमिनियम से बनी वस्तुएं	106.	Aluminium & articles thereof	157.14	162.50	190.00	260.00
107.	सीसा और उससे बनी वस्तुएं	107.	Lead & articles thereof	2.47	3.18	3.00	3.40
108.	जिंक और उससे बनी वस्तुएं	108.	Zinc & articles thereof	32.21	37.00	26.00	31.00
109.	टिन और उससे बनी वस्तुएं	109.	Tin & articles thereof	0.79	1.00	0.50	0.60
110.	अन्य आधारभूत बेस धातु और उससे बनी वस्तुएं	110.	Other base metals, articles thereof	4.02	3.70	6.00	7.00
111.	बेस धातु के बने औजार, चाकू, छुरी, चम्मच और कांटे आदि, और उनके हिस्से	111.	Tools, implements, cutlery, spoons, & forks or base metals; parts thereof	41.59	47.30	49.00	55.00
112.	बेस धातु के इलेक्ट्रिकल स्टैम्पिंग और लैमिनेशन्स	112.	Electrical stampings & laminations of base metals	30.97	31.50	34.00	39.00
113.	बेस धातु के डिब्बे	113.	Containers of base metals	87.65	86.00	62.00	72.00
114.	अध्याय 83 के अन्तर्गत सभी	114.	All other falling under Chap.83	67.38	95.00	87.50	92.00
115.	अन्तरदाह इंजन और उनके पुर्जे, वाष्प और अन्य वैपर टैबाइन, हाइड्रलिक टबाइन, टर्बो जेक्ट्स, अन्य इंजन और मोटर्स	115.	Internal combustion engines and parts thereof, steam and other vapour turbines, hyderaulic turbines, turbojets, other engines and motors	76.88	82.50	96.00	110.00
116.	रैफ्रिजरेशन और वातानुकूलन और उसके हिस्से	116.	Refrigerations & Air conditioners & parts thereof	108.39	112.00	122.00	140.00
117.	मशीनों के औजार	117.	Machinery Tools	20.64	18.00	18.00	20.00
118.	बाल अथवा रोलर बियरिंगस	118.	Ball or roller bearings	44.19	51.00	51.00	59.00
119.	अध्याय 84 के अन्तर्गत अन्य सभी	119.	All other falling under Chap.84	488.30	520.00	520.00	560.00
120.	इलेक्ट्रिक मोटर्स और जैनरेटर्स, जैनरिटिंग इलेक्ट्रिक सैट्स और पुर्जे	120.	Electric motors and generators,electric generating sets and parts thereof	92.46	105.00	90.00	100.00
121.	इलैक्ट्रिकल ट्रांसफार्मर्स, स्टैटिक कनर्वटर्स और इंडक्टर्स	121.	Electrical transformers, static convertors & inductors	51.81	50.00	55.00	60.00
122.	इलैक्ट्रिक अक्युमलेटर्स प्राइमरी सैल और प्राइमरी बैटरियां	122.	Electric accumulators, primary cells and primary batteries	89.66	88.00	93.00	100.00
123.	रेडियो प्रसारण, टैलीविजन रिसीवर्स के लिए रिसैप्शन एपेटस (वीडियो, मानीटर्स और प्रोजेक्टस सहित)	123.	Reception apparatus for radio broad-, casting Television receivers (including video monitors and projectors)	120.05	215.00	125.00	140.00
124.	इंसुलेटिड वायर्स, केबलस और अन्य इलैक्ट्रानिक कंडक्टर्स	124.	Insulated wires, cables and other electric conductors	51.17	127.00	127.00	135.00
125.	अध्याय 85 के अन्तर्गत सभी	125.	All others falling under Chap.85	342.32	281.00	330.00	360.00
126.	रेलवे या ट्रामवे लोकोमोटिव रौलिंग स्टाक और उसके पुर्जे आदि	126.	Railway or tramway locomotive rolling stock & parts thereof etc.	52.99	50.00	65.00	65.00

(करोड़ रुपए / *In crores of rupees*)

क्रम सं. बजट-शीर्ष	उत्पाद शुल्क योग्य वस्तुएं	Sl.No. Budget Head	Exciseable Commodities	वास्तविक Actuals 1986-87*	बजट अनुमान Budget 1987-88	संशो.अनुमान Revised 1987-88	बजट अनुमान Budget 1988-89
127.	ट्रैक्टर	127.	Tractors	41.80	34.00	23.00	25.00
128.	मोटर कारें और यातायात के लिए अन्य मोटर गाड़ियां	128.	Motor cars & other motor vehicles for transport of persons	183.73	251.00	256.00	271.00
129.	सार्वजनिक परिवहन किस्म की यात्री मोटर गाड़ियां और माल परिवहन की मोटर गाड़ियां	129	Public transport type passenger motor vehicles & motor vehicles for the transport of goods	131.32	140.00	110.00	130.00
130.	अध्याय 87 के अन्तर्गत सभी	130	All others falling under Chap.87	272.77	325.00	295.00	340.00
131.	वायुयान,अंतरिक्षयान और उनके हिस्से	131	Aircrafts,spacecrafts & parts thereof	2.72	5.60	4.00	5.00
132.	समुद्री जहाज नौकाएं और फलोटिंग स्ट्रक्चर	132	Ships, boats & floating structures	1.08	2.00	10.00	10.00
133.	चश्मे फोटोग्राफी, सिनेमाटोग्राफी मापन चिकित्सा और शल्य चिकित्सा उपकरण तथा उनके पुर्जे	133	Optical, photographic, cinematographic measuring, checking,precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus parts & accessories thereof	44.60	47.00	45.00	47.00
134	दीवार घड़ियां,घड़ियां और उनके हिस्से	134	Clocks & watches & parts thereof	5.14	5.50	5.00	6.00
135.	वाद्य यंत्र, उनके पुर्जे और ऐसे यंत्रों के सहायक पुर्जे	135	Musical instruments, parts and accessories of such articles	0.07	0.05	0.10	0.10
136.	शस्त्र और गोली बारूद, उनके पुर्जे और सहायक पुर्जे	136	Arms and ammunitions, parts & accessories thereof	3.61	4.50	5.00	6.00
137.	फर्नीचर लैम्प और बिजली की फिटिंग जो अन्यत्र वर्गीकृत नहीं है, प्रीफेब्रीकेटिड इमारतें	137	Furnitures, lamps and lighting fittings, not elsewhere specified, prefabricated buildings	16.90	20.00	20.00	22.00
138.	बच्चों के खिलौने,खेल और क्रीड़ा संबंधी आवश्यक सामग्री और सहायक सामान	138	Toys, games and sports requisite parts and accessories thereof	0.36	0.40	0.35	0.40
139.	विविध विनिर्मित वस्तुएं	139	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	4.22	8.50	9.50	11.00
	विविध		Miscellaneous	343.33	200.00	70.00	80.00
	जोड़-सकल राजस्व (मूल)		Total-Gross Revenue (Basic)	12015.83	13355.43	13130.48	14296.54
	घटाइए-वापसी और प्रतिअदायगी		*Deduct Refunds and Drawbacks*	*55.62*	*100.00*	*100.00*	*200.00*
	जोड़-I निवल राजस्व		TOTAL I-NET REVENUE	11960.21	13255.43	13030.48	14096.54
II.	वस्त्र और वस्त्र आदि पर अतिरिक्त शुल्क	II.	ADDITIONAL DUTIES ON TEXTILES AND TEXTILES ARTICLES				
1.	रेशम	1	Silk	..	..	..	..
2.	पशुजन्य ऊन, बारीक और मोटी	2	Wool, fine or coarse animal	2.37	1.45	0.80	0.89
3.	सूत और सूतीयार्न	3	Cotton and cotton yarn	19.18	22.20	18.00	18.60
4.	सूती वस्त्र	4	Cotton fabrics	7.83	8.96	7.78	7.54
5.	सिंथेटिक फिलामेंट यार्न और सिलाई के धागे जिनमें गैर सिंथेटिक फिलामेंट और अपशिष्ट शामिल है	5	Synthetic filament yarn and sewing thread including synthetic mono-filament and waste	123.19	132.95	142.00	164.00
6.	हाथ से बने धागे तथा फिलामेंट यार्न	6	Fabrics of man-made filament Yarn	..	..	..	..
7.	कृत्रिम तथा संश्लिष्ट स्टेपलरेक्ष और रद्दी सहित सामग्री	7	Artificial or synthetic Staple Fibres and tow including waste	20.54	27.48	34.45	39.61
8.	पोलिएस्टर और अन्य सिंथेटिक कार्य से बने स्पन यार्न	8	Spun yarn containing polyester or other synthetic yarn	5.81	6.05	5.64	6.24
9.	अन्य हाथ के बने ब्लेंडिड यार्न	9	Other man-made blended yarn	6.13	6.20	7.80	9.00
10.	विशेष बुने हुए कपड़े, टफटिंग वस्त्र, लैस, कढ़ाई	10	Special woven fabrics, tufted textile fabrics, lace, embroidery	0.26	0.32	0.32	0.37
11.	बने हुए तथा क्रोशियाई वस्त्र	11	Knitted or crocheted fabrics	0.06	–	–	–
	जोड़-II सकल राजस्व		**Total-II (Gross Revenue)**	**185.37**	**205.61**	**216.79**	**246.25**
	घटाइए-वापसी और प्रतिअदायगी		*Deduct Refunds and Drawbacks*				
	जोड़-II निवल राजस्व		**Total-II (Net Revenue)**	**185.37**	**205.61**	**216.79**	**246.25**
III.	उत्पाद पर अतिरिक्त शुल्क-बिक्री कर के एवज में	III.	ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF EXCISE IN LIEU OF SALES TAX				
1.	गन्ने और चुकन्दर से बनी चीनी और रासायनिक शोधित ठोस सक्रोस	1	Cane or beat sugar and chemically pure sucrose in solid form	163.27	179.00	199.75	206.80
2.	सिगरेट तथा तम्बाकू के समान पदार्थ के सिगरेट या सिगारोल्स	2	Cigarettes or cigarilloes of tobacco or tobacco substitutes	435.50	551.67	525.00	555.00
3.	बीड़ी	3	Biris	32.39	37.80	36.90	37.80
4.	खाने वाला तम्बाकू कड़क मसाला किमाम आदि सहित	4	Chewing tobacco including kara masala, kimam etc.	12.70	11.10	11.10	12.80
5.	अध्याय 24 के अंतर्गत सभी	5	All others falling under Chap. 24	7.17	6.25	4.00	5.00
6.	पशुजन्य बारीक और मोटी ऊन	6	Wool, fine or coarse animal silk	2.54	3.00	1.88	2.11
7.	रेशम	7	Silk	..	..	..	..
8.	सूती वस्त्र	8	Cotton fabrics	41.51	43.68	53.00	51.35
9.	हाथ से बने फिलामेंट यार्न के कपड़े	9	Fabrics of man-made filament yarn	225.87	265.12	202.00	265.00
10.	हाथ से बने स्टेपल के कपड़े	10	Fabrics ofman-made staple fibres	171.38	188.12	170.00	200.00
11.	टफटिड वस्त्र, लैस, कढ़ाई के विशेष बुने हुए वस्त्र	11	Special woven fabrics, tufted textile fabrics, lace, embroidery	0.52	0.95	0.95	1.05

क्र.सं. बजट-शीर्ष	उत्पाद शुल्क योग्य वस्तुएं	S.No. Budget Head	Exciseable Commodities	(करोड़ रुपए / In crores of rupees) वास्तविक Actuals 1986-87*	बजट अनुमान Budget 1987-88	संशो.अनुमान Revised 1987-88	बजट अनुमान Budget 1988-89
12.	गर्भित,लेपचित,आवृत अथवा परतदार बुनी पटवस्त्र,औद्योगिक उपयोग के लिए उपयुक्त वस्त्र आदि	12	Impregnated coated, covered or laminated textile fabrics, textile articles of a kind suitable for industrial use	17.31	18.47	24.00	27.00
13.	बुने हुए और क्रोशिये के वस्त्र	13	Knitted or crocheted fabrics	1.23	1.60	1.80	2.50
जोड़ - III	सकल राजस्व (अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क एवं बिक्री शुल्क)	Total-III	Gross Revenue (Addl. Excise)	1111.39	1306.76	1230.38	1366.41
	घटाइए-वापसी और छूटअदायगी		*Deduct - Refunds and drawbacks*				
जोड़ - III	निवल राजस्व	Total-III	Net Revenue	1111.39	1306.76	1230.38	1366.41
IV.	वस्तुओं पर उप-कर		IV. CESSES ON COMMODITIES				
(क)	(राजस्व विभाग द्वारा प्रशासित)	(a)	(Administered by the Department of Revenue)				
1.	वस्त्रों पर हथकरघा उपकर	1	Handloom cess on fabrics	12.77	14.00	13.00	14.00
2.	चीनी	2	Sugar	104.81	105.00	119.00	123.20
3.	चाय	3	Tea	6.38	10.50	9.80	10.50
4.	बीड़ी	4	Biris	3.72	4.20	12.30	12.60
5.	कागज	5	Paper	2.23	2.70	7.50	8.50
6.	जूट निर्माण	6	Jute manufactures	8.00	9.10	2.80	3.00
7.	आटोमोबाइलस	7	Automobiles	4.38	5.50	5.50	6.00
8.	देशी कच्चा तेल	8	Indigenous crude oil	979.81	1800.00	1811.00	1912.00
9.	रुई	9	Cotton	0.22	..	0.15	..
10.	वनस्पति घी	10	Vegetable oils	0.47	..	0.30	..
11.	टेलिवीजन सेट	11	Television Sets**	27.53	33.00	41.00	51.00
जोड़ *(क)*			Total (a)	1150.32	1984.00	2022.35	2140.80
(ख)	(मंत्रालयों/विभागों राजस्व विभाग से भिन्न विभागों द्वारा प्रशासित)	(b)	Administered by Ministries/Departments other than Revenue Department				
1.	कोयला और कोक	1.	Coal and Coke	62.63	62.50	62.35	62.00
2.	रबड़	2.	Rubber	10.29	7.08	10.75	11.75
3.	नमक	3.	Salt	1.58	1.74	1.69	1.74
4.	लौह अयस्क	4.	Iron Ore	4.27	1.87	2.70	2.70
5.	चूने का पत्थर और डोलोमाइट	5.	Lime Stone and Dolomite	1.67	0.80	1.43	3.60
6.	अभ्रक	6.	Mica	1.12	..	1.10	1.10
7.	सिनेमा कर्मचारी	7.	Cine Workers	..	..	0.10	0.10
जोड़ (ख)			*Total(b)*	*81.56*	*73.99*	*80.12*	*82.99*
जोड़ (क) + (ख)			*Total(a)+(b)*	*1231.88*	*2057.99*	*2102.47*	*2223.79*
जोड़ - III	सकल राजस्व		Total-IV Gross Revenue	1231.88	2057.99	2102.47	2223.79
	घटाइए-वापसी और छूटअदायगी (राजस्व विभाग)		*Deduct - Refunds and Drawbacks (Department of Revenue)*				
जोड़ - III	निवल राजस्व		TOTAL-IV NET REVENUE	1231.88	2057.99	2102.47	2223.79
कुल	जोड़-संघ उत्पाद शुल्क (सकल) I+II+III+IV		GRAND TOTAL - Union Excise duties (Gross) I+II+III+IV	14544.47	16925.79	16680.12	18132.99
	घटाइए-वापसी और छूटअदायगी		*Deduct - Refunds and Drawbacks*	*55.62*	*100.00*	*100.00*	*200.00*
कुल	जोड़-संघ उत्पाद शुल्क (निवल) I+II+III+IV		GRAND TOTAL - Union Excise Duties (Net) I+II+III+IV	14488.85	16825.79	16580.12	17932.99

* विभागीय अभिलेखों के अनुसार

* *As per Departmental records.*

अनुबंध ANNEXURE 3

आठवें वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार आयकर, संघ उत्पाद शुल्क और रेल यात्री किराया कर के बदले दिए जाने वाले अनुदानों से राज्यों के अंश का प्रतिशत में ब्यौरा
STATEMENT SHOWING THE STATE-WISE PERCENTAGE SHARES OF INCOME-TAX, UNION EXCISE DUTIES AND GRANT IN LIEU OF RAILWAY PASSENGER FARES TAX UNDER THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE EIGHTH FINANCE COMMISSION

		प्रतिशत हिस्सा / Percentage share of					
		आयकर Income-Tax	बुनियादी उत्पाद शुल्क Basic Excise Duties			अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क Additional Excise Duties	रेलवे यात्री किराया कर के बदले अनुदान Grant in lieu of Tax on Railway Passenger Fares
	State		(40%)	(5%) 1987-88	(5%) 1988-89		
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	1. Andhra Pradesh	8.190	8.587	...	...	7.504	7.68
2. असम	2. Assam	2.789	2.977	13.418	12.023	2.566	2.03
3. बिहार	3. Bihar	12.085	13.202	...	...	8.627	9.51
4. गुजरात	4. Gujarat	4.410	3.506	...	...	5.941	6.67
5. हरियाणा	5. Haryana	1.074	1.017	...	...	2.488	1.84
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	6. Himachal Pradesh	0.555	0.589	14.098	16.475	0.663	0.14
7. जम्मू और काश्मीर	7. Jammu & Kashmir	0.838	0.856	18.560	20.254	0.853	0.95
8. कर्नाटक	8. Karnataka	4.981	5.077	...	...	5.561	3.43
9. केरल	9. Kerala	3.761	3.800	...	...	3.963	3.18
10. मध्य प्रदेश	10. Madhya Pradesh	8.382	8.852	...	...	6.942	5.85
11. महाराष्ट्र	11. Maharashtra	8.396	6.216	...	...	11.461	15.70
12. मणिपुर	12. Manipur	0.220	0.233	9.545	11.217	0.178	0.02
13. मेघालय	13. Meghalaya	0.184	0.194	7.570	8.863	0.183	0.05
14. नागालैण्ड	14. Nagaland	0.088	0.096	12.371	14.482	0.098	-0.16
15. उड़ीसा	15. Orissa	4.203	4.592	3.109	0.598	3.653	1.58
16. पंजाब	16. Punjab	1.744	1.317	...	...	3.675	3.88
17. राजस्थान	17. Rajasthan	4.547	4.695	...	...	4.827	4.87
18. सिक्किम	18. Sikkim	...	0.039	2.232	2.593	0.039	0.01
19. तमिलनाडु	19. Tamil Nadu	7.567	7.317	...	...	7.549	6.61
20. त्रिपुरा	20. Tripura	0.269	0.292	11.162	12.956	0.287	0.04
21. उत्तर प्रदेश	21. Uttar Pradesh	17.914	19.097	...	...	14.318	17.85
22. पश्चिम बंगाल	22. West Bengal	7.803	7.449	7.935	0.539	8.624	7.95
जोड़	TOTAL	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000

आयकर, बुनियादी उत्पाद-शुल्क, अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क तथा सम्पदा-शुल्क के राज्यवार वितरण का विवरण
STATEMENT SHOWING STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME-TAX, BASIC EXCISE DUTIES, ADDITIONAL EXCISE DUTIES AND ESTATE DUTY

(करोड़ रुपए/In crores of rupees)

राज्य	States	बजट Budget 1987-88 आयकर Income Tax	बिक्री कर के बदले अतिरिक्त बुनियादी उत्पाद शुल्क Basic Excise Duties*	बिक्री कर के बदले अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क Additional Excise Duties in lieu of Sales Tax*	सम्पदा शुल्क Estate Duty	जोड़ Total	संशोधित Revised 1987-88 आयकर** Income Tax**	बिक्री कर के बदले अतिरिक्त बुनियादी उत्पाद शुल्क Basic Excise Duties*	बिक्री कर के बदले अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क Additional Excise Duties in lieu of Sales Tax*	सम्पदा शुल्क@ Estate Duty@	जोड़ Total	बजट Budget 1988-89 आयकर Income Tax	बिक्री कर के बदले अतिरिक्त बुनियादी उत्पाद शुल्क Basic Excise Duties	बिक्री कर के बदले अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क Additional Excise Duties in lieu of Sales Tax	सम्पदा शुल्क Estate Duty	जोड़ Total
आन्ध्रप्रदेश	Andhra Pradesh	182.22	435.02	95.39	1.07	713.70	211.08	431.82	89.79	(-)0.61	732.08	233.64	477.74	99.33	0.01	810.72
अरुणाचलप्रदेश	Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	3.82	57.45	2.05	..	63.32	4.23	73.16	2.28	..	79.67
असम	Assam	62.05	237.52	32.67	..	332.24	71.88	235.77	30.76	(-)0.01	338.40	79.56	249.24	33.97	..	362.77
बिहार	Bihar	268.88	667.34	109.65	..	1045.87	311.42	662.42	103.23	0.18	1077.25	344.75	734.49	114.19	..	1193.43
गुजरात	Gujarat	98.12	176.42	75.92	0.12	350.58	113.69	175.11	71.49	0.33	360.62	125.80	195.06	78.64	..	399.50
गोआ	Goa	..	..	..	..	..	5.39	19.66	2.90	..	27.95	7.15	25.04	3.86	..	36.05
हरियाणा	Haryana	23.90	51.19	31.70	0.01	106.80	27.69	50.81	29.84	(-)0.81	107.53	30.64	56.58	32.93	..	120.15
हिमाचलप्रदेश	Himachal Pradesh	12.35	121.10	8.46	0.01	141.92	14.30	120.23	7.97	0.07	142.57	15.83	147.34	8.78	..	171.95
जम्मू और कश्मीर	Jammu & Kashmir	18.65	163.40	10.87	..	192.92	21.60	162.23	10.22	(-)0.03	194.02	23.91	188.48	11.29	..	223.68
कर्नाटक	Karnataka	110.82	256.79	70.78	1.63	440.02	128.38	254.90	66.63	1.20	451.11	142.09	282.46	73.61	0.04	498.20
केरल	Kerala	83.68	191.73	50.45	0.19	326.05	96.93	190.31	47.50	0.87	335.61	107.29	211.41	52.46	..	371.16
मध्यप्रदेश	Madhya Pradesh	186.49	447.46	88.35	0.12	722.42	216.01	444.16	83.17	0.44	743.78	239.11	492.48	91.89	0.02	823.50
महाराष्ट्र	Maharashtra	186.80	313.57	146.45	0.71	647.53	216.44	311.26	137.91	1.64	667.25	239.51	345.83	151.70	..	737.04
मणिपुर	Manipur	4.90	73.58	2.26	..	80.74	5.67	73.05	2.14	0.01	80.87	6.28	90.97	2.36	..	99.61
मेघालय	Meghalaya	4.09	58.80	2.32	..	65.21	4.74	58.36	2.18	0.01	65.29	5.25	72.43	2.42	..	80.10
मिजोरम	Mizoram	..	..	..	..	..	2.70	61.18	1.45	..	65.33	2.99	78.17	1.61	..	82.77
नागालैंड	Nagaland	1.96	84.91	1.25	..	88.12	2.27	84.31	1.18	..	87.76	2.51	106.05	1.30	..	109.86
उड़ीसा	Orissa	93.51	252.05	46.39	..	391.95	108.32	250.20	43.67	(-)0.05	402.14	119.90	259.64	48.35	..	427.89
पंजाब	Punjab	38.80	66.68	47.02	0.18	152.68	44.97	66.19	44.28	0.01	155.45	49.75	73.27	48.64	..	171.66
राजस्थान	Rajasthan	101.17	237.09	61.47	..	399.73	117.19	235.35	57.87	(-)0.09	410.32	129.71	261.21	63.89	..	454.81
सिक्किम	Sikkim	..	16.47	0.48	..	16.95	..	16.35	0.46	..	16.81	..	20.20	0.52	..	20.72
तमिलनाडु	Tamil Nadu	168.36	369.33	96.06	2.11	635.86	195.04	366.61	90.43	1.82	653.90	215.86	407.08	99.93	0.08	722.95
त्रिपुरा	Tripura	5.99	86.91	3.64	..	96.54	6.94	86.28	3.43	0.02	96.67	7.67	106.35	3.80	..	117.82
उत्तरप्रदेश	Uttar Pradesh	398.57	966.00	182.28	0.28	1547.13	461.66	958.89	171.62	0.95	1593.12	511.03	1062.46	189.53	0.01	1763.03
पश्चिमी बंगाल	West Bengal	173.61	427.04	109.82	0.94	711.41	201.11	423.90	103.40	0.25	728.66	222.60	418.18	114.16	0.02	754.96
जोड़	TOTAL	2224.92	5700.40	1273.68	7.37	9206.37	2589.24	5796.80	1205.57	6.20	9597.81	2867.06	6435.32	1331.44	0.18	10634.00

* इसमें बुनियादी उत्पाद शुल्कों के संबंध में (-) 125.01 करोड़ रुपए और अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्कों के संबंध में (+) 8.11 करोड़ रुपए का समायोजन परिलक्षित किया गया है, जिसे वर्ष 1979-80, 1980-81 और 1981-82 के नियंत्रक महालेखा परीक्षक के प्रमाणीकृत आंकड़ों के आधार पर घटाकर दिखाया गया है।

* *Includes adjustment of (-) Rs.125.01 Crores in respect of Basic Excise Duties and (+) Rs.8.11 crores in respect of Additional Excise Duties on the basis of certified figures of C&AG for the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82.*

** इसमें आयकर के संबंध में (+)2.63 करोड़ रुपए का समायोजन परिलक्षित किया गया है, जिसे वर्ष 1981-82 के नियंत्रक महालेखा परीक्षक के प्रमाणीकृत आंकड़ों के आधार पर घटाकर दिखाया गया है।

** *Includes adjustment of (+) Rs.2.63 crores in respect of Income Tax on the basis of certified figures of C&AG for the year 1981-82.*

** इसमें होटल प्राप्तियों पर कर के संबंध में (-)0.77 करोड़ रुपए का समायोजन परिलक्षित किया गया है, जिसे वर्ष 1981-82 के नियंत्रक महालेखा परीक्षक के प्रमाणीकृत आंकड़ों के आधार पर घटाकर दिखाया गया है।

** *Includes adjustments of (-) Rs.0.77 crores in respect of Hotel Receipt Tax on the basis of certified figures of C&AG for the year 1981-82.*

@ इसमें सम्पदा शुल्क के संबंध में (+)0.89 करोड़ रुपए का समायोजन परिलक्षित किया गया है, जिसे वर्ष 1981-82 के नियंत्रक महालेखा परीक्षक के प्रमाणीकृत आंकड़ों के आधार पर घटाकर दिखाया गया है।

@ *Includes adjustments of (+) Rs.0.89 crores in respect of Estate Duty on the basis of certified figures of C&AG for the year 1980-81*

दूर-संचार विभाग के कार्यचालन के वित्तीय परिणामों का ब्यौरा अनुबंध ANNEXURE 5
FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE WORKING OF THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT

(करोड़ रुपए In crores of rupees)

शीर्ष	Heads	वास्तविक Actuals 1986-87	बजट Budget 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
राजस्व प्राप्तियां	Revenue Receipts	1229.69	1709.00	1745.00	2306.00
व्यय	Expenditure				
1. केन्द्रीय प्रशासन	1. General Administration	93.01	110.76	113.00	128.59
2. परिचालन	2. Operation	261.39	304.13	305.00	343.65
3. भंडार तथा कारखाने	3. Stores and Factories	24.10	26.15	35.00	37.36
4. अनुसंधान और विकास	4. Research and Development	2.91	3.40	3.30	3.77
5. लेखा और लेखापरीक्षा	5. Accounts and Audit	9.81	11.44	12.00	13.61
6. इंजीनियरिंग	6. Engineering	455.76	502.13	588.50	681.78
7. कर्मचारियों को सुविधा	7. Amenities to Staff	8.21	7.89	9.50	8.90
8. पेंशन	8. Pension	61.64	55.00	78.00	80.00
9. लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	9. Stationary and Printing	7.54	13.42	13.00	14.00
10. मूल्यह्रास	10. Depreciation	157.54	190.50	191.00	236.15
11. अन्य व्यय	11. Other Expenses	0.11	40.18	68.70	131.19
जोड़ - व्यय	Total-Expenditure	**1082.02**	**1265.00**	**1417.00**	**1679.00**
घटाइए-कार्यचालन व्यय में जमा	*Deduct-Credits to Working Expenses*	*76.70*	*100.00*	*100.00*	*114.00*
निवल कार्यचालन व्यय	*Net Working Expenses*	*1005.32*	*1165.00*	*1317.00*	*1565.00*
निवल प्राप्तियां	*Net Receipts*	*224.37*	*544.00*	*428.00*	*741.00*
घटाइए-सामान्य राजस्व में लाभांश	*Deduct-Dividend to General Revenues*	*212.65*	*237.00*	*243.00*	*267.00*
अधिशेष	*Surplus*	*11.72*	*307.00*	*185.00*	*474.00*

अनुबंध ANNEXURE - 6

भारत सरकार के कर्ज की स्थिति
DEBT POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

भारत सरकार के लोक ऋण की बकाया रकम 1987-88 के अन्त तक 122038.06 करोड़ रुपए आंकी गयी है जो 1988-89 के अन्त तक 139944.32 करोड़ रुपए हो जायेगी । विवरण नीचे दिया गया है :-

The outstanding Public Debt of the Government of India is expected to amount to Rs.122038.06 crores at the end of 1987-88 and Rs.139944.32 crores at the end of 1988-89 comprising:-

(करोड़ रुपए In crores of Rupees)

		31 मार्च 1988 को As on 31st March 1988	31 मार्च 1989 को As on 31st March 1989
देश में लिया जाने वाला कर्ज	Internal Debt	99520.37	114404.98
विदेशों से लिया जाने वाला कर्ज	External Debt	22517.69	25539.34

भारत में दिये जाने वाले कर्ज के अन्तर्गत खुले बाजार में लिए जाने वाले उधार,(रिजर्व बैंक को जारी की गई विशेष प्रतिभूतियां) क्षतिपूर्ति तथा अन्य बांड और 15 वर्षीय वार्षिक पत्र आते हैं । इनमें अस्थायी ऋण भी शामिल है जैसे रिजर्व बैंक, राज्य सरकारों,वाणिज्यक बैंकों और अन्य पार्टियों के नाम जारी की गयी राजकोष हुंडियां, तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष, अनतर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास निधि, अफरीकी विकास बैंक और एशियाई विकास बैंक जैसी अन्तराष्ट्रीय वित्तिय संस्थाओं के नाम जारी की गयी अपरक्राम्य, निब्याज प्रतिभूतियां भी शामिल है । पहली पंचवर्षीय आयोजना के आरभ में, और दूसरी, तीसरी, पांचवी तथा छठी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना के अन्त में सरकारी कर्ज की बकाया रकमों और 1987-88 और 1988-89 के अन्त तक की सरकारी कर्जों की अनुमानित बकाया रकमों का विश्लेषण दैनदारी विवरण में दिया गया है । बकाया रकमों से बकाया कर्जों के अंकित मूल्य के अनुसार भारत सरकार की दैनदारी प्रकट होती है ।

Internal Debt comprises loans raised in the open market, special securities issued to Reserve Bank, Compensation and other bonds and 15-year Annuity Certificates. It also includes borrowings of a temporary nature viz., treasury bills issued to Reserve Bank, State Governments, commercial banks and other parties, as well as non-negotiable, non-interest bearing securities issued to international financial institutions viz., the International Monetary Fund, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Development Association, International Fund for Agricultural Development, African Development Fund Bank and Asian Development Bank. An analysis of the public debt outstanding at the begining of the First Five Year Plan and at the close of Second, Third, Fifth and Sixth Five Year Plans and that estimated to be outstanding at the close of 1987-88 and 1988-89 is given in the statement of Liabilities. The amounts outstanding exhibit the liability of Government as represented by the face value of the outstanding debt.

इसके अलावा सरकार विभिन्न अल्प बचत स्कीमों, भविष्य निधियों, भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक, भारतीय यूनिट ट्रस्ट और राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों को जारी की गई प्रतिभूतियों, विशेष जमा स्कीम और आयकर वार्षिकी जमा स्कीमों की जमा रकमों, रेल तथा डाक दूरसंचार विभाग जैसे विभागों की मूल्यह्रास और अन्य सब्याज प्रारक्षित निधियों और आयकर, अधिकर आदि जैसी कुछ अन्य जमा रकमों तथा स्थानीय निधियों और सिविल जमा रकमों आदि की वापसी के लिए भी जिम्मेदार है । ऐसी कुल दैनदारियों का ब्यौरा दैनदारियों के विवरण में दिखाया गया है ।

In addition, Government is liable to repay the outstandings against the various Small Savings schemes. Provident Funds, Securities issued to Industrial Development Bank of India, Unit Trust of India and Nationalised Banks, deposits under the Special Deposit Schemes and Income Tax Annuity Deposit Schemes, depreciation and other interest bearing reserve funds of departments like Railways, Posts and Telecommunications and certain other deposits like deposits of Income-tax Super tax, etc., deposits of Local Funds and civil deposits. Details of such total liabilities are also shown in Statement of Liabilities.

विवरण में बकाया दैनदारियों की रकमों को दिखाया गया है जो उन प्रयोजनों से संबंधित है जिनपर सरकार द्वारा जुटाई गई रकमों को खर्च किया गया है ।

Statement of Assets shows the outstanding liabilites in relation to the purposes on which the money raised by Government has been utilised.

STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES
केन्द्रीय सरकार की देनदारियों का विवरण निम्नलिखित वर्षों के अन्त में
Statement of Liabilities of the Central Government as at the end of

(करोड़ रुपए In crores of Rupees)

		वास्तविक Accounts					संशोधित Revised	बजट Budget
		1950-51	1960-61	1965-66	1977-78	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
क . आन्तरिक कर्ज	A. Internal Debt							
1. बाजार उधार (अनुबंध 7)	1. Market Loans (vide Annexure 7)	1438.46	2555.72	3415.27	9212.22	40759.38	47759.47	54759.72
2. वापसी के दौर में चालू उधार	2. Market Loans in course of repayment	6.49	22.73	33.72	50.48	48.26	48.26	48.26
3. विशेष वाहक बांड	3. Special bearer Bonds					964.26	964.26	964.26
4. राजकोष हुंडियां	4. Treasury Bills	358.02	1106.29	1611.82	8618.83	19876.12	25301.12	33420.83
5. क्षतिपूर्ति और अन्य बांड	5. Compensation and other Bonds		19.08	15.13	125.20	467.23	405.31	193.11
6. विशेष अस्थायी और अन्य उधार	6. Special Floating and Other Loans	212.60	274.18	340.70	1018.56	4330.34	5364.95	5531.80
7. राजकोष जमा प्राप्तियां तथा अन्य अस्थायी उधार	7. Treasury Deposit Receipts and other Floating loans	6.73	..	..	..	..	..	..

(करोड़ रुपए / In crores of Rupees)

		वास्तविक Accounts					संशोधित Revised	बजट Budget
		1950-51	1960-61	1965-66	1977-78	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
8. रिजर्व बैंक को जारी की गई विशेष प्रतिभूतियां	8. Special Securities issued to the Reserve Bank	..	..	..	..	19867.00	19677.00	19487.00
जोड़-आन्तरिक कर्ज	**Total-Internal Debt**	**2022.30**	**3978.00**	**5416.64**	**19025.29**	**86312.59**	**99520.37**	**114404.98**
ख. विदेशी कर्ज	*B. External Debt*	*32.03*	*76.96*	*259.62*	*888.74*	*2029.89*	*2251.69*	*2539.34*
जोड़-लोक ऋण	**TOTAL - Public Debt**	**2054.33**	**4738.96**	**8007.26**	**28010.03**	**106611.48**	**122038.06**	**139944.32**
ग. अल्प बचत स्कीमें (5-वर्ष की आवधिक जमा को छोड़ कर)	*C. Small Savings Schemes (Excluding 5-Years Time Deposits)*	336.87	969.99	1538.21	4902.82	18483.97	22683.97	27283.97
घ. 5-वर्ष की आवधिक जमा	*D. 5-Year Time Deposits*	.	.	.	.	*624.74*	*534.74*	*444.74*
ङ. भविष्य निधियां	*E. Provident Funds*							
1. सरकारी भविष्य निधि	1. State Provident Funds	95.05	289.14	527.02	1853.56	4742.29	5392.29	6122.29
2. लोक भविष्य निधि	2. Public Provident Fund	..	..	..	61.07	763.28	1013.28	1283.28
जोड़- भविष्य निधियां	**TOTAL-Provident Funds**	**95.05**	**289.14**	**527.02**	**1914.63**	**5505.57**	**6405.57**	**7405.57**
च. अन्य खाते	*F. Other Accounts*							
1. गैर सरकारी भविष्य निधियों के विशेष जमा	1. Special Deposits of Non-Government Provident Funds	..	..	..	617.26	10063.20	13713.20	17813.20
2. अन्य मदें	2. Other items	16.10	262.23	694.57	1704.83	4634.87	5164.61	5743.90
जोड़-अन्य खाते	**TOTAL- Other Accounts**	**16.10**	**262.23**	**694.57**	**2322.09**	**14698.07**	**18877.81**	**23557.10**
छ. प्रारक्षित निधियां और जमा रकमें	*G . Reserve Funds and Deposits*							
1. सब्याज	1. Bearing interest	260.85	142.19	275.03	1236.40	9853.90	10977.54	12321.69
2. निब्याज	2. Not bearing interest	102.20	141.73	285.02	1817.98	5152.65	7327.70	9226.51
जोड़-प्रारक्षित निधियां और जमा रकमें	**TOTAL - Reserve Funds and Deposits**	**363.05**	**283.92**	**560.05**	**3054.38**	**15006.55**	**18305.24**	**21548.20**
जोड़- देनदारियां	**Total -Liabilities**	**2865.40**	**6544.24**	**11327.11**	**40203.95**	**166546.38**	**193651.39**	**224179.90**
विभाजन पूर्व कर्जे में पाकिस्तान द्वारा देय रकम का हिस्सा (लगभग)	Amount due from Pakistan on account of share of pre-partition debt (approx.)	-300.00	-300.00	-300.00	-300.00	-300.00	-300.00	-300.00
केन्द्रीय सरकार की निवल देनदारियां	Net Liabilities of the Central Government	2565.40	6244.24	11027.11	39903.95	166246.38	193351.39	223879.90
देनदारियों की अपेक्षा पूंजी परिव्यय और उधारों की अधिकता	Excess of Capital Outlay and Loans over Liabilities	..	..	937.12	996.41	..	..	..
कुल (निवल)	**Total (net)**	**2565.40**	**6244.24**	**11964.23**	**40900.36**	**166246.38**	**193351.39**	**223879.90**

परिसम्पत्तियों का विवरण
STATEMENT OF ASSETS
केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा पूंजी निवेश और उधार निम्नलिखित वर्षों के अन्त में
(Capital Investments and Loans by the Central Government)
As at the end of

क. पूंजी परिव्यय	A- Capital Outlay							
1. सामान्य सेवाएं	**1. General Services**	**496.74**	**956.10**	**1700.61**	**4188.38**	**14076.43**	**17396.04**	**21635.94**
(i) रक्षा सेवाएं	(i) Defence Services	260.93	454.34	874.13	2868.87	8362.01	11468.67	15340.79
(ii) अन्य सामान्य सेवाएं	(ii) Other General Services	235.81	501.76	826.48	1319.51	5714.42	5927.37	6295.15
2. सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं	**2. Social and Community Services**	**26.25**	**76.83**	**149.60**	**720.35**	**3122.92**	**3372.98**	**3760.82**
3. आर्थिक सेवाएं	3. Economic Services	**965.02**	**2557.28**	**4734.45**	**16204.71**	**55500.92**	**62326.08**	**68390.35**
(i) कृषि और संबद्ध सेवाएं	(i) Agriculture and Allied Services	7.78	140.14	112.39	941.60	3832.81	3891.26	3946.09
(ii) जल और विद्युत विकास	(ii) Water and Power Development	5.59	40.92	62.80	890.09	-		
(क) सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण	(a) Irrigation & Flood Control	..	..	..	..	515.49	517.87	525.39
(ख) विद्युत परियोजनाएं	(b) Power Projects	..	..	..	..	6173.64	8112.60	10151.58
(iii) उद्योग और खनिज	(iii) Industry and Minerals	34.34	57.91	140.07	676.19	2384.17	2535.18	2637.72
(iv) परिवहन	(iv) Transport							
(क) रेलवे	(a) Railways	817.93	1512.57	2672.02	4831.40	10894.52	12113.71	13503.71
(ख) अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	(b) Other Transport Services	12.47	93.89	145.93	1640.89	4257.35	4691.11	5227.59
(v) डाक सेवाएं	(v) Postal Services	49.98	139.99	264.98	574.19	239.34	267.09	309.07

(करोड़ रुपए In crores of Rupees)

		वास्तविक Accounts					संशोधित Revised	बजट Budget
		1980-81	1980-81	1985-86	1987-88	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
(vi) दूर संचार सेवाएं	(vi) Telecommunications Services	..	..	..	..	2946.91	3094.47	3399.75
(vii) विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण	(vii) Science and Technology and Environments	..	..	..	..	..	132.65	282.46
(viii) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	(viii) General Economic Services	36.93	50.46	67.26	557.35	2799.69	4096.04	4549.58
(ix) विशेष क्षेत्र	(ix) Special Areas	..	..	..	..	..	53.10	122.41
(x) संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	(x) Union Territories	..	..	..	..	..	138.35	335.20
कुल जोड़	**Grand Total**	**1488.01**	**3590.21**	**6584.66**	**21113.44**	**72760.27**	**83233.45**	**94122.31**
(घ) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिए गए उधार	D-Loans advanced by the Central Government							
राज्य सरकारों को	State Governments	1858	1906.3	3970.57	11498.49	42634.04	48757.95	54513.07
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को	Union Territory Governments	..	..	40.61	179.22	1072.30	1090.32	1110.81
विदेशी सरकारों को	Foreign Governments	0.01	29.17	27.65	337.24	733.45	603.23	653.94
सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों को	Public Sector Enterprises							
रेलवे विकास और राजस्व	Railway Development &							
संरक्षित निधि	Revenue Reserve Funds							
डाक तार राजस्व संरक्षित	Posts & Telegraphs Revenue							
निधि	Reserve Fund							
पोर्ट ट्रस्ट,नगर पालिकाएं तथा	Port Trusts, Municipalities and							
सांविधिक निकाय	Statutory bodies	24.58	590.36	1329.11	7648.12	26274.97	29309.06	32984.19
सहकारी और शैक्षणिक	Co-operative & Educational							
संस्थाओं को, विस्थापितों	Institutions, Displaced persons							
और गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं	& Private Institutions, etc							
आदि को								
सरकारी सेवकों को	Government Servants	0.51	5.32	11.63	123.85	360.99	372.46	416.15
जोड़	**TOTAL**	**220.68**	**2534.48**	**5379.57**	**19786.92**	**71075.75**	**80130.02**	**89678.16**
जोड़-पूंजी परिव्यय तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिए गए उधार	**TOTAL- Capital Outlay and Loans Advanced by the Central Government.**	**1708.69**	**6124.69**	**11964.23**	**40900.36**	**143776.02**	**163363.47**	**183880.47**
पूंजी परिव्यय तथा दिए गए उधारों की अपेक्षा देनदारियों की अधिकता	Excess of Liabilities over Capital Outlay and Loans Advanced	856.71	119.55	..	..	2470.36	29987.92	40079.43
जोड़	**Total**	**2565.40**	**6244.24**	**11964.23**	**40900.36**	**166246.38**	**193351.39**	**223879.90**

अनुबंध ANNEXURE 7

केन्द्रीय सरकार के चालू रुपया उधारों का ब्यौरा
DETAILS OF CURRENT RUPEE LOANS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

करोड़ रुपए In crores of Rupees

प्रतिशत में ऋण की प्रकृति/Name of Loan in %	उधार वापस करने की सबसे पहली तारीख Earliest date of maturity	निम्नलिखित वर्षों के अंत में As at the end of						
		1950-51	1960-61	1966-69	1977-78	1985-87	संशोधित अनुमान Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
3% उधार/Loan, 1951-54	15-9-51	86.73	...	...	...	...	...	...
3% उधार/Loan, 1953-55	15-7-53	114.60	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.25% उधार/Loan, 1954	15-11-54	35.06	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.50% उधार/Loan, 1954-59	15-12-54	12.87	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.50% उधार/Loan, 1955-60	15-9-55	9.06	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.50% उधार/Loan, 1955	1-10-55	60.45	...	...	...	...	...	...
3% विजय उधार/Victory Loan, 1957	1-9-57	114.07	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.50% उधार/Loan, 1958-68	1-6-58	5.85	...	...	...	...	...	...
3% द्वितीय विजय उधार/Second Victory Loan, 1959-61	15-8-59	113.66	...	...	...	...	...	
2.75% उधार/Loan, 1960	15-7-60	45.63	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% उधार/Loan, 1960-70	15-9-60	63.30	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.50% राष्ट्रीय आयोजना बाण्ड/National Plan Bonds, 1961	1-6-61	...	75.29	...	...	...	...	
2.50% उधार/Loan, 1961	1-8-61	57.01	57.01	...	...	...	...	...
3.25% बाण्ड/Bonds, 1962	16-7-62	...	107.27	...	...	...	...	...
2.75% उधार/Loan, 1962	15-11-62	75.87	75.87	...	...	...	...	...
3.50% बाण्ड/Bonds, 1963	12-5-63	...	58.06	...	...	...	...	...
3% उधार/Loan, 1963-65	1-6-63	116.17	116.17	...	...	...	...	...
3.50% राष्ट्रीय आयोजना उधार/National Plan Loan, 1964	19-4-64	...	158.13	...	...	...	...	...
3% उधार/Loan, 1964	15-6-64	30.33	30.33	...	...	...	...	...
3.50% राष्ट्रीय आयोजना बाण्ड/National Plan Bonds, 1965	1-7-65	...	153.68	...	...	...	...	...
3.50% बाण्ड/Bonds, 1966	18-7-66	...	82.65	82.65	...	...	...	...
3% वित्तीयकरण उधार/Funding Loan, 1966-68	1-10-66	110.12	110.12	110.12	...	...	...	...
3% भोपाल उधार/Bhopal Loan, 1966-76	16-11-66	...	1.22	1.22	...	...	...	...
3.50% राष्ट्रीय आयोजना बाण्ड/National Plan Bonds, 1967	16-7-67	...	103.82	197.41	...	...	...	...
3.75% राष्ट्रीय आयोजना बाण्ड/National Plan Bonds, 1967	1-8-67	...	56.99	56.99	...	...	...	...
3.75% राष्ट्रीय आयोजना बाण्ड/National Plan Bonds, 1968	12-5-68	...	64.34	156.64	...	...	...	...
3.50% उधार/Loan, 1968	26-8-68	...	70.00	70.00	...	...	...	...
4.25% राष्ट्रीय रक्षा उधार/National Defence Loan, 1968	27-10-68	...	...	10.43	...	...	...	...
4% उधार/Loan, 1969	8-5-69	...	...	202.57	...	...	...	...
3.50% बाण्ड/Bonds, 1969	1-7-69	...	147.91	190.86	...	...	...	...
4% उधार/Loan, 1970	15-4-70	...	...	178.15	...	...	...	...
3% प्रथम विकास उधार/First Development Loan, 1970-75	15-10-70	115.06	115.06	115.05	...	...	...	...
4.50% उधार/Loan, 1971	1-7-71	...	...	164.83	...	...	...	...
4.50% उधार/Loan, 1972*	15-7-72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% उधार/Loan, 1972	1-8-72	...	49.17	154.71	...	...	...	...
4.75% राष्ट्रीय रक्षा उधार/National Defence Loan, 1972	27-10-72	...	...	17.16	...	...	...	...
4.25% राष्ट्रीय रक्षा बाण्ड/National Defence Bond, 1972	10-11-72	...	...	28.22	...	...	...	...
4% उधार/Loan, 1973	12-5-73	...	349.51	394.52	...	...	...	...
4.25% उधार/Loan, 1973	22-7-73	...	...	158.41	...	...	...	...
3.75% उधार/Loan, 1974	16-7-74	...	86.64	86.64	...	...	...	...
2.75% उधार/Loan, 1976	16-9-76	14.77	14.77	14.78	...	...	...	...
6.50% स्वर्ण बाण्ड/Gold Bond, 1977	12-11-77	...	...	8.62	...	...	...	...
4.75% उधार/Loan, 1978	1-7-78	...	...	...	132.86	...	...	...
5.25% उधार/Loan, 1978	22-11-78	...	...	...	47.32	...	...	...
4% उधार/Loan, 1979	1-7-79	...	81.06	81.06	106.06	...	...	...
4.75% उधार/Loan, 1979	15-7-79	...	...	...	101.36	...	...	...
5% उधार/Loan, 1979	16-7-79	...	...	...	86.83	...	...	...
7% स्वर्ण बाण्ड/Gold Bonds, 1980	2-3-80	...	...	3.25	3.26	...	...	...
4.75% उधार/Loan, 1980	12-5-80	...	...	...	117.29	...	...	...
4% उधार/Loan, 1980	18-7-80	...	98.05	98.05	148.05	...	...	...
4.75% उधार/Loan, 1981	21-7-81				125.85	...	...	...
4.75% उधार/Loan, 1981	21-7-81				125.85	...	...	...
4% उधार/Loan, 1981	24-7-81	...	...	65.97	70.97	...	...	...
5% राष्ट्रीय रक्षा उधार/N.D. Loan, 1981	20-12-81	...	...	...	89.93	...	...	...
5% उधार/Loan, 1982	15-7-82	...	...	...	250.15	...	...	...

प्रतिशत में ऋण की प्रकृति/Name of Loan in %	उधार वापस करने की सबसे पहली तारीख Earliest date of maturity	1950-51	1960-61	1965-66	1977-78	करोड़ रुपए In crores of Rupees 1987-88	संशोधित अनुमान Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
5.50% उधार/Loan, 1982	26-7-82	...	...	...	115.39	...	...	...
5% उधार/Loan, 1983	15-7-83	...	...	...	343.58	...	...	...
5% उधार/Loan, 1984	1-6-84	...	...	...	275.39	...	...	...
5.75% उधार/Loan, 1984	1-7-84	...	...	...	41.19	...	...	...
4.50% उधार/Loan, 1985	12-7-85	...	...	114.03	114.03	...	...	...
5.50% उधार/Loan, 1985	16-7-85	...	...	...	219.75	...	...	...
6% उधार/Loan, 1985	21-7-85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.50% उधार/Loan, 1986	8-5-86	...	...	103.09	103.10	...	...	...
6% उधार/Loan, 1986	12-5-86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.25% उधार/Loan, 1986	1-7-85	...	...	...	157.46	...	...	...
6.25% उधार/Loan, 1986	26-7-86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.50% राष्ट्रीय रक्षा उधार/N.D. Loan, 1986	20-12-86	...	...	...	53.66	...	...	...
6.25% उधार/Loan, 1987	27-4-87	...	...	...	...	415.89	...	...
6% उधार/Loan, 1987	2-7-87	...	...	...	...	161.25	...	...
5.25% उधार/Loan, 1987	21-7-87	...	...	...	243.77	243.77	...	...
5.25% उधार/Loan, 1988	1-6-88	...	...	...	84.64	84.64	84.64	...
6% उधार/Loan, 1988	22-11-88	...	...	...	145.72	390.10	390.10	...
4.75% उधार/Loan, 1989	15-4-89	...	...	140.27	140.26	140.26	140.26	140.26
6.25% उधार/Loan, 1989	25-5-89	...	...	...	...	205.12	205.12	205.12
6.75% उधार/Loan, 1989	11-10-89	...	...	...	...	144.53	144.53	144.53
7.75% उधार/Loan, 1989	29-10-89	...	...	...	...	80.32	80.32	80.32
6% उधार/Loan, 1989	22-11-89	...	...	...	...	68.49	68.49	68.49
5.50% उधार/Loan, 1990	1-7-90	...	...	136.16	136.16	136.16	136.16	136.16
6.50% उधार/Loan, 1990	18-7-90	...	...	...	...	581.67	581.67	581.67
9% उधार/Loan, 1990	24-10-90	...	...	...	...	132.37	132.37	132.37
8% उधार/Loan, 1991	4-2-91	...	...	...	...	137.52	137.52	137.52
5.50% उधार/Loan, 1991	18-7-91	...	...	...	118.03	118.03	118.03	118.03
6.25% उधार/Loan, 1991	21-7-91	...	...	...	...	121.41	121.41	121.41
6.75% उधार/Loan, 1991	29-10-91	...	...	...	...	382.72	382.72	382.72
7.75% उधार/Loan, 1991	15-7-91	...	...	...	...	740.76	740.76	740.76
7.25% उधार/Loan, 1992	24-5-92	...	...	...	...	560.18	560.18	560.18
5.50% उधार/Loan, 1992	15-7-92	...	...	...	150.20	150.20	150.20	150.20
9.25% उधार/Loan, 1992	27-7-92	...	...	...	...	209.48	209.48	209.48
6.25% उधार/Loan, 1993	1-7-93	...	...	...	...	93.61	93.61	93.61
6% उधार/Loan, 1993	26-7-93	...	...	...	289.52	289.53	289.53	289.53
6.75% उधार/Loan, 1994	16-2-94	...	...	...	...	272.43	272.43	272.43
8.50% उधार/Loan, 1994	1-6-94	...	...	...	...	541.92	541.92	541.92
6% उधार/Loan, 1994	1-7-94	...	...	...	241.80	241.80	241.80	241.80
7% उधार/Loan, 1994	12-10-94	...	...	...	...	169.95	169.95	169.95
5.50% उधार/Loan, 1995	11-5-95	...	...	...	188.56	188.56	188.56	188.56
6.25% उधार/Loan, 1995	15-5-95	...	...	...	...	125.70	125.70	125.70
6.50% उधार/Loan, 1995	25-5-95	...	...	...	...	119.30	119.30	119.30
8.25% उधार/Loan, 1995	30-9-95	...	...	...	...	598.71	598.71	598.71
9.50% उधार/Loan, 1995	21-5-95	...	...	...	...	416.76	416.76	416.76
6.25% उधार/Loan, 1996	1-12-96	...	...	...	295.47	372.05	372.05	372.05
7.25% उधार/Loan, 1997	27-4-97	...	...	...	...	120.13	120.13	120.13
6.50% उधार/Loan, 1997	2-7-97	...	...	...	...	151.02	151.02	151.02
6.25% उधार/Loan, 1997	22-11-97	...	...	...	214.82	214.82	214.82	214.82
10.50% उधार/Loan, 1997	11-5-97	...	...	...	...	...	2889.50	2889.50
7% उधार/Loan, 1998	12-5-98	...	...	...	...	281.48	281.48	281.48
6% उधार/Loan, 1998	16-7-98	...	...	...	172.66	172.66	172.66	172.66
6.25% उधार/Loan, 1998	1-10-98	...	...	...	143.47	143.47	143.47	143.47
5.50% उधार/Loan, 1999	30-4-99	...	...	...	275.19	275.19	275.19	275.19
5.50% उधार/Loan, 2000	11-4-2000	...	...	...	392.23	392.23	392.23	392.23
6.50% उधार/Loan, 2000	1-7-2000	...	...	...	395.08	420.11	420.11	420.11
5.75% उधार/Loan, 2001	1-7-2001	...	...	...	225.85	42.16	42.16	42.16
6.50% उधार/Loan, 2001	1-7-2001	...	...	...	...	93.61	93.61	93.61
7.50% उधार/Loan, 2001	21-7-2001	...	...	...	...	304.28	304.28	304.28
10% उधार/Loan, 1991	12-5-91	...	...	...	...	55.26	55.26	55.26
10.20% उधार/Loan, 1993	14-7-93	...	...	...	...	316.84	316.84	316.84
10.50% उधार/Loan, 1996	12-5-96	...	...	...	...	178.53	178.53	178.53

करोड़ रुपए In crores of Rupees

ब्याज की प्रतिशत में दर/Name of Loan in %	उधार वापस करने की सबसे पहली तारीख Earliest date of maturity	1950-51	1960-61	1966-66	1977-78	1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
5.75% राष्ट्रीय रक्षा उधार/N.D. Loan, 2001	20-12-2001	...	...	...	47.10	230.85	230.85	230.85
7.75% उधार/Loan, 2002	24-05-2002	...	...	...	...	64.56	64.56	64.56
5.75% उधार/Loan, 2002	15-07--2002	...	...	...	388.58	388.58	388.58	388.58
6.50% उधार/Loan, 2002	16-10-2002	...	...	...	310.23	310.25	310.25	310.25
11% उधार/Loan, 2002	11-5-2002	...	...	...	...	..	2750.79	2750.79
5.75% उधार/Loan, 2003	12-05-2003	...	...	...	378.43	378.43	378.43	378.43
6.50% उधार/Loan, 2003	26-07-2003	...	...	...	396.41	396.45	396.45	396.45
9.50% उधार/Loan, 2004	01-06-2004	...	...	...	...	320.59	320.59	320.59
6.50% उधार/Loan, 2004	20-06-2004	...	...	...	411.80	411.96	411.96	411.96
11.30% उधार/Loan, 2004	27-10-2004	...	...	...	...	539.45	539.45	539.45
6.50% उधार/Loan, 2005	01-10-2005	...	...	...	464.82	464.97	464.97	464.97
8.25% उधार/Loan, 2005	11-10-2005	...	...	...	...	664.79	664.79	664.79
10.50% उधार/Loan, 2005	21-05-2005	...	...	...	...	110.95	110.95	110.95
6.75% उधार/Loan, 2006	15-05-2006	...	...	...	...	788.78	788.78	788.78
11.50% उधार/Loan, 2006	12-05-2006	...	...	...	...	5228.63	5228.63	5228.63
6.75% उधार/Loan, 2007	22-11-2007	...	...	...	...	621.49	621.49	621.49
11.50% उधार/Loan, 2007	5-10-2007	...	...	...	...	..	193.99	193.99
9.50% उधार/Loan, 2008	20-02-2008	...	...	...	...	672.48	672.48	672.48
10.80% उधार/Loan, 2008	22-07-2008	...	...	...	...	361.81	361.81	361.81
7% उधार/Loan, 2009	25-05-2009	...	...	...	...	1197.44	1197.44	1197.44
7.50% उधार/Loan, 2010	12-05-2010	...	...	...	...	1456.22	1456.22	1456.22
8.75% उधार/Loan, 2010	13-12-2010	...	...	...	...	500.22	500.22	500.22
8% उधार/Loan, 2011	27-04-2011	...	...	...	...	1477.92	1477.92	1477.92
10.25% उधार/Loan, 2012	01-06-2012	...	...	...	...	1755.13	1755.13	1755.13
9% उधार/Loan, 2013	24-05-2013	...	...	...	...	1999.33	1999.33	1999.33
10% उधार/Loan, 2014	30-05-2014	...	...	...	...	2333.26	2333.26	2333.26
10.50% उधार/Loan, 2014	29-10-2014	...	...	...	...	1755.10	1755.10	1755.10
11.50% उधार/Loan, 2015	21-05-2015	...	...	...	...	4532.76	4532.76	4532.76
*3% उधार/Loan, 1896-97 तीन महीने के नोटिस पर सरकार की इच्छा के अनुसार	At the option of Govt. on 3 months notice	8.93	8.93	8.93	8.93	...	...	...
*3% रूपान्तरण उधार/Conversion Loan, 1946 को या उसके बाद तीन महीने के नोटिस पर सरकार की इच्छा के अनुसार	-Do-on or after 16-09-86	248.92	248.92	248.91	248.90	...	...	...
8% हैदराबाद उधार/Hyderabad Loan, 1951-61	01-08-61	...	6.59	...	...	...	...	...
4% हैदराबाद राज्य विकास उधार/Hyderabad State Dev. Loan, 1963	15-10-63	...	3.35	...	...	...	...	...
2.50% हैदराबाद उधार/Hyderabad Loan, 1953-63	16-10-63	...	5.38	...	...	...	...	...
1.25% हैदराबाद उधार/Hyderabad Loan, 1964	30-10-64	...	3.86	...	...	...	...	...
4% हैदराबाद राज्य विकास उधार/Hyderabad State Dev. Loan, 1967	01-09-67	...	2.13	2.13	...	...	...	...
4% हैदराबाद राज्य विकास उधार/Hyderabad State Dev. Loan, 1968	08-09-68	...	2.18	2.18	...	...	...	...
2.75% हैदराबाद उधार/Hyderabad Loan, 1974	01-04-74	...	4.40	4.40	...	...	...	...
2.75% हैदराबाद उधार/Hyderabad Loan, 1975	01-01-75	...	6.86	6.86	...	...	...	...
अविभाजित पंजाब द्वारा लिए गए उधार के लिए केन्द्र की देनदारी	Centre's liability of loans taken by composite Punjab	...	...	...	0.05	...	...	...
1987-88 के दौरान जारी किए जाने वाले उधार	Further loans to be floated during 1987-88	...	...	...	...	...	1986.72	1986.72
1988-89 में जारी किए जाने वाले नए उधार	New loans to be floated in 1988-89	...	...	...	...	...	...	7475.00
जोड़- चालू उधार	TOTAL-CURRENT LOANS	...	1438.46	2655.72	3415.27	9213.22	40759.38	47759.47	54759.72

*असमापनीय उधार *Non-Terminable Loans

* 1972-73 में उधार वापस किए गए (100.13 करोड़ रुपए) * Matured in 1972-73 (Rs.100.13 crores)

अनुबन्ध ANNEXURE - 8

विदेशी सहायता EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE

इस अनुबंध में, मित्र देशों तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठनों से प्राप्त ऋणों तथा वस्तु सहायता के रूप में मिली सहायता और उसकी मात्रा तथा उसके स्वरूप का विवरण संक्षिप्त रूप में दिया गया है। वर्ष 1987-88 तथा 1988-89 में, जो वास्तविक विदेशी सहायता मिली है, उसके और मूलधन की वापसी तथा ब्याज की अदायगी के अनुमानों को नीचे दी गई सारणी में संक्षेप में दिखाया गया है।

This Annexure gives in brief, the nature and magnitude of assistance in the form of loans, grants and commodities received from friendly foreign countries and International Organisations. The estimates of receipts of external assistance and of repayments of Principal and interest payments during the years 1987-88 and 1988-89 are summarised in the following table:–

(करोड़रुपए/Rupees in Crores)

		बजट अनुमान B.E.1987-88	संशोधित अनुमान R.E.1987-88	बजट अनुमान B.E. 1988-89
क. ऋण	A. Loans	3822.71	*3904.70	*4526.00
ख. नकद अनुदान	B. Cash Grants	462.18	485.33	518.48
ग. वस्तु अनुदान सहायता	C. Commodity Grant Assistance			
(i) खाद्य	(i) Food	8.81	49.76	48.00
(ii) अन्य	(ii) Others	40.97	19.78	25.27
(iii) विशेष ऋण	(iii) Special Credits	..	..	..
घ. जोड़ (क+ख+ग)	D. Total(A+B+C)	**4334.67**	**4459.57**	**5117.75**
ङ. वापसी अदायगी	E. Repayments:			
(i) ऋण	(i) Loans	1036.52	988.25	1150.86
(ii) न्यास निधि	(ii) Trust Fund	..	179.51	184.66
(iii) विशेष ऋण	(iii) Special Credit	98.29	107.42	47.94
च. जोड़	F. Total	**1134.81**	**1275.18**	**1383.46**
छ. विदेशी सहायता (वापसी अदायगियां घटाकर)	G. External Assistance (Net of Repayments)	**3199.86**	**3184.39**	**3734.29**
ज. ब्याज अदायगियां	H. Interest Payments			
(i) ऋण	(i) Loans	733.60	1030.67	1254.14
(ii) न्यास निधि उधार	(ii) Trust Fund Borrowings	2.98	3.00	2.02
(iii) विशेष ऋण	(iii) Special Credits	3.58	3.71	1.69
झ. जोड़	I. Total	**740.16**	**1037.38**	**1257.85**
ञ. विदेशीसहायता(वापसीअदायगी तथा ब्याज अदायगी घटाकर)	J. External Assistance (Net of Repayments and Interest Payments)	2459.70	2147.01	2476.44
*इसमें परिवर्ती निधि के अंतर्गत प्राप्तियां शामिल हैं।	*Includes receipts under Revolving fund	-	*518.14*	*168.83*

दो विवरण अर्थात विवरण (1) जिसमें विदेशी ऋणों की प्राप्तियों और अदायगियां दिखाई गई हैं तथा विवरण (2) जिसमें अनुदान तथा वस्तु सहायता का ब्यौरा दिया गया है इस अनुबंध से संलग्न हैं।

विभिन्न देशों और संगठनों से जो सहायता मिली है उसका संक्षिप्त ब्यौरा आगे के पैराग्राफों में दिया गया है।

Two statements viz. Statement 1 showing the receipts and repayments of external loans and Statement 2 showing the grants and commodity assistance are appended to this Annexure.

A brief write-up on the assistance extended by different countries and organisations is given in the succeeding paragraphs.

1. आबुधाबी अरब आर्थिक विकास निधि

आबुधाबी सरकार के एक अभिकरण के रूप में आबु धाबी आर्थिक विकास निधि की स्थापना 1971 में की गई थी जिसका उद्देश्य अरब देशों को आर्थिक सहायता मुहैया कराना है। तथापि, इसका कार्यक्षेत्र अन्य विकासशील देशों में भी फैला हुआ है। 1974 से यह संस्थान अफ्रीकी और एशियाई मित्र देशों को भी ऋण प्रदान करके सहायता करने की ओर अग्रसर है। इस निधि ने 6 जुलाई, 1976 के एक करार द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश में गढ़वाल-ऋषिकेश-चिल्ला पन-बिजली परियोजना के वित्तपोषण के लिए 6 करोड़ 80 लाख संयुक्त अरब अमीरात दिरहम (लगभग 12.92 करोड़ रुपए) का एक ऋण दिया है। इस परियोजना के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक 30 मेगावाट के चार एकक स्थापित करने का विचार है और इस पर लगभग 88 करोड़ रुपए की लागत का अनुमान है। सारा ऋण पहले ही प्रयोग में जा चुका है।

प्रशासनिक खर्चों को पूरा करने के लिये इस ऋण पर 0.5 प्रतिशत की दर से अतिरिक्त प्रभार सहित 3.5 प्रतिशत वार्षिक दर से ब्याज लगेगा। इस ऋण की वापसी अदायगी 20 वर्ष में की जायेगी, जिसमें 5 वर्ष की रियायती अवधि शामिल है।

I. ABU DHABI FUND FOR ARAB ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development was established in 1971 as an agency of Abu Dhabi Government, with the object of providing economic assistance to Arab countries. However its scope was widened to cover other developing countries also. From 1974 onwards this institution has been helping friendly African and Asian countries also by way of extending loans. This fund has extended a loan of UAE Dirham 68 million (approximately Rs.12.92 crores) by an agreement dated 6th July, 1976 for financing the Garhwal-Rishikesh-Chila Hydro Electric Project in Uttar Pradesh. The project envisaged installation of four units each of 30 M.W. capacity at the estimated cost of about Rs.88 crores. The loan has already been utilised in full.

The loan carries an interest of 3.5 per cent with additional charge of 0.5 per cent towards administrative expenses. The loan is repayable in 20 years including a grace period of 5 years.

II.आस्ट्रेलिया

आस्ट्रेलिया 1951 से भारत को अनुदानों के रूप में आर्थिक सहायता दे रहा है। यह सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर, वस्तुओं, खाद्य सहायता, परियोजना सहायता और प्रशिक्षण सहायता आदि के रूप में है।

30 जून 1983 तक लगभग 1309.6 लाख आस्ट्रेलियन डालर की कुल सहायता दी गई है। 1987-88 के दौरान कोई सहायता प्राप्त होने की संभावना नहीं है।

III. आस्ट्रिया

ऋणउधार : आस्ट्रिया सरकार ने अब तक (ऋण की हुई रकमों को घटाकर) 10692.8 लाख आस्ट्रियाई शि0 के तेरह ऋण आस्ट्रियाई मूल की पूंजीगत वस्तुओं को वित्त-पोषित करने के लिए दिए हैं। इसमें दिसम्बर, 1976 में भारत को दी गई 268 लाख आस्ट्रियाई शिलिंग की राशि की खाद्य सहायता भी शामिल है। 1979-80 तक दिए गए ऋणों को 2 से 7 वर्ष की रियायती अवधि सहित 15 से 25 वर्षों में वापिस अदा किया जाना है और इन ऋणों पर 2 से 5.5 प्रतिशत तक ब्याज लगेगा। 1980-81 के उपरान्त दिए गए ऋणों को 10 वर्ष की रियायती अवधि सहित 30 वर्ष में वापिस अदा किया जाना है और इन ऋणों पर 2 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष की दर से ब्याज लगेगा।

ऋण राहत: आस्ट्रिया ने भी 9 ऋणों के द्वारा 371.610 लाख आस्ट्रियाई शिलिंग की राशि की ऋण राहत सहायता दी है। इसे पचीस वर्ष की अवधि में वापस अदा किया जाना है और शुरू में 9 वर्ष की रियायती अवधि भी उपलब्ध है, इन ऋणों पर दो प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष के हिसाब से ब्याज लगेगा। इसके अलावा 1968-69 से लेकर 1970-71 के दौरान ब्याज की दर को 5.5 प्रतिशत से कम करके 3 प्रतिशत कर देने की कारण आस्ट्रिया ने अनुदानों के रूप में 430 लाख आस्ट्रियाई शिलिंग की ऋण राहत भी दी है।

खाद्य ऋण : 15.12.1967 को हुए एक करार के द्वारा आस्ट्रिया से 260 लाख आस्ट्रियाई शिलिंग का खाद्य ऋण मिल रहा है। तथापि, इस ऋण की केवल 253.2 लाख आस्ट्रियाई शिलिंग की राशि को वास्तविक प्रयोग में लाया गया और 64.8 लाख आस्ट्रियाई शिलिंग की राशि भी वापस अदा की गयी है। आस्ट्रिया सरकार द्वारा 188.4 लाख आस्ट्रिया शिलिंग की शेष राशि छोड़ दी गयी है और उसे अनुदान के रूप में समझा लिया गया। इसलिए खाद्य ऋण के लिए 64.8 लाख आस्ट्रियाई शिलिंग का निवल ऋण प्राप्त किया गया।

IV बैल्जियम

बैल्जियम सरकार ने 1983-84 में अब तक 47600 लाख बैल्जियम फ्रांक की राशि का कुल ऋण दिया है। इसमें से 12620 लाख बैल्जियम फ्रांक की राशि ऋण राहत के रूप में मिली है और शेष राशि बैल्जियम पूंजीगत वस्तुओं, औद्योगिक उपस्कर तथा उनसे सम्बन्धित सेवाओं की प्राप्ति के लिए उपलब्ध है। 8.11.1983 को बैल्जियम सरकार के साथ 3500 लाख बैल्जियम फ्रांक के कुल मूल्य का अन्तिम करार किया गया जिसमें से 680 लाख बैल्जियम फ्रांक ऋण राहत के रूप में थे। हाल ही में बैल्जियम ने उनके पक्ष में मौजूदा बजटीय दबाव के कारण ऋण सुविधाओं के माध्यम से वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने की परम्परागत पद्धति को बंद कर दिया है। तथापि, बैल्जियम की सहायता मामले में मामले के आधार पर उपलब्ध है और सहायता की मात्रा की कोई अधिकतम सीमा नहीं है। 1977-78 से आगे जो ऋण दिए गए हैं, उनकी वापसी अदायगी 30 वर्ष की अवधि तक की जानी है जिसमें 10 वर्ष की आरम्भिक छूट की अवधि शामिल है। इन ऋणों पर कोई ब्याज नहीं लगेगा।

V. कनाडा

सन् 1951 से कनाडा विकास सहायता भारत को मिल रही है। यह सहायता कनाडी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास अभिकरण के माध्यम से प्राप्त होती है। यह सहायता ऋण और अनुदान के रूप में है। कनाडा ने 30 नवम्बर 1987 तक कुल मिलाकर 9284.4 लाख कनाडी डालर की ऋण सहायता दी है। कनाडा ने 217.6 लाख कनाडी डालर की ऋण राहत भी दी है।

II. AUSTRALIA

Australia had been extending economic assistance to India since 1951 by way of grants. The assistance has been in the shape of materials and equipments, commodities, food aid, project aid and training aid etc.

The total aid extended upto 30th June, 1983 amounted to approximately A$130.96 million. No assistance is expected during 1987-88.

III. AUSTRIA

Loans/Credits: The Government of Austria have so far extended thirteen credits (excluding debt relief) amounting to A.Sch.1069.28 million for financing capital goods of Austrian origin. This also includes Food Aid amounting to A.Sch.26.80 million given to India in December, 1976. The credits extended by Austria upto 1979-80 were repayable over a period of 15 to 25 years with a grace period of 2 to 7 years and carried interest rates ranging from 2 to 5.5 per cent. The credits extended after 1980-81 are repayable over a period of 30 years, including a grace period of 10 years and carry interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum.

Debt Relief: Austria has also extended debt relief assistance to the extent of A.Sch.371.61 million through nine credits. These credits are repayable over a period of 25 years with an initial grace period of 9 years, the rate of interest being 2 per cent per annum. Besides, Austria has extended debt relief amounting to A.Sch.43 million in the form of a grant by way of reduction of interest rate from 5-1/2 per cent to 3 per cent during the years 1968-69 to 1970-71.

Food Loan: By an agreement dated 15.12.1967, Austria extended a food loan of A.Sch.26.00 million. However the actual utilisation of this loan was only to the extent of A.Sch.25.32 million and repayments to the tune of A.Sch.6.48 million were made. The balance of A.Sch.18.84 million was waived by Austrian Government and the same has been taken as Grant. Thus the net loan towards food loan works out to A.Sch.6.48 million.

IV. BELGIUM

The Government of Belgium have extended upto 1983-84 credits for a total amount of B.Fr.4760 million. Out of this, B.Fr.1262 million have been provided as debt relief, while the balance have been made available for procurement of Belgian capital goods, industrial equipments and services related thereto. The last agreement was concluded with the Belgian Government on 8.11.1983 for a total value of B.Fr.350 million, out of which B.Fr.68 million were towards debt relief. Recently the Belgians have discontinued their traditional mode of extending financial assistance through credit lines on account of current budgetary pressure from their side. However, Belgian aid is available on case by case basis and there is no ceiling on quantum of aid. The credits extended from 1977-78 onwards provide for repayment over 30 years including an initial grace period of 10 years and are interest free.

V. CANADA

Canada has been extending economic assistance to India since 1951. This assistance is channelised mainly through Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). The assistance has been in the form of loans as well as grants. The net total value of CIDA loan assistance extended by Canada on Government account upto 30th November, 1987 has been of the order of C$ 928.44 million. Canada has also provided debt relief of C$21.76 million.

2. 31.3.1986 तक कनाडी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास अधिकरण के ऋण ब्याज, प्रभारबद्धता और सेवा प्रभारों से मुक्त थे और इनको वापसी अदायगी 10 वर्ष की छूट की अवधि सहित 50 वर्ष की अवधि में की जानी थी । 1.4.86 से कनाडी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास अधिकरण (क.अ.वि.अ.) की सहायता पूर्ण रूप से अनुदान के रूप में है । क.अ.वि.अ. की सहायता परियोजना सहायता, परियोजना-भिन्न सहायता और खाद्य सहायता (गेहूं ऋण) के रूप में मिली है । परियोजना सहायता पन-बिजली विद्युत परियोजनाओं, तैल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आपीण, आयात इण्डिया लिमिटेड, काण्डला तथा हल्दिया बन्दरगाहों पर खाद उर्वरकों को उतारने-धरने और सम्भालने के काम आने वाली सुविधाएं, आई.डी.पी.एल. मुर्शिद एवड़ परियोजनाएं, द्वितीय उपग्रह संचार अर्थ-स्टेशन, डीजल इंजन वर्क्स, राजस्थान परमाणु बिजली परियोजना, शरावती एन्युमीनियम परियोजना, डाक व तार विभाग के लिए दूर संचार सम्बन्धी साज-सामान, विंड टनल परियोजना और दुर्गापुर इस्पात संयंत्र, कृषि पुनर्वित्त और विकास निगम परियोजना, आन्ध्र प्रदेश में सामाजिक वानिकी, एन.डी.डी.बी. की तेलहनों की परियोजनाओं आदि के लिए मिली है । परियोजना-भिन्न सहायता को अखबारी कागज, एसबसटस, लकड़ी की लुगदी, निकिल, जस्ता आदि उर्वरकों, पूंजीगत वस्तुओं और तैल तथा गैस, विद्युत और खनन क्षेत्र के लिए अन्य उपस्कर और कनाडा में भारतीय कार्मिकों के प्रशिक्षण संबंधी उपबंध के लिए है ।

3. कनाडा के निर्यात विकास निगम ने भी भारत को ऋण दिए हैं । इस समय दिए जा रहे ऋणों में से 4030 लाख कनाडी डालर का एक ऋण चमेरा पन-बिजली परियोजना के लिए एन.एच.पी.सी. को दिया गया है । परियोजना के लिए इसका उपयोग क.अ.वि.अ. की 2170 लाख कनाडी डालर की सहायता को मिलाकर किया जा रहा है । निर्यात विकास निगम ऋण पर 9.5 प्रतिशत ब्याज लगेगा और इसकी अदायगी 16 वर्षों में की जाएगी जिसमें 6 वर्ष की रियायती अवधि शामिल है । कनाडा के निर्यात विकास निगम द्वारा दिया गया एक अन्य जारी ऋण एयर इण्डिया द्वारा सिमुलेटर की खरीद के लिए 75 लाख कनाडी डालर का है ।

अनुदान : कनाडा ने खाद्यान्नों तथा खाद्य-भिन्न वस्तुओं के लिए भी अनुदान सहायता दी है । 30 नवम्बर 1987 तक कुल मिलाकर 14182.5 लाख कनाडी डालर के मूल्य की अनुदान विषय सहायता अधिकृत की गई है ।

VI. चैकोस्लोवाकिया

चैकोस्लोवाकिया ने 1959 में भारत को आर्थिक सहायता देनी शुरू की थी और अब तक उसने कुल मिलाकर 176.20 करोड़ रुपए के तीन ऋण निम्नलिखित परियोजनाओं के वित्तपोषण के लिए दिए हैं । ढलाई, गढ़ाई संयंत्र रांची, भारी मशीन टूल परियोजना, रांची, हार्ड फेसर वाल्वर संयंत्र, तिरुचिरापल्ली, भारी विद्युत साज-सामान संयंत्र, हैदराबाद, हैवी ड्यूटी बिजली इंजन, हैदराबाद में टार्बो कम्प्रेसर तथा कम्पैसरों के निर्माण के लिए संघटक बनाने की परियोजना, भारत हैवी प्लेट तथा वैसल्स परियोजना, विशाखापत्तनम, एन्नौर (तमिलनाडु) तापीय बिजलीघर तथा अजमेर मशीन टूल कारखाना आदि ।

पहले ऋण की वापसी अदायगी, जो पूंजीगत वस्तुओं के लिए थी, आठ वर्षों की अवधि में की जा सकेगी, जिसमें एक वर्ष की रियायती अवधि शामिल है । दूसरे तथा तीसरे ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी इन ऋणों के अन्तर्गत वित्त पोषित पूंजीगत वस्तुओं के आयात के संबंध में बारह वर्षों की अवधि में की जाएगी जोकि क्रमशः एक वर्ष और तीन वर्ष की रियायती अवधि के बाद शुरू होगी। इन ऋणों के अन्तर्गत आयात किए गए संघटकों के संबंध में दूसरे ऋण के मामले में वापसी अदायगी की अवधि आठ वर्ष है, जो कि एक वर्ष की रियायती अवधि के बाद शुरू होगी और एक ऋण की वापसी अदायगी की अवधि दस वर्ष है जो कि एक वर्ष की रियायती अवधि के बाद शुरू होगी । इन तीनों ऋणों पर 2.5 प्रतिशत की दर से ब्याज लगेगा ।

केवल चलमाल ऋण, जो चैकोस्लोवाकिया से तीसरा ऋण है, हाल ही में इसकी संविदा निष्पादन करने की अंतिम तारीख को 31 दिसम्बर, 1987 तक बढ़ा दिया गया है । इस ऋण के अन्तर्गत बकाया राशि को विशाखापत्तनम इस्पात परियोजना की मीडियम मर्चेंट मिल के लिए उपयोग में लाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है ।

चैकोस्लोवाकिया के ऋणों का एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू यह है कि ऋण शोधन अदायगियां अपरिवर्तनीय भारतीय रुपयों में की जानी

2. Till 31.3.1986, the CIDA loans were free from interest, commitment or service charges and were repayable over a period of 50 years including a grace period of 10 years. Since 1.4.1986, CIDA assistance is entirely in grant form. The CIDA assistance has been extended in the form of project aid, non-project aid and food aid (wheat loan). Project aid has been received for Hydro-electric Power Projects, Oil and Gas Exploration and Development, Fertilizer Bulk handling facilities at Kandla and Haldia Ports, IPCL Synthetic Rubber Project, Second Satellite Earth communication station, Diesel Locomotive Works, Rajasthan Atomic Power Project, Sharavathy Aluminium Project, Telecommunication equipment for P&T Department, Wind Tunnel Project, Durgapur Steel Plant, ARDC Projects, Social Forestry in Andhra Pradesh, NDDB's Oilseeds Project etc. Non project assistance has been given for import of industrial commodities such as asbestos, wood pulp, newsprint, Nickel, zinc etc., fertilizers and capital goods and other equipment for Oil and Gas, Power and mining sectors and for training of Indian personnel in Canada.

3. The Export Development Corporation of Canada (EDC) has also provided credit to India. One of the ongoing credits is a loan of C.$ 403 million to NHPC for the Chamera Hydro-electric Project. This is being used in combination with CIDA assistance of C.$217 million for the project. The EDC loan carries an interest rate of 9.5 per cent and is repayable in a period of 16 years inclusive of a grace period of 6 years. The other ongoing loan extended by EDC is an amount of C.$7.5 million for the purchase of simulator by Air India.

Grants : Canada has also given grants for food and non-food items. The total value of the grant authorised upto 30th November, 1987 has been of the order of C.$.1418.25 million.

VI. CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The Government of Czechoslovakia started its economic assistance to India in 1959 and has extended three credits so far to a total value of Rs.176.20 crores for financing the following projects:- Foundry Forge Plant, Ranchi; Heavy Machine Tools Project, Ranchi; High Pressure Boiler Plant, Tiruchi; Heavy Power Equipment Plant, Hyderabad; Heavy Duty Electrical Locomotive, components for manufacture of turbo blowers and compressors at Hyderabad; Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Project, Visakhapatnam; Enoore (Tamil Nadu) Thermal Power Station; Ajmer Machine Tools Factory; etc.

The first credit for import of capital goods is repayable over a period of 8 years after a grace period of 1 year. The second and third credits are repayable over a period of 12 years after a grace period of one year and three years respectively, for capital goods imports and over a period of 8 years after a grace period of 1 year in the case of second credit and 10 years after a grace period of 1 year in the case of third credit for components imported under these credits. All the three credits carry interest at the rate of 2.5 per cent per annum.

The only current credit from Czechoslovakia is the third credit, the terminal contracting date of which stands extended upto 31st December, 1987. A proposal to utilize the balances available under this credit for the Medium Merchant Mill of the Visakhapatnam Steel Project is under active consideration.

An important feature of the Czech credits is that the debt-servicing payments are made in non-convertible Indian rupees for

है जिनका उपयोग चैकोस्लोवाकिया को सरकार के द्वारा समय-समय पर लागू भारत-चैकोस्लोवाकिया व्यापार तथा भुगतान करार के उपबन्धों के अनुसरण में भारतीय वस्तुओं की खरीद करने के लिए किया जाता है।

VII. डेनमार्क

डेनमार्क की सरकार ने अब तक कुल 12136 लाख डेनिश क्रोनर के ऋण दिए हैं, इन डेनिश ऋणों पर जो डेनिश वस्तुओं और सेवाओं से संबंद्ध हैं, पर कोई ब्याज नहीं लगेगा और ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी 35 वर्षों में जिसमें 10 वर्ष की रियायती अवधि शामिल है, की जानी है।

30 अक्टूबर 1986 को 1800 लाख डेनिश-क्रोनर के ग्यारहवें ऋण के लिए करार पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए। इस ऋण से इन परियोजनाओं (क) जयन्थिपुरम सीमेंट संयंत्र, (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) (ख) मोल्डिड पल्प फैक्टरी, हिमाचल प्रदेश, (ग) दुर्गा सीमेंट वर्क्स (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) (घ) कम्यूटेटर फैक्टरी, औरंगाबाद (ङ) तटीय समुद्र विज्ञान अनुसंधान पोत और (च) उत्तर प्रदेश में अमोनिया उर्वरक संयंत्र के लिए लाइसेंस शुल्क और कैटालेटस, के लिए डेनमार्क से वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के आयात का वित्तपोषण किया जाएगा।

डेनमार्क की सरकार ने 1970 के द्विपक्षी तकनीकी सहयोग करार के अन्तर्गत विशेषीकृत परियोजनाओं, जिसमें स्थानीय लागत शामिल है, के लिए अनुदानों के रूप में सहायता भी देती रही है।

VIII. जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य

जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य सरकार ने 1987-88 में अब तक कुल मिलाकर 109713.5 लाख डयूश मार्क की सहायता का वचन दिया है। यह सहायता क्रेडिटान्सटाल्ट-फर-विडरॉफबा तथा जर्मन विकास ऋण निगम के साथ किए गए करारों के माध्यम से उपलब्ध होती है। 1988-89 के लिए सहायता का इतना ही स्तर अर्थात् 3950 लाख डयूश मार्क प्राप्त होने की आशा है।

2. 1987-88 के लिए जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य ने 3950 लाख डयूश मार्क की वित्तीय सहायता आवंटित की है। इस बात पर भी सहमति हुई है कि पिछले आवंटनों से 357 लाख डयूश मार्क की उपयोग में न लाई गई राशि को पुनः आवंटित किया जाएगा। अतः 1987-88 के लिए उपलब्ध कुल 4307 लाख डयूश मार्क की राशि निम्न प्रकार आवंटित की गई है।

	लाख डयूश मार्क में	DM million.
क. सामान्य, वस्तु सहायता		45
ख. पूंजीगत वस्तुएं (सामान्य पूंजीगत आयात)		60
ग. औद्योगिक विकास बैंक :		
आई.सी.आई.सी.आई.	DM 30 million	
आई.पी.सी.आई.	DM 30 million	
(सामान्य पूंजीगत वस्तुओं के आयात के लिए)		60
घ. गरीबी दूर करने के लिए स्थानीय लागत सहायता :		
एच.डी.आई.सी.	DM 25 million	
नाबार्ड	DM 15 million	
ग्रामीण जल पूर्ति	DM 40 million	80
ङ. मिली-जुली वित्तपोषण योजनाएं :		
रामगुंडम ओपनकास्ट कोयला खनन	DM 50 million	
ऊरान विशिष्ट कार्बाफिल पावर स्टेशन	DM 75.2 million	
लिग्नाइट संयंत्र, नेवेली III	DM 50 million	
विद्युत केन्द्र कोयला परियोजना का शुष्क बेनिफिकेशन बीना के लिए केबल टर्मिनल बाक्स II (अतिरिक्त वित्तीय सहायता)	DM 10 million	DM 185.7 million (This include DM 35.7 million of utilised saving from previous year's allocations)
	DM 0.5 million	
		DM 430.7 million

1857 लाख डयूश मार्क (इसमें पूर्ववर्ती वर्षों के आवंटनों से उपयोग में लाये 357 लाख डयूश मार्क शामिल हैं)

3. महिमयी जर्मनी से प्राप्त सहायता से स्थापित प्रमुख औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं में से परियोजनाएं शामिल हैं : राउरकेला इस्पात संयंत्र, राउरकेला उर्वरक संयंत्र, विश्वेश्वरैया आयरन

utilisation by Czech authorities for export of Indian goods to Czechoslovakia in accordance with the Indo-Czech Trade Agreement in force from time to time.

VII. DENMARK

The Government of Denmark has so far extended ten credits aggregating to D.Krs.1213.60 million. The Danish credits tied to Danish goods and services, are free of interest and are repayable over 35 years including grace period of 10 years.

The agreement for the eleventh credit of D.Krs.180 million was signed on 30th October, 1986. The credit will finance the import from Denmark of goods and services for the projects, (a) Jayanthipuram Cement Plant (A.P.), (b) Moulded Pulp Factory, Himachal Pradesh, (c) Durga Cement Works, (AP), (d) Commutator Factory in Aurangabad, (e) Coastal Oceanographic Research Vessel and (f) Licence Fee and Catalyats for Aonla Fertilizer Plant in U.P.

The Government of Denmark has also been extending assistance in the form of Grants for financing projects including local costs under the bilateral Technical Cooperation Agreement of 1970.

VIII. FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

The Government of the FRG have so far committed assistance to the extent of DM.10971.35 million upto 1987-88. The assistance is made available for utilisation through specific loan agreements signed with Kreditanstalt fur Wideraufbau (KFW) the West German Bank Development Loan Corporation. For 1988-89 a similar level of aid i.e. DM.395 million is likely to be received.

2. For 1987-88 the FRG have allocated financial assistance for DM 395 million. It was also agreed that DM 35.7 million unutilised balance from past allocations would be reallocated. Hence the total amount available for 1987-88 is DM 430.7 million allocated as follows:–

	लाख डयूश मार्क में	*DM million.*
a) General Commodity Aid		45
b) Capital Goods (General Capital Goods imports)		60
c) Industrial Development Bank		
ICICI	DM 30 million	
IPCI	DM 30 million	
(for import of general capital goods)		60
d) Local cost aid for poverty alleviation:		
HDIC	DM 25 million	
NABARD	DM 15 million	
Rural Water Supply	DM 40 million	80
e) Mixed financial project:		
Ramagundam opencast coal mining	DM 50 million	
Uran combined cycle power Station	DM 75.2 million	
Lignite Plant, Neyveli III	DM 50 million	
Dry beneficiation of power station coal project for Bina	DM 10 million	DM 185.7 million (This include DM 35.7 million of utilised saving from previous year's allocations)
Cable Terminal boxes II (additional funding)	DM 0.5 million	
		DM 430.7 million

3. Among the major Industrial projects which have been set up with West German Assistance are the Rourkela Steel Plant, the Rourkela Fertilizers Plant, the expansion of the Visvesvaraya

एंड स्टील लिमिटेड परियोजना का विस्तार, नेवेली लिग्नाइट निगम, गुजरात आटोमेटिक और भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड की हाई स्पीड ड्राइव टरबाइन परियोजना आदि । जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य ने परियोजनाओं की स्थानीय लागत के लिए भी वित्तीय सहायता दी है । इस श्रेणी के अंतर्गत जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य द्वारा जो पहली परियोजना मंजूर की गई थी, वह टी ए डब्लू ए कमान क्षेत्र विकास परियोजना है ।

4. जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य द्वारा दिए गए नरम ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी 50 वर्षों में, जिसमें 10 वर्ष छूट की अवधि भी शामिल है, की जायेगी इस पर 0.75 प्रतिशत वार्षिक ब्याज लगेगा । मिश्रित ऋण के अन्तर्गत आने वाली परियोजनाओं में, नरम ऋणों के अतिरिक्त निर्यात ऋण भी शामिल है । दोनों को 50:50 के अनुपात में बांटा जाएगा ।

5. ऋणों तथा अनुदानों के अतिरिक्त जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य की सरकार उपस्कर, विशेषज्ञों की सेवाओं आदि के रूप में तकनीकी सहायता भी देती है । वर्ष 1987-88 के लिए जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य ने निम्नलिखित परियोजनाओं के प्रयोग के लिए 390 लाख डयूशमार्क आवंटित किए हैं:

परियोजना विस्तार	लाख डयूशमार्क
सेन्ट्रल टूल रूम, लुधियाना	2.0
क्षेत्रीय अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला, भुवनेश्वर	3.6
महासागर इंजीनियरी केन्द्र, मद्रास	6.0
नई परियोजनाएं	
द्वितीय मद्रास, चार नई इकाइयों का संवर्धन	14.4
निर्यात संवर्धन	5.0
राष्ट्रीय भौतिकी प्रयोगशाला, दिल्ली (II) में माप के राष्ट्रीय मानकों का संवर्धन करना	8.0
जोड़	39.0

Iron & Steel Works (VISL) projects of the Neyveli lignite Corporation, the Gujarat Automatic project and High Speed Drive Turbine project of BHEL etc. FRG has also extended Financial assistance for local cost projects. The first project which was sanctioned by FRG in this category was TAWA Command Area Development project.

4. The soft credit entered by the FRG envisages a payment period of 50 years including a grace period of 10 years and covering interest of 0.75% per annum. Projects covered under Mixed Credit include export credit, in addition to soft credit. The two components are blended in 50:50 ratio.

5. Besides loans on goods, the FRG also gives technical assistance in the form of equipment, service of experts etc. For the year 1987-88, FRG has allocated DM 39 million to be utilised for the following projects:

Projects extensions:	*DM million.*
Central Tool Room, Ludhiana	2.0
Regional Research Laboratory, Bhubeneswar (RRL)	3.6
Ocean Engineering Centre, Madras	6.0
New Projects	
IInd Madras, Promotion of four new units	14.4
Export Promotion	5.0
Augmenting the National Standards of Measurements at the National Physical Laboratory, Delhi(II)	8.0
Total:	**39.0**

IX. फ्रांस

फ्रांस सरकार, भारत को 1963 से आर्थिक सहायता दे रही है और अप्रैल, 1968 से नवम्बर, 1987 की अवधि के दौरान फ्रांसीसी सहायता की कुल राशि 87132.6 लाख फ्रांसीसी फ्रांक बैठती है ।

2. फ्रांसीसी ऋणों में 50 प्रतिशत राजकोषीय ऋण और 50 प्रतिशत फ्रांसीसी बैंकों के ऋणों का मिश्रण है । राजकोषीय ऋणों पर 2.5 प्रतिशत वार्षिक ब्याज दर है (1982-83 तक यह 3 प्रतिशत वार्षिक थी) । और ये 28 वर्षों में परिशोध्य है जिसमें 10 वर्षों की छूट की अवधि भी शामिल है । बैंक ऋण 10 वर्षों में परिशोध्य हैं और इन ऋणों पर ओ. ई. सी. डी. द्वारा लागू ऋण बीमा-लागत और वचनबद्धता शुल्क के साथ ओ. ई. सी. डी. द्वारा मान्य दर पर ब्याज लगता है ।

3. 1987 के दौरान हमने पूर्ववर्ती सभी सामान्य प्रोटोकोलों के अंतर्गत फरवरी, 1984 में हस्ताक्षरित प्रोटोकोल को छोड़कर, इतिशेषों के संबंध में करार कर लिए हैं । फरवरी, 1984 में हस्ताक्षरित प्रोटोकोल के अंतर्गत की बहुत कम राशि शेष बची है और उसके संबंध में भी बहुत शीघ्र ही करार किए जाने की संभावना है । इसलिए, हमने फ्रांसीसी प्राधिकारियों से एक नए सामान्य प्रयोजन प्रोटोकोल पर हस्ताक्षर करने का अनुरोध किया है । अन्य प्रमुख परियोजनाएं जिनके लिए ऋण करारों पर हस्ताक्षर किए जाने की संभावना है उनमें दलहस्ती एच.ई. परियोजना, वायरल वेक्सीन संयंत्र शामिल हैं ।

X. हंगरी

अब तक हंगरी गणराज्य सरकार ने, परियोजनाओं के लिए आवश्यक संयंत्र, मशीनरी और साज सामान आदि के आयात की वित्त व्यवस्था करने के लिए 15.20 करोड़ रुपए (जिसमें से 12.80 करोड़ रुपए सरकार से सरकार को और 2.40 करोड़ रुपए का ऋण, सप्लायर ऋण के रूप में है) का कुल ऋण दिया है । सरकारी ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी बराबर-बराबर की दस वार्षिक किस्तों में की जाती है, जिनकी अदायगी मांग की आखिरी

IX. FRANCE

The Government of France started extending economic assistance to India in 1963 and the total French assistance so far has amounted to Fr. Fr.8713.26 million over the period April, 1968 to November, 1987.

2. French credits are a mix of Treasury Loan and Banks credits on 50:50 basis. Treasury Loan carry an interest rate of 2.5% per annum (3% per annum until 1982-83) and are repayable over 28 years including 10 years of grace. Bank credits are repayable in 10 years and carry interest at OECD consensus rate for export credits plus a charge for credit insurance and commitment fee.

3. During 1987 we have contracted the balances under all the previous general protocols except the one signed in February, 1984. Under the protocol signed in February, 1984 also there is a very small balance left which is likely to be contracted very shortly. We have, therefore, requested the French authorities to sign a new general purpose protocol. Other major projects for which credit agreements are likely to be signed are Dulhasti H.E.project, Viral Vaccine Plant.

X. HUNGARY

The Government of Hungarian People's Republic have so far extended a net total credit of Rs.15.20 crores comprising Rs.12.80 crores as Government to Government credit and Rs.2.40 crores as Suppliers' credit to finance the import of plant, machinery and equipment, etc. required for the projects. The portion representing Government credit is repayable in 10 annual instalments commencing one year after the shipment of the last

शेष के लदान के एक वर्ष बाद से शुरू की जाएगी। सरकार को दिए जाने वाले इन ऋणों पर 2.5 प्रतिशत प्रति वर्ष की दर से ब्याज लगेगा। हंगरी के ऋण का एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू यह है कि मूल और ब्याज की रकम की वापसी अदायगी परिवर्तनीय भारतीय रुपयों में की जाती है जिनका उपयोग हंगरी के प्राधिकारी, भारत-हंगरी व्यापार करार, जो समय-समय पर होते हैं, के उपबन्धों के अनुसार भारतीय वस्तुओं की खरीद के लिए करते हैं।

XI. ईरान

ईरान सरकार ने अब तक 14003.1 लाख अमरीकी डालर के कुल सात ऋण दिए हैं जिसमें 376.1 लाख अमरीकी डालर के पूंजीकृत ब्याज शामिल हैं। सात ऋणों में से 5203.13 लाख अमरीकी डालर के पांच ऋण भारतीय तेल निगम और मद्रास रिफाइनरीज लिमिटेड को 1974-75 से ले कर 1977-78 के दौरान दिए गए कच्चे तेल की तेल पूर्ति लागत के एक भाग को पूरा करने के लिए दिए गए हैं और इन ऋणों पर 2.5 प्रतिशत वार्षिक ब्याज लगता है, और 13 से 14 वर्षों की अवधि के दौरान इनकी वापसी अदायगी करनी है जिसमें 4 से 5 वर्षों की छूट की अवधि भी शामिल है।

भारतीय स्टेट बैंक को 25 करोड़ अमरीकी डालर की ऋण सहायता दी गयी थी जोकि भारत के विकास कार्यक्रमों के क्रियान्वयन के लिए है। इस ऋण पर 2.5 प्रतिशत वार्षिक ब्याज और 0.5 प्रतिशत का प्रबंध शुल्क लगेगा तथा इसकी वापसी 6 समान वार्षिक किस्तों में की जाती है जो ऋण देने के 6 वर्ष बाद प्रारंभ होगी।

इसके अतिरिक्त ईरान सरकार ने कुद्रेमुख आयरन ओर कंपनी लिमिटेड को 15 करोड़ मीट्रिक टन खनिज लौहे का उत्पादन और ईरान को 20 वर्षों की अवधि में उसकी सप्लाई करने के लिए कर्नाटक राज्य के कुद्रेमुख खनिज लौहा परियोजना को क्रियान्वयन पर व्यय की लागत को पूरा करने के लिए 63 करोड़ अमरीकी डालर की ऋण सहायता भी दी है। यह ऋण 31 समान अर्द्ध-वार्षिक किस्तों में देय होगा इसकी वापसी ऋण देने के 5 वर्ष बाद शुरू होगी और इस पर 2.5 प्रतिशत की दर से ब्याज और 0.5 प्रतिशत वार्षिक की दर से प्रबंध शुल्क देय होगा। अब तक ऋणों में से 2551.75 लाख अमरीकी डालर की राशि का उपयोग किया गया है। अक्टूबर, 1978 के पश्चात् कोई ऋण-निकासी नहीं की गई और ऋण के शेष भाग के भुगतान के संबंध में बातचीत की जा रही है।

XII. इराक

इराक सरकार ने 1973-74 से 1976-77 के दौरान 1827.5 लाख अमरीकी डालर मूल्य के कुल तीन ऋण प्रदान किए हैं। ये तीन ऋण इराक सरकार से वर्ष 1974 से 1976 के दौरान आयात किए गए कच्चे तेल की लागत के एक भाग को पूरा करने के लिए थे। कलेण्डर वर्ष के दौरान आयात की लागत आंशिक रूप में नकद और शेष राशि ऋण में शामिल की गई है। इन ऋणों की 9 वर्षों की अवधि के दौरान वापसी अदायगी की जानी है जिसमें 5 वर्ष की छूट की अवधि शामिल है और इन पर 2.5 प्रतिशत वार्षिक ब्याज लगेगा।

इसके अलावा विकासशील देशों को, उतनी राशियों के दीर्घावधिक ऋण देकर सहायता देने का उद्देश्य है, जो कि पहली जून, 1979 से 31 दिसम्बर, 1979 के बीच की अवधि में तेल की कीमतों में हुई वृद्धि के बराबर है इराक की सरकार ने 308.37 लाख इराकी दीनार का एक और ऋण जो कि 1041.6 लाख अमरीकी डालर के बराबर मूल्य का ब्याज मुक्त ऋण देने की पेशकश की है। फिर भी उस पर 0.5 प्रतिशत वार्षिक आधार पर सेवा प्रभार देना पड़ेगा। इस ऋण में से अब तक कोई निकासी नहीं की गई है क्योंकि यह ऋण अभी प्रभावी नहीं हुआ है।

इस प्रकार इराक की सरकार द्वारा 31 दिसम्बर, 1984 तक अब तक दी गई सहायता 2869.1 लाख अमरीकी डालर बनती है जिसमें 159.4 लाख अमरीकी डालर का पूंजीकृत ऋण भी शामिल है।

XIII. इटली

इटली से पूंजी और तकनीकी दोनों रूपों में सहायता प्राप्त होती है। पूंजीगत सहायता में, 1.5 प्रतिशत वार्षिक की दर पर नरम ऋण, जिसकी वापसी अदायगी, 10 वर्षों की छूट की अवधि सहित 20 वर्षों में की जाती है और निर्यात ऋण, ओ.ई.सी.डी. की सहमति से तय की गई ब्याज दर पर, राशि पर निर्भरता के

consignment and carries interest at the rate of 2.5 per cent per annum. An important feature of the Hungarian credit is that repayments of principal and payment of interest are being made in non-convertible Indian rupees which are utilised by the Hungarian authorities for the purchase of Indian goods and export them to Hungary in accordance with the Indo-Hungarian Trade Agreement in force from time to time.

XI. IRAN

The Government of Iran has so far extended seven credits for a total value of US $ 1400.31 million including capitalised interest of US $ 37.61 million. Out of seven credits, five credits amounting to US $ 520.313 million were extended to meet a part of the cost of crude oil supplied to Indian Oil Corporation and Madras Refineries Limited during 1974-75 to 1977-78, and these credits carry interest at the rate of 2.5% per annum and they are repayable over a period of 13 to 14 years with initial grace period of 4 to 5 years.

Another credit of US $ 250 million was extended to State Bank of India for implementing development programmes in India. This credit carries an interest of 2.5 per cent in addition to a management fee of 0.5 per cent per annum and it is repayable in six annual instalments beginning six years after disbursement of the loan.

In addition, the Government of Iran has also extended a loan of US $ 630 million to the Kudremukh Iron Ore Project in Karnataka State for production and delivery of 150 million tonnes of Iron Ore concentrates to Iran over a period of twenty years. The loan is repayable in 31 equal semi-annual instalments beginning five years after the effective date of the loan. The loan carries an interest of 2.5 per cent and management fee of 0.5 per cent per annum. The amount of credit utilised so far works out to US $ 255.175 million. No drawal has taken place after October, 1978 and negotiation is in progress for further drawal of the loan.

XII. IRAQ

The Government of Iraq has extended three credits for a total value of US $ 182.75 million during 1973-74 to 1976-77. The three credits were meant for financing a part of the cost of Crude Oil imported from Iraq during the years 1974 to 1976. The cost of the imports made in a calender year was partly paid in cash and the balance was covered by credits. These credits are repayable over a period of nine years with a grace period of five years and carry interest at the rate of 2.5 per cent per annum.

In addition, in order to assist the developing countries by providing them with long term loans for the amounts equivalent to official increase the oil prices for the period from 1st June, 1979 to 31st December, 1979 the Government of Iraq has extended another credit amounting to Iraqi Dinar 30.837 million equivalent to US $ 104.16 million free of interest. However a service charge of 0.5 per cent per annum is payable on this loan. No utilisation has taken place so far, since the credit is not yet made effective.

The total value of assistance extended by Government of Iraq upto 31st December, 1984, including capitalised interest of US $ 15.94 million amounted to US $ 286.91 million.

XIII. ITALY

The Italian assistance is available in the form of both capital and technical asistance. The capital assistance comprises soft loan carrying an interest rate of 1.5 per cent and repayable over 20 years with a grace period of 10 years and export credits are

अनुक्रम 5 से 10 वर्षों की अवधि के दौरान वापसी अदायगी योग्य होने हैं, शामिल हैं। अधिक मूल्य की परियोजनाओं को, मिश्रित ऋणों, जिसमें 50:50 के अनुपात के आधार पर चरम ऋणों और निर्यात ऋणों की एक समतुल्य राशि होती है, के पूरा किया जाता है जबकि कम मूल्य की परियोजनाओं के मामले में इतालवियों ने केवल चरम ऋण देने मंजूर कर लिए हैं। हाल की चर्चाओं के दौरान उन्होंने चरम ऋणों की राशि को अधिक मूल्य वाली परियोजनाओं के लिए 60 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ाने के लिए सहमति दे दी है।

पूंजीगत सहायता केवल इटली में बनी वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के वित्त पोषण के लिए ही है, इटली से बाहर की वस्तुओं के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। इटली द्वारा ऋण राशि के आवंटन से पूर्व, प्रत्येक परियोजना के लिए एक पृथक वित्तीय अभिसमय किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। राष्ट्रीय तापीय विद्युत निगम के फरक्का बायलर संविदा, तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के साउथ बेसिन प्रोसेस कम्पलेक्स और सी.पी.आर.आई. के ट्रांसफार्मर संविदा के लिए वित्तीय करार हस्ताक्षरित होने के बाद अब चरम ऋण के अन्तर्गत कोई परियोजना लम्बित नहीं है।

तकनीकी सहायता करार पर, फरवरी 1981 में हस्ताक्षर हुए थे। हमने इतालवी प्राधिकारियों की भारत में एक तकनीकी सहकारिता यूनिट स्थापित करने के हाल ही के अनुरोध को स्वीकार कर लिया है। कृषि और बागवानी के क्षेत्र में जारी परियोजनाओं के अतिरिक्त, इतालवी प्राधिकारियों ने भारत में सुषुम्ना अपकृत केन्द्र के लिए तकनीकी सहायता अनुदान देने के लिए सहमति दे दी है। वे इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय कला केन्द्र के आधुनिकीकरण के अनुरोध पर विचार करने के लिए भी सहमत हो गए हैं।

इटली, 1962-63 से भारत को वित्तीय और आर्थिक सहायता देता आ रहा है। इस मूल सहायता की राशि, जिसके संबंध में अब तक करार निष्पन्न हुए हैं कमश: 331250.00 लाख इटली लीरा या 1495.23 लाख अमरीकी डालर है।

XIV. जापान

जापान, भारत सहायता संघ के संस्थापक सदस्य के रूप में, भारत को 1958 से आर्थिक सहायता दे रहा है। 1958 से अब तक जापानी सहायता की प्रतिश्रुत राशि कुल मिलाकर 898.88 अरब जापानी येन, लगभग 5018.25 करोड़ रुपए के बराबर ही होती। सहायता का खेप (ट्रांश) के अनुसार ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है:-

	खेप	राशि अरब जापानी येन में Amount in Yen Billion
	Tranche	
(i)	ऋण राहत Debt-Relief	96.09
(ii)	वस्तुगत सहायता Commodity Aid	290.78
(iii)	परियोजना सहायता Project Aid	475.50
(iv)	अनुदान सहायता Grant Aid	36.51
	कुल TOTAL	898.88

2. इस जापानी ऋण सहायता का अधिकतर उपयोग उर्वरक उत्पाद, विद्युत, तेल अन्वेषण, दूर संचार, रेल, पत्तन आधुनिकीकरण आदि जैसी आधारभूत परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के क्षेत्र में किया जा रहा है।

3. भारत को दी जाने वाली जापानी सहायता 1974-75 तक, जापान के सरकारी निर्यात-आयात क्षेत्र द्वारा दी गयी थी। 1975-76 के दौरान परियोजना सहायता जापान के आयात-निर्यात बैंक द्वारा दी गयी थी तथा वस्तुगत सहायता जापान की विदेशी आर्थिक सहकारिता निधि द्वारा दी गई थी। 1976-77 से भारत को जापान से मिलने वाली समस्त ऋण सहायता, समुद्रपारीय आर्थिक सहयोग निधि के माध्यम से मिली है, जो जापान सरकार का एक सरकारी ऋण प्रदान करने वाला अभिकरण है। भारत को मिलने वाली जापानी ऋण सहायता की शर्तें धीरे-धीरे उदार बना दी गई हैं। 1976 में समुद्रपारीय आर्थिक सहयोग निधि के माध्यम से मिली पहली सहायता पर ब्याज दर 3.5 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष है जिसकी परिपक्वता अवधि 7 वर्ष की छूट की अवधि सहित 25 वर्ष है। इस समय समुद्रपारीय आर्थिक सहयोग निधि से मिलने वाले ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी 10 वर्ष की छूट की अवधि सहित 30 वर्षों में की जाएगी और उस पर 2.75 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष की दर से ब्याज लगता है। परन्तु, अप्रैल, 1984 से समुद्रपारीय आर्थिक सहयोग निधि के निपन्न किए जाने वाले सभी ऋणों पर, समुद्रपारीय आर्थिक सहयोग निधि ने ऋण की राशि पर भुगतान के लिए 0.1 प्रतिशत की

available at OECD consensus interest rate and repayable over a period of 5 years depending on the amount. The large value projects are generally covered by Mixed Credit of equal amounts of Soft Credits and Export Credits on 50:50 basis while for smaller value projects, the Italian have agreed to provide only the Soft Loans. During the recent discussions they have agreed to increase the soft content upto 60% for large value projects.

Capital assistance is available for financing the goods and services of Italian origin only with no provision for non-Italian supplies. A separate Financial Convention is required to be concluded for each project before the credit funds can be disbursed by Italy. With the signing of Financial Convention for Farakka Boilers contract of NTPC, South Bassein Process Complex of ONGC and Transformers contract of CPRI, there is no project pending under Soft credit.

Technical assistance agreement was signed in February, 1981. We have conceded to the recent request of Italian authorities to set up a Technical Cooperation Unit in India. Apart from the ongoing projects in agriculture and horticulture sectors, Italian authorities have agreed to provide Technical Assistance grant for Spinal Injuries Centre in India. They have also agreed to consider a request for modernisation of Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts.

Italy has been extending financial and economic assistance to India, since 1962-63. The total assistance for which agreements have been signed so far has amounted to I.Lira 33125.000 million and US $ 149.523 M. respectively.

XIV. JAPAN

Japan, as a founder member of the Aid India Consortium, has been extending financial assistance to India since 1958. The total quantum of Japanese assistance pledged so far since 1958 has aggregated to Yen 898.88 Billion equivalent to Rs.5018.25 crores approx. The tranche-wise break up of the assistance is given below:-

	Tranche	Amount in Yen Billion
(i)	Debt-Relief	96.09
(ii)	Commodity Aid	290.78
(iii)	Project Aid	475.50
(iv)	Grant Aid	36.51
	TOTAL	898.88

2. The Japanese loan assistance has been mainly utilised for implementation of infrastructure projects in sectors, such as Fertilizer, Power, Oil exploration, Telecommunications, Railways, Port modernisation etc.

3. The Japanese aid to India was channelled through the Government owned Export-Import Bank of Japan upto 1974-75. During 1975-76, project aid was channelled through the Exim Bank of Japan and commodity aid was channelled through the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) of Japan. Since 1976-77 the entire loan assistance from Japan to India is channelled through the OECF, which is the official loan giving agency of the Government of Japan. The terms of Japanese loan assistance to India have been softening gradually. The first loan received through the OECF in 1976 carried an interest rate of 3.5 per cent per annum with a maturity period of 25 years inclusive of a grace period of 7 years. The current loans from OECF are repayable over a period of 30 years including a grace period of 10 years and carry an interest rate of 2.75 per cent per annum. However, for all loans negotiated with OECF from April, 1984, the OECF have levied a Letter of Commitment/Handling charge

दर से वचनबद्धता भत्ता/प्रभार लगा दिया है । 0.1 प्रतिशत का यह प्रभार, समुद्रपारीय आर्थिक सहयोग निधि को ऋण की राशि में से ही देय होगा ।

of 0.1 per cent on the disbursements from the loan amount. This charge of 0.1 per cent is payable to OECF from the loan amount itself.

4. 1987-88 के लिए समुद्रपारीय आर्थिक सहयोग निधि की ऋण सहायता : वर्ष 1987-88 के लिए जापान सरकार ने निम्नलिखित परियोजनाओं के लिए 68.477 अरब जापानी येन की समुद्रपारीय आर्थिक सहयोग निधि ऋण सहायता की वचनबद्धता की है :-

4. OECF Loan assistance for 1987-88: For the year 1987-88 the Government of Japan have pledged a OECF loan assistance of Yen 68.477 Billion for the following projects:

क्रम संख्या	परियोजना	S.No.	Project	राशि जापानी येन अरब में Amount in Yen Billion
1.	श्री सैलम लेफ्ट बैंक हाइड्रो पावर स्टेशन प्रोजेक्ट (I)	1.	Srisailam Left Bank Hydro Power Station project (I)	26.101
2.	पुरुलिया पम्पड स्टोरेज प्रोजेक्ट (इंजीनियरिंग सर्विसेज)	2.	Purulia Pumped Storage project (Engineering Services)	0.628
3.	अनपारा 'बी' थर्मल पावर स्टेशन कन्स्ट्रक्शन प्रोजेक्ट (II)	3.	Anpara 'B' Thermal Power Station Construction project (II)	14.295
4.	असम गैस पावर स्टेशन एंड ट्रांसमिशन लाइन कंस्ट्रक्शन प्रोजेक्ट (I)	4.	Assam Gas Power Station and Transmission Line Construction project (I)	13.552
5.	तमिलनाडु स्माल-स्केल इंटरप्राइजेज डवलपमेंट प्रोजेक्ट	5.	Tamil Nadu Small-Scale Enterprises Development project	3.198
6.	मालनखंड कापर प्रोजेक्ट (इंजीनियरिंग सर्विसेज)	6.	Malanjkhand Copper project (Engineering Services)	2.731
7.	टैलीकम्यूनीकेशन नैटवर्क एक्सपैंशन प्रोजेक्ट (x)	7.	Telecommunications Network Expansion Project (x)	3.337
8.	गोरखपुर फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट रिवैम्पिंग/ रिहैबिलिटेशन प्रोजेक्ट	8.	Gorakhpur Fertilizer Plant Revamping/ Rehabilitation project	2.635
9.	एफ.ए.सी.टी. कोचीन डिवीजन कैप्टिव पावर प्लांट प्रोजेक्ट	9.	FACT Cochin Division Captive Power Plant project	2.000
	कुल		Total	68.477

5. नए संयंत्रों और मशीनरी के नवीकरण के लिए विशेष ऋण- जापान सरकार द्वारा घोषित इस नई योजना के अन्तर्गत, संयंत्र और मशीनरी के नवीकरण के लिए, विकासशील देशों को समुद्रपारीय आर्थिक सहयोग निधि की ऋण सहायता की अन्तर्गत गोरखपुर उर्वरक परियोजना और एफ ए सी टी कोचीन डिवीजन कैप्टिव पावर प्लांट प्रोजेक्ट आती हैं । इस नई योजना के अन्तर्गत वित्तपोषण के लिए समुद्रपारीय आर्थिक सहयोग निधि के विचाराधीन कुछ और परियोजनाओं के प्रस्ताव भी हैं ।

5. Special Loan for Renovation of Plant and Machinery: Under the new scheme announced by the Government of Japan to extend OECF loan assistance to developing countries for renovation of plant and machinery, the Gorakhpur Fertilizer project and FACT Cochin Division Captive Power Plant project have been covered. Some more project proposals are also under consideration of OECF for financing under this new scheme.

6. वस्तुगत ऋण : वर्ष 1987-88 के लिए जापान सरकार ने, देश में सूखे की स्थिति से उत्पन्न समस्याओं का सामना करने के लिए भारत को 29.5 अरब येन के विशेष ओ ई सी एफ ऋण दिए हैं । यह ऋण मुक्त आधार पर होगा और भारत की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार खाद्य तेलों आदि के आयात के लिए उपयोग में लाया जाएगा । 29.5 अरब येन की यह वस्तुगत ऋण सहायता, 1987-88 वर्ष के लिए दी गई 68.477 अरब येन की ऋण सहायता के अतिरिक्त होगी ।

6. Commodity Loan: For the year 1987-88 the Government of Japan have extended a special OECF loan of Yen 29.5 Billion as Commodity Loan to help India tackle the problems created by the drought situation in the country. This loan is on general untied basis and will be utilised for import of edible oils etc. according to India's requirements. This Commodity Loan assistance of Yen 29.5 Billion is in addition to the loan assistance of Yen 68.477 Billion pledged for the year 1987-88.

7. स्थानीय लागत वित्त पोषण: 1985-86 तक ओ ई सी एफ की ऋण सहायता केवल आयात संबंधी आवश्यकताओं के वित्तपोषण के लिए ही उपलब्ध थी और उसमें स्थानीय लागत के लिए वित्तपोषण अनुमन्य नहीं था । लेकिन, 1986-87 के बाद से, ओ ई सी एफ किसी विशेष परियोजना की स्थानीय लागत व्यय के वित्तपोषण के लिए सहमत हो गया है, जो ऋण राशि का 30 प्रतिशत तक होगी । वर्ष 1987-88 के लिए ओ ई सी एफ सहायता के अन्तर्गत आने वाली नौ परियोजनाओं में से सात परियोजनाओं के मामले में ही स्थानीय लागत का वित्तपोषण किया गया है ।

7. Local Cost Financing: Upto 1985-86 the OECF loan assistance was available only to finance the import requirements and no financing of local cost was permissible. But since 1986-87 the OECF have agreed to finance local cost expenditure also upto the limit of 30 per cent of the loan amount for a specific project. Out of the nine projects covered under the OECF assistance for 1987-88, local cost financing has been permitted in case of seven projects.

8. सहायता अनुदान : वर्ष 1978-79 से जापान सरकार, भारत को देश में खाद्य उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए उर्वरकों के आयात, सामाजिक पर्यावरण सुधार, स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा और संस्कृति संबंधी क्रियाकलापों आदि के उद्देश्य से सहायता अनुदान दे रहा है । जापान द्वारा भारत को 1978-79 के बाद से दी गई इस सहायता अनुदान की कुल राशि 17.05 अरब येन बैठती है । इन अनुदानों का उपयोग, उपर्युक्त क्षेत्रों की परियोजनाओं के लिए जापान से उपस्कर, मशीनरी आदि के आयात के लिए किया गया है ।

8. Grant Assistance: Since 1978-79 the Government of Japan have also been extending grant assistance to India for purposes such as import of fertilizer for increasing food production in India, social environment improvements, health, education and cultural activities etc. The total quantum of such grant assistance extended by Japan to India since 1978-79 has aggregated Yen 17.05 Billion. These grants have been utilised for import of equipment, machinery etc. from Japan for projects in the above mentioned sectors.

9. ऋण राहत सहायता अनुदान : उपर्युक्त सहायता अनुदान के अतिरिक्त, जापान सरकार 11 मार्च, 1978 के अंकटाड घोषणा

9. Debt Relief Grant Assistance: Besides the above mentioned grant assistance the Government of Japan has also been extending

संख्या 165 के अनुसार 1978-79 से हमें ऋण-राहत सहायता अनुदान भी देना आ रहा है। इस अनुदान सहायता का उद्देश्य भारत द्वारा अप्रैल, 1978 से पिछले ऋणों पर दिए गए ब्याज की दर को कम करके 3 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष कर दिया गया है। पिछले ऋणों पर 3 प्रतिशत से अधिक की दर पर दिए गए ब्याज की कुल राशि हर वित्तीय वर्ष के अन्त में ऋण राहत अनुदान सहायता के रूप में वापस की जाती है। यह अनुदान सहायता इस्पात, संघटकों, उपस्करों आदि जैसी विभिन्न वस्तुओं के आयात के वित्त पोषण के लिए प्रयोग की जाती है। इस अनुदान सहायता के अन्तर्गत वस्तुओं की ई सी एफ के सभी सदस्य देशों और विकासशील देशों के लिए मुक्त है। 1978-79 से जापान द्वारा भारत को दी गई इस ऋण-राहत अनुदान सहायता की कुल राशि 18.039 अरब जापानी येन है।

10. जापान अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता अभिकरण द्वारा व्यवहार्यता अध्ययन तैयार करना : जापान से प्राप्त ऋण/सहायता अनुदान के अतिरिक्त, जापान अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता अभिकरण ने वर्ष 1987 के दौरान निम्नलिखित दो व्यवहार्यता अध्ययन भी किए हैं :-

(i) इंडियन आयरन एंड स्टील कम्पनी के बर्नपुर निर्माण कार्य का आधुनिनीकरण।

(ii) भारतीय रेलवे का आधुनिनीकरण।

XV. कुवैत अरब आर्थिक विकास निधि

कुवैत अरब आर्थिक विकास निधि ने भारत को 1976 से आर्थिक सहायता देनी प्रारम्भ की। दिसम्बर, 1987 के अन्त तक निधि ने कुल 853 लाख कुवैती दीनार की कुल राशि के सात ऋण दिए हैं :

	लाख कुवैती दीनार में
(क) कालीनदी पन-बिजली परियोजना चरण-I	1500
(ख) कोपिली पन-बिजली परियोजना	940
(ग) अन्नापाड़ा तापीय बिजली परियोजना चरण-I	1600
(घ) अन्नापाड़ा तापीय विद्युत परियोजना (कोयला परिवहन) चरण-II	900
(ङ) थाल उर्वरक परियोजना	1430
(च) दक्षिण तटीय परियोजना	1460
(छ) कालीनदी तापीय विद्युत परियोजना चरण-II	700
जोड़	8530

अब तक (क), (ग), (घ) और (ङ) ऋण पूरी तरह से उपयोग में लाए जा चुके हैं और (ख) एवं (च) ऋण जो कोपीली तापीय विद्युत परियोजना के लिए हैं उसमें 8938 लाख कुवैती दीनार तक की निकासी की गई है तथा दक्षिण तटीय परियोजना के ऋण में 116.15 लाख कुवैती दीनार की निकासी की गई है और ऋण खाता बन्द कर दिया है।

कालीनदी पन-बिजली परियोजना, चरण-II के अतिरिक्त बाकी सभी ऋणों पर 3.5 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष की दर से ब्याज दर एवं 0.5 प्रतिशत की दर से सेवा प्रभार लगेगा। कालीनदी पन-बिजली परियोजना चरण-II ऋण पर 4.5 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष की दर से ब्याज एवं 0.5 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष सेवा प्रभार लगेगा। पहले पांच ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी 5 वर्षों की छूट की अवधि सहित 25 वर्षों में की जाएगी। दक्षिण तटीय ऋण की वापसी अदायगी 4 वर्षों की छूट की अवधि सहित 20 वर्षों में की जाएगी और कालीनदी पन-बिजली परियोजना चरण-II ऋण की वापसी अदायगी 5 वर्ष की छूट की अवधि सहित 15 वर्षों में की जाएगी।

XVI. नीदरलैंड

नीदरलैंड की सरकार ने अब तक औद्योगिक विकास निधियों से 120 लाख डच फ्लोरिन सहित कुल 22964.6 लाख फ्लोरिन डच के ऋण दिए हैं। डच ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी 30 वर्ष की अवधि में की जाएगी जिसमें 8 वर्षों की रियायती अवधि भी शामिल है और जिन पर 2.5 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष की दर से ब्याज लगेगा। ये ऋण आयातों के वित्त पोषण के साथ-साथ पूर्व अनुमोदित परियोजनाओं की स्थानीय लागतों को पूरा करने के लिए उपलब्ध कराए जाते हैं।

to us Debt Relief Grant Assistance since 1978-79, in terms of UNCTAD Resoulution No.165 dated the 11th March, 1978. This grant assistance has the effect of reducing the rate of interest paid by India on past loans since April,1978 onwards to a rate of 3 per cent per annum. The aggregate amount of interest paid at the rate in excess of 3 per cent on past loans is refunded to us towards the end of each financial year as debt relief grant assistance. This grant assistance is used for financing the imports of various commodities such as steel, components, equipment, etc. The procurement under this grant assistance is untied in favour of all the member countries of OECF and developing countries. The quantum of such Debt-Relief Grant Assistance extended by Japan to India since 1978-79 has aggregated Yen 18.039 Billion.

10. Preparation of feasibility studies by JICA: Besides the loan/grant assistance received from Japan, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) have also conducted the following two feasibility studies during the year 1987:-

(i) Modernisation of the Burnpur Works of IISCO

(ii) Modernisation of the Indian Railways.

XV. KUWAIT FUND FOR ARAB ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development has been extending economic assistance to India since 1976. Upto the end of December, 1987 the Fund has extended seven credits for an aggregate value of KD 85.300 millions for the following projects:

	KD million
(a) Kalinadi Hydro-Electric project Stage-I	15.000
(b) Kopili Hydro-Electric project	9.400
(c) Anpara Thermal Power Project Stage-I	16.000
(d) Anpara Thermal Power Project (Coal Transportation) Stage-II	9.000
(e) Thal Fertilizer Project	14.300
(f) South Bassein Project	14.600
(g) Kalinadi Hydro Electric Project Stage-II	7.000
Total	85.300

So far credits at (a), (c), (d) and (e) have been fully utilised and loans for (b) & (f) Kopili Hydro Electric Project has been drawn down to the extent of KD 8.938 million and South Bassein Project to the extent of KD 11.615 million and the loan accounts closed.

All the seven loans except loan for Kalinadi Hydro Electric Project Stage-II carry interest at 3.5% per annum and service charge 0.5% per annum. The loan for Kalinadi Hydro Electric Project Stage-II carry an interest rate of 4.5% per annum and service charge of 0.5% per annum. The first 5 loans are repayable in 25 years including an initial grace period of 5 years. The loan for South Bassein is repayable over a period of 20 years including 4 years grace period and of Kalinadi Hydro Electric project Stage-II in 15 years excluding 5 years grace period.

XVI. NETHERLANDS

The Government of Netherlands have so far extended credits totalling Dfl.2296.46 million including Dfl.12 million from Industrial Development Funds. The Dutch credits are repayable in 30 years including 8 years of grace period and carry an interest rate 2.5 per cent per annum. The credits are available for financing imports as well as for meeting local costs of agreed projects.

अनुदान: नीदरलैंड द्वारा अनुदानों के रूप में अब तक दी गई कुल राशि 1004.07 लाख डच गिल्डर है जिसमें 1987 के लिए 100 लाख डच गिल्डर शामिल हैं। डच अनुदान पूर्व आयातों के वित्त पोषण और पूर्व अनुमोदित परियोजनाओं की स्थानीय लागतों को पूरा करने के लिए उपलब्ध कराए जाते हैं।

XVII. नार्वे

नार्वे सरकार भारत को 1952 से आर्थिक तथा तकनीकी सहायता दे रही है। ये सहायता नकदी तथा वस्तु अनुदानों के रूप में होती है।

वर्ष 1987-88 और 1988-89 के दौरान मछली और कागज उद्योग के लिए उर्वरक एवं उपस्कर के रूप में वस्तुगत सहायता प्राप्त होने की आशा है। उक्त सहायता का मूल्य 1987-88 में लगभग 8.14 करोड़ रुपए और 1988-89 में लगभग 11.43 करोड़ रुपए होने का अनुमान है।

XVIII. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विकास के लिए तेल-निर्यातक देशों के संगठन की निधि (ओपेक)

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विकास के लिए तेल निर्यातक देशों के संगठन की निधि जिसे पहले तेल निर्यातक देशों की संगठन की विशेष निधि कहा जाता था, वित्तीय सहयोग और सहायता का एक बहुपक्षीय अभिकरण है। इसकी स्थापना तेल निर्यात देशों के संगठन के सदस्य देशों ने इस उद्देश्य से की थी ताकि विकासशील देशों को उनके आर्थिक और सामाजिक विकास संबंधी कार्यों में आर्थिक सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जा सके।

निधि ने कुल मिलाकर दिसम्बर, 1987 के अन्त तक 1653 लाख अमरीकी डालर के आठ ऋण दिए हैं। पहला ऋण भुगतान शेष को समर्थन के लिए 218 लाख अमरीकी डालर का था और बाकी सात ऋण विभिन्न विकासोन्मुख परियोजनाओं के लिए थे। पहले ऋण को अदायगी 0.5 प्रतिशत के सेवा प्रभार सहित और 5 वर्ष की छूट की अवधि सहित 25 वर्षों में की जाएगी।

शेष सात ऋण निम्नलिखित परियोजनाओं के लिए हैं:

Grants: The grants provided so far by the Netherlands total Dfl.1004.07 million including Dfl.100 million for 1987. The Dutch grants are available for financing imports as well as local costs of agreed projects.

XVII. NORWAY

The Government of Norway have been extending economic and technical assistance to India since 1952. The assistance is in the shape of cash and commodity grants.

Commodity assistance in the shape of Fertilizer equipment for fisheries and paper is expected during 1987-88 and 1988-89. The value of the said assistance is estimated to be Rs.8.14 crores in 1987-88 and Rs.11.43 crores in 1988-89.

XVIII. OPEC FUND FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The OPEC Fund for International Development earlier known as OPEC Special Fund is a multilateral agency for financial Co-operation and assistance. It was established by OPEC Member Countries with the object of reinforcing financial co-operation between OPEC Member countries and other developing countries by providing financial support to the developing countries in their economic and social development efforts.

The Fund, in all, has extended eight loans to the end of December, 1987 for a total sum of US $ 165.30 million. The first loan of US $ 21.80 million was for balance of payments support and the subsequent seven loans for various developmental projects. The first loan is repayable over a period of 25 years including a grace period of 5 years and carries only a service charge of 0.5 per cent.

The remaining seven loans are for the following projects:

		(लाख अमरीकी डालर में) US $ in millions
(क) बम्बई हाई अपतट विकास परियोजना	(a) Bombay High Off-Shore development Project	14.000
(ख) कोरबा तापीय विद्युत परियोजना	(b) Korba Thermal Power Project	20.000
(ग) रामागुन्डम तापीय विद्युत परियोजना	(c) Ramagundam Thermal Power Project Stage-I	20.000
(घ) दूसरी बम्बई हाई अपतट परियोजना	(d) Second Bombay High Off Shore Project	30.000
(ङ) दूसरी रामागुन्डम तापीय विद्युत परियोजना	(e) Second Ramagundam Thermal Power Project	30.000
(च) रेलवे आधुनिकीकरण परियोजना	(f) Railway Modernisation Project	22.500
(छ) उर्वरक (पुनर्वास परियोजना)	(g) Fertilizer (Rehabilitation Projects)	7.000
योग	Total	143.500

रेलवे आधुनिकीकरण परियोजना और उर्वरक संयंत्र (पुनर्वास) परियोजना के लिए ऋण के अतिरिक्त इन सभी ऋणों की अदायगी ब्याज मुक्त होगी और प्रारम्भिक 5 वर्षों की छूट की अवधि सहित 20 वर्षों में की जाएगी तथापि इस पर 0.75 प्रतिशत की दर से सेवा प्रभार लगेगा। रेलवे आधुनिकीकरण के ऋण का भुगतान 4 वर्षों की छूट की अवधि सहित 14 वर्षों में तथा उर्वरक संयंत्र (पुनर्वास) परियोजना के लिए ऋणों की बाकी अदायगी 5 वर्ष की छूट की अवधि सहित 17 वर्षों में की जाएगी और उन पर क्रमशः 3 प्रतिशत और 2 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष की दर से ब्याज और एक प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष की दर से सेवा प्रभार लगेगा।

All these credits except the credit for Railway Modernisation Project and Fertilizer Plants (Rehabilitation) Project are repayable over a period of 20 years including an initial grace period of 5 years and carry no interest but only a service charge of 0.75% per annum. The credits for Railway Modernisation Project is repayable in 14 years inlcuding a grace period of 4 years and carried interest of 3% and service charge of 1%. The credit for Fertilizer Plants (Rehabilitation) Project is for 17 years including a grace period of 5 years with interest at the rate of 2 per cent and service charge at 1% per annum.

XIX. पोलैंड

पोलैंड ने 36.63 करोड़ रुपए (निवल) की कुल कीमत के तीन ऋण, मुख्यतः विद्युत उत्पादन, उर्वरक, कोयला परियोजनाएं, कंक्रीट संयंत्र आदि के लिए संयंत्र, मशीनरी तथा उपस्करों के आयात के वित्त पोषण के लिए दिए हैं। पहला ऋण जिस पर 2.5 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष की दर से ब्याज था और 8 वर्षों में अदायगी करनी थी वह पूरी तरह अदा किया जा चुका है। दूसरा ऋण 8 वर्षों में अदा किया जाना है और तीसरा ऋण 12 वर्षों में अदा किया जाना है। इन दोनों ऋणों पर 2.5 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष की दर पर ब्याज लगेगा।

XIX. POLAND

Poland has so far extended three credits for a total value of Rs.36.63 crores (net) for financing the imports of plants, machinery and equipment mainly for power generation, fertilizer, coal projects, cellular concrete plants etc. The first credit which was repayable over a period of eight years alongwith interest payment at the rate of 2.5 per cent per annum has been repaid in full. The second credit is repayable over a period of eight years and the third credit is repayable over twelve years. Both these credits carry interest at the rate of 2.5 per cent per annum.

पौलिश ऋणों का महत्वपूर्ण पहलू यह है कि मूलधन की वापसी और ब्याज की अदायगी अपरिवर्तनीय भारतीय रुपयों में की जाती है जो पौलिश प्राधिकारियों द्वारा भारत-पौलैण्ड व्यापार तथा भुगतान करार के उपबन्धों के अनुसार पौलैण्ड को निर्यात के लिये भारतीय वस्तुओं की खरीद के लिए प्राप्य किये जाते हैं। इस समय पौलैण्ड से सरकार द्वारा सरकार को किए गए ऋणों के आधार पर कोई ऋण नहीं है।

XX. सऊदी विकास निधि

विकासशील देशों में विकासोन्मुख परियोजनाओं के वित्तपोषण के उद्देश्य से एक स्वायत्त संगठन के रूप में सऊदी विकास निधि का गठन किया गया। इस निधि ने अब तक कुल 7692 लाख सऊदी रियाल के चार ऋण दिए हैं। निधि से सहायता प्राप्त करने वाली परियोजनाएं निम्नलिखित हैं :-

क. श्री शैलम नागार्जुनसागर विद्युत परियोजना	(a)	Srisailam Nagarjunasagar power Project.
ख. कोरापुट रायगड़ा रेलवे परियोजना	(b)	Koraput-Rayagada Railway Project.
ग. रामागुण्डम तापीय विद्युत परियोजना	(c)	Ramagundam Thermal Power Project.
घ. नहवा शेवा पत्तन न्यास परियोजना	(d)	Nhava Sheva Port Trust Project.
जोड़		Total

सऊदी विकास लाखों में S.R. in million

353.000	
103.200	
172.000	
141.000	
769.200	

अवधि पहले और चौथे ऋण पर 4 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष ब्याज होगा दूसरे और तीसरे ऋण पर 3 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष ब्याज होगा इन सभी ऋणों का आरम्भिक 5 वर्ष की छूट की अवधि सहित 20 वर्षों में भुगतान किया जाना है।

An important feature of the Polish Credits is that the repayment of principal and the payment of interest are made in non-convertible Indian Rupees to enable the Polish authorities to purchase Indian goods for export to Poland in accordance with Indo-Polish Trade and Payments Agreement. At present there are no on-going credits on Government to Government basis from Poland.

XX. SAUDI FUND FOR DEVELOPMENT

Saudi Fund for Development was set up as an autonomous organisation with the object of financing developmental projects in the developing countries. This Fund has so far extended four credits for a total value of S.Riyals 769.200 million and the projects assisted by the Fund are :-

While the 1st and Fourth loan carry an interest rate of 4 per cent per annum, the 2nd and third loan carry 3 per cent per annum. All these loans are repayable over a period of 20 years including a initial grace period of 5 years.

XXI. स्वीडन

स्वीडन की सरकार भारत को 1964 से सहायता दे रही है। 31 दिसम्बर, 1987 तक स्वीडन ने 4384 लाख स्वीडिश क्रोनर की कुल सहायता दी है जिसमें गेहू भण्डारण ऋण और जनसंख्या अनुदान शामिल नहीं है। इसमें वर्ष 1987-88 में दी गई 380 लाख स्वीडिश क्रोनर की सहायता भी शामिल है।

स्वीडन से मिलने वाली वार्षिक सहायता के तीन भाग हैं अर्थात् (i) किसी भी देश से किए जाने वाले आयात की वित्त-व्यवस्था करने के लिए सहायता (सामान्य आयात अंश - इसे अब प्रतिपूर्ति के आधार पर दिया जाएगा), (2) स्वीडन के निर्यातकों से किए जाने वाले आयात के लिए वित्त-व्यवस्था करने के लिए सहायता (स्वीडन आयात अंश) और (3) कार्यक्रम और परियोजना समर्थन, (तकनीकी सहायता)। इनमें से पहला भाग 1974-75 तक ऋण के रूप में और 1975-76 में आंशिक ऋण और आंशिक अनुदान के रूप में था। स्वीडन से मिली सहायता के दो अन्य भाग सीधे अनुदान के रूप में थे। 1978-79 के दौरान स्वीडन ने सभी बकाया ऋणों को अनुदानों में बदल दिया और तब से स्वीडन से मिलने वाली सहायता केवल अनुदान के रूप में प्राप्त हो रही है।

16 अगस्त, 1985 को हस्ताक्षरित करार के अनुसार स्वीडन वर्ष 1985-86 और 1986-87 के लिए प्रत्येक वर्ष 3500 लाख स्वीडिश क्रोनर की कुल सिलाकर 7000 लाख स्वीडिश क्रोनर की राशि देगा। प्रत्येक वित्तकोषीय वर्ष के लिए इस करार में 500 लाख स्वीडिश क्रोनर की राशि स्वीडन से सामान्य आयात के लिए, 1000 लाख स्वीडिश क्रोनर की राशि ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में परियोजनाओं की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए और शेष 2000 लाख स्वीडिश क्रोनर की राशि तकनीकी सहायता के लिए रखी गई है। बन्धन सहायता या सामान्य आयात घटकों को निकाल दिया गया है और सभी आयातों को स्वीडन से खरीद करने के लिए बाध्य किया गया है। स्वीडन, भारत को विभिन्न परियोजनाओं के लिए वर्ष 1988-89 के लिए 3800 लाख स्वीडिश क्रोनर के वार्षिक आवंटन के लिए सहमत हो गया है।

तकनीकी सहायता : भारतीय-स्वीडिश तकनीकी सहयोग कार्यक्रम के महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों में सामाजिक वानिकी सहित वानिकी, स्वास्थ्य और पेय जलापूर्ति शामिल हैं। स्वीडन ने वर्ष 1984-85 की दौरान 1200 लाख स्वीडिश क्रोनर की राशि तकनीकी सहायता प्राप्त परियोजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों के लिए दी है। इस आवंटन की राशि को वर्ष 1987-88 और 1988-89 के लिए बढ़ाकर 2300 लाख स्वीडिश क्रोनर कर दिया गया है। जिन परियोजनाओं को सहायता प्राप्त हो रही है उनमें तमिलनाडु, उड़ीसा और बिहार में

Technical Assistance : The important sectors of Indo-Swedish Technical Cooperation are: Forestry including social forestry, health and drinking water supply. Sweden had provided a sum of S.Kr. 120 million during 1984-85 for TA projects and programmes. The allocation has been increased to S.Kr. 230 million for the years 1987-88 and 1988-89. The projects receiving assistance are: Social Forestry projects in Tamil Nadu, Orissa and Bihar, Drinking Water Supply Schemes, National

XXI. SWEDEN

The Government of Sweden have been giving aid to India since 1964. The total value of assistance extended by Sweden upto 31st December, 1987 amounted to S.Kr. 4384 million excluding wheat-storage loan and population Grant. This includes aid given for the year 1987-88 amounting to S.Kr. 380 million.

The annual assistance from Sweden consists of three parts viz., (i) assistance to finance imports from any country (General Imports Segment, this is now on a reimbursible basis) (ii) assistance to finance imports of Swedish manufacture (Swedish Imports segment) and (iii) Programme and Project support (Technical Assistance). The first part was in the form of a loan upto 1974-75 and partly loan and partly grant in 1975-76. The other two parts of Swedish assistance were outright grants. During 1978-79 Sweden converted all the outstanding loans into grants and since then the entire Swedish assistance has been coming in the form of grant only.

In terms of the agreement signed on 16th August, 1985, Sweden has agreed to provide a sum of S.Kr. 700 million for the period 1985-86 and 1986-87 S.Kr. 350 million for each year. In this Agreement for each of the two fiscal years, an amount of S.Kr. 50 million has been set aside for general imports, from Sweden, S.Kr. 100 million for meeting the requirements of projects in the energy sector and the balance S.Kr. 200 million for technical assistance. The general imports component or untied aid has been eliminated and all imports are tied to procurement from Sweden. Sweden has agreed to annual allocation of S.Kr. 380 million for 1988-89 to India for various projects.

सामाजिक वानिकी परियोजना, पेय जलपूर्ति योजनाएं, राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन, कुष्ठ रोग नियंत्रण और क्षयरोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम, निर्यात संवर्धन, भूमिगत जल विकास और विस्तारव्यापक प्रतिरक्षण योजनाएं शामिल हैं।

XXII. स्विटजरलैण्ड

स्विटजरलैण्ड सरकार ने 1973 तक भारत को तीन अंतरण उधार और एक विकास ऋण दिया, जो विकास के प्रयोजनों के लिए पूंजीगत वस्तुओं और मशीनों के निर्यात के लिए कुल 2933.7 लाख स्विस फ्रांक का था।

स्विटजरलैण्ड और भारत के बीच 12 दिसम्बर 1983 को नवीनतम करार पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए, जिसके अन्तर्गत भारत को स्विटजरलैण्ड द्वारा 10 करोड़ स्विस फ्रांक का एक मिश्रित ऋण (4 करोड़ स्विस फ्रांक स्विस सरकार द्वारा और 6 करोड़ स्विस फ्रांक 6 स्विस बैंकों की सहायता द्वारा) दिए गए। इस ऋण का उपभोग स्विटजरलैण्ड से पूंजीगत वस्तुओं, सेवाओं और तकनीकी जानकारी का 3 वर्षों तक आयात करने के लिए किया जाएगा। करार को 23.4, 1988 तक बढ़ा दिया गया है। सरकारी ऋण की शर्तें निम्नलिखित हैं : शून्य प्रतिशत ब्याज, 10 वर्ष की छूट सहित 25 वर्षों की परिपक्वता अवधि। बैंक ऋण की शर्तें इस प्रकार हैं : स्विस बैंकिंग कार्पोरेशन की निर्गम दर से ऊपर 1-1/2% ब्याज की दर 3 से 8 वर्ष की समयावधि के लिए, 3 वर्षों की छूट की अवधि सहित 10 वर्षों की परिपक्वता अवधि।

इन ऋणों के अतिरिक्त स्विटजरलैण्ड ने दोनों सरकारों के बीच हस्ताक्षरित 4 करारों के अधीन राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक को निम्नलिखित वित्तीय सहायता दी है :-

	स्विस फ्रांक मिलियन में S.Fr. in million
20 दिसम्बर, 1979	40
11 दिसम्बर, 1982	25
12 दिसम्बर, 1983	30
11 जनवरी, 1985	40

उपर्युक्त के अतिरिक्त, स्विटजरलैण्ड, केरल और आंध्र प्रदेश में पशु विकास परियोजनाओं, उत्तरी केरल में डेयरी विकास परियोजना, राजस्थान में बकरी विकास परियोजना, अन्तर-राज्यीय टसर रेशम परियोजना, मिलिंग प्रौद्योगिकी स्कूल, मैसूर, आंध्र प्रदेश और तमिल नाडु में रेशम पालन संवर्धन और आनन्द में ग्रामीण प्रबन्ध संस्थान, के लिए भी तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान कर रहा है।

XXIII. न्यास निधि

न्यास निधि जिसका प्रशासन अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा निधि, वाशिंगटन द्वारा किया जाता है, उसने भारत को अगस्त, 1980 में 5290090 लाख एस.डी.आर. के बराबर अमरीकी डालर (537.51 करोड़ रुपए) का ऋण भुगतान शेष सहायता की व्यवस्था के लिए दिया है। यह ऋण 10 छमाही किस्तों में परिशोध्य है जो भुगतान की तारीख के बाद छठे वर्ष के पहले छः महीनों की समाप्ति होते हुए शुरू हो जायेगी और भुगतान की तारीख के 10 वर्ष के अन्त तक उन्हें पूरा कर दिया जाएगा।

बकाया ऋण पर ब्याज एक प्रतिशत का आधे वार्षिक दर से प्रतिवर्ष 30 जून और 31 दिसम्बर को छमाही भुगतान किया जाता है।

XXIV. संयुक्त अरब अमीरात

संयुक्त अरब अमीरात की सरकार ने अब तक कुल 7 करोड़ अमरीकी डालर के दो ऋण दिए हैं। 5 करोड़ अमरीकी डालरों का पहला ऋण 27 फरवरी, 1975 के करार के अन्तर्गत भारत को 1975-76 के दौरान मुहैया किए गए कच्चे तेल की एक भाग की पूर्ति के लिए दिया गया था। 31 जनवरी, 1976 के करार द्वारा दिया गया दो करोड़ अमरीकी डालर का दूसरा ऋण आर्थिक विकास के लिए था। ये दोनों ऋण 1976-77 के अन्त तक पूर्णतया उपयोग में लाए जा चुके थे।

इन दोनों ऋणों पर 2.5 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष ब्याज है। जबकि पहला ऋण 20 वर्षों की अवधि में वापिस किया जाएगा जिसमें 5 वर्ष की छूट की अवधि शामिल होगी, दूसरा ऋण 15 वर्षों में वापस किया जाएगा जिसमें 5 वर्ष छूट की अवधि भी शामिल होगी।

Malaria Eradication, Leprosy Control and T.B. Control Programmes, Export Promotion, Ground Water Development and Universal Immunisation Schemes.

XXII. SWITZERLAND

The Government of Switzerland had given to India up to 1973 three Transfer Credits and a Development Loan totalling S.Fr.293.37 million for the import of Capital Goods and machinery for development purposes.

The latest agreement signed beween the Governments of India and Switzerland on 12.12.1983 provides for a Mixed Credit of S.Fr.100 million (S.Fr. 40 million by the Swiss Government and S.Kr.60 million by a Consortium of Six Swiss Banks). This credit is to be used over three years for the import of capital goods and services and Know-how from Switzerland. This agreement has been extended up to 23.4.1988. The terms of Govt. Credit are: interest zero percent, 25 years of maturity including a grace period of 10 years. The terms of bank's credit are: 1.50% rate of interest above the issuing rate of Swiss Banking Corporation's 3 to 8 years terms notes, 10 years maturity including a grace period of 3 years.

In addition to loans, Switzerland has given financial assistance of following order to NABARD under the four agreements signed so far between the two Governments :-

20 December, 1979	40
11 December, 1982	25
12 December, 1983	30
11 January, 1985	40

Apart from the above, Switzerland is also providing technical assistance to Cattle Development projects in Kerala and Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Project, Northern Kerala, Goat Development Project in Rajasthan, Inter State Tasar Silk Project, School of Milling Technology, Mysore, Sericulture Promotion in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu and the Institute of Rural Management, Anand.

XXIII. TRUST FUND

The Trust Fund which is administered by the International Monetary Fund, Washington had extended to India in August, 1980 a loan in US Dollars equivalent to SDR 529,009 million (Rs.537.51 crores) to provide balance of payment assistance. The loan is repayable in ten semi-annual instalments beginning not later than the end of the first six months of the sixth year and the loans to be repaid in full at the end of the tenth year after the date of disbursement.

Interest on outstanding loan is paid semi-annually at the rate of one half of one per cent per annum on 30th June and 31st December each year.

XXIV. UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

The Government of United Arab Emirates have so far extended two loans amounting to US $ 70.00 million. The first loan dated 27th February, 1975 for US $ 50.000 million was to finance a part of the cost of one million tonnes of crude oil supplied by them to India during 1975-76. The second loan dated 31st January, 1976 for US $ 20.000 million was extended for economic development. Both these loans were fully utilised by the end of 1976-77.

Both the loans carry an interest of 2.5 per cent per annum. While the first loan is repayable in 20 years including a grace period of 5 years, the second loan is to be repaid in 15 years including a grace period of 5 years.

XXV. यूनाइटेड किंगडम

यूनाइटेड किंगडम की सरकार भारत को 1958 से आर्थिक सहायता दे रही है जो प्रारम्भ में ऋण के रूप में और बाद में अनुदान के रूप में रही है। यू के द्वारा अक्तूबर, 1987 के अन्त तक 21061 लाख पौण्ड की कुल सहायता दी गई जो जून 1975 तक 7388 लाख पौंड ऋण के रूप में और उसके बाद 13673 लाख पौंड अनुदान के रूप में है। चालू वर्ष के दौरान तीन अनुदान करार सम्पन्न किए गए, अर्थात् ए पी एस ई बी नागार्जुनसागर परियोजना के लिए हाइड्रो टर्बोजेनरेटरों के आयात के लिए 129 लाख पौंड, हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लि. की रामपुरा - अगुचा परियोजना के लिए 733 लाख पौंड और कोयला क्षेत्र की परियोजनाओं के लिए यूनाइटेड किंगडम से आयात के वित्तपोषण के लिए नई कोयला क्षेत्र के अनुदानों के लिए 310 लाख पौंड। यू. के. से प्राप्त सहायता इस शर्त पर है कि इसके अन्तर्गत यू.के. मूल की वस्तुओं का आयात किया जाएगा और अब यह यू.के. सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित की जाने वाली विशिष्ट परियोजनाओं/आयातों के लिए उपलब्ध है।

यू.के. सरकार कोलम्बो आयोजना के अन्तर्गत तकनीकी सहायता भी प्रदान करती है जो मुख्यतः विशेषज्ञ सेवाओं, प्रशिक्षण अधिछात्रवृत्तियों और अनुसंधान एवं विकास के लिए कम मूल्य के उपस्करों व सामग्रियों के रूप में होती है।

अनुमान है कि यू.के. से मिलने वाली सहायता से 1987-88 और 1988-89 के दौरान क्रमशः 970 लाख पौंड और 1000 लाख पौंड की राशि का भुगतान होगा।

XXVI. संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका

सन 1951 से संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका भारत को आर्थिक सहायता दे रहा है। 1987 के अन्त तक संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका 91649.6 लाख अमरीकी डालर (रद्द करने के बाद निवल) की सहायता दी। इसका ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-

डालर ऋण	
डालर अनुदान	
रुपया ऋण	
पी.एल.480 अनुदान	
जोड़	

पहले संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका से सहायता विभिन्न रूपों में प्राप्त की जा चुकी है, जिसमें 1951 में 18996.6 लाख डालर का गेहूं ऋण तथा तकनीकी सहकारिता मिशन तथा विकास ऋण निधि के ऋण, जो कि संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास अभिकरण से मिलने वाली सहायता की पूर्ववर्ती ऋण थे। इसके अतिरिक्त पहले संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास अभिकरण ने वापसी प्रक्रिया के अन्तर्गत गैर-सरकारी पक्षों को भी ऋण दिए हैं। संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका से ऋण में तथा उनके निर्यात व आयात बैंक के ऋणों के रूप में भी सहायता मिली है।

उपर्युक्त कुल सहायता में संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका द्वारा 30 सितम्बर, 1987 को समाप्त हुए अमरीकी राजकोषीय वर्ष, 1987 के लिए विकास सहायता के रूप में कुल 476.5 लाख अमेरिकी डालर की सहायता प्राप्त हुई जिसमें निम्नलिखित 12 (बारह) करार शामिल हैं, अर्थात : (i) 40 लाख अमरीकी डालर का जैव-चिकित्सा अनुसंधान अनुदान (9.8.7), (ii) 32.0 लाख डालर का सिंचाई प्रबन्ध और प्रशिक्षण अनुदान (9.6.870), (iii) 80 लाख डालर का पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लिए भूमि और जल विकास ऋण (96.6.87), (iv) 30 लाख डालर का कृषि अनुसंधान परियोजना अनुदान (9.6.87), (v) 115 लाख डालर का राष्ट्रीय सामाजिक वानिकी परियोजना ऋण (9.6.87), (vi) 10 लाख डालर का सिंचाई प्रबन्ध और प्रशिक्षण परियोजना अनुदान (26.6.87), (vii) 16.74 लाख डालर का वाणिज्यिक प्रौद्योगिकी परियोजना की पहल के कार्यक्रम के लिए अनुदान (2.7.87), (viii) 30 लाख डालर का टीका और प्रतिरक्षण निदान विकास अनुदान (27.7.87), (ix) 20 लाख डालर का परिवार नियोजन संचार और विपणन अनुदान (31.8.87), (x) 17.76 लाख डालर का विकास और प्रबन्ध प्रशिक्षण अनुदान (31.8.87), (xi) 35 लाख डालर का स्वास्थ्य संबंधी स्वैच्छिक स्वयंसेवी संगठनों को अनुदान (31.8.87) और (xii) 50 लाख डालर का स्वरित वाणिज्यिक ऊर्जा अनुसंधान कार्यक्रम के लिए अनुदान (31.8.87)।

XXV. UNITED KINGDOM

The Government of United Kingdom have been providing economic assistance to India since 1958 initially in the form of loans and there-after grants. The total assistance extended by UK upto end of October, 1987 amounted to £2106.1 million. Made up of loan of £738.8 million upto June, 1975 and grants of £1367.3 million thereafter. During the current year three grant agreements were concluded viz. £12.9. million for the import of Hydro turbogenerators for the Nagarjunasagar project of APSEB, £ 73.3 million for the Ramapura-Agucha project of Hindustan Zinc Ltd. and £ 31 million for new Coal Sector grants for financing the import from UK for Coal Sector Projects. The Assistance from UK continues to be tied to import of UK origin and is now available for specific projects/imports to be approved by the UK Government. UK also provides local costs grants for financing the local costs of import associated and poverty alleviation Projects.

The UK Goverament also provides Technical Assistance under Colombo Plan primarily in the form of experts services, training, fellowships and small value equipment/material for research and development.

The disbursement of UK assistance during 1987-88 and 1988-89 is expected to be about the level of £ 90 million and £100 million respectively.

XXVI. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The United States of America have been extending economic assistance to India since 1951. The assistance extended by the United States of America upto the end of 1987 amounted to $9164.96 Million (net of cancellation). This is made of :-

	लाख डालर में In Millions $
Dollar Loans	4890.82
Dollar Grants	214.42
Rupee Loans	3220.84
PL-480 Grants	838.88
Total	**9164.96**

US assistance has been received in various forms in the past including wheat loan of $189.66 million in 1951 and also the TCM and DLF aid which were predecessors to US AID assistance. In addition US AID also extended loans to private parties under Special Loan Repayment procedure in the past. Assistance was also received from USA in the shape of debt relief as well as loans from their Export-Import Bank.

The total assistance referred to above includes US AID'S developmenent assistance of $ 47.65 million authorised for US Fiscal year 1987 which ended on 30th September, 1987 and covers the following 12 (Twelve) agreements namely, (1) Biomedical Research Support project Grant of $ 4.00 million (9.6.87),(ii) Irrigation Management & Training Grant of $ 3.20 million (9.6.87). (iii) Hill Areas Land & Water Development loan of $ 8.00 million (9.6.87), (iv) Agricultural Research project Grant of $3.00 million (9.6.87), (v) National Social Forestry project loan of $11.50 million (9.6.87), (vi) Irrigation Management & Training project grant of $1.00 million (26.6.87), (vii) The Program for the Advancement of Commercial Technology grant of $1.674 million (2.7.87), (viii) Vaccine & Immunodiagnostic Development grant of $ 3.00 million (27.7.87), (ix) Family Planning Communications & Marketing grant of $2.00 million (31.8.87), (x) Development & Management Training grant of $1.776 million (31.8.87), (xi) Private Voluntary Organisations of Health (PVOH-II) grant of $3.50 million (31.8.87) and (xii) Programme for Acceleration of Commercial Energy Research grant of $5.00 million (31.8.87).

अमेरिका से प्राप्त इन ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी 40 वर्षों में की जानी है जिसमें 10 वर्ष की छूट की अवधि भी शामिल है और इन पर पहले 10 वर्षों में 2 प्रतिशत वार्षिक और उसके बाद 3 प्रतिशत वार्षिक की दर से ब्याज लगेगा।

जैसा की ऊपर कहा गया है अमरीकी डालर की इस सीधी सहायता के अतिरिक्त अमेरिका ने 1958 से 1972 तक 9793 लाख डालर की ऋण डालर की ऋण-राहत के रूप में भी सहायता दी है। यह ऋण-राहत गैर ऋण 1951 में सम्बन्धित मूलधन तथा ब्याज की अदायगी को स्थगित करने के लिए थी। 1972-73 से आगे तक यह ऋण-राहत ऋण की पुनर्वित्त-व्यवस्था करने के लिए थी जो 7 से 10 वर्ष की छूट की अवधि सहित 26 से 30 वर्षों में अदा की जानी थी। 1972-73 से 1974-75 तक 1034.8 लाख अमरीकी डालर की ऋण राहत सहायता मिली है। उसके बाद तक अमेरिका ने कोई ऋण राहत नहीं दी है।

अमेरिका ने 31 अगस्त, 1981 को गैर-सरकारी स्वैच्छिक स्वास्थ्य संगठनों को सहायता देने के लिए अमेरिका द्वारा रखे गए में से 200 लाख डालर के बराबर रुपया अनुदान के रूप में भी दिया है।

XXVII. सोवियत समाजवादी जनतंत्र संघ

भारत की आर्थिक विकास के लिए सोवियत सहायता 1955 में मिलनी आरम्भ हुई। दिसम्बर, 1987 के अन्त तक सोवियत समाजवादी जनतन्त्र संघ द्वारा 46353.6 लाख रूबल की राशि की कुल सहायता प्राप्त हुई है जिसमें पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत आने वाली सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की परियोजनाओं, बुनियादी और भारी उद्योग और विकास परियोजनाओं की सहायता के लिए तेरह ऋण शामिल हैं।

पुराने ऋण सामान्यतः परियोजना को चालू करने के लिए आवश्यक उपस्कर का लदान पूरा हो जाने के एक वर्ष से शुरू करके बारह वर्षों की अवधि में चुकाए जाने हैं। दूसरे अर्थों में सभी अनुपलब्ध ऋणों का भुगतान 2 से 3 वर्ष की छूट की अवधि सहित 14 से 15 वर्षों में किया जाना है। 27 अप्रैल 1977 से शुरू हुए सोवियत रूस को 2500 लाख रूबल के ऋणों का भुगतान, तीन वर्षों की छूट की अवधि सहित 20 वर्षों में अदा किया जाएगा। सभी सोवियत ऋणों पर 2.5 प्रतिशत वार्षिक ब्याज लगता है। 27 नवम्बर, 1986 को हस्ताक्षरित 150 करोड़ रूबल के ऋण करार में 120 करोड़ रूबल और 30 करोड़ रूबल के दो संघटक हैं। 120 करोड़ रूबल के ऋण पर 2.5 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष की दर से ब्याज अदायगी की जाएगी तथा इसकी वापसी अदायगी 3 वर्ष की छूट की अवधि सहित 20 वर्ष की अवधि में की जाएगी। 30 करोड़ रूबल के ऋण पर जो टिहरी-जल विद्युत कम्प्लेक्स की स्थानीय लागतों के एक अंश को पूरा करने के लिए होगा, भारत सरकार की राजकोषीय हुंडियों पर 91 दिन से ऊपर लगने वाली ब्याज दर से 1.5 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष अधिक ब्याज लगेगा। इस ऋण की वापसी अदायगी 5 किस्तों में की जाएगी जो पहले हाइड्रो यूनिट के चालू होने के वर्ष से आरम्भ होगी लेकिन किसी भी दशा में 1 जनवरी 1994 से बाद में देय नहीं होगी।

ब्याज की अदायगी और मूल रकम की वापसी भारतीय रुपयों में की जाती है, जिसको भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक में सोवियत समाजवादी जनतन्त्र संघ के एक विशेष खाते में जमा कर दिया जाता है तथा इस सोवियत समाजवादी जनतन्त्र संघ को नियात के लिए समय-समय पर अनुसन्धित भारत-सोवियत व्यापार तथा अदायगी करार के अनुसार भारतीय माल की खरीद के लिए रखी अधिकारियों द्वारा इस्तेमाल किया जाता है।

सोवियत जनतंत्र की सहायता से पूर्णतः अथवा अंशतः वित्तपोषित मुख्य परियोजनाएं हैं- भिलाई और बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र, भारी यंत्रीय निर्माण संयंत्र, रांची, नेयेली, कोरबा, सिंगरौली जैसी कई बिजली परियोजनाएं, तथा लोअर सिलेरू पन बिजली केन्द्र, इंस्ट्रूमेंटेशन परियोजनाएं, तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के लिए तेल तथा गैस अन्वेषण परियोजनाएं ,बहरीन कोयला तथा मथुरा स्थित तेल-शोधनशालाएं, कोयला खनन मशीनरी संयंत्र तथा चश्मे के शीशे की परियोजनाएं आदि।

कुछ प्रमुख परियोजनाओं पर सोवियत रूप की सहायता से काम चल रहा है वे हैं : भिलाई और बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र विस्तार परियोजना (प्रत्येक 40 लाख मीट्रिक टन तक प्रतिवर्ष), विद्युत

Loan from USA are repayable in Dollars in 40 years including a grace period of 10 years and bear interest rate of 2 per cent per annum during the first 10 years and 3 per cent per annum thereafter.

In addition to the direct total assistance as mentioned above, US had also extended aid in the shape of Debt Relief from 1958 to 1972, which amounted to $97.93 million. The debt relief represented deferment of principal and interest payments relating to the wheat loan of 1951 mentioned earlier. From 1972-73 onwards the debt-relief was, however, in the form of refinancing credit, repayable in 26 to 30 years, inclusive of a grace period of 7 to 10 years. The debt-relief received for the years 1972-73 to 1974-75 was $103.48 million. Thereafter, no debt-relief assistance has been provided by the USA so far.

The USA had also extended on August 31, 1981 a grant of rupee equivalent of $20 million out of the US held rupees for assistance to private voluntary health organisations.

XXVII. UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS (USSR)

The Soviet assistance for India's economic development commenced in 1955. Upto the end of December, 1987 the total value of assistance extended by USSR amounted to Roubles 4635.36 million involving thirteen credits, for assisting Public Sector project, basic and heavy industries and development Projects, included in the Five Year Plans.

The older credits are generally repayable over a period of 12 years, commencing one year after completion of shipments of equipment required for putting the projects into operation. In other words, these credits are generally repayable over a period of about 14 years to 15 years inclusive a grace period of about 2 to 3 years. The recent Soviet credits commencing with the credit of Roubles 250 million dated April 27, 1977 are repayable over a period of 20 years inclusive of grace period of 3 years. All the Soviet credit carry interest payment at the rate of 2.5 per cent per annum. The latest credit of Roubles 1500 million dated 27th November, 1986 has two components of Roubles 1200 million and Roubles 300 million. The Roubles 1200 million component carried interest payment at the rate of 2.5 per cent per annum, and is repayable over a period of 20 years inclusive of a grace period of three years. The Roubles 300 million component which will finance part of the local costs of Tehri-Hydro-Power Complex will carry an interest rate of 1.5 per cent per annum over and above the rate against 91 days Treasury Bills of the Government of India. The repayment of this component will be in five instalments commencing from the year of commissioning of the first Hydro unit, but not later than January 1, 1994.

Interest payments and repayments of principal are made in Indian Rupees for credit to a special account of USSR with the Reserve Bank of India and these are utilised by the Soviet authorities for purchase of Indian goods in accordance with the Indo-Soviet Trade Agreement in force from time to time, for export of USSR.

The important projects financed wholly or in part with Soviet assistance are : the Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants, the Heavy Machine Building Plant, Ranchi, Power Projects such as Neyveli, Korba, Singrauli and Lower Sileru Hydro-Electric Station, Instrumentation Project, exploration projects for oil and gas of the ONGC, Barauni, Koyali, and Mathura Refineries, Coal Mining Machinery Plant, the Opthalmic Glass Project, etc.

Some of the important projects presently under implementation with Soviet assistance are : Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plant Expansion Schemes (each upto 4 million tons per

इस्पात परियोजना (34 लाख मीट्रिक टन प्रतिवर्ष), विंध्याचल तापीय विद्युत परियोजना (6x120 मेघावाट सेट), कहलगांव तापीय विद्युत परियोजना (4x210 मेघावाट सेट), निगाही, मुकुंद और झंजरा कोयला परियोजनाएं, तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के रुग्ण तेलकूपों की सुधार परियोजना उत्तरी कोम्बे और कावेरी बेसिन में गहन और एकीकृत तेल अन्वेषण, टिहरी जल विद्युत परियोजना, आदि।

XXVIII. युगोस्लाविया

युगोस्लाविया की सरकार ने अब तक कुल 88.48 करोड़ रुपए के दो ऋण जहाजों की खरीद, पूंजीगत सामान और उपस्करों के वित्तपोषण के लिए दिए हैं। 21 जनवरी, 1980 को हस्ताक्षरित पहला ऋण जो 28.48 करोड़ रुपए का था यह पूर्णतया सरकार से सरकार को ऋण था। तथापि, इसमें से केवल 26.60 करोड़ रुपए का ही उपयोग किया जा सका और बाकी 1.88 करोड़ रुपए को व्यपगत माना गया।

18 जून, 1966 का दूसरा ऋण 60 करोड़ रुपए का था। तथापि, 31.16 करोड़ रुपए मूल्य के ही संविदा किए गए और बाकी 28.84 करोड़ रुपए को व्यपगत माना गया। यह विशुद्ध संभरक ऋण था और केवल 0.10 करोड़ रुपए की राशि का सरकारी ऋण था। इस प्रकार सरकारी खाते में कुल 26.70 करोड़ रुपए के प्रभावी ऋण थे जबकि संभरक ऋण खाते में 31.06 करोड़ रुपए थे।

सरकारी खाते के ऋणों की अदायगी जहाजों के मामले में 9 वर्षों में और उपस्करों और पूंजीगत सामान के मामले में इसकी अवधि ग्यारह वर्ष थी। इन दोनों ऋणों पर ब्याज की दर 3 प्रतिशत वार्षिक थी।

इन ऋणों की विशेषता यह थी कि मूल की वापसी और ब्याज की अदायगी रुपयों में की गई, जिनको युगोस्लाविया के अधिकारियों द्वारा दोनों देशों के बीच निष्पन्न ऋण करार के अन्तर्गत युगोस्लाविया को निर्यात के लिए भारतीय वस्तुएं खरीदने पर इस्तेमाल किया गया।

उन दोनों ऋणों की पूर्ण अदायगी की जा चुकी है और अब कोई सरकार से सरकार को ऋण प्रचलन में नहीं है।

XXIX. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण तथा विकास बैंक

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण तथा विकास बैंक की स्थापना 1945 में हुई थी और इसने आर्थिक सहायता संबंधी कार्यक्रम जून, 1946 से आरम्भ कर दिए थे। इसकी पूंजी में, इसके सदस्य देशों द्वारा अंशदान दिया जाता है और उसके उधार देने संबंधी कार्यकलापों का वित्त पोषण मुख्य रूप से इसके द्वारा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पूंजी बाजार में दिए गए उधारों से प्रवाहित ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी और सुरक्षित आय से किया जाता है। भारत, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण तथा विकास बैंक और उससे सम्बद्ध नरम ऋण देने वाले अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ सहित, विश्व बैंक समूह से प्राप्त होने वाली सहायता का प्रमुख लाभ ग्राही है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण तथा विकास बैंक सहायता 1949 में मिलनी प्रारम्भ हुई और इसमें विभिन्न विकास परियोजनाओं के वित्तपोषण के लिए लम्बी अवधि के ऋणों की व्यवस्था शामिल है

इन ऋणों, जिसके लिए 1978-79 की अवधि में करार हस्ताक्षरित हुए, की वापसी अदायगी की अवधि 10 से लेकर 30 वर्षों तक है जिसमें 3 से 10 वर्ष तक की छूट की अवधि शामिल है। परन्तु 1978-79 से आगे दिए गए ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी की अवधि 20 वर्ष की है जिसमें 4 से 6 वर्ष तक की रियायती अवधि भी शामिल है।

जुलाई 1982 से पूल आधार पर परिवर्तनीय उधार दर प्रणाली के आधार पर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण तथा विकास बैंक के ऋणों पर प्रत्येक छः महीने के लिए निश्चित ब्याज लगाया जाता है। जनवरी 1987 से 30 जून 1987 तक अर्ध वर्ष के लिए ब्याज की दर 7.92 प्रतिशत रखी गई थी और 1 जुलाई से 31 दिसम्बर 1987 तक की अवधि के लिए इसे संशोधित करके 7.76 प्रतिशत कर दिया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, ऋण पर एक फ्रन्ट-एंड शुल्क लगता है जो अब शून्य कर दिया गया है और ऋण के असंवितरित भाग पर 0.75 प्रतिशत वचनबद्धता शुल्क लगता है।

annum), Vizag Steel Project (3.4 million tons per annum), Vindhyachal Thermal Power Project (6x210 MW sets), Kahalgaon Thermal Power Project (4x210 MW sets), Nigahi, Mukunda and Jhanjra Coal Projects, renovation of Sick Oil wells projects of the ONGC, Intensive and Integrated oil exploration in North Cambay and Cauvery Basins, Tehri Hydro power project etc.

XXVIII. YUGOSLAVIA

The Government of Yugoslavia had so far extended two credits for a gross total value of Rs.88.48 crores for financing the purchase of ships, capital goods and equipments etc. The first credit dated 21st January, 1980 for Rs.28.48 crores was entirely a Government to Government credit. However the utilisation against the credit was only to the tune of Rs.26.60 crores and the balance of Rs.1.88 crores was treated as lapsed.

The second credit dated 18th June, 1966 was for Rs.60.00 crores. However contracts could be concluded to the value of Rs.31.16 crores and the balance of Rs.28.84 crores was treated as lapsed. This credit was purely suppliers' credit and a small sum of Rs.0.10 crores related to Government credit. Thus the total effective loan on Government account amounted to Rs.26.70 crores while the same on suppliers' credit, account stood at Rs.31.06 crores.

The credits on Government account were repayable over a period of nine years in case of ships and eleven years in cases of equipments and capital goods. The two credits carried interest at 3.00 per cent per annum.

The special feature of the credits was that the repayment of principal and payment of interest were made in Indian rupees which are utilised by the Yugoslav authorities for the purchase of Indian goods for export to Yugoslavia in accordance with the loan agreement in force between the two Governments.

Both the loans were repaid in full and no Government to Government credit is in operation now.

XXIX. INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT (IBRD)

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) was established in 1945 and began its programme of economic assistance in June 1946. Its capital is subscribed by its member countries, and its lending operations financed primarily from its borrowing in the Internationl Capital Markets, from retained earnings and the flow of repayments of its loans. India is major beneficiary of assistance from the World Bank Group, including IBRD and its soft-loan affiliate, the International Development Association (IDA), IBRD assistance to India commenced in 1949, and comprises long-term loans for financing various development projects.

The repayment period in respect of loans for which agreements were signed prior to 1978-79 varies from 10 to 30 years including moratorium of 3 to 10 years. However, the loans extended from 1978-79 onwards have a repayment period of 20 years with a grace period of 4 to 6 years.

From July 1982, IBRD loans carry interest fixed at every six months on a pool-based variable lending rate system. The rate of interest for the half year 1st January 1987 to 30th June, 1987 was 7.92 per cent and it has been revised to 7.76 per cent for the period from 1st July to 31st December, 1987. Apart from this, the loans also carry a front-end-fee which is now reduced to zero and a commitment fee of 0.75 per cent on the undisbursed portion of loans.

31.3.1987 तक ऋण के रूप में ली गई सहायता जिसके लिए करार किए गए थे, का कुल मूल्य 85027.07 लाख अमरीकी डालर (निवल) है । विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के अधीन जिन विकास परियोजनाओं में सहयोग के लिए ऋण सहायता दी गई थी इस प्रकार हैं - सिंचाई, नियंत्रण क्षेत्र विकास, विद्युत, तेल और गैस, रेलवे, परिवहन, दूर संचार परियोजनाएं, उर्वरक, उद्योग, औद्योगिक वित्त संस्थान और ए आर डी की परियोजनाएं ।

वर्ष 1987-88 (दिसम्बर, 1987 तक) के दौरान 22780 लाख अमरीकी डालर के कुल मूल्य का दस नई परियोजनाओं के संबंध में करारों पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए । वे ये हैं :-

The total value of assistance extended by way of loans upto 31.3.1987 for which agreements were signed amounted to US $ 8502.707 Million(net). The loans extended for assisting development projects under various sectors are:- Irrigation, Command Area Development, Power, Oil and Gas, Railways, Transport, Telecommunication projects, Fertilizer, Industry, Industrial Finance Institution and ARDC Projects.

During the year 1987-88 (up to December, 1987) ten new project agreements to a total value of US $ 2278 millions have been signed. They are:-

		लाख अमरीकी डालर / In million US $
1. तृतीय बम्बई जल आपूर्ति और मल व्ययन (2769)	1. Third Bombay Water Supply and Sewerage(2769.00)	40.00
2. आयल इंडिया पेट्रोलियम (2785)	2. Oil India Petroleum (2785)	140.00
3. कोयला खनन और गुणवत्ता सुधार	3. Coal (Mining and Quality improvement)	340.00
4. नौवीं दूर संचार परियोजना	4. Nineth Telecom Project	345.00
5. सूखा सहायता	5. Drought Assistance	150.00
6. उत्तर प्रदेश शहरी विकास	6. U.P. Urban Development	20.00
7. कर्नाटक विद्युत	7. Karnataka Power	330.00
8. मद्रास जल आपूर्ति	8. Madras Water Supply	53.00
9. नेशनल कैपिटल पावर सप्लाई	9. National Capital Power Supply	485.00
10. तलचर तापीय विद्युत	10.Talcher Thermal Power	375.00
जोड़	Total	2278.00

इस प्रकार अब तक दिए गए ऋण की कुल राशि 107807.07 लाख अमरीकी डालर होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है ।

The total loan amount thus extends so far works out to US $ 10780.707 millions.

XXX अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ की स्थापना सन् 1960 में हुई थी, और इसका उद्देश्य विकासशील देशों को रियायती शर्तों पर सहायता उपलब्ध कराना है । अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ के विकास ऋणों पर कोई ब्याज नहीं लगाया जाता है और इनकी दीर्घ परिपक्वता अवधि होती है और इस लिए, इन ऋणों का परम्परागत ऋणों की अपेक्षा उधार लेने वाले देशों पर कम भार पड़ता है लेकिन, लिए गए ऋण और ऋण की बकाया राशि पर 0.75 प्रतिशत का सेवा प्रभार लगाया जाता है । अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ की सहायता भारत को जून, 1961 में मिलनी शुरू हुई थी और यह मार्च, 1987 के अंत तक विदेशी सहायता कार्यक्रम का एक महत्वपूर्ण घटक रहा है । अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ ने भारत सरकार को 13,82592.8 लाख अमरीकी डालर रद्द करने के बाद की कुल मूल्य के ऋण दिए हैं । उसमें औद्योगिक आयात के लिए परियोजनेतर-भिन्न और विभिन्न परियोजनाओं के लिए ऋण के रूप में सहायता शामिल है । प्रमुख क्षेत्र, जिनके लिए सहायता दी जाती है ये ये हैं : सिंचाई और कमान क्षेत्र विकास, विद्युत, परिवहन, कृषि उर्वरक, कृषि विस्तार, रेलवे, दूर-संचार जनसंख्या, स्वास्थ्य और पोषाहार शहरी विकास और जलपूर्ति और कृषि अनुसंधान एवं विकास निगम परियोजनाएं ।

XXX. INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (IDA)

The International Development Association was established in 1960, and is intended to provide assistance on concessional terms to developing countries. IDA development credits carry no interest and have long maturities and therefore impose a lesser burden on borrowing countries than conventional loans. A service charge of 0.75% is, however, levied on the amount of credit drawn and outstanding. IDA assistance to India began in June 1961 and has been an important component of the external asistance programme upto the end of March 1987. IDA have extended credits to the Government of India for a total value of US $ 13,825.928 million (net of cancellation). This includes assistance in the form of non-project credits for industrial imports and credits for various projects. The major sectors for which assistance provided are:- Irrigation and Command Area Development, Power, Transport, Agriculture, Fertilizers, Agriculture Extension, Railways, Telecommunication, Population, Health and Nutrition, Urban Development and Water Supply and ARDC projects.

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ ने 7 वर्ष 1987-88 के दौरान (दिसम्बर, 1987 तक) विभिन्न परियोजनाओं के लिए 80966 लाख अमरीकी डालर के ऋण दिए हैं, वे निम्नलिखित हैं :-

During the year 1987-88 (upto December, 1987) IDA have extended credits amounting to US $ 809.6 millions for various projects viz.

	अमरीकी डालर / In million US $
1. 1750 - आई एन तृतीय बम्बई जल आपूर्ति	145.0
2. 1754 - आई एन तृतीय राष्ट्रीय कृषि विस्तार III	85.0
3. 1757 - आई एन गुजरात ग्रामीण सड़कें	119.6
4. 1770 आई एन राष्ट्रीय जल प्रबन्ध	114.0
5. सूखा सहायता	200.0
6. उत्तर प्रदेश शहरी विकास	130.0
7. मद्रास जल आपूर्ति	16.0
जोड़	809.6

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ द्वारा अब तक 146355.28 लाख अमरीकी डालर (जिनमें रद्द ऋण शामिल नहीं हैं) की राशि की कुल सहायता दी गई है ।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ के ऋणों पर कोई ब्याज नहीं लगाया जाता है परन्तु, ऋण के संवितरित भाग पर 0.75 प्रतिशत का सेवा प्रभार और असंवितरित भाग पर 0.5 प्रतिशत की प्रभारवहता शुल्क लगाए जाते हैं । भारत को 30 जून, 1987 तक अनुमोदित ऋणों की

The total assistance extended by IDA so far amounted to US $ 14635.528 million (net of cancellation).

IDA credits carry no interest charge, but a service charge of 0.75% on the disbursed portion of the credit and a commitment fee of 0.5% on the undisbursed portion. The credits to India approved upto 30th June, 1987 are repayable in 50 years

वापसी अदायगी 10 वर्ष की छूट की अवधि सहित 50 वर्ष में करनी है और जिन ऋणों का अनुमोदन 1 जुलाई 1987 को किया गया है उन की वापसी अदायगी 10 वर्ष की छूट की अवधि सहित, 35 वर्षों में की जानी है।

XXXI. एशियाई विकास बैंक

एशियाई विकास बैंक (ए.डी.बी.) एक प्रमुख क्षेत्रीय संस्थान है और भारत को इसमें एक प्रमुख भूमिका निभाने की आवश्यकता है। इस उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति के लिए एशियाई विकास बैंक के पूंजी भंडार में, जापान, अमेरिका और चीन लोक गणराज्य के बाद भारत का, सभी सदस्य देशों में चौथा सबसे बड़ा भाग है।

वर्ष 1966 में इस की स्थापना होने पर, भारत ने स्वेच्छापूर्वक, एशियाई विकास बैंक से ऋण नहीं लिया था। परन्तु, उन क्षेत्रों में, जिन से हम रियायती विदेशी सहायता प्राप्त करते हैं, विस्तार करने की विधिधता लाने के बारे में विचार किया गया। इसलिए, भारत ने 1986-87 में, बैंक के साथ निम्नलिखित दो परियोजनाओं के लिए समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं :-

inclusive of a grace period of 10 years, and those approved from 1st July 1987 are repayable over 35 years, inclusive of a grace period of 10 years.

XXXI ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (ADB)

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is a major regional institution and India needs to play a leading role in it. To this end, India's subscription to the ADB's capital stock is the fourth largest of all member countries after Japan, the USA and People's Republic of China.

Ever since its inception in 1966, India had voluntarily refrained from borrowing from the ADB. However, it was considered desirable to diversify the sources from which we receive concessional external assistance. Therefore in 1986-87 India has signed agreement with the Bank for the following two projects.

क्रम संख्या	परियोजना का नाम Name of the project	Sl. No.	ऋण की राशि (लाख अमरीकी डालर) Amount of loan ($ million)	समझौते की तारीख Date of agreement
1.	भारतीय औद्योगिक एवं निवेश निगम को दिए गए ऋण का स्वरूप	1.	Line of Credit to ICICI 100.00	2.5.1986
2.	उत्तरी मद्रास तापीय विद्युत	2.	North Madras Thermal Power. 150.00	21.1.1987
	जोड़		Total 250.00	

XXXII अन्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास

1 यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय (ई.ई.सी)

नकद-अनुदान वर्ष 1987-88 के दौरान यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय से 430.00 लाख अमरीकी डालर की नकद अनुदान सहायता प्राप्त होने की आशा है। इसी प्रकार 1988-89 के दौरान भी 400.00 लाख अमरीकी डालर की सहायता मिलने की आशा है। यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय नकद अनुदान से सहायता प्राप्त परियोजनाएं ये हैं :-

XXXII. OTHER INTERNATIONAL BODIES

1. EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (E.E.C)

Cash Grant: Cash Grant assistance to the value of US $ 43.000 million is expected to be received from E.E.C.during 1987-88. Similar assistance to the extent of US $ 40.00 million is also likely to be received during 1988-89. The projects assisted by E.E.C. Cash Grant are:-

(आंकड़े दस लाख अमरीकी डालर)

परियोजना का नाम	Project	1987-88	1988-89
1. चक्रवात सुरक्षा शरण स्थल परियोजना, उड़ीसा	1. Cyclone Protection Shelter, Orissa	0.500	0.200
2. चक्रवात और बाढ़ सुरक्षा शरण परियोजना, पश्चिमी बंगाल	2. Cyclone and Flood Protection shelter, West Bengal	0.500	0.300
3. चक्रवात सुरक्षा शरण स्थल परियोजना तमिलनाडु चरण-II	3. Cyclone Protection shelter, Tamil Nadu, Phase-II	0.100	0.100
4. पश्चिमी बंगाल और उत्तर प्रदेश में वनरोपण और जलीय संरक्षण	4. Afforestation and Soil Conservation, West Bengal and U.P.	1.000	1.500
5. चक्रवात सुरक्षा शरण स्थल परियोजना, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, चरण-II	5. Cyclone Shelter, Andhra Pradesh, Phase-II	0.500	0.500
6. ट्राउट मछली पालन, जम्मू और कश्मीर	6. Trout Fish Farming, Jammu & Kashmir	0.100	0.100
7. चक्रवात सुरक्षा शरण स्थल परियोजना तमिलनाडु, चरण-III	7. Cyclone shelter, Tamil Nadu, Phase-III	0.100	0.100
8. तालाबों द्वारा सिंचाई का आधुनिकीकरण, तमिलनाडु	8. Modernisation of Tank Irrigation in Tamil Nadu	1.500	3.000
9. उर्वरकों की पूर्ति - 1985	9. Fertilizer Supply 1985	8.000	30.000
10. ग्रामीण विकास के लिए राज्य केन्द्र	10. State Centres for Rural Development	0.500	1.000
11. महाराष्ट्र में जल नियंत्रण योजना	11. Water Control System in Maharashtra	0.200	0.200
12. नए करार	12. New Agreements	3.000	3.000
	जोड़ / Total	43.000	40.000

वस्तु सहायता :

वर्ष 1987-88 के दौरान भी वस्तु सहायता मक्खन, 'बटर आयल' व स्किमड दूध पाउडर के रूप में प्राप्त की जाएगी।

Commodity Assistance :

During 1987-88 also the commodity asistance will be received in the form of butter, butter oil and Skimmed Milk Powder.

2. विशेष कार्यवाही ऋण

यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय के सदस्य देशों द्वारा दी गई निधियों में स्थापित विशेष कार्यवाही ऋण के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ प्रशासक और भारत के बीच 5 नवम्बर, 1979 को एक विशेष कार्यवाही ऋण करार पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए। ऋण की राशि में विभिन्न करेंसियां (500 लाख अमरीकी डालरों के बराबर) जो यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय के सदस्य देशों द्वारा दी गई हैं।

निकासी और वापसी अदायगी की शर्तें वही हैं जो अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ ऋणों के लिए विनिर्दिष्ट है। यह ऋण अप्रैल, 1981 तक पूरी तरह से लिया गया है।

3. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास निधि

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास निधि की स्थापना विश्व की खाद्य समस्याओं और खाद्य उत्पादन और विकासशील देशों में बढ़ने वाली ग्रामीण निर्धनता से निपटने के लिए की गई, जो रियायती दरों पर उपयुक्त संसाधनों की उपलब्धता करवाता है, यह भारत को 1979 से सहायता प्रदान कर रहा है।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास निधि द्वारा 31.12.1987 तक कुल 1828.06 लाख अमरीकी डालर मूल्य की सहायता दी गई। सहायता प्राप्त परियोजनाएं ये हैं:- भीमा कमान क्षेत्र विकास परियोजना, सुन्दर वन विकास परियोजना, राजस्थान कमान क्षेत्र विकास परियोजना, मध्य प्रदेश मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजना और उत्तर प्रदेश में दूसरी नलकूप परियोजना।

यह ऋण 80 छमाही किस्तों में वापिस किए जाने हैं, वापसी अदायगी 10 वर्ष की कुल अवधि के पश्चात शुरू होगी। ऋणों पर कोई ब्याज नहीं लगता किन्तु ऋणों की निकासी गई राशि और समय-समय पर बकाया राशि पर एक प्रतिशत वार्षिक के हिसाब से सेवा प्रभार लगता है।

भारत ने अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास निधि के संसाधनों की दूसरी वृद्धि के सम्बन्ध में 65 लाख अमरीकी डालर की राशि का अंशदान किया है, जिस की अदायगी 50 : 50 की तीन किस्तों में परिवर्तनीय और अपरिवर्तनीय मुद्रा अंशदान में की जाएगी। हम पहले ही फरवरी, 1987 के दौरान 433 लाख अमरीकी डालर की पहली किस्त की अदायगी कर चुके हैं। दिसम्बर, 1987 तक 43.3 लाख अमरीकी डालर की दूसरी व तीसरी किस्त की अदायगी की जानी है और उसके लिए अपेक्षित औपचारिकताएं पूरी की जा रही हैं।

4. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय चीनी संगठन

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय चीनी करार 1977 के अनुच्छेद 53 के अन्तर्गत, जो पहली जनवरी 1978 से 5 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए कार्यान्वित हुआ और भारत द्वारा इसकी अभिपुष्टि की गई। भारत को समय-समय पर निर्धारित की गई दरों पर, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय चीनी संगठन के करार के अनुच्छेद 46 के अन्तर्गत अपनी न्यूनतम बाध्यतानुसार चीनी के विशेष भण्डारों के लिए ब्याज रहित ऋण प्राप्त करने का हक है। उपरोक्त संगठन से प्रति तिमाही ऋण प्राप्त किया जा सकता है और उसे भण्डारों के निर्माण और रख-रखाव आदि पर व्यय किया जा सकता है।

करार के अनुच्छेद 46 के अन्तर्गत भारत द्वारा रखे जाने वाले कुल 25 लाख मीट्रिक टन के अनुसार कच्चे मूल्य की मात्रा में से भारत को भण्डारण के लिए 1,25,357 मीट्रिक टन के अनुसार कच्चे मूल्य का कोटा दिया गया। भारत ने 50,240 एम.टी.आर.वी. का विशेष भण्डार 1.1.1982 से बनाया और उसके अनुवर्ती 30.6.1983 तक इसे बढ़ाकर 1.25 लाख एम.टी.आर.वी. कर लिया। सितम्बर-नवम्बर, 1982 में भण्डारों का सत्यापन निरीक्षण किया गया जिससे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय चीनी संगठन सन्तुष्ट था।

भारत को अमरीकी डालरों में ब्याज मुक्त ऋण प्राप्त होना है जो कि अब 7 सैंट प्रति पौंड की दर से लगता है। वर्ष 1982-83 और 1983-84 के दौरान क्रमशः 12.46 लाख अमरीकी डालर और 16.99 लाख अमरीकी डालर की राशि का ऋण प्राप्त किया गया था। भारत को 1984-85 के दौरान 9.68 लाख अमरीकी डालर और 1985-86 के दौरान 17.96 लाख डालर की राशि का ब्याज मुक्त ऋण प्राप्त हो सकेगा। इन ऋणों का भुगतान करार

2. SPECIAL ACTION CREDIT

A special Action Credit agreement was signed on 5th November, 1979 between India and IDA as administrator of the Special Action Account established with funds contributed by the member-States of the European Economic Community. The credit amount consisting of various currencies (equivalent of US$ 50 million) contributed by the member-states of the EEC was for financing the Second ARDC project.

The terms and conditions of drawal and repayment are similar to those specified for IDA credits. This credit was fully utilized by April, 1981.

3. INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT (IFAD)

The International Fund for Agricultural Development, set up to mobilise additional resources to be made available on concessional terms for dealing with the World Food problems and specifically problem of food production and rural poverty in the developing world has been extending assistance to India since 1979.

The total value of assistance extended by IFAD upto 31.12.1987 amounted to US $ 182.806 million. The projects assisted are :- Bhima Command Area Development project, Sunderban Development project, Rajasthan Command Area Development project, Madhya Pradesh Medium Irrigation project and Second U.P. Tubewells projects.

The credits are repayable in 80 semiannual instalments, repayments commencing after a grace period of 10 years. The loans do not carry any interest but only a service charge of one per cent per annum on the amount of the loan withdrawn and outstanding from time to time.

India has decided to subscribe an amount of US $ 6.5 million towards the II replenishment of the resources of IFAD to be paid in freely Convertible and Non-Convertible currency contribution in the ratio of 50:50 in 3 instalments. We have already paid out 1st instalment of US $ 2.167 million during February, 1987. The II and III instalment payments amounting to US $ 4.33 million are required to be paid by December, 1987 and the required formalities are under process.

4. INTERNATIONAL SUGAR ORGANISATION

Under Articles 53 of the International Sugar Agreement, 1977 which came into force with effect from 1st January, 1978 for a period of five years and was ratified by India, India is entitled to interest free loans at the rates prescribed from time to time by the International Sugar Organisation on special stocks of sugar held in conformity with its minimum obligation under Article 46 of the Agreement. Loans are to be made on quarterly basis by the said Organisation and are used for the exclusive purpose of helping to defray the cost of holding the stocks.

Out of total quantity of 2.5 million MTRV to be held as special stocks under Article 46 of the Agreement, India has been given quota of 1,25,357 metric tonnes RAW Value for accumulation. India created special stocks of 50,240 MTRV with effect from 1st January, 1982 and subsequently increased it to the level of 1.25 Lakhs MTRV upto 30th June, 1983. The verification of stocks was conducted in September-November, 1982 to the satisfaction of International Sugar Organisation.

India is to receive interest free loan in US $ at the present rate of 7 cents per pound. During 1982-83 and 1983-84 the amount of loan received was US $ 1.246 million and US $ 1.699 million respectively. In the year 1984-85 India has received an interest free loan of $ 0.968 million and in 1985-86 an amount of $1.796 million. These loans will be repaid in accordance with Article 53 para 3 of the Agreement unless earlier payment is

के अनुच्छेद 53 के पैरा 3 के अनुसार किया जाएगा बशर्ते कि वित्तीय नियमावली के नियम 532 के पैरा 2 और नियम 533 के पैरा 3 के अनुसार भुगतान जल्दी न किया जाना हो। वापसी अदायगी अमरीकी डालर में की जायेगी जो कि भण्डार वित्त पोषण निधि के निधि प्रबन्धक के नाम खोले गए खाते के नाम में डाली जायेगी। 1987-88 के दौरान, इस में से कोई राशि नहीं निकाली गयी।

5. जनसंख्या कार्यकलापों के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र निधि

चालू वर्ष 1987-88 के दौरान 0.48 करोड़ रुपए की नकद अनुदान सहायता प्राप्त होने की आशा है। 1988-89 के दौरान 0.92 करोड़ रुपए की इसी प्रकार की सहायता प्राप्त होने की आशा है। यह अनुदान बिहार और राजस्थान की क्षेत्रीय परियोजना और जनसंख्या तथा वयस्क शिक्षा अध्ययन के लिए वित्तपोषित करने के वास्ते है।

6. संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम

संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम, पहली जनवरी, 1966 के अस्तित्व में आया। इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत भारत को जो तकनीकी सहायता मिलती है, वह उपस्करों, विशेषज्ञों की सेवाओं, तथा विदेशों में भारतीय कर्मचारियों के लिए प्रशिक्षण के रूप में मिलती है।

चालू वर्ष 1987-88 के दौरान लगभग 1.64 करोड़ रुपए वस्तु/सामग्री सहायता प्राप्त होने की आशा है। इसी प्रकार वर्ष 1988-89 के दौरान लगभग 9.70 करोड़ रुपए की यह सहायता प्राप्त होने की आशा है।

7. संयुक्त राष्ट्र अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल आपात निधि

वर्ष 1987-88 के दौरान अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल विकास संगठन (आई.सी.डी.एस.) के पदाधिकारियों (कार्यकर्ताओं) डाक्टरों के प्रशिक्षण और महिलाओं तथा लड़कियों के लिए गैर औपचारिक शिक्षा के लिए नकद अनुदान सहायता प्राप्त होने की आशा है। इन योजनाओं के लिए नकद सहायता और पौषण संबंधी सर्वेक्षण, रसायन की लागत के लिए और एकीकृत पोषण कार्यक्रम के लिए, कुल राशि वर्ष 1987-88 के दौरान लगभग 8.63 करोड़ रुपए और वर्ष 1988-89 के दौरान 9.95 करोड़ रुपए प्राप्त होने की आशा है।

वर्ष 1987-88 के दौरान 1.22 करोड़ रुपए तक की वस्तु सहायता प्राप्त होने की आशा है जबकि वर्ष 1988-89 के दौरान 1.32 करोड़ रुपए की इसी प्रकार की सहायता प्राप्त होने की आशा है।

8. विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन

वर्ष 1987-88 के दौरान तथा स्वास्थ्य मार्ग दर्शी योजना, राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम पर, सेमिनार आयोजित करने, बहुद्देशी कार्मिकों के प्रशिक्षण व उन की नियुक्ति तथा स्वास्थ्य सूचना व मानीटरिंग व्यवस्था के लिए 0.02 करोड़ रुपए की नकद अनुदान सहायता प्राप्त होने की संभावना है। इस के अलावा, वर्ष 1987-88 के दौरान राष्ट्रीय कुष्ठ नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम तथा राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम के लिए 0.05 करोड़ रुपए की वस्तु सहायता भी प्राप्त होने की प्रत्याशा है।

9. संयुक्त राष्ट्र शैक्षणिक, वैज्ञानिक व सांस्कृतिक संगठन

सूचना व प्रसारण मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत कथा-चित्र सेवा योजनाओं के लिए वर्ष 1987-88 और वर्ष 1988-89 के प्रत्येक वर्ष के दौरान 0.04 करोड़ रुपए का नकद अनुदान प्राप्त होने की संभावना है।

10. सूखा सहायता

विश्व बैंक, अमरीकी सहायता और जापान से ऋण के रूप में सूखा सहायता के भाग के रूप में चालू वर्ष में 2000 लाख अमरीकी डालर और 295000 लाख जापानी येन और अगले वर्ष के लिए 2000 लाख अमरीकी डालर की ऋण सहायता प्राप्त होने की आशा है।

required, pursuant to Rules 532-2 and 533-3 of the Economic Rules. Repayment shall be made by crediting the amount due in US $ to an Account designated by the Fund Manager of Stock Financing Fund. There are no drawals during 1987-88.

5. UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES (UNFPA)

Cash Grant assistance to the value of Rs.0.48 crores is expected to be received during the current year 1987-88. Similar assistance to the tune of Rs.0.92 crores is also expected during the year 1988-89. The grant is intended to provide financial assistance to the Area Project in Bihar and Rajasthan on population and adult education studies.

6. UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) came into existance on 1st January,1966. Under this programme Technical Assistance is being received by India in the form of equipments, services of experts and training facilities for Indian personnel abroad.

During the current year 1987-88 commodity/Material assistance to the extent of Rs.1.64 crores is expected to be received. Similar assistance to the value of Rs.9.70 crores is expected to be received during 1988-89.

7. UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILD REN'S EMERGENCY FUND (UNICEF)

Cash Grant Assistance is expected to be received during 1987-88 for training of I.C.D.S. Functionaries, training of Doctors and non-formal education for women and girls. The total quantum of cash assistance for these schemes and for Nutritional Survey, cost of chemicals and integrated nutrition programme during 1987-88 is expected to be around Rs.8.63 crores and Rs.9.95 crores during 1988-89.

Commodity assistance to the extent of Rs.1.22 crores is anticipated to be received during 1987-88 while the same is expected to be Rs.1.32 crores during 1988-89.

8. WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION (WHO)

Cash Grant assistance to the extent of Rs. 0.02 crores is expected to be received during the year 1987-88 and for holding seminars on health guide scheme, National Malaria Eradication Programme, training and appointment of multi-purpose workers and strengthening of health information and monitoring system. Further commodity assistance to the extent of Rs. 0.05 crores is anticipated to be received during the year 1987-88 for National Leprosy Control Programme and National Malaria Eradication Programme.

9. UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANISATION *(UNESCO)*

Cash Grant of Rs. 0.04 crores is expected to be received during each of the years 1987-88 and 1988-89 for Feature Services Schemes under Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

10. *DROUGHT ASSISTANCE*

A total assistance of US $ 200 million and Japanese Yen of 29500 million in the current year and US $ 200 million for the next year is expected to be received as a part of Drought Assistance from the World Bank, US AID and Japan as Loans.

विवरण Statement 1

विदेशी ऋण External Loans

प्राप्तियों और वापसी-अदायगी का विवरण Statement of Receipts and Repayments

(करोड़रुपए)(In crores of Rupees)

देश/संस्थान Country/Institutions		प्राप्तियां Receipts			वापसी अदायगियां Repayments		
		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1987-88	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates 1987-88	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1988-89	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1987-88	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates 1987-88	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1988-89
आस्ट्रिया	Austria	..	0.11	1.67	2.51	2.70	2.69
आबु धाबी	Abu Dhabi	..	..	..	1.65	1.64	1.69
बेलजियम	Belgium	3.15	4.43	4.35	3.36	3.97	4.67
कनाडा	Canada	37.80	2.75	..	11.27	11.87	12.16
चैकोस्लोवाकिया	Czechoslovakia	30.00	5.00	40.00	2.67	1.39	1.31
डेनमार्क	Denmark	16.86	12.47	18.36	1.82	2.04	2.12
जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य	F.R.G.	260.43	270.00	342.27	90.90	109.34	123.18
फ्रांस	France	329.46	240.20	231.00	44.83	57.16	61.80
हंगरी	Hungary	..	..	..	1.13	1.13	0.80
इटली	Italy	83.54	85.25	91.01	3.01	3.19	4.37
जापान	Japan	410.01	623.37	506.06	106.02	122.40	130.37
कुवैत निधि	Kuwait Fund	8.80	12.21	3.79	15.24	19.09	19.25
नीदरलैंड	Netherlands	49.14	69.44	55.94	34.05	39.03	47.41
ओपेक निधि	OPEC Fund	43.17	20.43	33.52	14.43	14.25	14.35
पोलैंड	Poland	..	..	..	0.04	0.04	0.03
सऊदी निधि	Saudi Fund	31.77	6.12	32.29	8.33	8.14	8.28
स्विटजरलैंड	Switzerland	11.93	8.60	19.16	2.53	3.22	3.08
यूनाइटेड किंगडम	U.K.	..	..	..	59.28	70.58	71.49
संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका	U.S.A.	57.30	102.09	56.41	140.30	141.77	145.46
सोवियत समाजवादी जनतंत्र संघ	U.S.S.R.	185.00	238.00	237.47	42.98	45.64	57.56
संयुक्त अरब अमीरात	U.A.E.	..	..	..	7.07	6.91	7.03
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण विकास बैंक	I.B.R.D.	746.53	1110.75	1124.45	192.27	231.35	322.46
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास अभिकरण	International Development Agency	1002.02	1044.37	1183.80	82.21	91.40	109.29
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास निधि	International Fund for Agricultural Development	35.80	30.13	25.46	..	..	..
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष	I.M.F.	..	..	..	168.62	179.51	184.66
एशियन विकास बैंक	ADB	..	18.99	18.99	..	..	..
नए उधार	New Credits	480.00	..	500.00	..	..	..
जोड़	**TOTAL:**	**3822.71**	**3904.70**	**4526.00**	**1036.52**	**1167.76**	**1335.52**

विवरण -Statement 2

विदेशी मित्र देशों तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय निकायों के अनुदान तथा वस्तु सहायता
Grants and commodity Assistance from friendly Foreign countries and International Bodies.

(करोड़ रुपए में) (in crores of Rupees)

क्र. सं. Sl. No.	स्रोत	Sources	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1987-88	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1987-88	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1988-89
1.	कनाडा	Canada	0.48	30.78	70.67
2.	डेनमार्क	Denmark	18.57	12.81	18.25
3.	जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य	F.R.G.	3.77	6.19	1.93
4.	इटली	Italy	0.27	0.37	..
5.	जापान	Japan	39.14	37.25	21.39
6.	नीदरलैंड	Netherlands	30.42	48.16	28.27
7.	नार्वे	Norway	8.86	8.14	11.43
8.	स्वीडन	Sweden	52.97	30.36	31.65
9.	स्विटजरलैंड	Switzerland	1.81	4.07	7.39
10.	यूनाइटेड किंगडम	U.K.	222.76	208.52	234.53
11.	संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका	U.S.A.	24.16	49.73	42.64
	अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय निकाय:	**International bodies:**			
12.	यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय	E.E.C.	66.70	106.41	101.64
13.	जनसंख्या क्रियाकलापों के लिए संयुक्तराष्ट्र निधि	UNFPA	6.67	0.48	0.92
14.	संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम	UNDP	10.62	1.64	9.71
15.	संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघीय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल आपातिक निधि	UNICEF	24.46	9.85	11.27
16.	विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन	W.H.O.	0.30	0.07	0.02
17.	संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघीय शैक्षिक, वैज्ञानिक और सांस्कृति संगठन	UNESCO	..	0.04	0.04
	कुल जोड़	**GRAND TOTAL**	**511.96**	**554.87**	**591.75**

प्राप्तियों की प्रवृत्तियां TRENDS IN RECEIPTS

(करोड़ रुपए In crores of Rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals 1980-81	वास्तविक Actuals 1981-82	वास्तविक Actuals 1982-83	वास्तविक Actuals 1983-84	वास्तविक Actuals 1984-85	वास्तविक Actuals 1985-86	वास्तविक Actuals 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
राजस्व प्राप्तियां	REVENUE RECEIPTS	**11937**	**14631**	**17036**	**19366**	**22970**	**27435**	**32462**	**37567**	**41620**
क. कर राजस्व (राज्यों के हिस्से को घटाकर) (ब्यौरा अनुबंध 11 में)	A.Tax Revenue (Net of States' Share) (Details in Annexure 11)	9358	11542	13017	15441	17651	21180	24319	28337	31304
ख. कर भिन्न राजस्व (ब्यौरा अनुबंध 11 में)	B.Non-Tax Revenue (Details in Annexure 11)	2579	3089	4019	3925	5319	6255	8143	9230	10316
पूंजी प्राप्तियां	CAPITAL RECEIPTS	**7642**	**8360**	**10995**	**13273**	**14964**	**17247**	**18965**	**22514**	**23869**
1. आंतरिक ऋण - बाजार उधार (निवल)	*1.Internal Debt-Market Borrowings(Net)*	*2679*	*2913*	*3771*	*4039*	*4096*	*4884*	*5531*	*7000*	*7000*
1.01 सकल बाजार उधार	1.01.Gross Market Borrowings	2949	3198	4137	4382	4584	5543	6569	7821	7475
1.02 घटाइए-वापसी अदायगी	1.02.Less-Repayments	270	285	366	343	488	659	1038	821	475
2. विदेशी सहायता (निवल)	*2.External Assistance(Net)*	*1717*	*1357*	*1656*	*1663*	*1922*	*1999*	*2455*	*3185*	*3734*
2.01 सकल विदेशी उधार	2.01.Gross External Borrowings	1728	1451	1792	1892	2033	2145	3040	3905	4526
2.02 घटाइए-वापसी अदायगी	2.02.Less Repayments@	447	486	534	554	555	630	1021	1275	1384
2.03 विदेशी नकद सहायता	2.03.External Cash Assistance	373	320	299	280	393	413	396	486	519
2.04 सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर	2.04.Aid Materials & Equipments	63	73	99	45	81	71	40	69	73
3. ऋणों की वसूली (निवल)	*3.Recovery of Loans(Net)*	*2096*	*1583*	*2730*	*2867*	*2750*	*2751*	*3498*	*4384*	*4280*
3.01 सकल राशि	3.01.Gross amount	2462	2173	3372	3746	3729	3865	4125	5559	5480
3.02 घटाइए -अल्पावधिक अर्थोपाय आदिम	3.01.Less-Short Term Ways & Means Advances	211	390	392	619	734	864	382	900	900
3.03 घटाइए - कृषि निविष्टियों के लिए अल्पावधिक ऋण	3.02.Less-Short-Term Loans for Agricultural inputs	155	200	250	260	245	250	245	275	300
4. अल्प बचतें) (निवल)	*4.Small Savings(Net)*	*409*	*517*	*619*	*1009*	*1716*	*1389*	*476*	*1000*	*1150*
4.01 वापसी अदायगी घटाकर सकल संग्रह	4.01.Gross collections less repayments	1121	1399	1723	2408	3651	4292	3276	4200	4600
4.02 घटाइए - निवल संग्रह के आधार पर राज्यों को ऋण	4.02.Less-Loans to States against Net collections	712	882	1104	1399	1935	2903	2800	3200	3450
5. भविष्य निधियां (निवल)	*5.Provident Funds (Net)*	*274*	*298*	*525*	*355*	*429*	*495*	*902*	*900*	*1000*
6. विशेष जमा	*6.Special Deposits*	*603*	*770*	*838*	*1021*	*1415*	*1199*	*3688*	*3875*	*4325*
7. पूंजी प्राप्तियों की अन्य मदें	*7.Other items of capital receipts(Net)#*	*-135*	*923*	*856*	*2319*	*2635*	*4530*	*2315*	*2170*	*2380*
जोड़ - प्राप्तियां	TOTAL-RECEIPTS	**19579**	**22992**	**28032**	**32639**	**37933**	**44682**	**51427**	**60081**	**65489**
राजस्व खाते का घाटा	Deficit on Revenue Account	2037	384	1308	2540	4224	5565	7776	8497	10477
कुल मिलाकर घाटा	Overall Deficit	2477	1391	1655*	1416*	3745	4937*	8261*	6080	8120
@ कुद्रेमुख लौह अयस्क परियोजना तथा मद्रास रिफाइनरीज आदि के लिए विशेष ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी सहित	@Includes repayment of Special credits for Kudremukh Iron Ore Project, Madras Refineries etc.	56	57	97	100	69	67	126	107	48
# इसमें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्राकोष को जारी की गई ये प्रतिभूतियां शामिल नहीं हैं जिनका अन्यावधिक प्रविष्टियों के द्वारा पूंजी व्यय से हटा दिया गया है।	#Excludes Securities issued to the I.M.F. omitted per contra from Capital Expenditure	587	0	140	636	368	520	1134	1029	147

*इसमें राज्यों को भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से जमा से ज्यादा ली गई रकमों की अदायगी के लिए 1982-83 में 1743 करोड़ रुपए, 1983-84 में 400 करोड़ रुपए तथा 1985-86 में दिए गए 1628 करोड़ रुपए के ऋण शामिल नहीं हैं।

1986-87 के वास्तविक आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं।

*Excludes Rs.1743 crores in 1982-83,Rs.400 crores in 1983-84 and Rs.1628 in 1985-86 of loans granted to States to clear their overdrafts with R.B.I.

Actuals for 1986-87 are provisional.

खर्च की प्रवृत्तियां TRENDS IN EXPENDITURE

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals 1980-81	वास्तविक Actuals 1981-82	वास्तविक Actuals 1982-83	वास्तविक Actuals 1983-84	वास्तविक Actuals 1984-85	वास्तविक Actuals 1985-86	वास्तविक Actuals 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
क.आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय	**A.Non-Plan Expenditure:**	**13062**	**14133**	**17774**	**20017**	**25063**	**29705**	**36747**	**41236**	**47896**
1. ब्याज संबंधी अदायगियां	1.Interest Payments	2604	3195	3938	4796	5974	7503	9236	11450	14100
2. रक्षा संबंधी व्यय*	2.Defence Expenditure*	3604	4329	5021	5831	6661	7987	10477	12000	13000
3. आर्थिक सहायता	3. Subsidies	2028	1941	2262	2902	4208	4929	5576	6279	7316
4.राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को अनुदान**	4.Grants to States and Union Territories**	626	594	824	938	994	1807	1587	1822	2164
5. अन्य अनुदान	5.Other Grants	57	68	78	90	89	81	114	168	180
6. अन्य आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय	6.Other Non-Plan Expenditure	3112	2767	3355	3722	4794	5193	6660	7956	9091
7. आयोजना-भिन्न पूंजी व्यय@#	7.Non-Plan Capital Expenditure@#	212	373	245	311	890	723	411	550	768
8. राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को सरकारी को ऋण तथा अग्रिम	8.Loans and Advances to State and U.T. Governments***	161	50	87	176	468	569	158	72	46
9. अन्य व्यय	9. Other Loans	658	816	1964	1251	1025	913	2528 @@	939	1231
ख. आयोजना परिव्यय	**B.Plan Outlay**	**8994**	**10250**	**11913**	**14038**	**16615**	**19914**	**22941**	**24925**	**25714**
जोड़ व्यय	**TOTAL EXPENDITURE**	**22056**	**24383**	**29687**	**34055**	**41678**	**49619**	**59688**	**66161**	**73610**
राजस्व व्यय	Revenue Expenditure	14410	15408	18742	22231	27668	33484	40674	46619	52689
पूंजी व्यय	Capital Expenditure	7646	8975	10945	11824	14010	16135	19014	19542	20921

टिप्पणियां– व्यय की प्रवृत्तियों को उचित रूप से समझने के लिए, 1980-81 से 1986-87 तक के वर्षों के आंकड़े यथासम्भव 1-4-1987 से मदों के संबंध में अपनाये गये संशोधित वर्गीकरण के अन्तर्गत दिए गए हैं । 1986-87 के आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं ।

Notes:- *For a proper appreciation of the trends in expenditure, the figures for the years 1980-81 to 1986-87 have been given under the revised classification structure adopted in accounts from 1-4-1987, as far as possible. Figures of 1986-87 are provisional.*

*रक्षा प्राप्तियों को घटाकर लेकिन रक्षा संबंधी पूंजी व्यय सहित	*Net of Defence Receipts, but inclusive of Defence Capital Expenditure	171 326	190 485	202 527	225 642	247 737	258 967	302 1299	351 3107	389 3872
**इसमें राज्यों के माध्यम से दी गई आर्थिक सहायता शामिल नहीं है ।	**Excludes Subsidies released through States	36	52	54	0	111	52	154	162	197
@अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को जारी प्रतिभूतियां, जो पूंजीगत प्राप्तियों में से घटा दी गई हैं, शामिल नहीं हैं ।	@ Excludes Securities issued to the I.M.F. omitted per contra from Capital Receipts	587	0	140	636	368	520	1134	1029	147
#इसमें आयातित उर्वरकों के लिए आर्थिक सहायता शामिल नहीं है जिसे 1986-87 तक पूंजी व्यय के रूप में लिया जाता था लेकिन राजस्व व्यय के रूप में माना गया है ।	# Excludes Subsidy for Imported Fertilisers, accounted for as Capital Expenditure upto 1986-87 but treated as Revenue Expenditure	335	100	53	142	727	450	197	0	0
***अल्पावधिक अर्थोपाय अग्रिमों, कृषि निवेशों के लिए अल्पावधिक ऋणों तथा ओवरड्राफ्टों का निपटान करने के लिए ऋणों को घटा कर	*** Net of short term Ways and Means Advances, short term Loans for Agricultural inputs and loans to clear Overdrafts	21 154 0	390 200 0	392 250 1743	619 260 400	734 205 0	864 250 1628	382 245 0	900 275 0	900 300 0

@@इसमें खाद्यान्नों के संकट निरोधक स्टाकों के लिए भारतीय खाद्य निगम को 1200 करोड़ रुपए का उधार शामिल है जिसका वित्तपोषण पहले बैंक ऋणों द्वारा किया जाता था ।

@@Includes Rs.1200 crores loans to F.C.I. for buffer stock of food grains which was earlier financed by Bank credits.

टिप्पणी: अधिक जानकारी के लिए व्यय बजट, खण्ड I देखें ।

Note: *For further details, see Expenditure Budget Vol. I*

अनुबंध 9 में सम्मिलित कर तथा कर-भिन्न राजस्व प्राप्तियों का विश्लेषण ANALYSIS OF TAX AND NON-TAX REVENUE RECEIPTS INCLUDED IN ANNEXURE 9

अनुबंध ANNEXURE 11

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		वास्तविक Accounts 1980-81	वास्तविक Accounts 1981-82	वास्तविक Accounts 1982-83	वास्तविक Accounts 1983-84	वास्तविक Accounts 1984-85	वास्तविक Accounts 1985-86	वास्तविक Accounts 1986-87	संशोधित Revised 1987-88	बजट Budget 1988-89
क. कर राजस्व	A.Tax Revenue									
सकल कर राजस्व	Gross Tax Revenue:	13149	15816	17657	20687	23428	28671	32794	37935	41938
1. कम्पनी कर	1. Corporation Tax	1377	1970	2185	2493	2556	2865	3160	3650	4050
2. कम्पनी कर से भिन्न आय पर कर	2. Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	1440	1476	1570	1699	1928	2509	2878	3350	3650
3. व्यय कर अधिनियम, 1987	3. Expenditure Tax Act, 1987	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	50
4. सीमा शुल्क	4. Customs	3409	4300	5119	5583	7041	9526	11475	13500	15320
5. संघ उत्पाद शुल्क	5. Union Excise Duties	6500	7421	8059	10222	11151	12956	14470	16580	17933
6. सम्पदा शुल्क	6. Estate Duty	16	20	20	26	24	23	14	9	3
7. धन कर	7. Wealth Tax	67	78	90	93	107	153	174	120	120
8. दान कर	8. Gift Tax	7	8	8	9	11	12	9	10	10
9. अन्य कर और शुल्क	9. Other Taxes and Duties	108	266	289	205	200	95	50	58	100
10.संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के कर*	10. Taxes of Union Territories*	225	277	317	357	410	532	564	638	702
घटाइए-राज्यों का हिस्सा	Less-States' Share	3791	4274	4640	5246	5777	7491	8475	9598	10634
आयकर	Income Tax	1002	1017	1132	1172	1231	1846	2159	2589	2867
सम्पदा शुल्क	Estate Duty	12	17	16	17	20	20	10	6	--
संघ उत्पाद शुल्क	Union Excise Duties	2777	3240	3492	4057	4526	5625	6306	7003	7767
निवल-केन्द्र का कर राजस्व	Net-Centre's Tax Revenue	9358	11542	13017	15441	17651	21180	24319	28337	31304
*स्थानीय निकायों को किए गए समनुदेशनों को घटाकर	*Net of Assignments to Local Bodies	30	31	39	35	43	0	43	53	48
ख.कर-भिन्न राजस्व	B.Non Tax Revenue									
1.राजकोषीय सेवाएं	1. Fiscal Services	143	107	123	160	486	736	487	957	734
2.ब्याज प्राप्तियां	2. Interest Receipts	1795	2215	2852	2668	3963	4586	5339	6084	7188
2.01 राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों से	2.01 From State/U.T. Governments	889	908	1029	1264	1616	1872	2754	3212	3867
2.02 रेलवे पूंजी पर	2.02 On Railway Capital	110	338	392	353	244	558	553	640	736
2.03 डाक व दूरसंचार पूंजी पर	2.03 On Posts & Telecom. Capital	39	52	71	97	135	170	213	243	267
2.04 अन्य ब्याज प्राप्तियां	2.04 Other Interest Receipts	757	917	1360	954	1968	1986	1819	1989	2318
3. लाभांश और लाभ	3. Dividends and Profits	292	322	419	451	407	515	507	554	572
3.01 भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक का लाभ	3.01 Profits of R.B.I.	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210
3.02 अन्य	3.02 Others	82	112	209	241	197	305	297	344	362
4.सामान्य सेवाएं	4. Other General Services	84	138	116	162	111	33	265	288	292
5.सामाजिक सेवाएं	5. Social Services	135	153	270	227	71	69	61	63	67
6.आर्थिक सेवाएं	6. Economic Services	130	154	239	257	281	316	1406	1195	1360
7.विधान मंडल रहित संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	7. Union Territories without Legislature							78	89	103
जोड़-कर भिन्न राजस्व	Total-Non-Tax Revenue**	2579	3089	4019	3925	5319	6255	8143	9230	10316
*पूर्ववर्ती वर्षों के आंकड़ों को क्रम संख्या 4,5 और 6 की मदों के अन्तर्गत मिला दिया गया है।		*Figures in respect of earlier years are merged under the items at Sr. No.4,5 and 6 above.								
**वाणिज्यिक विभागों से संबंधित निवल प्राप्तियां इस प्रकार हैं।		**Net of following receipts of commercial departments.								
(क) सामाजिक सेवाएं	(a). General Services	186	261	316	412	486	612	725	836	887
(ख) सामाजिक सेवाएं	(b). Social Services	45	46	56	64	83	80	123	168	171
(ग) आर्थिक सेवाएं	(c). Economic Services	3613	6575	5937	5032	7437	8976	9934	11536	13059
जोड़	Total	3844	6882	6309	5508	8006	9668	10782	12540	14117

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Summary of Demands for Grants, 1988-89

भूमिका

संविधान के अनुच्छेद 113 के खण्ड (2) में यह अपेक्षित है कि वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में सम्मिलित, भारत की समेकित निधि में से किए जाने वाले व्यय के वे अनुमान, जो इस निधि पर 'भारित' नहीं होते, अनुदानों की मांगों के रूप में लोक-सभा की स्वीकृति के लिए प्रस्तुत किए जाएं । सामान्यतः प्रत्येक मंत्रालय / विभाग के संबंध में एक मांग प्रस्तुत की जाती है । तथापि, कुछ बड़े-बड़े मंत्रालयों / विभागों के संबंध में एक से अधिक मांग प्रस्तुत की जाती है । प्रत्येक मांग में प्रायः एक सेवा के लिए आवश्यक धनराशि की कुल व्यवस्था दिखाई जाती है अर्थात् इसमें राजस्व खाते का व्यय और उस सेवा के लिए, पूंजी खाते का व्यय (उधार सहित) दिखो जाते हैं । यद्यपि भारत की समेकित निधि पर 'भारित' व्यय के अनुमानों के लिए संसद की स्वीकृति लेना आवश्यक नहीं होता, तथापि संविधान के अनुच्छेद 113 के खण्ड (1) के अनुसार ऐसे व्यय के बारे में संसद के दोनों सदनों में से किसी सदन में बहस की जा सकतीय है। इसलिए अनुदान की मांग में अगर किसी ऐसे खर्च की व्यवस्था होती है जो भारत की समेकित निधि पर 'भारित' होता है तो उसे मोटे अक्षरों में दिखाया जाता है । जहां किसी सेवा के लिए यह व्यवस्था भारत की समेकित निधि पर पूरी तरह 'भारित' होती है जैसे ब्याज संदाय और ऋण की वापसी, तो उसे मांग से पृथक विनियोग के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया जाता है यद्यपि उस पर कोई स्वीकृति नहीं मांगी जाती ।

2. संसद में वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण के साथ 1988-89 के लिए अनुदानों की जो मांगें और विनियोग प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं वे समस्त मंत्रालयों / विभागों के लिए इसी खंड में प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं । लेकिन इन मांगों से पहले मांगों का सारांश प्रस्तुत किया गया है जिसमें 1988-89 के लिए अनुदानों की मांगों और विनियोगों की पूरी सूची एक साथ दी गई है जिसमें राजस्व खाते और (उधारों सहित) पूंजी खाते के अंतर्गत 'स्वीकृत' और 'भारित' शीर्षों के अधीन प्रत्येक मांग और विनियोग के सामने की गई व्यवस्था की कुल राशि दिखाई गई है । यह सारांश अनुदानों की मांगों और विनियोगों का अभिसूचक प्रवेश भी है ।

3. मांगों के संदर्भ में, मंत्रालयों या विभागों के उल्लेख 10 फरवरी, 1988 के तत्काल पूर्व विद्यमान मंत्रालयों या विभागों से संबंधित है, और उस तारीख को या उसके बाद इससे अभिप्राय यह होगा कि यह उल्लेख समय-समय पर पुनर्गठित संबद्ध मंत्रालयों या विभागों के बारे में है । वर्ष के दौरान विभिन्न मंत्रालयों तथा विभागों के निर्धारित कार्य में अधिसूचित परिवर्तनों को इन मांगों में समाविष्ट कर दिया गया है । 1988-89 की मांगों को इस समय गठित मंत्रालयों /

INTRODUCTION

Clause (2) of Article 113 of the Constitution requires that so much of the estimates of expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India included in the Annual Financial Statement as are not 'charged' on the Fund shall be submitted in the form of Demands for Grants for the vote of the Lok Sabha. Normally one Demand is presented in respect of each Ministry/Department. In respect of some of the large Ministries/Departments, however, more than one Demand is presented. Each Demand normally includes the total provisions required for a Service, that is to say, expenditure on Revenue Account, as well as expenditure on Capital Account (including Loans) for the Service. Although the estimates of expenditure 'charged' on the Consolidated Fund of India are not required to be voted by Parliament, clause (1) of Article 113 of the Constitution permits discussion thereon in either House of Parliament. Accordingly, a Demand for Grant also shows, distinctly in italics, the provision for expenditure, if any, 'charged' on the Consolidated Fund of India in relation to the Service represented by the Demand. Where the provision for a Service is entirely for expenditure 'charged' on the Consolidated Fund of India, for example, Interest Payments and Repayment of Debt, a separate Appropriation, as distinct from a Demand, is presented, although no vote is sought thereon.

2. The Demands for Grants and the Appropriations for 1988-89 presented to Parliament along with the Annual Financial Statement are contained in this volume in respect of all the Ministries/Departments. A Summary of the Demands giving at one place a complete list of the Demands for Grants and Appropriations for 1988-89 showing against each the total amount of the provision, separately under Revenue Account and Capital Account (including Loans) as well as "Voted" and *"Charged"* precedes the Demands. This Summary also serves as an Index to the Demands for Grants and Appropriations.

3. References to Ministries or Departments in the Demands are to such Ministries or Departments as existed immediately before February 10, 1988 and shall, on or after that date, be construed as references to the appropriate Ministries/Departments as re-constituted from time to time. Changes in Allocation of Business to the various Ministries/Departments notified during the year have been given effect to in these Demands. The Demands for

विभागों के अनुरूप प्रदर्शित किया गया है और आंकड़ों की तुलना के कार्य को सरल बनाने के लिए 1988-89 के तदनुरूप बजट अनुमान तथा संशोधित अनुमान भी साथ-साथ प्रस्तुत कर दिए गए हैं, हालांकि 1987-88 की अनुदानों की मांगों में, जिनको फरवरी 1987 में संसद में प्रस्तुत किया गया था, इन व्यवस्थाओं को उस समय विद्यमान मंत्रालयों /विभागों की अनुदानों की मांगों के अन्तर्गत दिखाया गया था।

4. पहली अप्रैल, 1987 से, खातों के मुख्य शीर्षों और आयोजना के अंतर्गत यथावस्थित विकास शीर्षों के बीच तादात्म्यतापूर्ण एकरूपता स्थापित करने के लिए लेखांकन संबंधी वर्गीकरण में परिवर्तन कर दिए गए हैं। अनुदानों की मांगों में 1988-89 के बजट अनुमानों में की गई व्यवस्था संशोधित वर्गीकरण के अन्तर्गत प्रदर्शित की गई है।

5. मांगों में सम्मिलित "नई सेवा / सेवा के नए साधनों" का मदवार विवरण अन्त में दिया गया है।

6. इन मांगों पर टिप्पणियों सहित व्यय की मुख्य मदों / योजनाओं का ब्यौरा "व्यय बजट - खंड 2" नामक एक अलग खंड में दिया गया है।

1988-89 have been shown against the Ministries/Departments as presently constituted and to facilitate comparison, figures of the corresponding Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates for 1987-88 have been exhibited along side even though in the Demands for Grants 1987-88 presented to Parliament in February 1987, the provisions were shown under Demands of Ministries/Departments as they existed at that time.

4. From 1.4.1987 changes have been made in the accounts classification to bring about a one to one correspondence between major heads of account and the heads of development adopted in the plans. The Demands for Grants show the provision under the revised classification in regard to Budget Estimates for 1988-89 .

5. A Statement showing items of "New Service/New Instrument of Service" included in the Demands is given at the end.

6. Details of major items of expenditure/schemes along with the Notes on these Demands are given in a separate volume "Expenditure Budget Volume 2"

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

क्रम सं.	सेवा, प्रशासन अथवा क्षेत्र जिससे मांग का संबंध है		No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1987-88 राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates 1987-88 राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1988-89 राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
	कृषि मंत्रालय			**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE**										
1.	कृषि	भारित	1.	Agriculture	*Charged*	*0.00*	*260.00*	*260.00*	*0.00*	*280.00*	*280.00*	*0.03*	*280.00*	*280.03*
		स्वीकृत			Voted	227.09	12.34	239.43	264.16	17.89	282.05	405.58	7.43	413.01
		जोड़			**Total**	**227.09**	**272.34**	**499.43**	**264.16**	**297.89**	**562.05**	**405.61**	**287.43**	**693.04**
2.	कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग की अन्य सेवाएं	भारित	2.	Other Services of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	*Charged*	*0.00*	*22.03*	*22.03*	*0.01*	*21.54*	*21.55*	*0.00*	*23.61*	*23.61*
		स्वीकृत			Voted	217.04	129.80	346.84	258.17	141.14	399.31	254.39	176.07	430.46
		जोड़			**Total**	**217.04**	**151.83**	**368.87**	**258.18**	**162.68**	**420.86**	**254.39**	**199.68**	**454.07**
3.	कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा विभाग	भारित	3.	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	*Charged*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
		स्वीकृत			Voted	172.94	0.00	172.94	172.94	0.00	172.94	201.17	0.00	201.17
		जोड़			**Total**	**172.94**	**0.00**	**172.94**	**172.94**	**0.00**	**172.94**	**201.17**	**0.00**	**201.17**
4.	ग्रामीण विकास विभाग	भारित	4.	Department of Rural Development	*Charged*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
		स्वीकृत			Voted	2066.98	0.36	2067.34	2157.72	0.26	2157.98	2219.36	0.30	2219.66
		जोड़			**Total**	**2066.98**	**0.36**	**2067.34**	**2157.72**	**0.26**	**2157.98**	**2219.36**	**0.30**	**2219.66**
5.	उर्वरक विभाग	भारित	5.	Department of Fertilizers	*Charged*	*0.01*	*2.73*	*2.74*	*0.01*	*2.04*	*2.05*	*0.01*	*1.00*	*1.01*
		स्वीकृत			Voted	2772.63	432.64	3205.27	2683.79	589.14	3272.93	3638.49	424.01	4062.50
		जोड़			**Total**	**2772.64**	**435.37**	**3208.01**	**2683.80**	**591.18**	**3274.98**	**3638.50**	**425.01**	**4063.51**
	नागर विमानन मंत्रालय			**MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION**										
6.	नागर विमानन मंत्रालय	भारित	6.	Ministry of Civil Aviation	*Charged*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
		स्वीकृत			Voted	55.86	8.67	64.53	53.48	7.11	60.59	52.91	13.03	65.94
		जोड़			**Total**	**55.86**	**8.67**	**64.53**	**53.48**	**7.11**	**60.59**	**52.91**	**13.03**	**65.94**
	वाणिज्य मंत्रालय			**MINISTRY OF COMMERCE**										
7.	वाणिज्य विभाग	भारित	7.	Department of Commerce	*Charged*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
		स्वीकृत			Voted	1014.31	226.19	1240.50	1067.45	189.48	1256.93	1215.57	194.29	1409.86
		जोड़			**Total**	**1014.31**	**226.19**	**1240.50**	**1067.45**	**189.48**	**1256.93**	**1215.57**	**194.29**	**1409.86**
8.	पूर्ति विभाग	भारित	8.	Department of Supply	*Charged*	*0.15*	*0.00*	*0.15*	*0.27*	*0.00*	*0.27*	*0.30*	*0.00*	*0.30*
		स्वीकृत			Voted	18.73	0.00	18.73	19.92	0.00	19.92	20.70	0.00	20.70
		जोड़			**Total**	**18.88**	**0.00**	**18.88**	**20.19**	**0.00**	**20.19**	**21.00**	**0.00**	**21.00**
	संचार मंत्रालय			**MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS**										
9.	संचार मंत्रालय	भारित	9.	Ministry of Communications	*Charged*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
		स्वीकृत			Voted	7.35	0.00	7.35	7.30	0.00	7.30	7.50	1.60	9.10
		जोड़			**Total**	**7.35**	**0.00**	**7.35**	**7.30**	**0.00**	**7.30**	**7.50**	**1.60**	**9.10**
10.	डाक सेवाएं	भारित	10.	Postal Services	*Charged*	*0.11*	*0.00*	*0.11*	*0.10*	*0.00*	*0.10*	*0.03*	*0.00*	*0.03*
		स्वीकृत			Voted	989.89	37.00	1026.89	989.80	32.10	1021.90	1091.12	46.85	1137.97
		जोड़			**Total**	**990.00**	**37.00**	**1027.00**	**989.90**	**32.10**	**1022.00**	**1091.15**	**46.85**	**1138.00**
11.	दूर संचार सेवाएं	भारित	11.	Telecommunication Services	*Charged*	*0.50*	*0.01*	*0.51*	*50.50*	*0.01*	*50.51*	*0.50*	*0.01*	*0.51*
		स्वीकृत			Voted	1815.70	959.11	2774.81	1801.70	1172.79	2974.49	2425.50	1373.99	3799.49
		जोड़			**Total**	**1816.20**	**959.12**	**2775.32**	**1852.20**	**1172.80**	**3025.00**	**2426.00**	**1374.00**	**3800.00**
	रक्षा मंत्रालय			**MINISTRY OF DEFENCE**										
12.	रक्षा मंत्रालय	भारित	12.	Ministry of Defence	*Charged*	*0.00*	*6.00*	*6.00*	*0.00*	*5.92*	*5.92*	*0.00*	*6.50*	*6.50*
		स्वीकृत			Voted	572.51	140.50	713.01	570.76	133.91	704.67	616.07	169.26	785.33
		जोड़			**Total**	**572.51**	**146.50**	**719.01**	**570.76**	**139.83**	**710.59**	**616.07**	**175.76**	**791.83**

करोड़ रुपए (in crores of Rupees)

सं.	सेवा, प्रशासन अथवा क्षेत्र जिससे मांग का संबंध है		No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1987-88 राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates 1987-88 राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1988-89 राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
13.	रक्षा पेंशनें	भारित	13.	Defence Pensions	*Charged*	*0.01*	*0.00*	*0.01*	*0.72*	*0.00*	*0.72*	*0.45*	*0.00*	*0.45*
		स्वीकृत			Voted	703.85	*0.00*	703.85	1212.36	*0.00*	1212.36	1099.55	*0.00*	1099.55
		जोड़			**Total**	**703.86**	**0.00**	**703.86**	**1213.08**	**0.00**	**1213.08**	**1100.00**	**0.00**	**1100.00**
14.	रक्षा सेवाएं-थल सेना	भारित	14.	Defence Services - Army	*Charged*	*0.75*	*0.00*	*0.75*	*1.31*	*0.00*	*1.31*	*1.28*	*0.00*	*1.28*
		स्वीकृत			Voted	6607.26	0.00	6607.26	6735.10	*0.00*	6735.10	6874.97	*0.00*	6874.97
		जोड़			**Total**	**6608.01**	**0.00**	**6608.01**	**6736.41**	**0.00**	**6736.41**	**6876.25**	**0.00**	**6876.25**
15.	रक्षा सेवाएं-नौ सेना	भारित	15.	Defence Services - Navy	*Charged*	0.02	*0.00*	0.02	0.10	*0.00*	0.10	0.10	*0.00*	0.10
		स्वीकृत			Voted	615.48	0.00	615.48	708.70	0.00	708.70	780.73	0.00	780.73
		जोड़			**Total**	615.50	0.00	615.50	708.80	0.00	708.80	780.83	0.00	780.83
16.	रक्षा सेवाएं-वायु सेना	भारित	16.	Defence Services - Air Force	*Charged*	*0.12*	*0.00*	*0.12*	*0.12*	*0.00*	*0.12*	*0.12*	*0.00*	*0.12*
		स्वीकृत			Voted	1647.94	*0.00*	1647.94	1723.50	*0.00*	1723.50	1792.33	*0.00*	1792.33
		जोड़			**Total**	**1648.06**	**0.00**	**1648.06**	**1723.62**	**0.00**	**1723.62**	**1792.45**	**0.00**	**1792.45**
17.	रक्षा आयुद्ध निर्माणियां	भारित	17.	Defence Ordnance Factories	*Charged*	*0.02*	*0.00*	*0.02*	*0.20*	*0.00*	*0.20*	*0.10*	*0.00*	*0.10*
		स्वीकृत			Voted	65.98	0.00	65.98	130.80	0.00	130.80	123.90	0.00	123.90
		जोड़			**Total**	**66.00**	**0.00**	**66.00**	**131.00**	**0.00**	**131.00**	**124.00**	**0.00**	**124.00**
18.	रक्षा सेवाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	भारित	18.	Capital Outlay on Defence Services	*Charged*	*0.00*	*7.45*	*7.45*	*0.00*	*7.45*	*7.45*	*0.00*	*12.70*	*12.70*
		स्वीकृत			Voted	0.00	3970.52	3970.52	0.00	3099.21	3099.21	0.00	3859.42	3859.42
		जोड़			**Total**	**0.00**	**3977.97**	**3977.97**	**0.00**	**3106.66**	**3106.66**	**0.00**	**3872.12**	**3872.12**
	ऊर्जा मंत्रालय			MINISTRY OF ENERGY										
19.	कोयला विभाग	भारित	19.	Department of Coal	*Charged*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
		स्वीकृत			Voted	130.83	1188.00	1318.83	127.88	1188.00	1315.88	139.00	1534.00	1673.00
		जोड़			**Total**	**130.83**	**1188.00**	**1318.83**	**127.88**	**1188.00**	**1315.88**	**139.00**	**1534.00**	**1673.00**
20.	विद्युत विभाग	भारित	20.	Department of Power	*Charged*	*0.00*	*29.30*	*29.30*	*0.00*	*89.30*	*89.30*	*0.00*	*97.00*	*97.00*
		स्वीकृत			Voted	259.55	1407.27	1666.82	252.09	1070.05	1322.14	338.45	1460.94	1799.39
		जोड़			**Total**	**259.55**	**1436.57**	**1696.12**	**252.09**	**1159.35**	**1411.44**	**338.45**	**1557.94**	**1896.39**
21.	गैर पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत विभाग	भारित	21.	Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources	*Charged*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
		स्वीकृत			Voted	96.92	3.65	100.57	96.48	3.65	100.13	102.98	2.50	105.48
		जोड़			**Total**	**96.92**	**3.65**	**100.57**	**96.48**	**3.65**	**100.13**	**102.98**	**2.50**	**105.48**
	पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय			MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS										
22.	पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय	भारित	22.	Ministry of Environment and Forests	*Charged*	*0.00*	*5.80*	*5.80*	*0.00*	*6.30*	*6.30*	*0.00*	*6.00*	*6.00*
		स्वीकृत			Voted	172.24	2.36	174.60	159.70	0.65	160.35	188.68	2.94	191.62
		जोड़			**Total**	**172.24**	**8.16**	**180.40**	**159.70**	**6.95**	**166.65**	**188.68**	**8.94**	**197.62**
	विदेश मंत्रालय			MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS										
23.	विदेश मंत्रालय	भारित	23.	Ministry of External Affairs	*Charged*	*0.02*	*0.00*	*0.02*	*0.02*	*0.00*	*0.02*	*0.02*	*0.00*	*0.02*
		स्वीकृत			Voted	325.36	75.05	400.41	372.99	42.45	415.44	403.98	93.00	496.98
		जोड़			**Total**	**325.38**	**75.05**	**400.43**	**373.01**	**42.45**	**415.46**	**404.00**	**93.00**	**497.00**

(करोड़ रुपयों में) (In crores of Rupees)

मांग सं. / No. of Demand	सेवा, प्रशासन अथवा क्षेत्र जिससे मांग का संबंध है / Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1987-88 राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates 1987-88 राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1988-89 राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
वित्त मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF FINANCE										
24. आर्थिक कार्य विभाग	24Department of Economic Affairs	*Charged*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.07*	*0.00*	*0.07*	*0.07*	*0.00*	*0.07*
भारित		Voted	392.56	97.26	489.82	484.76	218.29	703.05	423.49	166.74	590.23
स्वीकृत		**Total**	**392.56**	**97.26**	**489.82**	**484.83**	**218.29**	**703.12**	**423.56**	**166.74**	**590.30**
जोड़											
25. करेंसी, सिक्का निर्माण और स्टाम्प	25.Currency, Coinage and Stamps	*Charged*	*0.00*	*0.02*	*0.02*	*0.05*	*0.02*	*0.07*	*0.01*	*0.02*	*0.03*
भारित		Voted	291.80	192.00	483.80	226.58	164.05	390.63	278.45	200.09	478.54
स्वीकृत		**Total**	**291.80**	**192.02**	**483.82**	**226.63**	**164.07**	**390.70**	**278.46**	**200.11**	**478.57**
जोड़											
26. वित्तीय संस्थानों को अदायगियां	26.Payments to Financial Institutions	*Charged*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
भारित		Voted	339.29	1394.24	1733.53	409.71	1735.35	2145.06	328.62	681.29	1009.91
स्वीकृत		**Total**	**339.29**	**1394.24**	**1733.53**	**409.71**	**1735.35**	**2145.06**	**328.62**	**681.29**	**1009.91**
जोड़											
27. पेंशनें	27.Pensions	*Charged*	*9.47*	*0.00*	*9.47*	*4.94*	*0.00*	*4.94*	*4.66*	*0.00*	*4.66*
भारित		Voted	477.32	0.00	477.32	345.06	0.00	345.06	495.34	0.00	495.34
स्वीकृत		**Total**	**486.79**	**0.00**	**486.79**	**350.00**	**0.00**	**350.00**	**500.00**	**0.00**	**500.00**
जोड़											
28.विनियोग-ब्याज संदाय	28.Appropriation - Interest Payments	*Charged*	*10650.00*	*0.00*	*10650.00*	*11450.00*	*0.00*	*11450.00*	*14100.00*	*0.00*	*14100.00*
भारित		Voted	0.00	*0.00*	0.00	0.00	*0.00*	0.00	0.00	*0.00*	0.00
स्वीकृत		**Total**	**10650.00**	**0.00**	**10650.00**	**11450.00**	**0.00**	**11450.00**	**14100.00**	**0.00**	**14100.00**
जोड़											
29 राज्य सरकारों को अन्तरण	29.Transfers to State Governments	*Charged*	*7993.66*	*8517.71*	*16511.37*	*8214.45*	*9305.91*	*17520.36*	*9032.72*	*9336.63*	*18369.35*
भारित		Voted	3239.29	85.00	3324.29	3653.69	107.76	3761.45	3602.93	105.00	3707.93
स्वीकृत		**Total**	**11232.95**	**8602.71**	**19835.66**	**11868.14**	**9413.67**	**21281.81**	**12635.65**	**9441.63**	**22077.28**
जोड़											
30. सरकारी कर्मचारियों आदि को उधार	30.Loans to Government Servants, etc.	*Charged*	0.00	*0.00*	*0.00*	0.00	*0.00*	*0.00*	0.00	*0.00*	*0.00*
भारित		Voted	*0.00*	125.00	125.00	*0.00*	130.00	130.00	*0.00*	165.00	165.00
स्वीकृत		**Total**	0.00	125.00	125.00	0.00	130.00	130.00	0.00	165.00	165.00
जोड़											
31. विनियोग - ऋण की वापसी-अदायगी	31 Appropriation - Repayment of Debt	*Charged*	*0.00*	*152120.80*	*152120.80*	*0.00*	*132259.31*	*132259.31*	*0.00*	*132231.76*	*132231.76*
भारित		Voted	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
स्वीकृत		**Total**	**0.00**	**152120.80**	**152120.80**	**0.00**	**132259.31**	**132259.31**	**0.00**	**132231.76**	**132231.76**
जोड़											
32. व्यय विभाग	32.Department of Expenditure	*Charged*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
भारित		Voted	303.66	0.00	303.66	4.00	0.00	4.00	804.27	1.82	806.09
स्वीकृत		**Total**	**303.66**	**0.00**	**303.66**	**4.00**	**0.00**	**4.00**	**804.27**	**1.82**	**806.09**
जोड़											
33. लेखा परीक्षा	33.Audit	*Charged*	*3.23*	*0.00*	*3.23*	*3.50*	*0.00*	*3.50*	*4.22*	*0.00*	*4.22*
भारित		Voted	175.32	0.00	175.32	191.58	0.00	191.58	193.96	0.00	193.96
स्वीकृत		**Total**	**178.55**	**0.00**	**178.55**	**195.08**	**0.00**	**195.08**	**198.18**	**0.00**	**198.18**
जोड़											
34. राजस्व विभाग	34.Department of Revenue	*Charged*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
भारित		Voted	67.28	1.98	69.26	60.96	1.13	62.09	70.66	1.44	72.10
स्वीकृत		**Total**	**67.28**	**1.98**	**69.26**	**60.96**	**1.13**	**62.09**	**70.66**	**1.44**	**72.10**
जोड़											
35. प्रत्यक्ष कर	35.Direct Taxes	*Charged*	*0.02*	*0.00*	*0.02*	*4.48*	*0.00*	*4.48*	*0.02*	*0.00*	*0.02*
भारित		Voted	138.00	120.00	258.00	161.55	30.00	191.55	159.53	120.00	279.53
स्वीकृत		**Total**	**138.02**	**120.00**	**258.02**	**166.03**	**30.00**	**196.03**	**159.55**	**120.00**	**279.55**
जोड़											
36. अप्रत्यक्ष कर	36.Indirect Taxes	*Charged*	*0.04*	*0.00*	*0.04*	*13.78*	*0.00*	*13.78*	*0.04*	*0.00*	*0.04*
भारित		Voted	303.15	53.59	356.74	313.06	47.91	360.97	343.41	76.64	420.05
स्वीकृत		**Total**	**303.19**	**53.59**	**356.78**	**326.84**	**47.91**	**374.75**	**343.45**	**76.64**	**420.09**
जोड़											

करोड़ रुपए (in crores of Rupees)

क्रम सं.	सेवा, प्रशासन अथवा क्षेत्र जिससे मांग का संबंध है	No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1987-88 राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates 1987-88 राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1988-89 राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
	खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय		**MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES**										
37.	खाद्य विभाग भारित	37.	Department of Food	*Charged*	*0.01*	*0.01*	*0.02*	*0.01*	*0.01*	*0.02*	*0.01*	*0.15*	*0.16*
	स्वीकृत			Voted	2111.66	104.84	2216.50	2304.51	81.69	2386.20	2438.30	124.85	2563.15
	जोड़			**Total**	**2111.67**	**104.85**	**2216.52**	**2304.52**	**81.70**	**2386.22**	**2438.31**	**125.00**	**2563.31**
38.	नागरिक पूर्ति विभाग भारित	38.	Department of Civil Supplies	*Charged*	*0.00*	*3.35*	*3.35*	*0.00*	*3.35*	*3.35*	*0.00*	*3.85*	*3.85*
	स्वीकृत			Voted	13.57	3.47	17.04	12.82	3.47	16.29	48.61	4.23	52.84
	जोड़			**Total**	**13.57**	**6.82**	**20.39**	**12.82**	**6.82**	**19.64**	**48.61**	**8.08**	**56.69**
	स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय		**MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**										
39.	स्वास्थ्य विभाग भारित	39.	Department of Health	*Charged*	*0.01*	*0.02*	*0.03*	*0.01*	*0.00*	*0.01*	*0.00*	*0.02*	*0.02*
	स्वीकृत			Voted	349.10	132.79	481.89	350.08	141.28	491.36	393.51	148.49	542.00
	जोड़			**Total**	**349.11**	**132.81**	**481.92**	**350.09**	**141.28**	**491.37**	**393.51**	**148.51**	**542.02**
40.	परिवार कल्याण विभाग	40.	Department of Family Welfare										
	भारित			*Charged*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
	स्वीकृत			Voted	648.31	1.05	649.36	644.23	1.05	645.28	681.12	0.04	681.16
	जोड़			**Total**	**648.31**	**1.05**	**649.36**	**644.23**	**1.05**	**645.28**	**681.12**	**0.04**	**681.16**
	गृह मंत्रालय		**MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**										
41.	गृह मंत्रालय भारित	41.	Ministry of Home Affairs	*Charged*	*0.02*	*0.00*	*0.02*	*0.06*	*0.00*	*0.06*	*0.24*	*0.00*	*0.24*
	स्वीकृत			Voted	131.02	*0.00*	131.02	138.33	*0.00*	138.33	158.76	*0.00*	158.76
	जोड़			**Total**	**131.04**	**0.00**	**131.04**	**138.39**	**0.00**	**138.39**	**159.00**	**0.00**	**159.00**
42.	मंत्रिमण्डल भारित	42.	Cabinet	*Charged*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
	स्वीकृत			Voted	11.43	*0.00*	11.43	15.84	*0.00*	15.84	17.30	*0.00*	17.30
	जोड़			**Total**	**11.43**	**0.00**	**11.43**	**15.84**	**0.00**	**15.84**	**17.30**	**0.00**	**17.30**
43.	पुलिस भारित	43.	Police	*Charged*	0.04	5.02	5.06	0.22	7.55	7.77	0.15	8.05	8.20
	स्वीकृत			Voted	985.79	79.10	1064.89	1006.81	45.00	1051.81	1127.18	105.24	1232.42
	जोड़			**Total**	**985.83**	**84.12**	**1069.95**	**1007.03**	**52.55**	**1059.58**	**1127.33**	**113.29**	**1240.62**
44.	गृह मंत्रालय का अन्य व्यय भारित	44.	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	*Charged*	0.01	10.22	10.23	0.03	10.41	10.44	0.06	11.25	11.31
	स्वीकृत			Voted	186.94	73.41	260.35	185.26	57.53	242.79	215.97	72.23	288.20
	जोड़			**Total**	**186.95**	**83.63**	**270.58**	**185.29**	**67.94**	**253.23**	**216.03**	**83.48**	**299.51**
45.	संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को अन्तरण भारित	45.	Transfers to Union Territory Governments	*Charged*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
	स्वीकृत			Voted	50.12	23.41	73.53	55.13	24.24	79.37	54.50	28.38	82.88
	जोड़			**Total**	**50.12**	**23.41**	**73.53**	**55.13**	**24.24**	**79.37**	**54.50**	**28.38**	**82.88**
	मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय		**MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**										
46.	शिक्षा विभाग भारित	46.	Department of Education	*Charged*	*0.00*	*3.00*	*3.00*	*0.00*	*3.00*	*3.00*	*0.00*	*3.00*	*3.00*
	स्वीकृत			Voted	1207.31	0.50	1207.81	1205.76	0.50	1206.26	1581.12	0.74	1581.86
	जोड़			**Total**	**1207.31**	**3.50**	**1210.81**	**1205.76**	**3.50**	**1209.26**	**1581.12**	**3.74**	**1584.86**
47.	युवा कार्य और खेल विभाग भारित	47.	Department of Youth Affairs and Sports	*Charged*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
	स्वीकृत			Voted	84.13	3.50	87.63	81.13	3.50	84.63	94.47	2.53	97.00
	जोड़			**Total**	**84.13**	**3.50**	**87.63**	**81.13**	**3.50**	**84.63**	**94.47**	**2.53**	**97.00**

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मांग सं.	सेवा, प्रशासन अथवा क्षेत्र जिससे मांग का संबंध है		No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1987-88 राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates 1987-88 राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1988-89 राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
48.	कला और संस्कृति	भारित	48.	Art and Culture	*Charged*	*0.00*	0.00	*0.00*	*0.00*	0.00	*0.00*	*0.00*	0.00	*0.00*
		स्वीकृत			Voted	105.75	20.50	126.25	114.19	0.00	114.19	107.39	20.50	127.89
		जोड़			**Total**	**105.75**	**20.50**	**126.25**	**114.19**	**0.00**	**114.19**	**107.39**	**20.50**	**127.89**
49.	महिला और बाल विकास विभाग	भारित	49.	Department of Women and Child Development	*Charged*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
		स्वीकृत			Voted	234.77	*0.00*	234.77	234.77	*0.00*	234.77	249.46	*0.00*	249.46
		जोड़			**Total**	**234.77**	**0.00**	**234.77**	**234.77**	**0.00**	**234.77**	**249.46**	**0.00**	**249.46**
उद्योग मंत्रालय				**MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY**										
50.	औद्योगिक विकास विभाग	भारित	50.	Department of Industrial Development	*Charged*	*9.00*	*3.43*	*12.43*	*9.00*	*3.43*	*12.43*	*4.00*	*3.38*	*7.38*
		स्वीकृत			Voted	336.58	83.62	420.20	385.97	91.42	477.39	349.37	179.46	528.83
		जोड़			**Total**	**345.58**	**87.05**	**432.63**	**394.97**	**94.85**	**489.82**	**353.37**	**182.84**	**536.21**
51.	कम्पनी कार्य विभाग	भारित	51.	Department of Company Affairs	*Charged*	*0.22*	*0.00*	*0.22*	*1.51*	*0.00*	*1.51*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
		स्वीकृत			Voted	6.33	0.01	6.34	6.34	0.00	6.34	7.19	0.01	7.20
		जोड़			**Total**	**6.55**	**0.01**	**6.56**	**7.85**	**0.00**	**7.85**	**7.19**	**0.01**	**7.20**
52.	रसायन और पैट्रो-रसायन विभाग	भारित	52.	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	*Charged*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
		स्वीकृत			Voted	13.68	175.00	188.68	15.16	159.30	174.46	9.45	116.00	125.45
		जोड़			**Total**	**13.68**	**175.00**	**188.68**	**15.16**	**159.30**	**174.46**	**9.45**	**116.00**	**125.45**
53.	सरकारी उद्यम विभाग	भारित	53.	Department of Public Enterprises	*Charged*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*1.42*	*0.00*	*1.42*
		स्वीकृत			Voted	9.80	301.53	311.33	344.09	298.63	642.72	24.48	417.92	442.40
		जोड़			**Total**	**9.80**	**301.53**	**311.33**	**344.09**	**298.63**	**642.72**	**25.90**	**417.92**	**443.82**
सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय				**MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING**										
54.	सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	भारित	54.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	*Charged*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.02*	*0.00*	*0.02*	*0.02*	*0.00*	*0.02*
		स्वीकृत			Voted	57.51	2.91	60.42	52.28	2.30	54.58	65.42	4.33	69.75
		जोड़			**Total**	**57.51**	**2.91**	**60.42**	**52.30**	**2.30**	**54.60**	**65.44**	**4.33**	**69.77**
55.	प्रसारण सेवाएं	भारित	55.	Broadcasting Services	*Charged*	*0.01*	*0.10*	*0.11*	*0.01*	*0.08*	*0.09*	*0.01*	*0.10*	*0.11*
		स्वीकृत			Voted	373.02	333.95	706.97	382.39	275.10	657.49	418.93	319.01	737.94
		जोड़			**Total**	**373.03**	**334.05**	**707.08**	**382.40**	**275.18**	**657.58**	**418.94**	**319.11**	**738.05**
श्रम मंत्रालय				**MINISTRY OF LABOUR**										
56.	श्रम मंत्रालय	भारित	56.	Ministry of Labour	*Charged*	0.01	*0.00*	0.01	0.01	*0.00*	0.01	0.01	*0.00*	0.01
		स्वीकृत			Voted	166.78	0.16	166.94	167.88	0.16	168.04	247.72	0.72	248.44
		जोड़			**Total**	**166.79**	**0.16**	**166.95**	**167.89**	**0.16**	**168.05**	**247.73**	**0.72**	**248.45**
विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय				**MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE**										
57.	विधि और न्याय	भारित	57.	Law and Justice	*Charged*	*2.94*	*0.00*	*2.94*	*5.99*	*0.00*	*5.99*	*3.76*	*0.00*	*3.76*
		स्वीकृत			Voted	26.82	*0.00*	26.82	26.82	*0.00*	26.82	32.24	*0.00*	32.24
		जोड़			**Total**	**29.76**	**0.00**	**29.76**	**32.81**	**0.00**	**32.81**	**36.00**	**0.00**	**36.00**
संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय				**MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**										
58.	संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय	भारित	58.	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	*Charged*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
		स्वीकृत			Voted	0.71	*0.00*	0.71	0.75	*0.00*	0.75	0.86	*0.00*	0.86
		जोड़			**Total**	**0.71**	**0.00**	**0.71**	**0.75**	**0.00**	**0.75**	**0.86**	**0.00**	**0.86**

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of Rupees)

मांग सं. / No. of Demand	सेवा, प्रशासन अथवा क्षेत्र जिससे मांग का संबंध है / Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान 1987-88 Budget Estimates 1987-88 राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 Revised Estimates 1987-88 राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1988-89 Budget Estimates 1988-89 राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
	कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS**									
59.	कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय — भारित	59. Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions — *Charged*	*0.01*	*4.00*	*4.01*	*0.01*	*4.00*	*4.01*	*0.01*	*4.00*	*4.01*
	स्वीकृत	Voted	32.86	0.00	32.86	33.42	0.00	33.42	37.44	0.00	37.44
	जोड़	Total	**32.87**	**4.00**	**36.87**	**33.43**	**4.00**	**37.43**	**37.45**	**4.00**	**41.45**
	पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS**									
60.	पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय — भारित	60. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas — *Charged*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
	स्वीकृत	Voted	5.89	435.83	441.72	57.34	438.22	495.56	125.46	140.87	266.33
	जोड़	Total	**5.89**	**435.83**	**441.72**	**57.34**	**438.22**	**495.56**	**125.46**	**140.87**	**266.33**
	योजना मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF PLANNING**									
61.	आयोजन — भारित	61. Planning — *Charged*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
	स्वीकृत	Voted	11.47	0.00	11.47	11.44	0.00	11.44	13.83	0.00	13.83
	जोड़	Total	**11.47**	**0.00**	**11.47**	**11.44**	**0.00**	**11.44**	**13.83**	**0.00**	**13.83**
62.	सांख्यिकी विभाग — भारित	62. Department of Statistics — *Charged*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
	स्वीकृत	Voted	30.76	0.00	30.76	31.39	0.00	31.39	35.20	0.00	35.20
	जोड़	Total	**30.76**	**0.00**	**30.76**	**31.39**	**0.00**	**31.39**	**35.20**	**0.00**	**35.20**
	कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION**									
63.	कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय — भारित	63. Ministry of Programme Implementation — *Charged*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
	स्वीकृत	Voted	0.72	0.00	0.72	0.72	0.00	0.72	0.79	0.00	0.79
	जोड़	Total	**0.72**	**0.00**	**0.72**	**0.72**	**0.00**	**0.72**	**0.79**	**0.00**	**0.79**
	विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**									
64.	विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग — भारित	64. Department of Science and Technology — *Charged*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
	स्वीकृत	Voted	151.37	8.63	160.00	148.07	6.99	155.06	180.47	18.50	198.97
	जोड़	Total	**151.37**	**8.63**	**160.00**	**148.07**	**6.99**	**155.06**	**180.47**	**18.50**	**198.97**
65.	वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग — भारित	65. Department of Scientific and Industrial Research — *Charged*	*0.00*	0.00	*0.00*	*0.00*	0.00	*0.00*	*0.00*	0.00	*0.00*
	स्वीकृत	Voted	178.32	4.40	182.72	178.25	4.40	182.65	203.92	4.65	208.57
	जोड़	Total	178.32	4.40	182.72	178.25	4.40	182.65	203.92	4.65	208.57
66.	जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग — भारित	66. Department of Biotechnology — *Charged*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
	स्वीकृत	Voted	40.99	0.00	40.99	30.84	2.10	32.94	41.15	5.50	46.65
	जोड़	Total	**40.99**	**0.00**	**40.99**	**30.84**	**2.10**	**32.94**	**41.15**	**5.50**	**46.65**
	इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES**									
67.	इस्पात विभाग — भारित	67. Department of Steel — *Charged*	*0.00*	*41.01*	*41.01*	*0.00*	*41.01*	*41.01*	*0.00*	*15.05*	*15.05*
	स्वीकृत	Voted	33.27	834.41	867.68	37.63	832.41	870.04	51.61	649.47	701.08
	जोड़	Total	**33.27**	**875.42**	**908.69**	**37.63**	**873.42**	**911.05**	**51.61**	**664.52**	**716.13**

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of Rupees)

मांग सं.	सेवा, प्रशासन अथवा क्षेत्र जिससे मांग का संबंध है		No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1987-88 राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates 1987-88 राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1988-89 राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
68.	खान विभाग	भारित	68.	Department of Mines	Charged	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.05	0.00	0.05
		स्वीकृत			Voted	105.96	269.95	375.91	118.71	267.95	386.66	118.12	226.61	344.73
		जोड़			Total	106.01	269.95	375.96	118.74	267.95	386.69	118.17	226.61	344.78
	जल-भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय			**MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT**										
69.	जल-भूतल परिवहन	भारित	69.	Surface Transport	Charged	0.00	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	4.00	4.00
		स्वीकृत			Voted	20.28	112.36	132.64	19.34	135.50	154.84	32.69	126.35	159.04
		जोड़			Total	20.28	113.56	133.84	19.34	136.00	155.34	32.69	130.35	163.04
70.	सड़कें	भारित	70.	Roads	Charged	0.00	53.77	53.77	0.00	41.52	41.52	0.02	46.00	46.02
		स्वीकृत			Voted	249.11	411.01	660.12	249.89	435.43	685.32	284.48	486.33	770.81
		जोड़			Total	249.11	464.78	713.89	249.89	476.95	726.84	284.50	532.33	816.83
71.	पत्तन, दीपस्तम्भ और नौवहन	भारित	71.	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	Charged	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
		स्वीकृत			Voted	127.12	294.89	422.01	93.36	328.51	421.87	108.45	328.77	437.22
		जोड़			Total	127.12	294.89	422.01	93.36	328.51	421.87	108.45	338.77	447.22
	वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय			**MINISTRY OF TEXTILES**										
72.	वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय	भारित	72.	Ministry of Textiles	Charged	0.00	10.01	10.01	0.00	7.77	7.77	0.00	9.23	9.23
		स्वीकृत			Voted	413.72	250.09	663.81	491.52	294.90	786.42	523.54	287.71	811.25
		जोड़			Total	413.72	260.10	673.82	491.52	302.67	794.19	523.54	296.94	820.48
	पर्यटन मंत्रालय			**MINISTRY OF TOURISM**										
73.	पर्यटन मंत्रालय	भारित	73.	Ministry of Tourism	Charged	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		स्वीकृत			Voted	25.92	14.02	39.94	26.09	11.54	37.63	35.33	15.96	51.29
		जोड़			Total	25.92	14.02	39.94	26.09	11.54	37.63	35.33	15.96	51.29
	शहरी विकास मंत्रालय			**MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT**										
74.	शहरी विकास और आवासन		74.	Urban Development and Housing										
		भारित			Charged	2.29	17.60	19.89	2.66	17.12	19.78	2.59	19.65	22.24
		स्वीकृत			Voted	67.11	93.26	160.37	69.90	70.35	140.25	81.44	111.19	192.63
		जोड़			Total	69.40	110.86	180.26	72.56	87.47	160.03	84.03	130.84	214.87
75.	लोक निर्माण कार्य	भारित	75.	Public Works	Charged	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.01	0.17	0.18	0.00	0.20	0.20
		स्वीकृत			Voted	142.98	70.96	213.94	148.04	58.74	206.78	166.04	76.23	242.27
		जोड़			Total	142.98	71.06	214.04	148.05	58.91	206.96	166.04	76.43	242.47
76.	लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	भारित	76.	Stationery and Printing	Charged	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
		स्वीकृत			Voted	67.40	3.48	70.88	70.05	8.24	78.29	75.99	6.00	81.99
		जोड़			Total	67.41	3.48	70.89	70.06	8.24	78.30	76.00	6.00	82.00
	जल संसाधन मंत्रालय			**MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES**										
77.	जल संसाधन मंत्रालय	भारित	77.	Ministry of Water Resources	Charged	0.02	51.40	51.42	0.02	47.40	47.42	0.02	47.55	47.57
		स्वीकृत			Voted	258.55	13.80	272.35	271.40	8.48	279.88	297.55	16.62	314.17
		जोड़			Total	258.57	65.20	323.77	271.42	55.88	327.30	297.57	64.17	361.74
	कल्याण मंत्रालय			**MINISTRY OF WELFARE**										
78.	कल्याण मंत्रालय	भारित	78.	Ministry of Welfare	Charged	199.51	0.00	199.51	197.51	0.00	197.51	214.41	0.00	214.41
		स्वीकृत			Voted	259.87	0.70	260.57	258.85	0.70	259.55	286.03	0.85	286.88
		जोड़			Total	459.38	0.70	460.08	456.36	0.70	457.06	500.44	0.85	501.29
	परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग			**DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY**										
79.	परमाणु ऊर्जा	भारित	79.	Atomic Energy	Charged	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.01
		स्वीकृत			Voted	252.52	485.57	738.09	252.18	512.16	764.34	310.05	497.52	807.57
		जोड़			Total	252.52	485.57	738.09	252.21	512.16	764.37	310.06	497.52	807.58

करोड़ रुपए (in crores of Rupees)

मांग सं.	सेवा, प्रशासन अथवा क्षेत्र जिससे मांग का संबंध है	No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1987-88 राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates 1987-88 राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1988-89 राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
80.	नाभिकीय विद्युत योजनाएं	80.	Nuclear Power Schemes	*Charged*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
	भारित			Voted	264.09	293.85	557.94	210.43	269.22	479.65	166.57	228.00	394.57
	स्वीकृत			**Total**	**264.09**	**293.85**	**557.94**	**210.43**	**269.22**	**479.65**	**166.57**	**228.00**	**394.57**
	जोड़												
	इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी विभाग		**DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS**										
81.	इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी विभाग	81.	Department of Electronics	*Charged*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
	भारित			Voted	79.06	57.19	136.25	78.74	54.02	132.76	80.83	50.47	131.30
	स्वीकृत			**Total**	**79.06**	**57.19**	**136.25**	**78.74**	**54.02**	**132.76**	**80.83**	**50.47**	**131.30**
	जोड़												
	महासागर विकास विभाग		**DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT**										
82.	महासागर विकास विभाग	82.	Department of Ocean Development	*Charged*	*0.00*	0.00	*0.00*	*0.00*	0.00	*0.00*	*0.00*	0.00	*0.00*
	भारित			Voted	24.42	2.31	26.73	18.70	0.25	18.95	26.55	2.85	29.40
	स्वीकृत			**Total**	**24.42**	**2.31**	**26.73**	**18.70**	**0.25**	**18.95**	**26.55**	**2.85**	**29.40**
	जोड़												
	अन्तरिक्ष विभाग		**DEPARTMENT OF SPACE**										
83.	अन्तरिक्ष विभाग	83.	Department of Space	*Charged*	*0.01*	*0.02*	*0.03*	*0.01*	*0.01*	*0.02*	*0.01*	*0.02*	*0.03*
	भारित			Voted	196.63	151.46	348.09	203.22	163.04	366.26	278.21	153.86	432.07
	स्वीकृत			**Total**	**196.64**	**151.48**	**348.12**	**203.23**	**163.05**	**366.28**	**278.22**	**153.88**	**432.10**
	जोड़												
	संसद, राष्ट्रपति और उपराष्ट्रपति के सचिवालय और संघ लोक सेवा आयोग		**PARLIAMENT, SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESIDENT, VICE-PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**										
84.	लोक सभा	84.	Lok Sabha	*Charged*	*0.06*	*0.00*	*0.06*	*0.06*	*0.00*	*0.06*	*0.05*	*0.00*	*0.06*
	भारित			Voted	12.80	*0.00*	12.80	12.80	*0.00*	12.80	14.94	*0.00*	14.94
	स्वीकृत			**Total**	**12.86**	**0.00**	**12.86**	**12.86**	**0.00**	**12.86**	**15.00**	**0.00**	**15.00**
	जोड़												
85.	राज्य सभा	85.	Rajya Sabha	*Charged*	*0.03*	*0.00*	*0.03*	*0.03*	*0.00*	*0.03*	*0.03*	*0.00*	*0.03*
	भारित			Voted	4.91	*0.00*	4.91	5.34	*0.00*	5.34	5.56	*0.00*	5.56
	स्वीकृत			**Total**	**4.94**	**0.00**	**4.94**	**5.37**	**0.00**	**5.37**	**5.59**	**0.00**	**5.59**
	जोड़												
86	विनियोग-राष्ट्रपति के कर्मचारीवृंद, गृह और भत्ते	86.	Appropriation -Staff, Household and allowances of the President	*Charged*	*1.83*	*0.00*	*1.83*	*2.10*	*0.00*	*2.10*	*2.20*	*0.00*	*2.20*
	भारित			Voted	0.00	*0.00*	0.00	0.00	*0.00*	0.00	0.00	*0.00*	0.00
	स्वीकृत			**Total**	**1.83**	**0.00**	**1.83**	**2.10**	**0.00**	**2.10**	**2.20**	**0.00**	**2.20**
	जोड़												
87.	उपराष्ट्रपति का सचिवालय	87.	Secretariat of the Vice-President	*Charged*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
	भारित			Voted	0.16	0.00	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.16	0.18	*0.00*	0.18
	स्वीकृत			**Total**	**0.16**	**0.00**	**0.16**	**0.16**	**0.00**	**0.16**	**0.18**	**0.00**	**0.18**
	जोड़												
88.	विनियोग-संघ लोक सेवा आयोग	88.	Appropriation - Union Public Service Commission	*Charged*	*8.11*	*0.00*	*8.11*	*9.15*	*0.00*	*9.15*	*10.90*	*0.00*	*10.90*
	भारित			Voted	0.00	*0.00*	0.00	0.00	*0.00*	0.00	0.00	*0.00*	0.00
	स्वीकृत			**Total**	**8.11**	**0.00**	**8.11**	**9.15**	**0.00**	**9.15**	**10.90**	**0.00**	**10.90**
	जोड़												

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मांग सं.	सेवा, प्रशासन अथवा क्षेत्र जिससे मांग का संबंध है		No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1987-88 राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates 1987-88 राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1988-89 राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
	गृह मंत्रालय			MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS										
	संघ राज्य क्षेत्र (विधान मंडल रहित)			UNION TERRITORIES(WITHOUT LEGISLATURE)										
88.	दिल्ली	भारित	89.	Delhi	*Charged*	*2.79*	*30.20*	*32.99*	*4.39*	*15.22*	*19.61*	*4.03*	*25.20*	*29.23*
		स्वीकृत			Voted	582.14	487.01	1069.15	669.99	484.74	1154.73	694.33	503.55	1197.88
		जोड़			**Total**	**584.93**	**517.21**	**1102.14**	**674.38**	**499.96**	**1174.34**	**698.36**	**528.75**	**1227.11**
89.	अंदमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	भारित	90.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	*Charged*	*0.01*	*0.00*	*0.01*	*0.01*	*0.00*	*0.01*	*0.01*	*0.00*	*0.01*
		स्वीकृत			Voted	80.30	50.69	130.99	93.67	50.36	144.03	100.19	72.26	172.45
		जोड़			**Total**	**80.31**	**50.69**	**131.00**	**93.68**	**50.36**	**144.04**	**100.20**	**72.26**	**172.46**
90.	दादरा और नागर हवेली	भारित	91.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	*Charged*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
		स्वीकृत			Voted	11.57	5.34	16.91	14.03	6.03	20.06	18.48	5.71	24.19
		जोड़			**Total**	**11.57**	**5.34**	**16.91**	**14.03**	**6.03**	**20.06**	**18.48**	**5.71**	**24.19**
91.	लक्षद्वीप	भारित	92.	Lakshadweep	*Charged*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
		स्वीकृत			Voted	24.61	3.61	28.22	26.19	10.95	37.14	26.96	10.79	37.75
		जोड़			**Total**	**24.61**	**3.61**	**28.22**	**26.19**	**10.95**	**37.14**	**26.96**	**10.79**	**37.75**
92.	चंडीगढ़	भारित	93.	Chandigarh	*Charged*	*2.37*	*1.00*	*3.37*	*2.91*	*1.00*	*3.91*	*2.47*	*1.00*	*3.47*
		स्वीकृत			Voted	102.20	33.77	135.97	110.86	34.84	145.70	110.87	37.26	148.13
		जोड़			**Total**	**104.57**	**34.77**	**139.34**	**113.77**	**35.84**	**149.61**	**113.34**	**38.26**	**151.60**
93.	दमन और द्वीप	भारित	94	Daman and Diu	*Charged*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
		स्वीकृत			Voted	12.67	10.10	22.77	12.67	10.10	22.77	12.43	11.60	24.03
		जोड़			**Total**	12.67	10.10	22.77	12.67	10.10	22.77	12.43	11.60	24.03
	कुल जोड़	भारित		***Grand Total***	***Charged***	*18887.50*	*161207.31*	*180094.81*	*19980.44*	*142181.35*	*162161.79*	*23391.19*	*142206.93*	*165598.12*
		स्वीकृत			Voted	37266.99	16400.97	53667.96	39203.51	15807.66	55011.17	43562.62	16497.81	60060.43
		जोड़			**Total**	**56154.49**	**177608.28**	**233762.77**	**59183.95**	**157989.01**	**217172.96**	**66953.81**	**158704.74**	**225658.55**
	घटाइए खर्च को कम करके दिखाई गई वसूलियां			*Less amount of recoveries shown in reduction of expenditure*		-1582.86	-1770.25	-3353.11	-1326.87	-1802.68	-3129.55	-1608.05	-1945.61	-3553.66
	निवल जोड़			**Net Total**		***54571.63***	***175838.03***	***230409.66***	***57857.08***	***156186.33***	***214043.41***	***65345.76***	***156759.13***	***222104.89***

टिप्पणीः- *तुलना को सुगम बनाने के लिए, पूर्व संघ राज्य क्षेत्र गोवा के संबंध में बजट अनुमान 1987-88 में सम्मिलित व्यवस्थाओं में उपयुक्त समायोजन कर लिया गया है*

Note: *To facilitate comparison, the provisions included in BE 1987-88 for the erstwhile Union Territory of Goa, have been suitably adjusted.*

13

The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1988

रजिस्ट्री सं. डी(डीएन)127/88 REGISTERED No. D(DN)127/88

भारत का राजपत्र
The Gazette of India

असाधारण
EXTRAORDINARY
भाग II—खण्ड 1
PART II—Section 1
प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं० 7] नई दिल्ली, मंगलवार, मार्च 29, 1988/चैत्र 9, 1910
No. 7] NEW DELHI, TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1988/CHAITRA 9, 1910

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके ।
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 29th March,1988/Chaitra 9, 1910

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 29th March, 1988 and is hereby published for general information:—

THE APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) ACT, 1988
No. 6 OF 1988

[*29th March, 1988.*]

An Act to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1988-89.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Thirty-ninth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1988.

Withdrawal of Rs. 40456,50,00,000 from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the financial year 1988-89.

2. From and out of the Consolidated Fund of India there may be withdrawn sums not exceeding those specified in column 3 of the Schedule amounting in the aggregate to the sum of forty thousand four hundred and fifty-six crores and fifty lakhs rupees towards defraying the several charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year 1988-89.

Appropriation.

3. The sums authorised to be withdrawn from and out of the Consolidated Fund by this Act shall be appropriated for the services and purposes expressed in the Schedule in relation to the said year.

Construction of references to Ministries and Departments in the Schedule.

4. References to Ministries or Departments in the Schedule are to such Ministries or Departments as existing immediately before the 10th February, 1988 and shall on or after that date be construed as references to the appropriate Ministries or Departments as reconstituted from time to time.

THE SCHEDULE

(See sections 2, 3 and 4)

1	2		3		
			Sums not exceeding		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Agriculture	Revenue	67,60,00,000	1,00,000	67,61,00,000
		Capital	1,24,00,000	46,66,00,000	47,90,00,000
2	Other Services of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	Revenue	42,40,00,000	..	42,40,00,000
		Capital	29,34,00,000	3,93,00,000	33,27,00,000
3	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	Revenue	33,53,00,000	..	33,53,00,000
4	Department of Rural Development	Revenue	778,13,00,000	..	778,13,00,000
		Capital	5,00,000	..	5,00,000
5	Department of Fertilizers	Revenue	898,42,00,000	1,00,000	898,43,00,000
		Capital	70,67,00,000	16,00,000	70,83,00,000
6	Civil Aviation	Revenue	8,82,00,000	..	8,82,00,000
		Capital	2,17,00,000	..	2,17,00,000
7	Department of Commerce	Revenue	202,59,00,000	..	202,59,00,000
		Capital	32,38,00,000	..	32,38,00,000
8	Department of Supply	Revenue	3,45,00,000	5,00,000	3,50,00,000
9	Ministry of Communications	Revenue	1,25,00,000	..	1,25,00,000
		Capital	27,00,000	..	27,00,000
10	Postal Services	Revenue	181,82,00,000	1,00,000	181,83,00,000
		Capital	7,81,00,000	..	7,81,00,000
11	Telecommunication Services	Revenue	404,25,00,000	7,00,000	404,32,00,000
		Capital	229,00,00,000	1,00,000	229,01,00,000
12	Ministry of Defence	Revenue	102,68,00,000	..	102,68,00,000
		Capital	28,21,00,000	1,08,00,000	29,29,00,000
13	Defence Pensions	Revenue	183,26,00,000	8,00,000	183,34,00,000
14	Defence Services—Army	Revenue	1145,83,00,000	21,00,000	1146,04,00,000
15	Defence Services—Navy	Revenue	130,12,00,000	2,00,000	130,14,00,000
16	Defence Services—Air Force	Revenue	298,72,00,000	2,00,000	298,74,00,000
17	Defence Ordnance Factories	Revenue	20,65,00,000	2,00,000	20,67,00,000
18	Capital Outlay on Defence Services	Capital	643,24,00,000	2,12,00,000	645,36,00,000
19	Department of Coal	Revenue	22,29,00,000	..	22,29,00,000
		Capital	255,67,00,000	..	255,67,00,000
20	Department of Power	Revenue	56,41,00,000	..	56,41,00,000
		Capital	243,49,00,000	16,16,00,000	259,65,00,000
21	Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources	Revenue	16,11,00,000	..	16,11,00,000
		Capital	42,00,000	..	42,00,000

1	2		3		
			Sums not exceeding		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
22	Ministry of Environment and Forests	Revenue	31,44,00,000	..	31,44,00,000
		Capital	49,00,000	1,00,00,000	1,49,00,000
23	Ministry of External Affairs	Revenue	69,26,00,000	1,00,000	69,27,00,000
		Capital	15,50,00,000	..	15,50,00,000
24	Department of Economic Affair	Revenue	70,58,00,000	1,00,000	70,59,00,000
		Capital	27,79,00,000	..	27,79,00,000
25	Currency, Coinage and Stamps	Revenue	46,40,00,000	1,00,000	46,41,00,000
		Capital	33,34,00,000	1,00,000	33,35,00,000
26	Payments to Financial Institutions	Revenue	54,94,00,000	..	54,94,00,000
		Capital	227,81,00,000	..	227,81,00,000
27	Pensions	Revenue	82,56,00,000	78,00,000	83,34,00,000
	CHARGED.—*Interest Payments*	Revenue	..	2356,18,00,000	2356,18,00,000
29	Transfers to State Governments	Revenue	1150,20,00,000	1505,45,00,000	2655,65,00,000
		Capital	17,50,00,000	2733,87,00,000	2751,37,00,000
30	Loans to Government Servants, etc.	Capital	27,50,00,000	..	27,50,00,000
	CHARGED.—*Repayment of Debt*	Capital	..	22196,97,00,000	22196,97,00,000
32	Department of Expenditure	Revenue	134,04,00,000	..	134,04,00,000
		Capital	30,00,000	..	30,00,000
33	Audit	Revenue	32,32,00,000	70,00,000	33,02,00,000
34	Department of Revenue	Revenue	34,78,00,000	..	34,78,00,000
		Capital	24,00,000	..	24,00,000
35	Direct Taxes	Revenue	26,58,00,000	1,00,000	26,59,00,000
		Capital	20,00,00,000	..	20,00,00,000
36	Indirect Taxes	Revenue	57,23,00,000	1,00,000	57,24,00,000
		Capital	12,77,00,000	..	12,77,00,000
37	Department of Food	Revenue	406,37,00,000	1,00,000	406,38,00,000
		Capital	20,81,00,000	3,00,000	20,84,00,000
38	Department of Civil Supplies	Revenue	8,10,00,000	..	8,10,00,000
		Capital	71,00,000	64,00,000	1,35,00,000
39	Department of Health	Revenue	65,55,00,000	..	65,55,00,000
		Capital	24,74,00,000	1,00,000	24,75,00,000
40	Department of Family Welfare	Revenue	113,52,00,000	..	113,52,00,000
		Capital	1,00,000	..	1,00,000
41	Ministry of Home Affairs	Revenue	26,46,00,000	4,00,000	26,50,00,000
42	Cabinet	Revenue	2,88,00,000	..	2,88,00,000

1	2		3		
			Sums not exceeding		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
43	Police	Revenue	187,86,00,000	3,00,000	187,89,00,000
		Capital	17,54,00,000	1,34,00,000	18,88,00,000
44	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	Revenue	42,45,00,000	1,00,000	42,46,00,000
		Capital	17,91,00,000	2,47,00,000	20,38,00,000
45	Transfers to Union territory Governments	Revenue	9,08,00,000	..	9,08,00,000
		Capital	4,73,00,000	..	4,73,00,000
46	Department of Education	Revenue	261,85,00,000	..	261,85,00,000
		Capital	12,00,000	50,00,000	62,00,000
47	Department of Youth Affairs and Sports	Revenue	15,74,00,000	..	15,74,00 000
		Capital	42,00,000	..	42,00,000
48	Art and Culture	Revenue	25,57,00,000	..	25,57,00,000
		Capital	3,42,00,000	..	3,42,00,000
49	Department of Women and Child Development	Revenue	44,06,00,000	..	44,06,00,000
50	Department of Industrial Development	Revenue	82,40,00,000	67,00,000	83,07,00,000
		Capital	29,91,00,000	56,00,000	30,47,00,000
51	Department of Company Affairs	Revenue	1,19,00,000	1,00,000	1,20,00,000
52	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	Revenue	1,58,00,000	..	1,58,00,000
		Capital	19,34,00,000	..	19,34,00,000
53	Department of Public Enterprises	Revenue	4,08,00,000	24,00,000	4,32,00,000
		Capital	77,99,00,000	..	77,99,00,000
54	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	Revenue	10,89,00,000	1,00,000	10,90,00,000
		Capital	72,00,000	..	72,00,000
55	Broadcasting Services	Revenue	69,82,00,000	1,00,000	69,83,00,000
		Capital	53,17,00,000	1,00,000	53,18 00,000
56	Ministry of Labour	Revenue	41,28,00,000	1,00,000	41,29,00,000
		Capital	12,00,000	..	12,00,000
57	Law and Justice	Revenue	5,37,00,000	1,00,00,000	6,37,00,000
58	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	Revenue	14,00,000	..	14,00,000
59	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	Revenue	5,95,00,000	1,00,000	5,96,00,000
		Capital	..	67,00,000	67,00,000
60	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	Revenue	28,91,00,000	..	28,91,00,000
		Capital	23,48,00,000	..	23,48,00,000
61	Planning	Revenue	2,30,00,000	..	2,30,00,000
62	Department of Statistics	Revenue	5,87,00,000	..	5,87,00,000

1	2		3		
			Sums not exceeding		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
63	Ministry of Programme Implementation	Revenue	13,00,000	..	13,00,000
64	Department of Science and Technology	Revenue	27,75,00,000	..	27,75,00,000
		Capital	3,08,00,000	..	3,08,00,000
65	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	Revenue	33,99,00,000	..	33,99,00,000
		Capital	78,00,000	..	78,00,000
66	Department of Biotechnology	Revenue	6,86,00,000	..	6,86,00,000
		Capital	92,00,000	..	92,00,000
67	Department of Steel	Revenue	8,60,00,000	..	8,60,00,000
		Capital	108,24,00,000	2,51,00,000	110,75,00,000
68	Department of Mines	Revenue	19,69,00,000	1,00,000	19,70,00,000
		Capital	37,77,00,000	..	37,77,00,000
69	Surface Transport	Revenue	5,45,00,000	..	5,45,00,000
		Capital	24,89,00,000	67,00,000	25,56,00,000
70	Roads	Revenue	47,41,00,000	1,00,000	47,42,00,000
		Capital	81,05,00,000	7,66,00,000	88,71,00,000
71	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	Revenue	18,78,00,000	..	18,78,00,000
		Capital	54,80,00,000	1,67,00,000	56,47,00,000
72	Ministry of Textiles	Revenue	87,26,00,000	..	87,26,00,000
		Capital	47,95,00,000	1,54,00,000	49,49,00,000
73	Ministry of Tourism	Revenue	5,89,00,000	..	5,89,00,000
		Capital	2,66,00,000	..	2,66,00,000
74	Urban Development and Housing	Revenue	13,57,00,000	43,00,000	14,00,00,000
		Capital	18,53,00,000	3,28,00,000	21,81,00,000
75	Public Works	Revenue	27,67,00,000	..	27,67,00,000
		Capital	12,71,00,000	3,00,000	12,74,00,000
76	Stationery and Printing	Revenue	12,66,00,000	1,00,000	12,67,00,000
		Capital	1,00,00,000	..	1,00,00,000
77	Ministry of Water Resources	Revenue	49,60,00,000	1,00,000	49,61,00,000
		Capital	2,77,00,000	7,93,00,000	10,70,00,000
78	Ministry of Welfare	Revenue	47,67,00,000	41,74,00,000	89,41,00,000
		Capital	14,00,000	..	14,00,000
79	Atomic Energy	Revenue	51,67,00,000	1,00,000	51,68,00,000
		Capital	82,42,00,000	..	82,42,00,000
80	Nuclear Power Schemes	Revenue	56,53,00,000	..	56,53,00,000
		Capital	38,00,00,000	..	38,00,00,000
81	Department of Electronics	Revenue	13,47,00,000	..	13,47,00,000
		Capital	8,41,00,000	..	8,41,00,000
82	Department of Ocean Development	Revenue	4,34,00,000	..	4,34,00,000
		Capital	48,00,000	..	48,00,000
83	Department of Space	Revenue	46,36,00,000	1,00,000	46,37,00,000
		Capital	44,33,00,000	1,00,000	44,34,00,000
84	Lok Sabha	Revenue	2,49,00,000	1,00,000	2,50,00,000

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
85	Rajya Sabha	Revenue	93,00,000	1,00,000	94,00,000
	CHARGED.— *Staff, Household and Allowances of the President*	Revenue	..	37,00,000	37,00,000
87	Secretariat of the Vice-President	Revenue	3,00,000	..	3,00,000
	CHARGED.— *Union Public Service Commission*	Revenue	..	1,82,00,000	1,82,00,000
89	Delhi	Revenue	115,72,00,000	67,00,000	116,39,00,000
		Capital	83,93,00,000	4,20,00,000	88,13,00,000
90	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Revenue	16,69,00,000	1,00,000	16,70,00,000
		Capital	12,04,00,000	..	12,04,00,000
91	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Revenue	3,08,00,000	..	3,08,00,000
		Capital	95,00,000	..	95,00,000
92	Lakshadweep	Revenue	4,49,00,000	..	4,49,00,000
		Capital	1,80,00,000	..	1,80,00,000
93	Chandigarh	Revenue	18,48,00,000	41,00,000	18,89,00,000
		Capital	6,21,00,000	17,00,000	6,38,00,000
94	Daman and Diu	Revenue	2,07,00,000	..	2,07,00,000
		Capital	1,93,00,000	..	1,93,00,000
	TOTAL		11507,39,00,000	28949,11,00,000	40456,50,00,000

S. RAMAIAH,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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The Appropriation (No. 9) Act, 1988

रजिस्ट्री सं. डी(डीएन)127/88 REGISTERED No. D(DN)127/88

भारत का राजपत्र
The Gazette of India

असाधारण
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PART II—Section 1
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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं० 26] नई दिल्ली, बुधवार, मई 11, 1988/वैशाख 21, 1910
No. 26] NEW DELHI, WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1988/VAISAKHA 21, 1910

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके ।
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 11th May, 1988/Vaisakha 21, 1910 (Saka)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 9th May, 1988, and is hereby published for general information:—

THE APPROPRIATION (No. 2) ACT, 1988.

No. 25 OF 1988

[*9th May*, 1988.]

An Act to authorise payment and appropration of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1988-89.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Thirty-ninth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1988. **Short title.**

2. From and out of the Consolidated Fund of India there may be paid and applied sums not exceeding those specified in column 3 of the Schedule amounting in the aggregate [inclusive of the sums specified in column 3 of the Schedule to the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1988] to the sum of two lakhs twenty-five thousand six hundred and fifty-eight crores and fifty-five lakh rupees towards defraying the several charges which will come in course of payment during the

6 of 1988.

Issue of Rs. 225658, 55,00,000 out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the year 1988-89.

financial year 1988-89 in respect of the services specified in column 2 of the Schedule.

Appropriation

3. The sums authorised to be paid and applied from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India by this Act shall be appropriated for the services and purposes expressed in the Schedule in relation to the said year.

Construction of references to Ministries and Departments in the Schedule.

4. References to Ministries or Departments in the Schedule are to such Ministries or Departments as existing immediately before the 10th day of February, 1988 and shall, on or after that date, be construed as references to the appropriate Ministries or Departments as reconstituted from time to time.

THE SCHEDULE

(*See* sections 2, 3 and 4)

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the [Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Agriculture . .	Revenue Capital	405,58,00,000 7,43,00,000	3,00,000 280,00,00,000	405,61,00,000 287,43,00,000
2	Other Services of Department of Agriculture and Co-operation	Revenue Capital	254,39,00,000 176,07,00,000	.. 23,61,00,000	254,39,00,000 199,68,00,000
3	Department of Agricultural Research and Education . .	Revenue	201,17,00,000	..	201,17,00,000
4	Department of Rural Development . .	Revenue Capital	2219,36,00,000 30,00,000	.. ..	2219,36,00,000 30,00,000
5	Department of Fertilizers . .	Revenue Capital	3638,49,00,000 424,01,00,000	1,00,000 1,00,00,000	3638,50,00,000 425,01,00,000
6	Civil Aviation .	Revenue Capital	52,91,00,000 13,03,00,000	.. ..	52,91,00,000 13,03,00,000
7	Department of Commerce . . .	Revenue Capital	1215,57,00,000 194,29,00,000	.. ..	1215,57,00,000 194,29,00,000
8	Department of Supply	Revenue	20,70,00,000	30,00,000	21,00,00,000
9	Ministry of Communications . .	Revenue Capital	7,50,00,000 1,60,00,000	.. ..	7,50,00,000 1,60,00,000
10	Postal Services .	Revenue Capital	1091,12,00,000 46,85,00,000	3,00,000 ..	1091,15,00,000 46,85,00,000
11	Telecommunication Services . . .	Revenue Capital	2425,50,00,000 1373,99,00,000	50,00,000 1,00,000	2426,00,00,000 1374,00,00,000
12	Ministry of Defence .	Revenue Capital	616,07,00,000 169,26,00,000	.. 6,50,00,000	616,07,00,000 175,76,00,000
13	Defence Pensions .	Revenue	1099,55,00,000	45,00,000	1100,00,00,000
14	Defence Services-Army	Revenue	6874,97,00,000	1,28,00,000	6876,25,00,000
15	Defence Services-Navy	Revenue	780,73,00,000	10,00,000	780,83,00,000
16	Defence Services-Air Force . . .	Revenue	1792,33,00,000	12,00,000	1792,45,00,00

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs
17	Defence Ordnance Factories	Revenue	123,90,00,000	10,00,000	124,00,00,000
18	Capital Outlay on Defence Services	Capital	3859,42,00,000	12,70,00,000	3872,12,00,000
19	Department of Coal	Revenue	139,00,00,000	..	139,00,00,000
		Capital	1534,00,00,000	..	1534,00,00,000
20	Departmen of Power	Revenue	338,45,00,000	..	338,45,00,000
		Capital	1460,94,00,000	97,00,00,000	1557,94,00,000
21	Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources	Revenue	102,98,00,000	..	102,98,00,000
		Capital	2,50,00,000	..	2,50,00,000
22	Ministry of Environment and Forests	Revenue	188,68,00,000	..	188,68,00,000
		Capital	2,94,00,000	6,00,00,000	8,94,00,000
23	Ministry of External Affairs	Revenue	403,98,00,000	2,00,000	404,00,00,000
		Capital	93,00,00,000	..	93,00,00,000
24	Department of Economic Affairs	Revenue	423,49,00,000	7,00,000	423,56,00,000
		Capital	166,74,00,000	..	166,74,00,000
25	Currency, Coinage and Stamps	Revenue	278,45,00,000	1,00,000	278,46,00,000
		Capital	200,09,00,000	2,00,000	200,11,00,000
26	Payments to Financial Institutions	Revenue	328,62,00,000	..	328,62,00,000
		Capital	681,29,00,000	..	681,29,00,000
27	Pensions	Revenue	495,34,00,000	4,66,00,000	500,00,00,000
	CHARGED.—*Interest Payments*	Revenue	..	14100,00,00,000	14100,00,00,000
29	Transfers to State Governments	Revenue	3602,93,00,000	9032,72,00,000	12635,65,00,000
		Capital	105,00,00,000	9336,63,00,000	9441,63,00,000
30	Loans to Government Servants, etc.	Capital	165,00,00,000	..	165,00,00,000
31	CHARGED.—*Repayment of Debt*	Capital	..	132231,76,00,000	132231,76,00,000
32	Department of Expenditure	Revenue	804,27,00,000	..	804,27,00,000
		Capital	1,82,00,000	..	1,82,00,000
33	Audit	Revenue	193,96,00,000	4,22,00,000	198,18,00,000
34	Department of Revenue	Revenue	70,66,00,000	..	70,66,00,000
		Capital	1,44,00,000	..	1,44,00,000
35	Direct Taxes	Revenue	159,53,00,000	2,00,000	159,55,00,000
		Capital	120,00,00,000	..	120,00,00,000
36	Indirect Taxes	Revenue	343,41,00,000	4,00,000	343,45,00,000
		Capital	76,64,00,000	..	76,64,00,000
37	Department of Food	Revenue	2438,30,00,000	1,00,000	2438,31,00,000
		Capital	124,85,00,000	15,00,000	125,00,00,000

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
38	Department of Civil Supplies . . .	Revenue	48,61,00,000	..	48,61,00,000
		Capital	4,23,00,000	3,85,00,000	8,08,00,000
39	Department of Health	Revenue	393,51,00,000	..	393,51,00,000
		Capital	148,49,00,000	2,00,000	148,51,00,000
40	Department of Family Welfare . . .	Revenue	681,12,00,000	..	681,12,00,000
		Capital	4,00,000	..	4,00,000
41	Ministry of Home Affairs . . .	Revenue	158,76,00,000	24,00,000	159,00,00,000
42	Cabinet . . .	Revenue	17,30,00,000	..	17,30,00,000
43	Police . . .	Revenue	1127,18,00,000	15,00,000	1127,33,00,000
		Capital	105,24,00,000	8,05,00,000	113,29,00,000
44	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs .	Revenue	215,97,00,000	6,06,000	216,03,00,000
		Capital	72,23,00,000	11,25,00,000	83,48,00,000
45	Transfers to Union territory Governments . . .	Revenue	54,50,00,000	..	54,50,00,000
		Capital	28,38,00,000	..	28,38,00,000
46	Department of Education . .	Revenue	1581,12,00,000	..	1581,12,00,000
		Capital	74,00,000	3,00,00,000	3,74,00,000
47	Department of Youth Affairs and Sports .	Revenue	94,47,00,000	..	94,47,00,000
		Capital	2,53,00,000	..	2,53,00,000
48	Art and Culture .	Revenue	107,39,00,000	..	107,39,00,000
		Capital	20,50,00,000	..	20,50,00,000
49	Department of Women and Child Development . . .	Revenue	249,46,00,000	..	249,46,00,000
50	Department of Industrial Development .	Revenue	349,37,00,000	4,00,00,000	353,37,00,000
		Capital	179,46,00,000	3,38,00,000	182,84,00,000
51	Department of Company Affairs .	Revenue	7,19,00,000	..	7,19,00,000
		Capital	1,00,000	..	1,00,000
52	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals . .	Revenue	9,45,00,000	..	9,45,00,000
		Capital	116,00,00,000	..	116,00,00,000
53	Department of Public Enterprises . .	Revenue	24,48,00,000	1,42,00,000	25,90,00,000
		Capital	417,92,00,000	..	417,92,00,000
54	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	Revenue	65,42,00,000	2,00,000	65,44,00,000
		Capital	4,33,00,000	..	4,33,00,000
55	Broadcasting Services	Revenue	418,93,00,000	1,00,000	418,94,00,000
		Capital	319,01,00,000	10,00,000	319,11,00,000

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
56	Ministry of Labour .	Revenue	247,72,00,000	1,00,000	247,73,00,000
		Capital	72,00,000	..	72,00,000
57	Law and Justice .	Revenue	32,24,00,000	3,76,00,000	36,00,00,000
58	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs .	Revenue	86,00,000	..	86,00,000
59	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions . . .	Revenue	37,44,00,000	1,00,000	37,45,00,000
		Capital	..	4,00,00,000	4,00,00,000
60	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas . . .	Revenue	125,46,00,000	..	125,46,00,000
		Capital	140,87,00,000	..	140,87,00,000
61	Planning . . .	Revenue	13,83,00,000	..	13,83,00,000
62	Department of Statistics	Revenue	35,20,00,000	..	35,20,00,000
63	Ministry of Programme Implementation .	Revenue	79,00,000	..	79,00,000
64	Department of Science and Technology .	Revenue	180,47,00,000	..	180,47,00,000
		Capital	18,50,00,000	..	18,50,00,000
65	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research . .	Revenue	203,92,00,000	..	203,92,00,000
		Capital	4,65,00,000	..	4,65,00,000
66	Department of Biotechnology .	Revenue	41,15,00,000	..	41,15,00,000
		Capital	5,50,00,000	..	5,50,00,000
67	Department of Steel	Revenue	51,61,00,000	..	51,61,00,000
		Capital	649,47,00,000	15,05,00,000	664,52,00,000
68	Department of Mines	Revenue	118,12,00,000	5,00,000	118,17,00,000
		Capital	226,61,00,000	..	226,61,00,000
69	Surfac Transport	Revenue	32,69,00,000	..	32,69,00,000
		Capital	126,35,00,000	4,00,00,000	130,35,00,000
70	Roads . . .	Revenue	284,48,00,000	2,00,000	284,50,00,000
		Capital	486,33,00,000	46,00,00,000	532,33,00,000
71	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping . .	Revenue	108,45,00,000	..	108,45,00,000
		Capital	328,77,00,000	10,00,00,000	338,77,00,000
72	Ministry of Textiles .	Revenue	523,54,00,000	..	523,54,00 000
		Capital	287,71,00,000	9,23,00,000	296,94,00,000
73	Ministry of Tourism .	Revenue	35,33,00,000	..	35,33,00,000
		Capital	15,96,00,000	..	15,96,00,000
74	Urban Development and Housing . .	Revenue	81,44,00,000	2,59,00,000	84,03,00,000
		Capital	111,19,00,000	19,65,00,000	130,84,00,000
75	Public Works . .	Revenue	166,04,00,000	..	166,04,00,000
		Capital	76,23,00,000	20,00,000	76,43,00,000
76	Stationery and Printing	Revenue	75,99,00,000	1,00,000	76,00,00,000
		Capital	6,00,00,000	..	6,00,00,000

1	2		3		
			Sums not exceeding		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
77	Ministry of Water Resources .	Revenue Capital	297,55,00,000 16,62,00,000	2,00,000 47,55,00,000	297,57,00,000 64,17,00,000
78	Ministry of Welfare .	Revenue Capital	286,03,00,000 85,00,000	214,41,00,000 ..	500,44,00,000 85,00,000
79	Atomic Energy .	Revenue Capital	310,05,00,000 497,52,00,000	1,00,000 ..	310,06,00,000 497,52,00,000
80	Nuclear Power Schemes	Revenue Capital	166,57,00,000 228,00,00,000	.. ..	166,57,00,000 228,00,00,000
81	Department of Electronics . . .	Revenue Capital	80,83,00,000 50,47,00,000	.. ..	80,83,00,000 50,47,00,000
82	Department of Ocean Development .	Revenue Capital	26,55,00,000 2,85,00,000	.. ..	26,55,00,000 2,85,00,000
83	Department of Space	Revenue Capital	278,21,00,000 153,86,00,000	1,00,000 2,00,000	278,22,00,000 153,88,00,000
84	Lok Sabha . .	Revenue	14,94,00,000	6,00,000	15,00,00,000
85	Rajya Sabha . .	Revenue	5,56,00,000	3,00,000	5,59,00,000
	CHARGED.—*Staff, Household and Allowances of the President* . . .	Revenue	..	2,20,00,000	2,20,00,000
87	Secretariat of the Vice-President . .	Revenue	18,00,000	..	18,00,000
	CHARGED.—*Union Public Service Commission* . . .	Revenue	..	10,90,00,000	10,90,00,000
89	Delhi . . .	Revenue Capital	694,33,00,000 503,55,00,000	4,03,00,000 25,20,00,000	698,36,00,000 528,75,00,000
90	Andaman and Nicobar Islands . .	Revenue Capital	100,19,00,000 72,26,00,000	1,00,000 ..	100,20,00,000 72,26,00,000
91	Dadra and Nagar Haveli . . .	Revenue Capital	18,48,00,000 5,71,00,000	.. ..	18,48,00,000 5,71,00,000
92	Lakshadweep . .	Revenue Capital	26,96,00,000 10,79,00,000	.. ..	26,96,00,000 10,79,00,000
93	Chandigarh . .	Revenue Capital	110,87,00,000 37,26,00,000	2,47,00,000 1,00,00,000	113,34,00,000 38,26,00,000

1	2	3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
94	Daman and Diu . Revenue	12,43,00,000	..	12,43,00,000
	Capital	11,60,00,000	..	11,60,00,000
	TOTAL . .	60060,43,00,000	*165598,12,00,000*	225658,55,00,000

S. RAMAIAH,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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15

Economical and Funccional Classification of the Central Government Budget for 1988-89

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प्रस्तावना

वित्त मंत्रालय का आर्थिक कार्य प्रभाग, बजट को आर्थिक विश्लेषण का एक उपयोगी माध्यम बनाने के उद्देश्य से वर्ष 1957-58 से केन्द्रीय सरकार के बजटीय लेन-देनों का आर्थिक वर्गीकरण तैयार करता है । संक्षेप में, इस वर्गीकरण के द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार के, जिसमें रेलवे तथा डाक व तार विभाग भी शामिल हैं, व्ययों और प्राप्तियों का वर्गीकरण, महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक वर्गों के अनुसार किया गया है, जिसमें चालू खाते के खर्च को पूंजी परिव्यय से, वस्तुओं और सेवाओं की खरीद के व्यय को व्यक्तियों और संस्थाओं को किए गए अन्तरणों से, किस्म के अनुसार कर संबंधी प्राप्तियों को अन्य प्राप्तियों से तथा उधारों और अन्तर-सरकारी ऋणों और अनुदानों आदि से अलग करके दिखाया गया है । इस रीति से पुनर्वर्गीकृत करके केन्द्रीय सरकार को प्राप्त होने वाली आमदनी तथा उसके द्वारा किए जाने वाले व्ययों को लेन-देनों के महत्वपूर्ण वर्गों से संबंधित किया जा सकता है, जो कि अर्थव्यवस्था के अन्य क्षेत्रों की प्रवृत्तियों को प्रभावित करती हैं । चूंकि राष्ट्रीय आय-वर्ग की सरकारी खाता पद्धति भी आर्थिक वर्गीकरण की सबसे महत्वपूर्ण पद्धति है, इसलिए इस विश्लेषण में वही प्रणाली तथा सिद्धान्त प्रयोग में लाये गये हैं जो कि राष्ट्रीय आय संबंधी लेखा प्रणाली में प्रयुक्त किए जाते हैं ।

देश में आर्थिक आयोजन के समारम्भ के पश्चात्, वार्षिक आयोजना परिव्ययों को बजट सम्बन्धी परिव्ययों से एकीकृत कर दिया गया है, जिसके अनुसार बजट सम्बन्धी परिव्ययों का और आगे विश्लेषण कार्य सम्बन्धी वर्गों के अनुसार किया जाता है , इस प्रकार के कार्यात्मक वर्गीकरण से इस बात के विश्लेषण में सहायता मिलती है, केन्द्रीय सरकार आयोजना में निर्धारित प्राथमिकताओं के अनुसार विभिन्न कार्यों या प्रयोजनों के लिए कितनी राशि आवंटित कर रही है । तदनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार के लेन-देनों का आर्थिक एवं कार्य सम्बन्धी वर्गीकरण तैयार करने का काम 1967-68 से प्रतिवर्ष किया जा रहा है ।

आगे के पृष्ठों में प्रस्तुत किया गया, केन्द्रीय सरकार के 1988-89 के बजट का आर्थिक एवं कार्य-संबंधी वर्गीकरण पहले के वर्षों की प्रणाली के ही अनुरूप किया गया है । इस विश्लेषण के मुख्य-मुख्य निष्कर्षों का संक्षिप्त विवरण भाग I और II में दिया गया है और इस वर्गीकरण में इस्तेमाल की गई विभिन्न मदों को कहां से प्राप्त किया गया है और इसके लिए औचित्य का आधार क्या है, इसे भी तकनीकी परिशिष्ट में विस्तार से बताया गया है ।

PREFACE

Since 1957-58, the Economic Division of the Ministry of Finance has been preparing an economic classification of the Central Government budgetary transactions to make the budget a more useful tool of economic analysis. In brief, this classification involves arranging the expenditures and receipts of the Central Government including those of railways and posts and telecommunications by significant economic categories distinguishing current from capital outlays, spending for goods and services from transfers to individuals and institutions, tax receipts by kind from other receipts, and from borrowing and intergovernmental loans and grants etc. Reclassified in this manner, the flows into and out of the Central Government can be related to important categories of transactions influencing the behaviour of the other sectors of the economy. Since the national income type of government account is the most prevalent form of an economic classification, the methodology and concepts used in this analysis are those used in the national income accounting system.

With the advent of economic planning in the country annual plan outlays have been integrated with the budgetary outlays which called for a further analysis of budgetary outlays into functional categories. Such a functional classification helps in analysing how much the Central Government is allocating to different functions or purposes in accordance with the priorities laid down in the Plan. Accordingly since 1967-68, an economic-cum-functional classification of the Central Government transactions is being prepared.

The economic-cum-functional classification of the Central Government Budget 1988-89 presented in the following pages conforms to the pattern of the earlier years. The salient features of this analysis are summarised in Sections I and II, and the derivation of rationale of various items used in this classification have been explained in the technical Appendix at the end.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के 1988-89 के बजट के विश्लेषण से पता चलता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का खपत व्यय जो मजदूरी वेतन और वस्तुओं और सेवाओं की खरीद पर आधारित है 1987-88 (संशोधित अनुमान) के 16,733 करोड़ रुपए से बढ़कर 1988-89 (बजट अनुमान) में 18743 करोड़ रुपए हो गया है । केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्रत्यक्ष सकल पूंजी निर्माण की रकम भी जो 1986-87 (वास्तविक) में 5905 करोड़ रुपए थी, बढ़कर 1987-88 (संशोधित अनुमान) में 5914 करोड़ रुपए और 1988-89 (बजट अनुमान) में 7301 करोड़ रुपए हो जाएगी । 1988-89 के बजट में दिए गए केन्द्रीय सरकार के साधनों में से सकल पूंजी निर्माण प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष (अन्य क्षेत्रों को पूंजी निर्माण के लिए दी गई वित्तीय सहायता), दोनों के लिए कुल वित्तीय व्यवस्था की रकम, 1987-88 (संशोधित अनुमान) के 26212 करोड़ रुपए की तुलना में 1988-89 (बजट अनुमान) में 27652 करोड़ रुपए होगी । केन्द्रीय सरकार और इसके विभागीय उपक्रमों (गैर-विभागीय उपक्रमों को "बाकी अर्थव्यवस्था" के रूप में माना जाता है) की निवल बचतों में हाल के वर्षों में काफी कमी हुई । 1986-87 में 4191 करोड़ रुपए और 1987-88 (संशोधित अनुमान) में 5317 करोड़ रुपए की नकारात्मक निवल बचत की तुलना में इसकी स्थिति और अधिक बिगड़ कर 1988-89 (बजट अनुमान) में यह 7290 करोड़ रुपए की नकारात्मक राशि पर आ गई ।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के विकास सम्बन्धी कार्यकलापों पर होने वाले खर्चों में सकल पूंजी निर्माण पर परिव्यय और आर्थिक और सामाजिक सेवाओं पर होने वाला चालू व्यय दोनों शामिल हैं । सामाजिक और आर्थिक सेवाओं पर होने वाले आयोजनागत तथा आयोजना-भिन्न कुल व्यय मोटे तौर पर केन्द्रीय सरकार के कुल विकास व्यय के बराबर ही हैं । अनुमान है कि 1988-89 (बजट अनुमान) में यह व्यय 41772 करोड़ रुपए होगा जो कि उस वर्ष के लिए बजट में निर्धारित कुल व्यय की राशि के 53.7 प्रतिशत के बराबर है ।

Analysis of the Central Government Budget 1988-89 shows that the consumption expenditure of the Central Government composed of wages and salaries and purchase of goods and services will increase from Rs.16733 crores in 1987-88 (Revised Estimates) to Rs.18743 crores in 1988-89 (Budget Estimates). The Central Government's direct gross capital formation will increase marginally from Rs.5905 crores in 1986-87 (Accounts) to Rs.5914 crores in 1987-88 (Revised Estimates) and further to Rs.7301 crores in 1988-89 (Budget Estimates). The total financial provision for gross capital formation, both direct and indirect (financial assistance provided to other sectors for capital formation) out of the Central Government budgetary resources in 1988-89 (Budget Estimates) will be Rs.27652 crores compared with Rs. 26212 crores in 1987-88 (Revised Estimates). The net savings of the Central Government and its departmental undertakings (non-departmental undertakings are treated as "rest of the economy") have, however, shown deterioration in recent years. As against a negative net savings of Rs.4191 crores in 1986-87, and Rs. 5317 crores in 1987-88 (R.E.), it further deteriorated to a negative figure of Rs.7290 crores in 1988-89 (Budget Estimates).

The Central Government's development expenditure includes both outlays on gross capital formation and current expenditure on economic and social services. The plan and non-plan expenditures in the Central Budget on economic and social services correspond broadly to the total deveopment expenditure of the Central Government. This is estimated at Rs. 41772 crores in 1988-89 (Budget Estimates) and forms 53.7 per cent of the total expenditure budgeted for that year.

I. आर्थिक वर्गीकरण

इस खण्ड के अन्त में 1988-89 के केन्द्रीय सरकार के बजट के पुनः वर्गीकृत आंकड़ों के छः विवरण दिये गये हैं। इस लेखा प्रणाली से जिन महत्वपूर्ण बातों का पता चलता है वे ये हैं:-

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार का कुल व्यय,
(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार का अन्तिम परिव्यय,
(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार के बजट में उपलब्ध साधनों से मिली पूंजी,
(घ) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निवल पूंजी निर्माण और उसकी बचतें,
(ङ) केन्द्रीय सरकार के बजट संबंधी लेन देनों में होने वाले घाटे के विभिन्न स्तर, और
(च) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा आय का सृजन।

(क) कुल व्यय

2. अनुमान है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का कुल व्यय जो 1987-88 (संशोधित अनुमान) में 71025 करोड़ रुपए था वह बढ़कर 1988-89 (बजट अनुमान) में 77824 करोड़ रुपए हो जाएगा अर्थात् यह 9.6 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि है। मुख्य व्ययों का आवंटन इस प्रकार है:

I. ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION

A set of six accounts containing the reclassified data from the Central Government Budget for 1988-89 is placed at the end of this section. Some significant magnitudes emerging from this system of accounts are:

(a) The Central Government's total expenditure;
(b) The Central Government's final outlays;
(c) Capital formation out of the budgetary resources of the Central Government;
(d) Net capital formation and savings of the Central Government;
(e) The various measures of deficit in the Central Government's budgetary transactions; and
(f) Income generation by the Central Government.

(a) Total Expenditure

2. The total expenditure of the Central Government is estimated to increase from Rs. 71025 crores in 1987-88 (Revised Estimates) to Rs. 77824 crores in 1988-89 (Budget Estimates), which is an increase of 9.6 per cent. The allocation of major types of expenditure is as follows:

केन्द्रीय सरकार का कुल व्यय *Central Government's Total Expenditure*

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. crores)

		1986-87 वास्तविक Accounts	1987-88 संशोधित Revised	1988-89 बजट Budget
1. अन्तिम परिव्यय	1. Final outlays:	20570	22647	26043
(क) सरकार का खपत संबंधी व्यय (देखिए-विवरण 1)	(a) Government consumption expenditure (vide Acct.1)	14665	16733	18743
(ख) सकल पूंजी निर्माण (देखिए-विवरण 3)	(b) Gross capital formation (vide Acct. 3)	5905	5914	7300
(i) सकल स्थिर पूंजी निर्माण	(i) Gross fixed capital formation	5817	5674	7151
(ii) निर्माण कार्य भंडार में वृद्धि	(ii) Increase in works stores	88	240	149
2. शेष अर्थ-व्यवस्था के लिए अन्तरण संबंधी अदायगियां	2. Transfer payments to the rest of the economy	25650	31046	35383
(क) चालू अन्तरण (देखिए-विवरण 1)	(a) Current transfers (vide Acct. 1)	21243	25634	29958
(ख) पूंजी अन्तरण (देखिए-विवरण 3)	(b) Capital transfers (vide Acct. 3)	4407	5412	5425
3. शेष अर्थ-व्यवस्था में वित्तीय निवेश और उसके लिए दिए जाने वाले ऋण (देखिए-विवरण 4)	3. Financial investments and loans to the rest of the economy (vide Acct. 4)	17803	17332	16398
4. कुल व्यय (1+2+3)	4. **Total Expenditure (1+2+3)**	**64023**	**71025**	**77824**

(ख) अन्तिम परिव्यय

3. वर्ष 1988-89 के बजट में कुल 77824 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय रखा गया है, इसमें से केन्द्रीय सरकार का अन्तिम परिव्यय 26043 करोड़ रुपए या कुल परिव्यय का लगभग 33 प्रतिशत भाग है। यह परिव्यय खपत और पूंजी निर्माण के संबंध में केन्द्रीय सरकार की वस्तुओं और सेवाओं की प्रत्यक्ष मांग को सूचित करता है। राष्ट्रीय लेखा प्रणाली में ये अन्तिम परिव्यय शेष अर्थ-व्यवस्था के खपत संबंधी व्यय और पूंजी निर्माण की रकम से जुड़ जाता है। कुल व्यय के शेष भाग अर्थात् 51781 करोड़ रुपए अथवा लगभग 67 प्रतिशत भाग में अन्तरण अदायगियां वित्तीय निवेशों और ऋणों के रूप में शेष-व्यवस्था को किया गया भुगतान शामिल है। इसका उद्देश्य अन्य क्षेत्रों की चालू या पूंजीगत प्राप्तियों को अनुपूर्ति करना है।

खपत संबंधी व्यय

4. खपत संबंधी व्यय (अर्थात् मजदूरी और वेतन तथा चालू उपयोग के लिए सामान और सेवाओं के संबंध में होने वाले व्यय) के लिए 1988-89 के बजट में 18743 करोड़ रुपए की जो व्यवस्था की गई है वह अन्तिम परिव्यय का 72 प्रतिशत तथा कुल व्यय का 24 प्रतिशत बैठती है। 1988-89 में खपत संबंधी व्यय में होने वाली वृद्धि पिछले वर्ष के संशोधित अनुमान के मुकाबले में 12.0 प्रतिशत बैठती है। इसकी तुलना में 1986-87 (वास्तविक) के मुकाबले में 1987-88 (संशोधित अनुमान) में 14.1 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है।

(b) Final Outlays

3. Of the total expenditure of Rs. 77824 crores budgeted for 1988-89, Rs. 26043 crores or about 33 per cent constitute final outlays of the Central Government representing its direct demand for goods and services for consumption and capital formation. In a system of national accounts, these final outlays get linked up with the consumption expenditure and capital formation in other sectors of the economy. The rest of the total expenditure amounting to Rs. 51781 crores or about 67 per cent constitute disbursements by way of transfer payments, financial investment and loans to the rest of the economy, and are intended to supplement current and capital receipts of other sectors.

Consumption Expenditure

4. Consumption expenditure (i.e. expenditure on wages and salaries and commodities and services for current use) budgeted at Rs.18743 crores for 1988-89 forms 72 per cent of the final outlays and 24 per cent of the total expenditure. The growth in consumption expenditure works out to 12.0 per cent for 1988-89 over revised estimates for the previous year. This compared with an increase of 14.1 per cent in 1987-88 (Revised Estimates) over 1986-87 (accounts).

सकल पूंजी निर्माण

5. केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रत्यक्ष सकल स्थिर पूंजी निर्माण (अर्थात् इमारतों, लोक निर्माण कार्य, उपस्करों और अन्य स्थिर परिसम्पत्तियों के संबंध में निवेश) के बारे में अनुमान है कि यह 1987-88 के 5674 करोड़ रुपए से बढ़कर 1988-89 में 7151 करोड़ रुपए हो जाएगा। सकल पूंजी निर्माण में, जिसमें निर्माण कार्य संबंधी भंडार के परिवर्तन शामिल है, 1987-1988 (संशोधित अनुमान) के मुकाबले में 1988-89 (बजट अनुमान) में 23.4 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि होती है।

Gross Capital Formation

5. The Central Government's direct gross fixed capital formation (i.e. investment in buildings, public works, equipment and other fixed assets) is estimated to rise from Rs.5674 crores in 1987-88 to Rs. 7151 crores in 1988-89. The gross capital formation, which includes changes in works stores, shows an increase of 23.4 per cent in 1988-89 (Budget Estimates) over 1987-88(Revised Estimates).

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार के बजट में उपलब्ध साधनों से पूंजी निर्माण

(c) Capital formation out of the budgetary resources of the Central Government

पूंजी निर्माण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता

6. केन्द्रीय सरकार शेष अर्थ-व्यवस्था को ऐसे पूंजी निर्माण के अतिरिक्त, जो स्वयं किया जाता है, अनुदानों व ऋणों के माध्यम से और शेयरों में धन लगा कर पूंजी निर्माण करने में सहायता देती है। इस निमित्त 1988-89 के बजट में 20352 करोड़ रुपए की सहायता का अनुमान लगाया गया है जो कि 1987-88 के संशोधित अनुमानों की अपेक्षा 0.3 प्रतिशत की मामूली-सी वृद्धि बजट करता है।

Financial Assistance for Capital Formation

6. In addition to the capital formation directly undertaken, the Central Government also provides assistance to the rest of the economy for capital formation through grants, loans and investment in share capital. The budgeted assistance of Rs. 20352 crores for 1988-89 is estimated to increase marginally by 0.3 per cent over the revised estimate of 1987-87.

पूंजी निर्माण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता — Financial Assistance for Capital Formation

करोड़ रुपए (Rs. crores)

		1986-87 वास्तविक Accounts	1987-88 संशोधित Revised	1988-89 बजट Budget
1. राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र (देखिए विवरण 3, मद संख्या 3.1क और विवरण 4, मद संख्या 2.1)	1. States and Union Territories (vide items 3.1 (a) in Acct. 3 and 2.1 in Acct. 4)	10800	12903	12979
2. गैर विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रम (देखिए विवरण 3, मद संख्या 3.1(ख) और विवरण 4, मद संख्या 1.1 तथा 2.3)*	2. Non-departmental commercial undertakings (vide items 3.1(b) in Acct. 3 and 1.1 and 2.3 in Acct. 4)*	6523	6115	5982
3. स्थानीय प्राधिकरण (देखिए विवरण 3, मद संख्या 3.1(ग) और विवरण 4, मद संख्या 2.2)	3. Local authorities (vide items 3.1(c) in Acct.3 and 2.2 in Acct.4)	437	590	605
4. अन्य (देखिए विवरण 3 मद संख्या 3.1(घ) और विवरण 4, मद संख्या 1.2 और 2.4)	4. Others (vide items 3.1(d) in Acct. 3 and 1.2 and 2.4 in Acct. 4)	655	690	786
5. पूंजी निर्माण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता (1+2+3+4)	5. Financial assistance for capital formation (1+2+3+4)	**18415**	**20298**	**20352**

* यह वास्तविक रूप से केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा किया गया पूंजी निर्माण है, लेकिन चूंकि गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक प्रतिष्ठानों को शेष अर्थ-व्यवस्था में सम्बद्ध मान लिया जाता है, इसलिए इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत आने वाले परिव्यय को, शेष अर्थ-व्यवस्था में पूंजी निर्माण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता मान लिया गया है।

* *This is essentially capital formation by the Central Government but since non-departmental commercial undertakings are treated as belonging to the rest of the economy, the outlay under this head is taken as financial assistance for capital formation in the rest of the economy.*

पूंजी निर्माण के लिए कुल व्यवस्था

7. इस प्रकार केन्द्रीय सरकार, 1988-89, सकल पूंजी निर्माण के लिए बजट में उपलब्ध होनी वाली 27652 करोड़ रुपयों की व्यवस्था करेगी। यह रकम केन्द्रीय सरकार के कुल व्यय का 35.5 प्रतिशत बैठती है। सकल पूंजी निर्माण के लिए 1988-89 में जो कुल व्यवस्था की गई है, उसमें 1987-88 के संशोधित अनुमान की तुलना में 5.5 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि का पता चलता है।

Total provision for capital formation

7. Thus, in the aggregate, the Central Government would provide Rs. 27652 crores for gross capital formation out of its budgetary resources during 1988-89 representing 35.5 per cent of its total expenditure. The aggregate provision for gross capital formation for 1988-89 shows an increase of 5.5 per cent over the revised estimates for 1987-88.

बजट संबंधी साधनों से सकल पूंजी निर्माण *Gross Capital Formation out of the Budgetary Resources*

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. crores)

		1986-87 वास्तविक Accounts	1987-88 संशोधित Revised	1988-89 बजट Budget
1. केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा सकल पूंजी निर्माण	1. Gross capital formation by the Central Government	5905	5914	7300
2. शेष अर्थ-व्यवस्था में सकल पूंजी निर्माण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता	2. Financial assistance for capital formation to the rest of the economy	18415	20298	20352
3. केन्द्रीय सरकार के बजट संबंधी साधनों द्वारा सकल पूंजी निर्माण (1+2)	3. Gross capital formation out of the budgetary resources of the Central Government (1+2)	**24320**	**26212**	**27652**

(घ) सरकार द्वारा निवल पूंजी निर्माण और उसकी निवल बचतें

(d) Net Capital Formation and Net Savings by the Government

निवल पूंजी निर्माण

8. सरकार द्वारा किये जाने वाले निवल पूंजी निर्माण और उसकी निवल बचतों में अन्तर से सरकार के बजट संबंधी कार्य के विस्तारकारी प्रभाव का पता चलता है। केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा 1988-89 में 5610 करोड़ रुपए के निवल पूंजी निर्माण (अर्थात् स्थिर परिसम्पत्तियों और तात्विकाम्श सामान के स्टाक में होने वाली वृद्धि) का जो अनुमान लगाया गया है वह सकल स्थिर पूंजी-निर्माण की रकम में से विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों द्वारा नवीकरण और प्रतिस्थापन पर किये जाने वाले व्यय की रकम को घटाने के बाद लगाया गया है। कुल निवल पूंजी निर्माण का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-

Net Capital Formation

8. The expansionary impact of the Government's budgetary operations is indicated by the difference between its net capital formation and net savings. The net capital formation by the Central Government (i.e. net addition to the stock of fixed assets and works stores) estimated at Rs.5610 crores for 1988-89 has been arrived at by deducting from gross fixed capital formation, the provision for expenditure on renewals and replacements by the departmental commercial undertakings. The components of total net capital formation are as follows:-

केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निवल पूंजी निर्माण *Central Government's Net Capital Formation*

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. crores)

		1986-87 वास्तविक Accounts	1987-88 संशोधित Revised	1988-89 बजट Budget
1. निर्माण कार्य (देखिए - विवरण 3 मद संख्या 1.1 (क))	1. Construction works (vide item 1.1(a) in Acct. 3)	2791	2983	3638
2. मशीनें और उपकरण (देखिए-विवरण 3, मद संख्या 1.2(क))	2. Machinery and equipment (vide item 1.2(a) in Acct. 3)	1687	1325	1823
3. निर्माण कार्य संबंधी सामान में वृद्धि (देखिए-विवरण 3,मद संख्या 2)	3. Increase in works stores (vide item 2 in Acct. 3)	88	240	149
4. केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निवल पूंजी निर्माण (1+2+3)	4. Net Capital formation by the Central Government (1+2+3)	**4566**	**4548**	**5610**

टिप्पणी : *निवल पूंजी निर्माण की रकम का अनुमान लगाते समय उसमें से प्रशासनिक इमारतों आदि के संबंध में नवीकरण तथा प्रतिस्थापन पर किया गया खर्च घटाया नहीं गया है जिसके लिए अनुमान उपलब्ध नहीं है।*

Note : *The net capital formation arrived at is without deducting expenditure on renewals and replacements in respect of administrative buildings for which no estimates are available.*

निवल बचतें

9. हाल के वर्षों में केन्द्रीय सरकार और इसके विभागीय उपक्रमों की निवल बचतों में काफी अधिक कमी हुई है। 1986-87 की 4191 करोड़ रुपए की नकारात्मक बचतों और 1987-88 के संशोधित अनुमानों के 5317 करोड़ रुपए की नकारात्मक बचतों की तुलनाओं में 1988-89 (बजट अनुमानों) में और भी कमी हुई और यह 7290 करोड़ रुपए पर नकारात्मक हो गई है।

Net Savings

9. The net savings of the Central Government and its departmental undertakings have shown deterioration in recent years. As against a negative saving of Rs.4191 crores in 1986-87, and Rs.5317 crores in the revised estimates for 1987-88, it further deteriorated to a negative figure of Rs.7290 crores in 1988-89 (Budget Estimates).

केन्द्रीय सरकार की निवल बचतें *Central Government's Net Savings*

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. crores)

		1986-87 वास्तविक Accounts	1987-88 संशोधित Revised	1988-89 बजट Budget
1. सरकारी प्रशासन की बचतें (देखिए-विवरण 3, मद संख्या 5.1)	1. Savings of Government Administration (vide item 5.1 in Acct. 3)	(-)4162	(-) 5616	(-)7514
2. विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों का निवल लाभ (i)+(ii)	2. Net profits of departmental commercial undertakings (i)+(ii)	(-)226	102	131
(i) सरकारी प्रशासन को अन्तरित	(i) Transferred to Government Administration	(-)92	7	(-)25
(ii) प्रतिधारित	(ii) Retained	(-)134	95	156
3. विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के मूल्यह्रास की रकम (देखिए-विवरण 3, मद संख्या 5.3)	3. Depreciation provision of departmental commercial undertakings(vide item 5.3 in Acct.3)	1444	1570	1758
4. सरकार की सकल बचत (1+2(ii)+3)	4. Gross savings by Government (1+2(ii)+3)	(-)2852	(-)3951	(-)5600
5. विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के नवीकरण और प्रतिस्थापन पर व्यय (देखिए-विवरण 3, मद संख्या 1.1 (ख) और 1.2 (ख)	5. Expenditure on renewals and replacement of departmental commercial undertakings (vide item 1.1(b) and 1.2(b) in Acct. 3)	1339	1366	1690
6. सरकार की निवल बचत (4-5)	6. Net savings by the Government (4-5)	(-)4191	(-)5317	(-)7290

(ङ) आय संबंधी घाटा

10. केन्द्रीय सरकार की निवल बचतों की अपेक्षा उसका सीधा निवल पूंजी निर्माण जितना अधिक हो, वह केन्द्रीय सरकार की आय में होने वाले घाटे का द्योतक होता है। आय संबंधी घाटे की रकम जो 1986-87 में 8757 करोड़ रुपए थी वह बढ़कर 1987-88 में 9865 करोड़ रुपए हो गई और 1988-89 में 12900 करोड़ रुपए हो गई।

(e) Income Deficit

10. The excess of direct net capital formation over the net savings measures the income deficit of the Central Government. The income deficit which was Rs. 8757 crores in 1986-87 has gone up to Rs. 9865 crores in 1987-88 and further to Rs.12900 crores in 1988-89.

आय संबंधी घाटा *Income Deficit*

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. crores)

		1986-87 वास्तविक Accounts	1987-88 संशोधित Revised	1988-89 बजट Budget
1. निवल पूंजी निर्माण (अर्थात् केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किया गया निवल निवेश)	1. Net capital formation (i.e. net investment by the Central Government)	4566	4548	5610
2. केन्द्रीय सरकार की निवल बचत	2. Net savings by the Central Government	(-)4191	(-)5317	(-)7290
3. केन्द्रीय सरकार का आय संबंधी घाटा (1-2)	3. Income deficit of the Central Government (1-2)	8757	9865	12900

11. पूंजी अन्तरणों का समायोजन कर दिये जाने के बाद केन्द्रीय सरकार की निवल बचतों और निवल निवेशों के अन्तर को, जो आय संबंधी घाटे का द्योतक है, जब शेयरों तथा ऋणों में किये गये निवेशों जैसे वित्तीय परिसम्पत्तियों में सरकार के वित्तीय लेन-देनों से हुए घाटे में जोड़ दिया जाता है तब यह सरकार की कुल वित्तीय आवश्यकताओं का द्योतक हो जाता है और उसे विवरण 3 और 4 की संतुलनकारी मदों की रकम के रूप में दिखाया गया है।

11. The income deficit, which measures the gap between the Central Government's net savings and net investments when added, after adjusting for net capital transfers, to the deficit arising out of the Government's net transactions in financial assets such as investment in shares and loans, represents the Government's total requirements of finance and is given by the sum of the balancing item in Accounts 3 and 4.

केन्द्रीय सरकार की कुल वित्तीय आवश्यकताएं *Central Government's Total Requirements of Finance*

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. crores)

		1986-87 वास्तविक Accounts	1987-88 संशोधित Revised	1988-89 बजट Budget
1. वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के सभी लेन-देनों और अन्तरणों पर घाटा (देखिए-विवरण 3 की संतुलनकारी मद)	1. Deficit on all transactions in commodities and services and transfers (vide balancing item in Acct. 3)	12726	14714	17734
2. वित्तीय परिसम्पत्ति में वास्तविक वृद्धि (देखिए-विवरण 4 की संतुलनकारी मद)	2. Net increase in financial assets (vide balancing item in Acct. 4)	14469	13460	12454
3. कुल वित्तीय आवश्यकताएं (1+2)	3. Total requirements of finance (1+2)	27195	28174	30188

12. नीचे दी गई सारणी में ऊपर दिखाई गई कुल वित्तीय आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के स्रोत दिखाए गए हैं।

12. The following table sets out the sources through which the total financing requirements in the above table have been met:

वित्तपोषण के स्रोत *Sources of Financing*

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. crores)

	1986-87 वास्तविक Accounts	1987-88 संशोधित Revised	1988-89 बजट Budget
1. ऋणों की निवल रकम			
1.1 बाजार ऋण (निवल)	5532	7000	7000
1.2 विदेशी से लिये गये ऋण (निवल)	1941	2559	3143
(क) पी.एल.480 भारत-अमेरिका करार, 1974 के अन्तर्गत खाते	(-)78	(-)71	–
(ख) विशेष ऋण (निवल)	(-)126	(-)107	(-)48
(ग) परिक्रामी निधि	–	518	169
(घ) अन्य (निवल)	2145	2219	3022
1.3 छोटी बचत (निवल)	3276	3300	3700
(क) 5 वर्षीय सावधि जमा	(-)671	(-)900	(-)900
(ख) अन्य	3947	4200	4600
1.4 राज्य/लोक भविष्य निधियां (निवल)	902	900	1000
1.5 गैर-सरकारी भविष्य निधियों की विशेष जमा रकमें	3688	3650	4100
1.6 अनिवार्य जमा के बदले भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से विशेष उधार	(-)320	(-)190	(-)190
1.7 विविध पूंजी प्राप्तियां (निवल)	2772	3841	3784
1.8 विशेष प्रतिभूतियां (निवल)	1142	1034	166
1.9 शेष अर्थ-व्यवस्था को राजकोषीय हुण्डियों की बिक्री (निवल)*	(-)450	–	–
2. बजट संबंधी घाटा	8711	6080	7484#
2.1 रिजर्व बैंक की पास राजकोषीय हुण्डियों में वास्तविक वृद्धि	9312	5425	7484
2.2 रोकड़ बाकी से निकासी	(-)601	655	neg.
3. जोड़ (1+2)	**27194**	**28174**	**30187**

	1. Net borrowings
	1.1 Market loans (net)
	1.2 External Debt (net)
	(a) P.L. 480 Accounts under Indo-U.S. Agreement, 1974
	(b) Special credits (net)
	(c) Revolving Fund
	(d) Others
	1.3 Small savings (net)
	(a) 5 years time Deposit
	(b) Others
	1.4 State/Public Provident Funds (net)
	1.5 Special deposits of non-government Provident Funds
	1.6 Special borrowings from the RBI against compulsory deposits
	1.7 Miscellaneous capital receipts (net)
	1.8 Special securities (net)
	1.9 Sales of treasury bills to the rest of the economy (net)*
	2. Budgetary deficit
	2.1 Net increase in the RBI's holdings of Treasury Bills
	2.2 Withdrawal from cash balances
	3. Total (1+2)

* यह राज्य सरकारों, बैंकों, अनुमोदित पार्टियों और जनता के हाथ बेची गई राजकोषीय हुंडियों में हुई निवल वृद्धि की द्योतक है। जैसी कि बजट में धारणा की गई थी, 1986-87 में घाटे में 8261 करोड़ रुपए के बजटीय घाटे का इसने समायोजन किया गया है

\# इसमें बजट के बाद की गई रियायतें शामिल नहीं की गई हैं।

* Denotes net change in the treasury bill holdings of State Governments, banks, approved parties and the public. Adjusting for this, the budgetary deficit works out to Rs.8261 crores in 1986-87 as per the concept used in the Budget.

\# Does not take into account the concessions after the presentation of the Budget.

(च) आय का निर्माण

13. केन्द्रीय सरकार के बजट संबंधी कार्यों से 1988-89 में कुल 17563 करोड़ रुपए की आमदनी होने का अनुमान है जिसकी तुलना में यह आमदनी 1987-88 में 15570 करोड़ रुपए तथा 1986-87 में 13024 करोड़ रुपए थी। केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उत्पन्न की जाने वाली कुल आमदनी का ब्यौरा निम्न प्रकार है :-

(f) Income Generation

13. The budgetary operations of the Central Government during 1988-89 are expected to generate a total income of Rs.17563 crores compared to Rs.15570 crores in 1987-88 and Rs.13024 crores in 1986-87. The details of the total income generation by the Central Government are as follows:-

आय का निर्माण *Income Generation*

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. crores)

	1986-87 वास्तविक Accounts	1987-88 संशोधित Revised	1988-89 बजट Budget
1. सरकारी प्रशासन द्वारा दी गई मजदूरी और वेतन (डैडिड-विवरण 1 मद संख्या 1.1)	6436	7488	8256
2. विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों का निवल उत्पादन	5407	6785	7763
(क) मजदूरी और वेतन (मरम्मत और रख-रखाव संबंधी मजदूरी और वेतन के भाग सहित)	4602	5404	6304
(ख) ब्याज	926	1075	1260
(ग) लाभ, प्रशासन को अन्तरित और प्रतिधारित लाभ जिसमें नवीकरण और प्रतिस्थापन के मुकाबले मूल्यह्रास की व्यवस्था का आधिक्य शामिल है	(-)121	306	199
3. निर्माण कार्यों पर होने वाले सरकारी परिव्यय का मजदूरी और वेतन संबंधी भाग*	1181	1297	1544
4. जोड़ (1+2+3)	**13024**	**15570**	**17563**

	1. Wages and salaries paid by Government Administration(vide item 1.1 in Acct. 1)
	2. Net output of departmental commercial undertakings
	(a) Wages and salaries(including wages and salaries component of repairs and maintenance operations)
	(b) Interest
	(c) Profits transferred to administration and retained plus excess of depreciation provision over renewals and replacements
	3. Wages and salaries component of Government outlays on construction*
	4. Total (1+2+3)

* *विवरण 3 में दिखाए गए निर्माण संबंधी कुल व्यय का एक तिहाई भाग।*

* *One-third of the total expenditure on construction shown in Account 3.*

समाधान

14. निम्नलिखित विवरण में 1988-89 के बजट में दिए गए चालू राजस्व और चालू तथा पूंजीगत व्यय के आंकड़ों और वर्तमान वर्गीकरण के विवरण संख्या 1 और 3 में दिए आंकड़ों का पारस्परिक समाधान दिखाया गया है।

Reconciliation

14. The following statement provides a reconciliation between the magnitudes of current revenues and current and capital expenditures as given in the Budget for 1988-89 and the magnitudes mentioned in Accounts 1 and 3 of the present Classification.

चालू राजस्व खाता CURRENT ACCOUNT REVENUE

करोड़ रुपए (Rs. crore)

		1986-87 वास्तविक Accounts	1987-88 संशोधित Revised	1988-89 बजट Budget
I. राजस्व जैसा कि बजट में दिखाया गया है	I. Revenue as shown in the Budget	50332.3	58069.5	65167.3
II. घटाइए:-	II. Deduct:			
1. विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों से ब्याज संबंधी प्राप्तियां	1. Interest receipts from departmental commercial undertakings	925.8	1074.6	1259.6
2. पूंजी खाते में अन्तरित विदेशी अनुदानों की रकमें	2. Foreign grants transferred to capital	436.2	554.9	591.8
3. स्वतः सन्तुलनकारी मदें	3. Self-balancing items	8.0	7.0	9.7
4. संघीय उत्पाद शुल्क में राज्यों का हिस्सा	4. States' share of Union excise duty	6305.7	7002.4	7766.8
5. स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को अन्तरित करों की रकम	5. Taxes transferred to Local Authorities	43.6	53.3	48.0
6. विवरण 2 में अन्तरित विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों की प्राप्तियां	6. Receipts of departmental commercial undertakings transferred to Acct. 2:			
(क) रेलवे	(a) Railways	7683.1	8709.0	9663.4
(ख) डाक	(b) Posts	557.5	655.0	774.2
(ग) दूर संचार	(c) Telecommunications	1229.7	1745.0	2306.0
(घ) अन्य	(d) Others	1001.7	1171.2	1144.9
7. रक्षा प्राप्तियां (रक्षा व्यय से घटा कर)	7. Defence receipts (netted against defence expenditure)	302.2	351.5	388.6
8. चलन से वापस लिए गिये सिक्कों को नष्ट करने से हुई हानि	8. Loss on destruction of withdrawn coins	1.7	1.6	2.1
जोड़ - II	**Total - II**	**18495.2**	**21325.5**	**23955.1**
III. जोड़िए :	III. Add:			
विवरण 2 में अन्तरित विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के लाभ	Profits of departmental commercial undertakings transferred from Acct. 2	(-)91.6	6.7	(-)25.4
जोड़ -III	**Total - III**	**(-)91.6**	**6.7**	**(-)25.4**
IV. सरकारी प्रशासन का चालू राजस्व जैसा कि बजट के आर्थिक वर्गीकरण के विवरण में दिखाया गया है (I-II+III)	IV. Current revenue of Government Administration as shown in Account I of the Economic Classification of the Budget (I-II+III)	**31745.5**	**36750.7**	**41186.8**

चालू व्यय खाता *Current Account Expenditure*

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. crores)

	1986-87 वास्तविक Accounts	1987-88 संशोधित Revised	1988-89 बजट Budget
I. बजट में दिखाया गया राजस्व संबंधी व्यय I. Revenue expenditure as shown in the Budget	58108.4	66566.1	75009.1
II. घटाइए : II. Deduct:			
1. विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को अन्तरित ब्याज 1. Interest transferred to departmental commercial undertakings	925.8	1074.6	1259.6
2. संघीय उत्पाद शुल्क के हिस्से की राज्य सरकारों को अदायगी 2. Payment of States' share of Union excise duty	6305.7	7002.4	7766.8
3. स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को अन्तरित कर की रकम 3. Taxes transferred to Local Authorities	43.6	53.3	48.0
4. राजस्व खाते का पूंजी जैसा व्यय 4. Expenditure of capital nature in the Revenue Account	4699.4	5751.2	5889.6
5. निधियों में निवल अन्तरण 5. Net transfer to funds	427.4	315.1	375.6
6. बजट में सम्मिलित विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों का चालू व्यय 6. Current expenditure of departmental comercial undertakings included in the Budget:			
(क) रेलवे (a) Railways	7683.1	8709.0	9663.4
(ख) डाक (b) Posts	773.9	789.6	863.0
(ग) दूर संचार (c) Telecommunications	1229.7	1745.0	2306.0
(घ) अन्य (d) Others	1093.3	1164.5	1170.3
7. चलन से वापस लिये गये सिक्कों को नष्ट करने से हुई हानि 7. Loss on destruction of withdrawn coins	1.7	1.6	2.1
8. बट्टे खाते डाले गये ऋण 8. Loans written off	85.2	357.7	88.0
9. स्वयं सन्तुलनकारी मदें 9. Self-balancing items	8.0	7.0	9.7
10. रक्षा प्राप्तियां (रक्षा व्यय से घटाकर) 10. Defence receipts (netted against defence expenditure)	302.2	351.5	388.6
11. विवरण 2 में अन्तरित अतिरिक्त महंगाई भत्ते के लिए विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के हिस्से की एक मुश्त व्यवस्था 11. Share of departmental commercial undertakings in the lump sum provision for additional dearness allowance transferred to Account 2	–	–	370.4
जोड़ - II Total - II	**23579.0**	**27322.5**	**30201.0**
III. जोड़िए : III. Add:			
1. रक्षा पूंजी परिव्यय 1. Defence capital outlay	1298.5	3106.7	3872.1
2. पूंजी खाते का राजस्व जैसा व्यय 2. Expenditure of revenue nature in the capital account	79.6	16.1	20.9
जोड़ -III Total - III	**1378.1**	**3122.8**	**3893.0**
IV. बजट के आर्थिक वर्गीकरण की विवरण 1 में दिखाया गया सरकारी प्रशासन का चालू व्यय (I-II+III) IV. Current expenditure of Government Administration as shown in Account I of the Economic Classification of the Budget (I-II+III)	**35907.5**	**42366.4**	**48701.0**

पूंजी खाते का व्यय Capital Account Expenditure

करोड़ रुपए (Rs. crores)

		1986-87 वास्तविक Accounts	1987-88 संशोधित Revised	1988-89 बजट Budget
I. राजस्व खाते से न चुकाया जाने वाला पूंजी व्यय जैसा बजट में दिखाया गया है	*I.* Capital expenditure outside the revenue account as shown in the Budget	10794.2	10533.2	10888.9
II. घटाइए :-	*II.* Deduct:			
1. विवरण 1 में ले जाया गया रक्षा संबंधी पूंजी परिव्यय	1. Defence capital outlay taken to Account I	1298.5	3106.7	3872.1
2. विवरण 4 में ले जाया गया शेयरों में किया गया वित्तीय निवेश	2. Financial investment in shares taken to Account 4	3932.3	3052.7	2737.3
3. विवरण 4 में ले जाया गया अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संगठनों का अंशदान	3. Subscription to International Financial Organisations taken to Account 4	1155.9	1047.1	183.2
4. विवरण 4 में ले जाई गई सोने और चांदी की निवल खरीद	4. Net purchase of gold and silver taken to Account 4	1.9	22.5	24.8
5. विवरण 1 और 2 में ले जाई गई राजस्व जैसी मदें	5. Items of revenue nature taken to Accounts 1 and 2	79.6	16.1	20.9
6. ऋणों का सामान्य शेयरों में परिवर्तन	6. Conversion of loan into equity capital	–	–	–
7. विशेष प्रतिभूतियों के समान राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में निवेश	7. Investment in nationalised banks matched by special securities	400.0	200.0	200.0
जोड़ - II	**Total - II**	**6868.2**	**7445.1**	**7038.3**
III. जोड़िए :-	*III.* Add:			
1. रेलवे और डाक-तार की अपनी निधियों में वित्तपोषित पूंजीगत व्यय	1. Capital expenditure financed out of Railways', Posts' and Telecommunications' own funds	1527.5	2327.7	2759.0
2. अन्य निधियों से वित्तपोषित पूंजी व्यय	2. Capital expenditure financed out of other funds	156.3	151.7	226.4
3. राजस्व खाते से लाया गया पूंजी व्यय	3. Capital expenditure brought over from revenue account	4699.4	5751.2	5889.6
4. विवरण 3 में प्राप्तियों के रूप में ले जाई गई वसूलियां	4. Recoveries taken to Account 3 as receipts	3.6	7.5	0.3
जोड़ - III	**Total - III**	**6386.8**	**8238.1**	**8875.3**
IV. बजट के आर्थिक वर्गीकरण के विवरण 3 में दिया गया पूंजीगत व्यय (I-II+III)	*IV.* Capital expenditure as shown in Account 3 of the Economic Classification of the Budget (I-II+III)	**10312.8**	**11326.2**	**12725.9**

केन्द्रीय सरकार
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

विवरण 1: वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के लेन-देन और अन्तरण: सरकारी प्रशासन का चालू खाता
Account 1: Transactions in commodities and services and transfers: Current Account of Government Administration

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. crores)

व्यय	Expenditure	1986-87 वास्तविक Accounts	1987-88 संशोधित Revised	1988-89 बजट Budget	राजस्व	Revenue	1986-87 वास्तविक Accounts	1987-88 संशोधित Revised	1988-89 बजट Budget
1.खपत संबंधी व्यय	**1. Consumption expenditure**	**14664.7**	**16732.4**	**18743.4**	6. करों से प्राप्तियां	**6. Tax Receipts**	**24319.6**	**28337.3**	**31890.4**
1.1 मजदूर और वेतन	1.1 Wages and Salaries	6436.3	7487.9	8255.8	6.1 आय और सम्पत्ति पर कर	6.1 Taxes on income and wealth	4064.3	4563.8	5179.2
1.2 वस्तुएं और सेवाएं	1.2 Commodities and Services	8228.4	9244.5	10487.6	6.2 वस्तुओं और लेन-देनों पर कर	6.2 Taxes on commodities and transactions	20255.3	23773.5	26711.2
2.अन्तरण अदायगियां	**2. Transfer Payments**	**21242.8**	**25634.0**	**29957.6**	7. सम्पत्ति और उद्यमों से आय	**7. Income from Property and enterprises**	**6183.0**	**6649.8**	**7722.6**
2.1 ब्याज	2.1 Interest	8648.0	10579.6	12891.9	7.1 विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों द्वारा अन्तरित लाभ	7.1 Profits transferred by departmental commercial undertakings	(-)91.6	6.7	(-)25.4
2.2 अनुदान	2.2 Grants:	6221.8	7617.5	8511.3					
(क) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(a) To States and Union Territories	4170.1	4938.8	5656.9					
(ख) स्थानीय - प्राधिकरणों को	(b) To Local Authorities	34.7	38.3	44.5	7.2 गैर विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों द्वारा दिया गया लाभांश	7.2 Dividends paid by non-departmental commercial undertakings	297.9	344.0	362.0
(ग) औरों को	(c) To others	2017.0	2640.4	2809.9					
2.3 अन्य चालू अन्तरण	2.3 Other current transfers:	6373.0	7436.9	8554.4	7.3 रिजर्व बैंक का लाभ	7.3 Profits of the Reserve Bank	210.0	210.0	210.0
(क) आर्थिक सहायता	(a) Subsidies	5542.3	6244.7	7158.8					
(ख) पेंशनें	(b) Pensions	635.0	977.0	1110.6	7.4 ब्याज की प्राप्तियां	7.4 Interest Receipts:			
(ग) अन्य	(c) Others	195.7	215.2	285.0	(क) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से	(a) From States and Union Territories	2754.1	3212.0	3867.0
3. कुल व्यय (1+2)	3. Total Expenditure (1+2)	35907.5	42366.4	48701.0	(ख) औरों से	(b) From others	1658.9	1797.3	2060.8
4. चालू खाते की बचत	4. Saving on Current Account	(-)4162.0	(-)5615.7	(-)7514.2	7.5 अन्य	7.5 Others	1353.7	1079.8	1248.2
					8. फीस और विविध प्राप्तियां	**8. Fees and Miscellaneous Receipts**	**1242.9**	**1763.6**	**1573.8**
5. जोड़	5.Total	31745.5	36750.7	41186.8	9. जोड़	**9. Total**	**31745.5**	**36750.7**	**41186.8**

केन्द्रीय सरकार
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

विवरण 2: वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के लेन-देन और अन्तरणः विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों का चालू खाता
Account 2: Transactions in commodities and services and transfers: Current Account of Departmental Commercial Undertakings

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. crores)

व्यय	Expenditure	1986-87 वास्तविक Accounts	1987-88 संशोधित Revised	1988-89 बजट Budget	प्राप्तियां	Receipts	1986-87 वास्तविक Accounts	1987-88 संशोधित Revised	1988-89 बजट Budget
1. मजदूरी और वेतन	1. Wages and Salaries	3286.9	3922.5	4709.5	10. बिक्री से सकल आमदनी	**10. Gross Sale Proceeds**	**11623.8**	**13626.6**	**15400.6**
2. पेंशनों की अदायगियां	2. Pension Payments	590.7	785.6	757.8	(क) रेलवे से	(a) Railways	7683.1	8709.0	9663.4
3. वस्तुएं और सेवाएं	3. Commodities and Services	2991.2	3230.2	3613.9	(ख) रेल वर्कशाप और उत्पादन एककों के निर्माण संबंधी क्रियाकलाप	(b) Manufacturing Activity of Railways workshops and production units	1151.8	1346.4	1512.1
4. मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	4. Repairs and Maintenance	2630.9	2962.9	3189.9					
5. ब्याज	5. Interest	925.8	1074.6	1259.6					
6. मूल्यह्रास के लिए व्यवस्था	6. Provision for depreciation	1443.5	1570.0	1758.4	(ग) डाक	(c) Posts	557.5	655.0	774.2
7. सरकार (प्रशासन) के चालू खातों को अन्तरित लाभ	7. Profits transferred to the current account of Government (Administration)	(-)91.6	6.7	(-)25.4	(घ) दूर संचार	(d) Telecommunications	1229.7	1745.0	2306.0
					(ङ) अन्य	(e) Others	1001.7	1171.2	1144.9
8. विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के प्रतिधारित लाभ	8. Retained profits of Departmental commercial undertakings	(-)134.1	95.1	156.1	11. ब्याज संबंधी प्राप्तियां	**11. Interest Receipts**	**19.5**	**21.0**	**19.2**
9. जोड़	9. **Total**	11643.3	13647.6	15419.8	12. जोड़.	**12. Total**	**11643.3**	**13647.6**	**15419.8**

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विवरण 3: वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के लेन-देन और अन्तरण: सरकारी प्रशासन और विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों का पूंजी खाता
Account 3: Transactions in commodities and services and transfers: Capital Account of Government Administration and Departmental Commercial Undertakings

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. crores)

वितरण	Disbursements	1986-87 वास्तविक Accounts	1987-88 संशोधित Revised	1988-89 बजट Budget	प्राप्तियां	Receipts	1986-87 वास्तविक Accounts	1987-88 संशोधित Revised	1988-89 बजट Budget
1. सकल स्थिर पूंजी निर्माण	1. Gross Fixed Capital Formation	5817.3	5673.9	7151.3	5. सकल बचत	5. Gross Savings	(-)2852.6	(-)3950.6	(-)5599.7
1.1 भवन और अन्य निर्माण	1.1 Buildings and other construction	3543.7	3892.3	4633.4	5.1 चालू खाते में बचत (प्रशासन)	5.1 Savings on current account (Administration)	(-)4162.0	(-)5615.7	(-)7514.2
(क) नया परिव्यय	(a) New outlay	2791.1	2982.6	3638.4	5.2 विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के प्रतिधारित लाभ	5.2 Retained profits of departmental commercial undertakings	(-)134.1	95.1	156.1
(ख) नवीकरण और प्रतिस्थापन	(b) Renewals and replacements	752.6	909.7	995.0	5.3 मूल्यह्रास के लिए व्यवस्था	5.3 Depreciation provision	1443.5	1570.0	1758.4
1.2 मशीनरी और उपस्कर	1.2 Machinery and equipment	2273.6	1781.6	2517.9					
(क) नया परिव्यय	(a) New outlay	1687.1	1324.7	1823.0					
(ख) नवीकरण और प्रतिस्थापन	(b) Renewals and replacements	586.5	456.9	694.9					
2. निर्माण कार्य भंडार में वृद्धि	2. Increase in works stores	87.7	239.8	149.4	6. पूंजी अन्तरण	6. Capital Transfers	439.8	562.4	592.1
3. पूंजी अन्तरण	3. Capital transfers	4407.8	5412.5	5425.2					
3.1 पूंजी निर्माण के लिए औरों को अनुदान	3.1 Grants for capital formation:	3978.1	4620.3	4726.3	6.1 विदेशी अनुदान	6.1 Foreign grants	436.2	554.9	591.8
(क) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(a) To States and Union Territories	3574.1	4191.2	4253.2	6.2 अन्य पूंजीगत प्राप्तियां	6.2 Other capital receipts	3.6	7.5	0.3
(ख) गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को	(b) To non-departmental commercial undertakings	2.2	1.6	1.5					
(ग) स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को	(c) To local authorities	106.8	132.6	113.9					
(घ) औरों को	(d) To others	295.0	294.9	357.7					
3.2 उपदान और पेंशनों का राशिकृत मूल्य	3.2 Gratuities and commuted value of pensions	289.9	585.2	490.1	7. शेष: वस्तुओं और सेवाओं संबंधी सभी प्रकार के लेन-देन पर चालू और अन्तरण	7. Balance: Deficit on all transactions in commodities and services and transfers	12725.6	14714.4	17733.5
3.3 अन्य पूंजी अन्तरण	3.3 Other capital transfers	139.8	207.0	208.8					
4. जोड़	4. Total	10312.8	11326.2	12725.9	8. जोड़	8.Total	10312.8	11326.2	12725.9

विवरण 4: वित्तीय परिसम्पत्तियों में परिवर्तन: सरकारी प्रशासन और विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों का पूंजी खाता
Account 4: Changes in Financial Assets: Capital Account of Government Administration and Departmental Commercial Undertakings

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. crores)

व्यय	Outgoings	1986-87 वास्तविक Accounts	1987-88 संशोधित Revised	1988-89 बजट Budget	आय	Incomings	1986-87 वास्तविक Accounts	1987-88 संशोधित Revised	1988-89 बजट Budget
1. शेयरों में लगाई गई पूंजी	1. Investments in shares	3932.3	3052.7	2737.3	7. उधारों की वापसी अदायगी	7. Repayment of loans	3333.8	3872.4	3943.7
1.1 सरकारी उपक्रम	1.1 Of Government concerns	3778.7	3009.9	2683.1					
(क) वित्तीय उपक्रम	(a) Financial concerns	131.4	195.7	121.5	7.1 राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा	7.1 By States and Union Territories	2198.0	2524.7	2906.9
(ख) अन्य	(b) Others	3647.3	2814.2	2561.6					
1.2 अन्य उपक्रम	1.2 Of other concerns	153.6	42.8	54.2	7.2 औरों को	7.2 By others	1135.8	1347.7	1036.8
2. पूंजी निर्माण के लिए ऋण	2. Loans for capital formation	10504.3	12625.4	12888.1	8. शेष वित्तीय परिसम्पत्ति में निवल वृद्धि	8. Balance: Net increase in Financial Assets	14469.0	13459.6	12453.6
2.1 राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को	2.1 To States and Union Territories	7226.1	8712.2	8725.8					
2.2 स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को	2.2 To local authorities	329.8	457.1	490.7					
2.3 गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को	2.3 To non-departmental commercial undertakings	2742.5	3103.5	3297.0					
(क) वित्तीय उपक्रम	(a) Financial concerns	570.1	760.1	511.2					
(ख) अन्य	(b) Others	2172.4	2343.4	2785.8					
2.4 औरों को	2.4 To others	205.9	352.6	374.6					
3.अन्य उधार	3. Other loans	2208.4	584.3	564.0					
3.1 राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को	3.1 To States and Union Territories	42.6	36.0	37.8					
3.2 स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को	3.2 To local authorities	3.0	8.6	4.6					
3.3 गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को	3.3 To non-departmental commercial undertakings	1669.9	437.9	335.2					
3.4 विदेशी सरकारों को	3.4 To foreign governments	366.8	50.3	102.8					
3.5 औरों को	3.5 To others	126.1	51.5	83.6					
4.अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संगठनों को अभिदान	4. Subscription to International Financial Organisations	1155.9	1047.1	183.2					
5. देशीय सोने चांदी की निवल खरीद	5. Net purchase of domestic gold and silver	1.9	22.5	24.8					
6. जोड़	6. Total	17802.8	17332.0	16397.4	9. जोड़	9. Total	17802.8	17332.0	16397.4

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विवरण 5: वित्तीय देनदारियों में परिवर्तन: सरकारी प्रशासन और विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों का पूंजी खाता
Account 5: Changes in Financial Liabilities: Capital Account of Government Administration and Departmental Commercial Undertakings

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. crores)

व्यय	Outgoings	1986-87 वास्तविक Accounts	1987-88 संशोधित Revised	1988-89 बजट Budget	आय	Incomings	1986-87 वास्तविक Accounts	1987-88 संशोधित Revised	1988-89 बजट Budget
1. बाजार ऋणों की वापसी	1. Repayment of market loans	1037.7	820.9	474.8	5. बाजार ऋण	5. Market loans	6593.3	7821.0	7475.0
2. विदेशी ऋणों की वापसी	2. Repayment of external debt	894.9	1167.8	1335.5	6. विदेशी ऋण	6. External debt	2836.6	3725.9	4478.1
					6.1 पी.एल.480 भारत-संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका करार, 1974 के अन्तर्गत खाते	6.1 PL 480: Account under Indo-US agreement, 1974 *(net)*	(-)77.9	(-)71.4	--
3. शेष: वित्तीय देनदारियों में निवल वृद्धि	3. Balance: Net increase in Financial Liabilities	27795.3	27518.9	30186.8	6.2 विशेष ऋण *(निवल)*	6.2 Special credits *(net)*	(-)125.8	(-)107.4	(-)47.9
					6.3 परिक्रामी निधि	6.3 Revolving Fund	--	518.1	168.8
					6.4 अन्य	6.4 Others	3040.3	3386.6	4357.2
					7. अल्प बचतें *(निवल)*	7. Small Savings *(net)*	3275.7	3300.0	3700.0
					7.1 5-वर्षीय सावधि जमा	7.1 5-year Time Diposits	(-)670.8	(-)900.0	(-)900.0
					7.2 अन्य	7.2 Others	3946.5	4200.0	4600.0
					8. राज्य भविष्य निधियां *(निवल)*	8. State Provident Funds *(net)*	767.1	650.0	730.0
					9. सार्वजनिक भविष्य निधि *(निवल)*	9. Public Provident Funds *(net)*	134.9	250.0	270.0
					10. गैर-सरकारी भविष्य निधियों की जमा रकमें *(निवल)*	10. Deposits of Non-Government Provident Funds *(net)*	3688.0	3650.0	4100.0
					11. अनिवार्य बचतों के आधार पर भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से विशेष उधार *(निवल)*	11. Special borrowings from RBI against compulsory deposits *(net)*	(-)320.0	(-)190.0	(-)190.0
					12. विशेष प्रतिभूतियां *(निवल)*	12. Special Securities *(net)*	1142.3	1034.2	166.4
					13. राजकोष हुण्डियां *(निवल)*	13. Treasury Bills *(net)*	8861.9	5425.0	7484.0
					14. विविध पूंजी प्राप्तियां *(निवल)*	14. Miscellaneous Capital receipts *(net)*	2772.1	3841.5	3783.6
4. जोड़	4. Total	29727.9	29507.6	31997.1	15. जोड़	15. Total	29727.9	29507.6	31997.1

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विवरण: 6 सरकारी प्रशासन और विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों का रोकड़ और पूंजी समाधान खाता
Account 6: Cash and Capital Reconciliation Account of Government Administration and Departmental Commercial Undertakings

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. crores)

व्यय	Outgoings	1986-87 वास्तविक Accounts	1987-88 संशोधित Revised	1988-89 बजट Budget	आय	Incomings	1986-87 वास्तविक Accounts	1987-88 संशोधित Revised	1988-89 बजट Budget
1. वस्तुओं तथा सेवाओं के सभी लेन-देनों में घाटा और अन्तरण- संतुलनकारी मद विवरण 3	1. Deficit on all transactions in commodities and services and transfers - Balancing item Account 3	12725.6	14714.4	17733.5	5. वित्तीय देनदारियों में निवल वृद्धि- संतुलनकारी विवरण 5	5. Net increase in financial liabilities-Balancing item Account 5	27795.3	27518.9	30186.8
2. वित्तीय परिसम्पत्ति में निवल वृद्धि संतुलनकारी मद विवरण 4	2. Net increase in financial assets-Balancing item Account 4	14469.0	13459.6	12453.7	6. रोकड़ शेष में कमी	6. Decrease in cash balance	--	655.1	0.4
3. रोकड़ शेष में वृद्धि	3. Increase in cash balance	600.7	--	--					
4. जोड़	4. Total	27795.3	28174.0	30187.2	7. जोड़	7. Total	27795.3	28174.0	30187.2

II आर्थिक और कार्य संबंधी वर्गीकरण

15. वर्ष 1988-89 के बजट के आंकड़ों के आधार पर आर्थिक और कार्य संबंधी इन दोनों श्रेणियों के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार के व्यय का सम्मिलित वर्गीकरण इस भाग के अन्त में तीन विवरणों में दिया गया है। नीचे के पैराग्राफों में इस प्रकार वर्गीकरण से निकलने वाले निष्कर्षों का संक्षिप्त ब्यौरा दिया गया है।

कुल व्यय

16. वर्ष 1988-89 के लिए बजट में की गई कुल व्यय की व्यवस्था में सामाजिक और आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिए की गई व्यवस्था का अनुमान, जो मुख्यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार के कुल विकास परिव्यय का द्योतक है, 41772 करोड़ रुपए का है अथवा यह कुल व्यय का 53.7 प्रतिशत है।

17. सामान्य सेवाओं पर 1988-89 में 17597 करोड़ रुपए अर्थात् कुल व्यय के 22.6 प्रतिशत के खर्च का अनुमान है। इस पुस्तिका में अपनाई गई कार्य संबंधी वर्गीकरण की योजना के अन्तर्गत 'सामान्य सेवाओं' में रक्षा व्यय और असैनिक व्यय के अतिरिक्त ऐसी मदें शामिल हैं जैसे प्रशासनिक इमारतों पर पूंजी परिव्यय और दैवी विपत्तियों के लिए राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को दिए जाने वाले आयोजना-भिन्न अनुदान और ऋण।

18. अनावंटनीय व्यय में वे मदें शामिल हैं, राज्यों को दिए जाने वाले सांविधिक सहायक अनुदान, संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को आयोजना-भिन्न अनुदान, खाद्य और अन्य उपभोक्ता-वस्तु संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता, सरकारी ऋण पर ब्याज, पेंशनें और दूसरे देशों को दी जाने वाली सहायता। इन अनावंटनीय मदों का अनुमान, जो 1988-89 के कुल व्यय का 23.7 प्रतिशत है, 14368 करोड़ रुपए लगाया गया है, जिसकी तुलना में 1987-88 के संशोधित अनुमान 15899 करोड़ रुपए के थे।

II. ECONOMIC-CUM-FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION

15. Based on the data in the budget for 1988-89 a cross classification of the Central Government expenditure by both economic and functional categories has been given in the three statements at the end of this section. The following paragraphs provide a brief summary of the findings of the functional classification.

Total Expenditure

16. Of the total expenditure budgeted for 1988-89 the provision for social and economic services which covers broadly the total developmental outlays of the Central Government is estimated at Rs. 41772 crores or 53.7 per cent of the total expenditure.

17. The expenditure on general services is estimated at Rs.17597 crores for 1988-89 i.e. 22.6 per cent of the total expenditure. Under the scheme of functional classification adopted in the brochure, "general services" include, besides defence and civil expenditure, such items as capital outlays on administrative buildings and non-plan grants and loans for natural calamities to States and Union Territories.

18. The unallocable items include statutory grants-in-aid to States, non-plan grants to Union Territories, food and other consumer subsidies, interest on public debt, pensions and aid to foreign countires. These unallocable expenditures, accounting for 23.7 per cent of the total expenditure in 1988-89 are estimated at Rs. 18455 crores as compared to the revised estimate of Rs.15899 crores for 1987-88.

कुल व्यय *Total Expenditure*

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. crores)

		1986-87 वास्तविक Accounts	1987-88 संशोधित Revised	1988-89 बजट Budget
1. सामाजिक और आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Social and Economic Services	35872	38501	41772
2. सामान्य सेवाएं	2. General Services	14815	16625	17597
(1) रक्षा	i) Defence	10439	11906	13163
(2) रक्षा से भिन्न खपत व्यय	ii) Consumption expenditure other than defence	2697	3001	3438
(3) खपत से भिन्न व्यय	iii) Non-consumption expenditure	1679	1718	996
3. अनावंटनीय व्यय	3. Unallocable	13336	15899	18455
4. कुल व्यय (1+2+3)	**4. Total Expenditure (1+2+3)**	**64023**	**71025**	**77824**

खपत संबंधी व्यय

19. 1988-89 के बजट में खपत संबंधी व्यय के लिए जो व्यवस्था की गई है उसमें रक्षा सेवाओं के लिए 13163 करोड़ रुपए, अन्य सामान्य सेवाओं के लिए 3438 करोड़ रुपए और सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिए 2142 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है। नीचे दी गई सारणी में 1988-89 के बजट में दिखाए गए खपत संबंधी व्यय, 1987-88 के संशोधित अनुमानों और 1986-87 के वास्तविक व्यय को रकमों का विश्लेषण किया गया है।

Consumption Expenditure

19. The 1988-89 budget provision of consumption expenditure includes Rs.13163 crores for defence, Rs. 3438 crores for other general services and Rs. 2142 crores for social and economic services. The table below gives a breakdown of the consumption expenditure budgeted for 1988-89, the revised estimates for 1987-88 and actuals for 1986-87.

खपत संबंधी व्यय *Consumption Expenditure*

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. crores)

		1986-87 वास्तविक Accounts	1987-88 संशोधित Revised	1988-89 बजट Budget
1. सामान्य सेवाओं पर व्यय	1. Expenditure on general services	13136	14907	16601
i) रक्षा	i) Defence	10439	11906	13163
ii) अन्य	ii) Others	2697	3001	3438
2. सामाजिक और आर्थिक सेवाओं पर व्यय	2. Expenditure on Social and Economic services	1529	1826	2142
3. कुल खपत संबंधी व्यय (1+2)	**3. Total Consumption expenditure(1+2)**	**14665**	**16733**	**18743**

अन्तरण अदायगियां

20. 1988-89 के लिए अन्तरण अदायगियों की 35383 करोड़ रुपए की कुल अनुमानित रकम में से, सामाजिक और आर्थिक सेवाओं के अन्तरण के लिए 47.8 प्रतिशत, ब्याज की अदायगियों के लिए 36.4 प्रतिशत, और राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के सांविधिक और विकास भिन्न अनुदानों के लिए 3.6 प्रतिशत रकम रखी गई है। इन अन्तरणों का कार्यात्मक ब्यौरा नीचे की सारणी में दिया गया है।

Transfer Payments

20. Of the total transfer payments estimated at Rs. 35383 crores for 1988-89, transfers intended for social and economic services account for 47.8 per cent, interest payments for 36.4 per cent and statutory and non-developmental grants to States and Union Territories for another 3.6 per cent. The table below gives the details of this functional breakdown.

अन्तरण अदायगियां *Transfer Payments*

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. crores)

		1986-87 वास्तविक Accounts	1987-88 संशोधित Revised	1988-89 बजट Budget
I. सामाजिक और आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिए (चालू और पूंजीगत) जिसमें से	I. Transfer for social and economic services (current and capital) of which:	12613	15097	16909
1. राज्यों को निम्नलिखित के लिए अनुदान	I. Grants to States and Union Territories for:			
i) एक मुश्त आयोजनागत अनुदान	i) Block Plan Grants	2597	3088	3469
ii) सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के कार्यक्रम	ii) Drought Prone Area Programme	46	36	51
iii) ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति योजनाएं	iii) Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme	291	328	382
iv) राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम	iv) National Rural Employment Programme	480	651	528
v) परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम	v) Family Welfare Programme	479	520	540
vi) ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारंटी कार्यक्रम	vi) Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme	731	675	723
2. आर्थिक सहायता	2. Subsidy:			
i) निर्यात संवर्धन और विपणन विकास योजना के लिए सहायता	i) Assistance for export promotion and market development schemes	785	960	1091
ii) उर्वरक संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	ii) Fertilizer subsidy	1897	2210	3000
iii) अन्य	iii) Others	822	845	737
II. अन्य अन्तरण	II. Other Transfers	13037	15949	18474
1) चालू	I) Current:	12603	15150	17775
i) ब्याज अदायगियां	i) Interest payments	8648	10580	12892
ii) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को सांविधिक और गैर-विकासात्मक अनुदान	ii) Statutory and non-developmental grants to States and Union Territories	1151	1237	1288
iii) खाद्य संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	iii) Food subsidy	2000	2200	2300
iv) नियंत्रित कपड़े पर आर्थिक सहायता	iv) Subsidy on controlled cloth	36	27	27
v) अन्य	v) Others	768	1106	1268
2) पूंजी	2) Capital	434	799	699
III. जोड़ अंतरण (I+II)	**III. Total Transfers (I+II)**	**25650**	**31046**	**35383**

बजटीय साधनों में से पूंजी निर्माण

21. 1988-89 में 27652 करोड़ रुपए के पूंजी निर्माण बजट का अनुमान लगाया गया है जबकि 1987-88 में 26212 करोड़ रुपए और 1986-87 में 24320 करोड़ रुपए का अनुमान लगाया गया था। नीचे दी गई सारणी में, 1988-89 में पूंजी निर्माण के लिए की गई व्यवस्था का विस्तृत कार्य संबंधी आवंटन तथा पहले के दो वर्षों का आवंटन दिखाया गया है।

Capital formation out of the Budgetary Resources

21. Capital formation is estimated at Rs.27652 crores for 1988-89 compared to Rs.26212 crores in 1987-88 and Rs.24320 crores in 1986-87. The following table indicates a detailed functional allocation of the provision for capital formation for 1988-89 and the allocation in the two preceding years.

पूंजी निर्माण के लिए व्यवस्था *Provision for Capital Formation*

करोड़ रुपए (Rs. crores)

	1986-87 वास्तविक Accounts	1987-88 संशोधित Revised	1988-89 बजट Budget
1. सकल स्थिर पूंजी निर्माण			
i) सामाजिक सेवाएं	5817	5674	7151
ii) आर्थिक सेवाएं	619	422	580
क) कृषि	4792	4742	5942
ख) उद्योग	64	73	75
ग) परिवहन और संचार	722	559	632
घ) अन्य	3887	3986	5092
iii) सामान्य सेवाएं और अविभाज्य मदें	119	124	143
2. निर्माण कार्य भंडार में परिवर्तन	406	510	629
3. वित्तीय सहायता	88	240	149
क) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को वित्तीय सहायता	18415	20298	20352
i) सामाजिक और आर्थिक सेवाएं	10800	12903	12979
ii) सामान्य सेवाएं और अविभाज्य मदें	10800	12903	12979
ख) गैर-विभागीय उपक्रमों और अन्य पार्टियों को वित्तीय सहायता	—	—	—
i) सामाजिक सेवाएं	7615	7395	7373
ii) आर्थिक सेवाएं	261	320	380
क) कृषि	7347	7065	6990
ख) उद्योग	379	577	317
ग) परिवहन और संचार	6377	5857	5955
घ) अन्य	464	525	497
iii) सामान्य सेवाएं और अविभाज्य मदें	127	106	221
4. पूंजी निर्माण के लिए कुल व्यवस्था (1+2+3)	7	10	3
	24320	**26212**	**27652**

1. Gross Fixed Capital formation
   - i) Social Services
   - ii) Economic Services
     - a) Agriculture
     - b) Industry
     - c) Transport and Communications
     - d) Others
   - iii) General Services and unallocable items
2. Changes in works stores
3. Financial Assistance
   - A. Financial assistance to States and Union Territories
     - i) Social and Economic Services
     - ii) General Services and unallocable items
   - B. Financial assistance to non-departmental undertakings and other parties
     - i) Social Services
     - ii) Economic Services
       - a) Agriculture
       - b) Industry
       - c) Transport and Communications
       - d) Others
     - iii) General Services and unallocable items
4. Total Provision for Capital formation (1+2+3)

वित्तीय विकास के लिए उपलब्ध चालू राजस्व का अधिशेष

22. विकास से भिन्न चालू व्यय के मुकाबले चालू राजस्व का अधिशेष सरकार के विकास संबंधी चालू और पूंजीगत दोनों प्रकार के खर्च की वित्त व्यवस्था करने के लिए चालू राजस्व से किए जाने वाले अंश का परिमापक होता है। अनुमान है, 1988-89 में इस अधिशेष की रकम 8725 करोड़ रुपए होगी जबकि इसकी तुलना में 1987-88 और 1986-87 के अधिशेष की रकम क्रमशः 8359 करोड़ रुपए और 7317 करोड़ रुपए थी। ब्यौरे की सारणी में ब्यौरा दिया गया है।

Surplus of current revenues available for Financing Development

22. The surplus of current revenues over the current non-developmental expenditure measures the contribution of current revenues towards financing the Government's developmental expenditure, both current and capital. This surplus is estimated at Rs. 8725crores for 1988-89 and may be compared with the estimated surplus of Rs. 8359 crores for 1987-88 and Rs. 7317 crores for 1986-87. The table below sets forth the details.

केन्द्रीय सरकार का अधिशेष *Surplus of the Central Government*

करोड़ रुपए (Rs. crores)

	1986-87 वास्तविक Accounts	1987-88 संशोधित Revised	1988-89 बजट Budget
1. सरकारी प्रशासन का कुल चालू राजस्व	31746	36751	41187
2. विकास भिन्न खपत व्यय, सामान्य सेवाएं	13136	14907	16601
3. विकास भिन्न चालू अन्तरण	12603	15150	17775
i) सामान्य सेवाएं	85	112	140
ii) अविभाज्य	12518	15038	17635
4. सरकारी प्रशासन का अधिशेष (1-2-3)	6007	6694	6811
5. विभागीय उपक्रमों की सकल बचत	1310	1665	1914
6. कुल अधिशेष (4+5)	**7317**	**8359**	**8725**

1. Total current revenues of Government Administration
2. Non-Developmental Consumption Expenditure-General Services
3. Non-Developmental Current Transfers
   - i) General Services
   - ii) Unallocable
4. Surplus of the Government Administration (1-2-3)
5. Gross Savings of the Departmental Undertakings
6. **Total Surplus (4+5)**

आर्थिक और कार्य सम्बन्धी वर्गीकरण : ECONOMIC-CUM-FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION :

आर्थिक Economic	कार्य सम्बन्धी Functional	सामान्य सेवाएं General Services	
		रक्षा से भिन्न सेवाएं Services other than Defence	रक्षा सेवाएं Defence Services
1	2	3	4
1. खपत सम्बन्धी व्यय	1. Consumption Expenditure	2696.8	10439.3
2. अंतरण अदायगियां	2. Transfer Payments		
(i) ब्याज	(i) Interest	–	–
(ii) अनुदान	(ii) Grants		
(क) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(a) To States and Union Territories	47.5	–
(ख) स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को	(b) To Local Authorities	–	–
(ग) अन्यों को	(c) To Others	34.1	–
(iii) अन्य चालू अन्तरण	(iii) Other Current Transfers		
(क) आर्थिक सहायता	(a) Subsidies	1.8	–
(ख) पेंशनें	(b) Pensions	–	–
(ग) अन्यों को	(c) Others	1.4	–
3. सकल चालू अन्तरण	3. Gross Capital Formation		
(i) सकल स्थिर पूंजी निर्माण	(i) Gross Fixed Capital Formation	406.6	–
(ii) भंडार	(ii) Stocks	13.3	–
4. पूंजी अन्तरण	4. Capital Transfers		
(i) पूंजी निर्माण के लिए अनुदान	(i) Grants for Capital Formation		
(क) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(a) To States and Union Territories	–	–
(ख) गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को	(b) To Non-departmental Commercial Undertakings	–	–
(ग) स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को	(c) To Local Authorities	5.0	–
(घ) अन्यों को	(d) To Others	–	–
(ii) अन्य प्रतिष्ठानों को	(ii) Other Capital Transfers	–	–
5. शेयरों में पूंजी निवेश	5. Investment in Shares		
(i) सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों को	(i) Of Government Companies		
(क) वित्तीय प्रतिष्ठानों में	(a) Financial Concerns	–	–
(ख) अन्यों को	(b) Others	–	–
(ii) अन्य प्रतिष्ठानों को	(ii) Of Other Concerns	–	–
6. पूंजी निर्माण के लिए उधार	6. Loans for Capital Formation		
(i) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(i) To States and Union Territories	–	–
(ii) गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को	(ii) To Non-departmental Commercial Undertakings		
(क) वित्तीय प्रतिष्ठान	(a) Financial Concerns	–	–
(ख) अन्य	(b) Others	–	–
(iii) स्थानीय प्राधिकरण	(iii) To Local Authorities	2.0	–
(iv) अन्यों को	(iv) To Others	–	–
7. अन्य उधार	7. Other loans		
(i) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(i) To States and Union Territories	5.0	–
(ii) गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को	(ii) To Non-departmental Commercial Undertakings	–	–
(iii) विदेशी सरकारों को	(iii) To Foreign Governments	–	–
(iv) स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को	(iv) To Local Authorities	4.9	–
(v) अन्यों को	(v) To Others		
8. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्त संगठनों को अभिदान	8. Subscription to International Financial Organisations	1155.9	–
9. सोने और चांदी की निवल खरीद	9. Net Purchase of Gold and Silver	1.9	–
जोड़	Total	4376.2	10439.3

1986-87 (वास्तविक)
1986-87 (ACTUAL)

(करोड़ रुपए Rs. crores)

			सामाजिक और Social and	आर्थिक सेवाएं Economic Services					
शिक्षा Education	चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य Medical & Public Health	अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं Other Social Services	कृषि Agri-culture	उद्योग Industry	परिवहन और संचार Transport & Communication	अन्य आर्थिक सेवाएं Other Economic Services	इकट्ठे अनुदान और उधार Block Grants & Loans	अनावंटनीय Unallocable	जोड़ Total
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
150.3	143.8	371.4	200.8	295.4	145.9	221.0	–	–	14664.7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8648.0	8648.0
82.2	584.7	400.9	267.9	133.1	138.5	66.1	1298.6	1150.6	4170.1
23.7	1.1	9.6	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	34.7
642.0	91.2	245.0	434.8	375.9	33.5	160.5	–	–	2017.0
–	0.3	79.0	1939.6	1290.6	174.7	20.3	–	2036.0	5542.3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	635.0	635.0
18.4	0.2	123.4	2.5	0.7	–	1.0	–	48.1	195.7
26.4	41.2	551.8	63.7	721.8	3887.1	118.7	–	–	5817.3
–	(-) 7.0	12.9	7.7	87.0	(-) 26.2	–	–	–	87.7
–	–	1113.4	1018.8	12.4	130.7	0.2	1298.6	–	3574.1
–	–	–	–	2.2	–	–	–	–	2.2
8.4	5.0	36.2	2.1	–	50.1	–	–	–	106.8
–	–	17.5	139.9	137.6	–	–	–	–	295.0
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	429.7	429.7
–	–	–	–	101.4	–	30.0	–	–	131.4
–	–	8.1	68.4	3504.8	61.2	4.8	–	–	3647.3
–	–	1.1	–	152.1	–	0.4	–	–	153.6
–	–	28.4	69.7	34.8	32.5	3233.2	3827.5	–	7226.1
–	–	–	135.1	290.0	145.0	–	–	–	570.1
–	5.0	1.0	4.0	1986.9	126.3	49.2	–	–	2172.4
–	–	81.2	0.3	180.3	66.0	–	–	–	329.8
–	–	97.5	29.0	22.1	15.0	42.3	–	–	205.9
1.9	–	0.5	6.7	6.6	–	–	–	21.9	42.6
–	–	–	2.0	400.3	67.6	1200.0	–	–	1669.9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	366.8	366.8
–	–	3.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.0
–	–	96.5	0.1	22.5	0.2	1.9	–	–	126.1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1155.9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.9
953.3	865.5	3278.4	4393.4	9758.5	5048.1	5149.6	6424.7	13336.1	64023.1

आर्थिक और कार्य सम्बन्धी वर्गीकरण : ECONOMIC-CUM-FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION :

आर्थिक	Economic	कार्य संबंधी Functional	सामान्य सेवाएं General Services	
			रक्षा से भिन्न सेवाएं Services other than Defence	रक्षा सेवाएं Defence Services
1	2		3	4
1. खपत संबंधी व्यय	1. Consumption Expenditure		3001.1	11906.0
2. अंतरण अदायगियां	2. Transfer Payments			
(i) ब्याज	(i) Interest		–	–
(ii) अनुदान	(ii) Grants			
(क) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(a) To States and Union Territories		59.4	–
(ख) स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को	(b) To Local Authorities		–	–
(ग) अन्यों को	(c) To Others		33.2	–
(iii) अन्य चालू अन्तरण	(iii) Other Current Transfers			
(क) आर्थिक सहायता	(a) Subsidies		2.5	–
(ख) पेंशनें	(b) Pensions		–	–
(ग) अन्यों को	(c) Others		16.5	–
3. सकल चालू अन्तरण	3. Gross Capital Formation			
(i) सकल स्थिर पूंजी निर्माण	(i) Gross Fixed Capital Formation		509.8	–
(ii) भंडार	(ii) Stocks		4.3	–
4. पूंजी अन्तरण	4. Capital Transfers			
(i) पूंजी निर्माण के लिए अनुदान	(i) Grants for Capital Formation			
(क) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(a) To States and Union Territories		–	–
(ख) गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को	(b) To Non-departmental Commercial Undertakings		–	–
(ग) स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को	(c) To Local Authorities		6.8	–
(घ) अन्यों को	(d) To Others		–	–
(ii) अन्य पूंजी अन्तरण	(ii) Other Capital Transfers		–	–
5. शेयरों में पूंजी निवेश	5. Investment in Shares			
(i) सरकारी कम्पनियों में	(i) Of Government Companies			
(क) वित्तीय प्रतिष्ठानों में	(a) Financial Concerns		–	–
(ख) अन्यों को	(b) Others		–	–
(ii) अन्य प्रतिष्ठानों को	(ii) Of Other Concerns		–	–
6. पूंजी निर्माण के लिए उधार	6. Loans for Capital Formation			
(i) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(i) To States and Union Territories		–	–
(ii) गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को	(ii) To Non-departmental Commercial Undertakings			
(क) वित्तीय प्रतिष्ठान	(a) Financial Concerns		–	–
(ख) अन्य	(b) Others		–	–
(iii) स्थानीय प्राधिकरण	(iii) To Local Authorities		3.0	–
(iv) अन्यों को	(iv) To Others		–	–
7. अन्य उधार	7. Other loans			
(i) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(i) To States and Union Territories		7.5	–
(ii) गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को	(ii) To Non-departmental Commercial Undertakings		–	–
(iii) विदेशी सरकारों को	(iii) To Foreign Governments		–	–
(iv) स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को	(iv) To Local Authorities		–	–
(v) अन्यों को	(v) To Others		4.9	–
8. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्त संगठनों को अभिदान	8. Subscription to International Financial Organisations		1047.1	–
9. सोने और चांदी की निवल खरीद	9. Net Purchase of Gold and Silver		22.5	–
जोड़	**Total**		**4718.6**	**11906.0**

1987-88 (संशोधित अनुमान)
1987-88(Revised Estimates)

(करोड़ रुपए Rs. crores)

			सामाजिक और Social and	आर्थिक Economic	सेवाएं Services				
शिक्षा Education	चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य Medical & Public Health	अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं Other Social Services	कृषि Agriculture	उद्योग Industry	परिवहन और संचार Transport & Communication	अन्य आर्थिक सेवाएं Other Economic Services	इकट्ठे अनुदान और उधार Block Grants & Loans	अनावंटनीय Unallocable	जोड़ Total
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
195.7	181.6	443.3	218.4	345.2	159.1	280.2	–	–	16732.4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10579.6	10579.6
312.5	634.0	554.4	254.7	142.0	159.8	39.8	1543.9	1237.3	4938.8
26.4	0.5	11.2	0.1	–	0.1	–	–	–	38.3
942.1	98.8	381.3	543.3	419.8	32.4	189.4	–	–	2640.4
24.1	1.8	6.8	2230.2	1541.5	179.7	30.7	–	2227.4	6244.7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	977.0	977.0
22.7	0.5	150.5	1.7	2.2	–	3.2	–	17.9	215.2
21.4	34.1	366.3	73.1	558.8	3986.5	123.9	–	–	5673.9
–	(-) 12.5	20.1	0.4	111.0	116.5	–	–	–	239.8
–	–	1453.0	1057.3	14.5	121.9	0.6	1543.9	–	4191.2
–	–	–	–	1.6	–	–	–	–	1.6
10.5	4.3	52.6	2.8	1.0	54.6	–	–	–	132.6
–	–	17.7	147.6	128.0	1.6	–	–	–	294.9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	792.2	792.2
–	–	–	–	166.7	–	29.0	–	–	195.7
–	–	9.1	43.4	2737.1	18.2	6.4	–	–	2814.2
–	–	3.9	–	38.5	–	0.4	–	–	42.8
–	–	30.3	149.0	113.1	42.0	3953.3	4424.5	–	8712.2
–	–	–	338.0	336.5	85.6	–	–	–	760.1
–	0.5	0.3	14.4	2217.2	87.7	23.3	–	–	2343.4
–	–	96.0	0.2	173.4	184.5	–	–	–	457.1
–	–	125.0	31.0	56.6	93.2	46.8	–	–	352.6
3.0	–	0.3	5.5	2.3	–	–	–	17.4	36.0
–	–	–	0.3	356.3	81.3	–	–	–	437.9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	50.3	50.3
–	–	3.1	–	–	5.5	–	–	–	8.6
–	–	7.4	0.2	36.0	0.5	2.5	–	–	51.5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1047.1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22.5
50.2	943.6	3733.6	5111.7	9499.3	5410.7	4729.5	7512.3	15899.1	71024.6

आर्थिक और कार्य सम्बन्धी वर्गीकरण
ECONOMIC-CUM-FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION

आर्थिक	Economic	कार्य संबंधी Functional	सामान्य सेवाएं General Services	
			रक्षा से भिन्न सेवाएं Services other than Defence	रक्षा सेवाएं Defence Services
1	2		3	4
1. खपत संबंधी व्यय	1. Consumption Expenditure		3437.6	13162.6
2. अंतरण अदायगियां:	2. Transfer Payments			
(i) ब्याज	(i) Interest		–	–
(ii) अनुदान	(ii) Grants			
(क) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(a) To States and Union Territories		74.5	–
(ख) स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को	(b) To Local Authorities		–	–
(ग) अन्यों को	(c) To Others		42.6	–
(iii) अन्य चालू अन्तरण:	(iii) Other Current Transfers			
(क) आर्थिक सहायता	(a) Subsidies		3.2	–
(ख) पेंशनें	(b) Pensions		–	–
(ग) अन्यों को	(c) Others		19.3	–
3. सकल चालू अन्तरण:	3. Gross Capital Formation			
(i) सकल स्थिर पूंजी निर्माण	(i) Gross Fixed Capital Formation		629.4	–
(ii) भंडार	(ii) Stocks		3.5	–
4. पूंजी अन्तरण:	4. Capital Transfers			
(i) पूंजी निर्माण के लिए अनुदान	(i) Grants for Capital Formation			
(क) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(a) To States and Union Territories		–	–
(ख) गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को	(b) To Non-departmental Commercial Undertakings		–	–
(ग) स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को	(c) To Local Authorities		–	–
(घ) अन्यों को	(d) To Others		–	–
(ii) अन्य पूंजी अन्तरण	(ii) Other Capital Transfers		–	–
5. शेयरों में पूंजी निवेश:	5. Investment in Shares			
(i) सरकारी कम्पनियों में	(i) Of Government Companies			
(क) वित्तीय प्रतिष्ठानों में	(a) Financial Concerns		–	–
(ख) औरों को	(b) Others		–	–
(ii) अन्य प्रतिष्ठानों को	(ii) Of Other Concerns			–
6. पूंजी निर्माण के लिए उधार	6. Loans for Capital Formation		–	–
(i) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(i) To States and Union Territories			
(ii) गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को	(ii) To Non-departmental Commercial Undertakings			
(क) वित्तीय प्रतिष्ठान	(a) Financial Concerns		–	–
(ख) अन्य	(b) Others		–	–
(iii) स्थानीय प्राधिकरण	(iii) To Local Authorities		2.8	–
(iv) अन्यों को	(iv) To Others		–	–
7. अन्य उधार	7. Other loans			
(i) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(i) To States and Union Territories		8.0	–
(ii) गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को	(ii) To Non-departmental Commercial Undertakings		–	–
(iii) विदेशी सरकारों को	(iii) To Foreign Governments		–	–
(iv) स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को	(iv) To Local Authorities		–	–
(v) अन्यों को	(v) To Others		5.0	–
8. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्त संगठनों को अभिदान	8. Subscription to International Financial Organisations		183.2	–
9. सोने और चांदी की निवल खरीद	9. Net Purchase of Gold and Silver		24.8	–
जोड़	**Total**		**4433.9**	**13162.6**

1988-89 (बजट अनुमान)
1988-89 (Budget Estimates)

(करोड़ रुपए *Rs. crores*)

			सामाजिक और आर्थिक सेवाएं Social and Economic Services						
शिक्षा Education	चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य Medical & Public Health	अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं Other Social Services	कृषि Agriculture	उद्योग Industry	परिवहन और संचार Transport & Communication	अन्य आर्थिक सेवाएं Other Economic Services	इकट्ठे अनुदान और उधार Block Grants & Loans	अवंटनीय Unallocable	जोड़ Total
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
229.3	213.8	528.2	197.9	392.2	193.6	388.2	–	–	18743.4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12891.9	12891.9
681.5	656.4	450.3	389.2	177.0	158.0	48.0	1734.3	1287.7	5656.9
30.8	1.2	12.1	0.2	–	0.2	–	–	–	44.5
954.4	119.4	389.6	440.5	604.6	40.3	218.5	–	–	2809.9
24.1	2.1	45.2	3019.9	1492.3	218.3	26.3	–	2327.4	7158.8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1110.6	1110.6
28.4	0.6	203.2	2.9	9.9	–	3.2	–	17.5	285.0
25.5	34.3	520.1	75.0	631.7	5091.9	143.4	–	–	7151.3
-	(-)10.5	19.1	(-)0.9	93.3	44.9	–	–	–	149.4
–	–	1229.3	1165.9	17.0	105.7	1.0	1734.3	–	4253.2
–	–	–	–	1.5	–	–	–	–	1.5
10.9	4.8	40.5	4.3	1.0	52.4	–	–	–	113.9
–	–	23.5	172.6	160.0	1.6	–	–	–	357.7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	698.9	698.9
–	–	-	-	91.5	–	30.0	–	–	121.5
–	–	14.9	29.7	2482.3	21.7	13.0	–	–	2561.6
–	–	3.6	–	0.1	–	50.5	–	–	54.2
–	–	34.3	70.0	98.2	60.0	3735.3	4728.0	–	8725.8
–	–	–	78.0	337.6	95.6	–	–	–	511.2
–	–	1.3	0.1	2620.7	109.2	54.5	–	–	2785.8
–	–	121.0	0.1	180.5	186.3	–	–	–	490.7
–	–	159.4	32.6	79.9	30.0	72.7	–	–	374.6
3.0	–	1.6	5.9	1.2	–	–	–	18.1	37.8
–	–	0.9	0.3	298.6	35.4	–	–	–	335.2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	102.8	102.8
–	–	4.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	4.6
–	–	9.0	0.2	66.4	0.5	2.5	–	–	83.6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	183.2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24.8
987.9	**1022.1**	**3811.7**	**5684.4**	**9837.5**	**6445.6**	**4787.1**	**8196.6**	**18454.9**	**77824.3**

परिशिष्ट

केन्द्रीय सरकार के बजट के आर्थिक और कार्य सम्बन्धी वर्गीकरण की मदों की परिभाषा और उनकी व्युत्पत्ति पर टिप्पणियां

क. आर्थिक वर्गीकरण

इस पुस्तिका में प्रस्तुत आर्थिक वर्गीकरण का ढांचा 6 विवरणों (खातों) में केन्द्रीय सरकार के लेन-देनों की रूपरेखा पर आधारित है। इन विवरणों में प्रत्येक विवरण की व्युत्पत्ति का संक्षिप्त ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :-

विवरण 1: *वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के लेन-देन और अन्तरण सरकारी प्रशासन का चालू खाता*

इस विवरण का संबंध व्यय पक्ष में सरकार के खपत संबंधी व्यय और चालू अन्तरण अदायगियों से है। प्राप्ति पक्ष में, इस विवरण में कर-प्राप्तियों, सरकारी सम्पत्ति और उद्यमों से आय और शुल्क तथा विविध प्राप्तियों को दिखाया जाता है। खपत संबंधी व्यय में चालू राजस्व के आधिक्य से उत्पन्न शेष तथा चालू अन्तरण अदायगियां केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रशासन में बचत की सूचक होती है और वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों की बचतों को मिलाकर यह पूंजी निर्माण के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार की बचत की द्योतक होती है।

मद 1 : *खपत संबंधी व्यय* : सरकार के खपत संबंधी व्यय में कर्मचारियों को अदा की गई मजदूरी और वेतन तथा वस्तुओं और सेवाओं की खरीद पर हुआ चालू व्यय शामिल है। इससे सरकार के मौजूदा विकास संबंधी तथा विकास भिन्न प्रयोजनों के लिए इस्तेमाल में लाई गई वस्तुओं और उपयोग किए गए अन्य साधनों की उपलब्ध मात्रा के मूल्य का पता चलता है।

मद 1.1 : *मजदूरी और वेतन* : मजदूरी और वेतन की राशि सरकार द्वारा अदा की गई मजदूरी और वेतन के रूप में उत्पन्न आय के अनुमानों को द्योतक है। असैनिक विभागों द्वारा अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों के वेतन, भत्तों (जिनमें महंगाई भत्ते और शहर प्रतिकर भत्ते को अदायगी शामिल है, परन्तु यात्रा भत्ते शामिल नहीं है) और मानदेय के रूप में वास्तविक अदायगियों के अलावा, इस मद में रक्षा कर्मचारियों को मजदूरी और वेतन, जिसमें किट और वस्त्र भत्ता तथा कर्मचारियों के लिए दिया जाने वाला अन्न भी शामिल है, रक्षा पूंजी परिव्यय के मजदूरी और वेतन अंश और 'मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण' तथा प्रशासनिक विभागों द्वारा रखे गए नैमित्तिक मजदूरों को मजदूरी की अदायगियां भी शामिल है. रक्षा संबंधी पूंजी परिव्यय के मजदूरी और वेतन अंश का अनुमान लगाते समय निर्माण-कार्यों के व्यय के एक तिहाई अंश को मजदूरी और वेतन माना जाता है और दो-तिहाई अंश को वस्तुओं और सेवाओं की खरीद पर होने वाला व्यय माना जाता है। 'मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण' तथा 'इकट्ठी व्यवस्था' के अन्तर्गत व्यय को 50:50 के अनुपात में मजदूरी और वस्तुओं और सेवाओं की खरीद के लिए निर्धारित कर दिया जाता है। क्योंकि आवश्यक आंकड़े अलग-अलग उपलब्ध नहीं है।

मद 1.2 : *वस्तुएं और सेवाएं* : वस्तुओं और सेवाओं की मद में अन्य व्यय शीर्षक के अधीन होने वाले व्यय शामिल है। बजट में की गई इकट्ठी व्यवस्था को वस्तुओं और सेवाओं तथा मजदूरी और वेतन में 50:50 के अनुपात में बांट दिया जाता है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ और अन्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठनों को इसी प्रकार की जाने वाली अदायगियों को सेवाओं की खरीद के रूप में मान लिया जाता है। राष्ट्रीय आय का अनुमान लगाने की स्वीकृत प्रक्रिया के अनुरूप रक्षा संबंधी पूंजी परिव्यय को चालू व्यय के रूप में मान लिया जाता है। निर्माण-कार्यों पर हुए व्यय के एक-तिहाई अंश को छोड़कर, जिसे मजदूरी और वेतन माना जाता है, रक्षा पर पूंजी परिव्यय की बाकी राशि मुख्यतः यहां दिखाई जाती है।

APPENDIX

Notes on definition and derivation of items in the Economic-cum-Functional Classification of the Central Government Budget

A. Economic Classification

The framework of economic classification presented in the brochure is based on the delineation of Central Government transactions in a set of six accounts. The following is briefly a description of the derivation of items in each of these accounts.

Account 1: *Transactions in commodities and services and transfers : Current Account of Government Administration*

This account is concerned, on the expenditure side, with the Government's consumption expenditure and current transfer payments; on receipt side, it indicates tax receipts, income from Government property and enterprises and fees and miscellaneous receipts. The surplus arising out of the excess of current revenue over expenditure on consumption and current transfer payment denotes the saving of the Central Government administration and together with savings of the commercial undertakings constitutes the saving of the Central Government available for capital formation.

Item 1: *Consumption Expenditure:* The Government's consumption expenditure comprises wages and salaries paid to employees and current expenditure incurred on purchases of commodities and services. This indicates the value of the available supplies of goods and factors drawn into the Government's current use, for developmental as well as non-developmental purposes.

Item 1.1: *Wages and Salaries:* Denote the estimates of income generated in the form of wages and salaries paid by the Central Government. Besides actual payments by the civil departments in the form of pay of officers and staff, allowances (including dearness allowance and city compensatory allowance but excluding travelling allowances) and honoraria, this item includes wages and salaries of the defence personnel including kit and clothing allowance and foodgrains provided to defence personnel, 'wages and salaries component of defence capital outlay and of 'repairs and maintenance' and also wage payments to casual labour employed by administrative departments. In estimating the wages and salaries component of defence capital outlay, one-third of the works expenditure is treated as wages and salaries and two-thirds as purchase of commodities and services. The expenditure under 'repairs and maintenance' as well as under 'lump sum provision' has been allocated in the ratio of 50:50 between wages and salaries and purchase of commodities and services since the required breakup is not available.

Item 1.2: *Commodities and Services:* Include expenditures under the head 'other charges'. 'Lump sum provisions' in the budget have been broken down into expenditure on commodities and services and wages and salaries in the ratio of 50:50. Contributions to the U.N. and similar payments to other international organisations are treated as purchases of services. Also in conformity with the accepted procedure of national income estimation, defence capital outlay has been treated as current expenditure. Except for one-third of the works expenditure which is treated as wages and salaries, the rest of capital outlay on defence appears here.

मद 2 : *अन्तरण अदायगियां* - ये व्यय माल और सेवाओं की प्रत्यक्ष मांग के सूचक नहीं होते, ये तो अन्य व्यक्तियों की आय में वृद्धि करने के उद्देश्य से केवल अन्तरणों के रूप में होते हैं। वर्तमान विश्लेषण में चालू अन्तरणों और पूंजीगत अन्तरणों में अन्तर की पारिकल्पना इस आधार पर की गई है कि जहां चालू अन्तरणों में प्राप्तिकर्ताओं के आय खाती में रकमों की वृद्धि हो जाती है, वहां पूंजीगत अन्तरणों का उद्देश्य पूंजीगत व्यय में सहायता देना होता है। यहां केवल चालू अन्तरणों को दिखाया गया है। इनमें ब्याज की अदायगियां, राज्यों, संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों, स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों और लाभ न कमाने वाली संस्थाओं को चालू अनुदान, आर्थिक सहायता, पेंशनें और अन्यों को अन्तरण अदायगियां शामिल हैं।

मद 2.1 : राष्ट्रीय ऋणों पर ब्याज की अदायगी को कई बार सरकार की चालू अन्तरण प्राप्तियों में घटाकर दिखाया जाता है, परन्तु इन अदायगियों को यहां सकल रूप में दिखाया गया है। ब्याज में राष्ट्रीय ऋणों पर ब्याज भी शामिल है परन्तु विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों पर भारित ब्याज इसमें शामिल नहीं है। विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों पर भारित ब्याज को विवरण 2 में जो इन उपक्रमों का चालू खाता है, दिखाया गया है।

मद 2.2 : अनुदानों में सांविधिक अनुदान तथा राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सभी अन्य आयोजना-भिन्न और आयोजना अनुदान शामिल हैं, पर इनमें वे अनुदान शामिल नहीं हैं, जिनका उद्देश्य पूंजी निर्माण में सहायता पहुंचाना है। (जैसे, ग्रामीण विकास कार्य, भूमि-संरक्षण, वन, छोटे सिंचाई कार्य आदि, के लिए अनुदान)। विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के पुनर्वास पर किया जाने वाला व्यय भी, जो राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के माध्यम से किया गया है यहां दिखाया गया है। चौथी आयोजना के शुरू से राज्यों और राज्य क्षेत्रों को केन्द्रीय सहायता एकमुश्त अनुदानों और एकमुश्त ऋणों के रूप में दी जाती है। इस विश्लेषण में एकमुश्त अनुदानों को चालू और पूंजीगत अनुदानों के बीच 50:50 के अनुपात में निर्धारित किया गया है। उप-मद 'औरों को अनुदान' में मुख्यतः संस्थाओं को दिए जाने वाले अनुदान शामिल हैं और इन संस्थाओं में वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद, भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद और विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग जैसी सरकारी क्षेत्र की संस्थाएं भी शामिल हैं।

मद 2.3 : अन्य चालू अन्तरणों में ये शामिल हैं - आर्थिक सहायता प्राप्त असैनिक और सैनिक पेंशनों और व्यक्तियों को किए गए अन्य चालू अन्तरण जैसे छात्रवृत्तियां, वृत्तिकायें, इनाम, अकाल और अन्य सहायता संबंधी अदायगियां। इस मद में प्रत्यक्ष रूप से विस्थापित व्यक्तियों पर हुआ सहायता व्यय (राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के माध्यम से किए गए व्यय से भिन्न) भी शामिल है। इस वर्गीकरण में पेंशन संबंधी अदायगियों को अन्तरण अदायगी के रूप में माना गया है। यद्यपि पेंशन को एक अन्य प्रकार से, अर्थात् आस्थगित वेतन के रूप में माना जा सकता है, परन्तु पेंशनों को अन्तरण के रूप में मानना इस आधार पर सरल और तर्कसंगत है कि पेंशन पाने वाले सेवा-निवृत्त कर्मचारियों से अर्थव्यवस्था के चालू उत्पादन में कोई वृद्धि नहीं होती है।

मद 6 : सरकार की चालू और पूंजी खाते की अंतरण प्राप्तियों (अर्थात् करों) के बीच का अन्तर चालू और पूंजी खाते की अन्तरण अदायगियों के बीच के अंतर की तरह, इस परिकल्पना पर आधारित है कि सरकार की चालू अन्तरण प्राप्तियां आय में की गई अदायगियां हैं जबकि पूंजीगत प्राप्तियां पूंजी से की गई अदायगियां होती हैं। इस धारणा के आधार पर संपदा-शुल्क और दान-कर पूंजीगत प्राप्तियों के रूप में माने जाते और इन्हें यहां पर नहीं दिखाया जाता था। तथापि राष्ट्रीय आय के आंकड़ों के संग्रह और राष्ट्रीय लेखों के संकलन और विश्लेषण की सलाहकार समिति की सिफारिशों के अनुसार, यह भेद राजकोषीय वर्ष 1983-84 (वास्तविक) से समाप्त कर दिया गया है।

Item 2: *Transfer Payments:* These expenditures do not involve direct demand on goods and services; they are of the nature of mere transfers intended to add to incomes of others. In the present analysis, a distinction has been drawn between current transfers and capital transfers on the hypothesis that while current transfers supplement the income accounts of recipients, capital transfers are intended to assist capital expenditure. Current transfers alone appear here; these comprise interest payments, current grants to States, Union Territories, local authorities and non-profit making institutions, subsidies, pensions and transfer payments to others.

Item 2.1: Interest Payments on the national debt are sometimes treated as a deduction from the current (transfer) receipts of Government, but these payments have been shown here on a gross basis. Interest comprises interest on the national debt exleuding interest charged to departmental commercial undertakings. Interest charged to departmental commercial undertakings appear in Account 2, the current account of these undertakings.

Item 2.2: Grants include statutory grants, as well as all other non-plan and plan grants to States and Union Territories excepting those which are intended to assist capital formation (e.g. grants for rural works, soil conservation, forests, minor irrigation etc.). The expenditure on rehabilitation of displaced persons routed through State Governments and Union Territories also appears here. Starting with the Fourth Plan, the Central assistance to States and Union Territories is being given in the form of block grants and block loans; in this analysis, block grants have been allocated between current and capital grants in the ratio of 50:50. The sub-item 'grants to others' comprises grants mainly to institutions and these include grants to public sector institutions, like Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, and University Grants Commission.

Item 2.3: Other current transfers include subsidies, pensions-civil and defence and other current transfers to individuals like scholarships, stipends, prizes, famine and other relief payments. This item also includes relief expenditure (i.e. other than that routed through State Governments and Union Territories) incurred directly on displaced persons. Pension payments have been treated in the present classification as a transfer payment. While an alternative treatment of pensions as deferred pay is possible, the treatment of pensions as transfers is simpler and justifiable on the ground that no increase in current output accrues to the economy from retired personnel receiving pensions.

Item 6: The distinction between transfer receipts (i.e. taxes) of Government on current and capital account - like the distinction between transfer payments on current and capital account - rests on the hypothesis that Government's current transfer receipts constitute payments out of income, while capital receipts constitute payments out of capital. Based on this distinction, estate duty and gift tax were treated as capital receipts and did not appear here until 1982-83. However, following the recommendations made by the Adivisory Committee on collection of data for National Income and Compilation and Analysis of National Accounts, this distinction has been done away with starting from the fiscal year 1983-84 (Accounts).

करों की प्राप्तियों की राशि, यहां राज्यों के हिस्से और स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को अन्तरित करों को घटा कर दिखाई गई है।

आय और सम्पत्ति पर करों की मद में आय-कर, धन-कर, संपदा शुल्क, दान-कर और भू-राजस्व (संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के संबंध में) और अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की ब्याज प्राप्तियों पर कर शामिल है। वस्तुओं पर कर में संघ उत्पाद शुल्क, (जिसमें राज्यों का हिस्सा शामिल नहीं है) बीमा शुल्क, देशी कच्चे तेल पर उपकर और विदेश यात्रा पर कर और बिक्री कर, पंजीकरण फीस, स्टाम्प शुल्क आदि (संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के संबंध में) शामिल हैं।

मद 7 : *सम्पत्ति और उद्यमों से आय* : इस मद में, प्रशासन को अन्तरित विभागीय और गैर विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के लाभ और भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के लाभ शामिल हैं। इसमें शामिल ब्याज की प्राप्तियां मुख्यतः राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों और गैर विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों से प्राप्त ब्याज की है। विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों से प्राप्त ब्याज को इसमें शामिल नहीं किया गया है, क्योंकि उन उपक्रमों पर भारित ब्याज विवरण 2 में दिखाई गई व्यय की मद है, विवरण 1 में नहीं। 'अन्यों' में किराये की प्राप्ति और लोक निर्माण कार्यों से प्राप्तियां, और तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के द्वारा देय कच्चे तेल और गैस पर रायल्टी भी शामिल है।

मद 8 : *फीस और विविध प्राप्तियां* : इसमें वाणिज्यिक आधार पर संगठित न की गई फीस पर दी गई सेवाओं के लिए सरकारी विभागों की प्रशासनिक प्राप्तियां शामिल हैं।

विवरण 2 : *वस्तुओं और सेवाओं का लेन-देन तथा अन्तरण : विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रम का चालू खाता*

विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के कार्य जो बजट में दिखाये गये हैं, सरकार की उद्यमकारी प्रवृत्तियों के रूप में हैं। इन उपक्रमों के चालू व्यय उत्पादनशील उद्यमों के कार्यचालन व्यय के समान उस प्रकृति के व्यय के द्योतक हैं जो माल तथा सेवाओं के मूल्यों में शामिल किए जाते हैं, और जिन्हें अर्थ-व्यवस्था के दूसरे भागों को बेचा जाता है। अतः वह प्रशासनिक विभागों के अन्तिम परिव्यय के रूप में भिन्न होते हैं। इसी प्रकार वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों की बिक्री से प्राप्त आय केवल प्रशासनिक विभागों की प्राप्तियों (अर्थात् करों से, जो उनकी अपनी आय नहीं होती है और उनके व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए अन्य क्षेत्रों की आयों से ली जाती है, भिन्न होती है। अतः इस विवरण में सामान्यतः विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों का लाभ और हानि का लेखा दिया जाता है और यह विवरण 1 के स्वरूप से भिन्न होता है।

स्वतंत्र कम्पनियों या निगमों के रूप में संचालित सरकारी उद्यमों जैसे हिन्दुस्तान स्टील, उर्वरक निगम आदि के लेन-देनों को इस विवरण में शामिल नहीं किया गया है क्योंकि यहां प्रस्तुत किया गया आर्थिक वर्गीकरण उपक्रमों के संबंध में है जो विभागीय तौर पर चलाये जा रहे हैं और इनमें ये उपक्रम शामिल हैं – रेलवे, डाक और दूरसंचार, अफीम की फैक्टरियां और एलकलायड के कारखाने, विदेशी संचार सेवाएं, परिवहन योजनाएं, परमाणु बिजलीघर सहित बिजली परियोजनाएं, वन और दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना। किन्तु 1972-73 में वर्गीकरण में एक बड़ा बहत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन किया गया है जिसके अनुसार रेल की कर्मशालाओं और उत्पादन एककों (चितरंजन लोकोमोटिव वर्क्स, डीजल लोकोमोटिव वर्क्स और इन्टिग्रल कोच फैक्टरी) के विनिर्माण संबंधी कार्यों को इसके अन्तर्गत ले लिया गया है। 1977-78 से लोक लेखा समिति की सिफारिशों पर रक्षा सेवाएं, कैंटीन भण्डार विभाग के कार्यचालन को भी इसमें शामिल कर लिया गया है क्योंकि इसके द्वारा किए गए लेन-देन सामान्य बजट का एक अंग हैं। इसमें 1982-83 (लेखा) से प्रारम्भ करके परमाणु ऊर्जा औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं के कार्यचालन को भी शामिल किया गया है और 1983-84 (वास्तविक) से नागर विमानन,

Tax receipts shown here are net of the States' share and taxes transferred to local authorities.

Taxes on income and wealth include income tax, corporation tax, wealth tax, estate duty, gift tax, land revenue (in respect of Union Territories) and tax on interest receipts of scheduled commercial banks. Taxes on commodities and transactions include Union excise duties (excluding States' share), customs duties, cesses on commodities and tax on foreign travel and also sales tax, registration fees, stamp duties etc. (in respect of Union Territories).

Item 7: *Income from property and enterprises:* This item includes profits of departmental and non-departmental commercial undertakings transferred to administration as well as profits of the Reserve Bank of India. Interest receipts included here are mainly from States and Union Territories and non-departmental commercial undertakings. Interest received from departmental commercial undertakings is omitted since interest charged to these undertakings is an item of expenditure in Account 2 and not Account 1. 'Others' include rental income, receipts from public works and royalty payable by ONGC on crude oil and gas.

Item 8: *Fees and miscellaneous receipts:* These include administrative receipts of Government departments for services rendered for a fee not organised on a commercial basis.

Account 2: *Transactions in commodities and services and transfers : Current Account of Departmental Commercial Undertaking*

The operation of departmental commercial undertakings which figure in the budget, are of the nature of enterprencurial activities of the Government. Current expenditure of these undertakings like working expenses of productive enterprises constitute intermediate expenditures that enter into the prices of goods and services as they are sold to other sectors of the economy. Therefore, they are different in character from final outlays by administrative departments. Likewise, sale proceeds of commercial undertakings are different from the receipts (e.g. taxes) of purely administrative departments which have no income of their own and draw upon incomes of other sectors to meet their expenditures. This account, therefore, sets out what is generally known as the profit and loss account of departmental commercial undertakings and is different in character from Account I.

The transactions of Government enterprises run as independent companies or corporations such as the Hindustan Steel, Fertiliser Corporation etc. are not included in this Account, as the economic classification presented here pertains to the magnitudes in the Demands for Grants and the Budget. This account is, therefore, concerned only with those commercial undertakings which are run departmentally and include Railways, Posts, Telecommunications, Opium factories and Alkaloid works, Overseas Communications Services, Transport Schemes, Power Projects including Atomic Power Stations, Forests and Delhi Milk Scheme. However, an important major change introduced since 1972-73 Classification has been to bring in the manufacturing activity of the Railway Workshops and production units (Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, Diesel Locomotive Works and Integral Coach Factory). With effect from 1977-78, the working of the Defence Services Canteen Stores Department has been included as its transactions now form part of the general Budget following the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee. Starting from 1982-83 (Accounts),

वाणिज्यिक प्रसारण सेवाओं, दीप स्तंभों और दीप-पोतों, और सिंचाई निर्माण कार्यों को भी वाणिज्यिक उपक्रम माना गया है ।

अतः यहां यह कह देना महत्वपूर्ण होगा कि विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों की उपर्युक्त सूची में, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा हाथ में लिए जाने वाले वाणिज्यिक अथवा अर्द्ध-वाणिज्यिक किस्म के कार्य-कलापों का पूरा ब्यौरा नहीं दिया गया है । तकनीकी दृष्टि से यह संभव है कि आकाशवाणी, सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के प्रकाशन विभाग, करेंसी नोट प्रेस और सिक्युरिटी प्रेस की गतिविधियों जैसे कार्य-कलापों को सरकारी वाणिज्यिक कार्य-कलापों के रूप में माना जाए । किन्तु यहां पर ऐसा नहीं किया गया क्योंकि उनकी सेवाओं की अधिकांश बिक्री या तो वाणिज्यिक आधार पर नहीं की जाती या उनकी बिक्री मुख्यतः सरकारी विभागों को ही की जाती है ।

इस विवरण की मदें स्वतः स्पष्ट हैं । विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के संचालन खाते के व्यय पक्ष में कर्मचारियों को दिया जाने वाला पारिश्रमिक (अर्थात् मजदूरी और वेतन), पेंशन अदायगियां, कच्चे माल आदि की खरीद आदि (अर्थात् वस्तुओं और सेवाओं का क्रय), मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण संबंधी व्यय, इन उपक्रमों द्वारा देय ब्याज और मूल्यह्रास की व्यवस्था दिखाई जाती है । वर्ष 1979-80 से रेलवे के राजस्व में हुई कमी को उनका 'आस्थगित लाभांश दायित्व' माना जाता है और उसे उनके द्वारा सामान्य राजस्व को देय लाभांशों में से घटा दिया जाता है । किन्तु रेलवे की सही वित्तीय स्थिति प्रस्तुत करने के लिए, उनके पूर्ण लाभांश दायित्व को हिसाब में लिया गया है और कमी को काल्पनिक दृष्टि से रेलवे का दिया गया उधार माना गया है । प्राप्ति पक्ष में उपक्रमों की बिक्री से प्राप्त होने वाली कुल रकमें तथा विभिन्न निधियों की बकाया राशियों पर प्राप्त होने वाली ब्याज की रकम दिखाई जाती है । अधिशेष के एक अंश को, उपक्रम के अंशदान के रूप में सरकारी प्रशासन के चालू खाते (विवरण 1) में अन्तरित कर दिया जाता है और शेष राशि को धारित लाभों के रूप में दिखाया जाता है ।

यह धारित लाभों सहित सरकारी प्रशासन की बचत की राशि और विभागीय उपक्रमों के मूल्यह्रास की रकम मिलकर सरकार की कुल बचत की राशि बना जाती है जो सकल पूंजी निर्माण के लिए उपलब्ध होती है ।

विवरण 3 : *वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के लेन-देन और अन्तरण : सरकारी प्रशासन और विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों (सम्मिलित) का पूंजी खाता*

इस विवरण का संबंध, कुल पूंजी-परिव्यय से है जो प्रशासन और विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों द्वारा निर्माण की जाने वाली भौतिक परिसम्पत्तियों और पूंजीगत अन्तरणों का द्योतक है । चूंकि पूंजी निर्माण संबंधी समस्त व्यय, अन्तिम व्यय होता है और राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन पर भारित होता है तथा सरकार को उसके लिए या तो अपनी बचतों में रकमें निकाल कर साधन जुटाने पड़ते हैं अथवा गैर-सरकारी बचतों से रकम जुटानी पड़ती है, इसलिए पूंजीगत व्यय के संबंध में प्रशासन और विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों में भेद करना अधिक सार्थक नहीं होगा ।

सरकार द्वारा निर्माण की जाने वाली भौतिक परिसम्पत्ति को (विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के नवीकरण और प्रतिस्थापन व्यय को छोड़कर) सकल और निवल परिसम्पत्ति के निर्माण तथा तालिकागत सामान में हुई निवल वृद्धि के रूप में दिखाया गया है । पूंजीगत अन्तरणों को विवरण 3 में सन्तुलनकारी मद के रूप में दिखाया गया है और इससे शेष अर्थव्यवस्था के प्रति सरकार के वित्तीय दायित्व में हुए परिवर्तन की मात्रा का पता चलता है ।

मद 1.1 : भवन और अन्य निर्माण कार्य में सभी कार्यालय, रिहायशी इमारतें और अन्य प्रयोजनों की इमारतें, सड़कें, रेलवे तथा डाक और तार संबंधी निर्माण कार्य, बिजली और अन्य पूंजीगत परियोजनाएं शामिल हैं ।

the working of atomic energy industrial projects and from 1983-84 (Accounts), those of Civil Aviation commercial broadcasting service, light-houses and lightships and irrigation works are also treated as commercial undertakings.

It is important to note here that the list of departmental commercial undertakings as given above does not exhaust the activities of a commercial or semi-commercial nature, undertaken by the Central Government. It is technically possible to treat activities like those of the Publication Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Currency Note Press and Security Press as commercial activities of the Government. This has not been done there either because of the bulk of the sale of their services is not on a commercial basis or because the sale is mainly to Government Departments.

The items in this account are self-explanatory. The expenditure side of the operating account of departmental commercial undertakings spells out compensation to employees (i.e. wages and salaries), pension payments, purchases of raw materials etc. (i.e. commodities and services), expenditure on repairs and maintenance, interest charged to these undertakings and provision for depreciation. With effect from 1979-80 the shortfall in the revenues of the Railways are treated as their "deferred dividend liability" and are deducted from the dividends payable by them to general revenues. However, in order to truly reflect the financial position of the Railways, their full dividend liability has been taken into account and the shortfall has been treated notionally as loans to Railways. The receipt side shows their gross sale proceeds and the interest receipts on their outstanding balances in various funds. A part of the surplus emerging out of this is transferred to the current account of Government administration (Account I) as undertakings' contribution and the balance appears as retained profits.

These retaind profits together with the savings of the Government administration and depreciation provision of departmental undertakings constitute total gross Government savings, available for gross capital formation.

Account 3: *Transactions in commodities and services and transfers : Capital account of Government Administration and Departmenial Commercial Undertakings (combined)*

This account is concerned with the total capital outlay representing physical asset formation by administration and departmental commercial undertakings and capital transfers. A distinction between administration and departmental commercial undertakings in respect of capital expenditure is not very meaningful for the reason that the entire expenditure on capital formation is a final expenditure which is a charge on the national product and for which Government has to find resources either from its own savings or by drawing on private savings.

The physical asset formation by Government has been shown in terms of gross and net asset formation (excluding the renewal and replacement expenditure of departmental commercial undertakings) and net increase in inventories. A breakdown of capital transfers has also been indicated. The deficit on all transactions in commodities and services and transfers is shown as a balancing item in Account 3 and this measures the change in Government's net indebtedness to the rest of the economy.

Item 1.1: Building and other construction include all buildings for residential, office and other purposes, road construction, works of railways and posts, telecommunications, power and other capital projects.

मद 1.2 : मशीनें और उपकरण मद में, विभिन्न किस्मों की मशीनों और उपकरणों की खरीद के संबंध में किये जाने वाला व्यय शामिल है। इनमें विदेशी सहायता के अन्तर्गत प्राप्त मशीनें भी शामिल होती है। नवीकरण और प्रतिस्थापन शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत दिखाए गए व्यय का संबंध विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों की मूल्यह्रास निधियों से वित्तपोषित व्यय से है। इसलिए मशीनों और उपस्करों पर तथा सरकारी प्रशासन द्वारा किए जाने वाले निर्माण संबंधी समस्त व्यय को "नया परिव्यय" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत दिखाया गया है क्योंकि इन परिसम्पत्तियों के मूल्यह्रास के लिए बजट में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है।

मद 2 : *निर्माण कार्य संबंधी भंडार में वृद्धि* : निर्माण कार्य के लिए आवश्यक धारित सामान और विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों तथा प्रशासनिक विभागों के तालिकागत सामान में होने वाली वृद्धि अथवा कमी को इस मद में दिखाया गया है। 1977-78 में (वास्तविक) से शुरू करके सरकार के आयातित उर्वरकों के स्टाकों के वर्गीकरण में परिवर्तन किया गया है, जिसके अन्तर्गत दिखाई गई बकाया उन प्राप्तियों को घटा कर स्टाक में होने वाली वृद्धि के रूप में, जिनको विविध पूंजी प्राप्तियों के अन्तर्गत वर्गीकृत किया जाता है।

मद 3.1 : *पूंजी निर्माण के लिए अनुदान* : राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को दिए जाने वाले पूंजीगत अनुदानों में, आयोजनागत योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में दिए जाने वाले इकट्ठे अनुदान की आधी राशि, तथा राजस्व बजट के ऐसे अनुदान शामिल है, जो पूंजी निर्माण (अर्थात् ग्रामीण निर्माण कार्य) में सहायता देने के उद्देश्य से दिए जाते हैं। गैर-विभागीय उपक्रमों को दिए जाने वाले अनुदानों में, तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग जैसे स्वायत्त निगमों को दी जाने वाली पूंजीगत सहायता (ऋणों से भिन्न) शामिल है। औरों को दिए जाने वाले अनुदानों में वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् तथा औद्योगिक संस्थानों जैसे सरकारी क्षेत्र की संस्थाओं को दिए जाने वाले अनुदानों का वह भाग शामिल है जो उपस्करों की खरीद और निर्माण के लिए दिए जाते हैं।

मद 3.3 : इस मद में विदेशों को दिए जाने वाला अनुदान शामिल है। चूंकि इसका संबंध, देश से बाहर के आर्थिक पुनर्निर्माण और विकास के लिए की जाने वाली बचतों के अंतरण न कि वास्तविक पूंजीगत अंतरण मानना युक्तिसंगत होगा।

मद 5 और 6 : पूंजी निर्माण के लिए उपलब्ध प्राप्तियों में विवरण 1 और 2 से आगे लाई गई चालू खाते की सकल बचतें, दान कर और संपदा शुल्क तथा विदेशी अनुदानों की प्राप्तियां शामिल हैं। विदेशी अनुदानों में नकद अनुदान और अन्य देशों से प्राप्त वस्तु अनुदान शामिल है। अन्य पूंजीगत प्राप्तियों में, विस्थापित सम्पत्ति की बिक्री से प्राप्त होने वाली राशि तथा जमीन की बिक्री की रकम को भवन और अन्य निर्माण पूंजी की राशि में से घटा दिया गया है।

विवरण 4 : *वित्तीय परिसंपत्ति में परिवर्तन : सरकारी प्रशासन और वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों का पूंजी खाता*

विवरण 4 का संबंध औद्योगिक और वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों की शेयर पूंजी में निवेशित राशि और शेष अर्थ-व्यवस्था को दिए जाने वाले ऋणों और अग्रिमों जैसी वित्तीय परिसंपत्तियों के लेन-देन से है। ऋणों की राशि पूंजी निर्माण तथा अन्य प्रयोजनों के लिए वितरित कर दी जाती है। पूंजी निर्माण के लिए शेयरों और ऋणों में निवेशित रकमों से जो विवरण 4 में दिखाई गई है, यह पता चलता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार प्रत्यक्ष रूप से पूंजी निर्माण करने का जो काम हाथ में लेती है उसके अतिरिक्त वह वित्तीय सहायता देकर अर्थ-व्यवस्था में किस सीमा तक पूंजी निर्माण को प्रोत्साहन देती है। विवरण 4 संतुलनकारी मद सहित, जो वित्तीय निवेशों और केन्द्रीय सरकार के ऋणों के वित्त परिव्यय की द्योतक है, विवरण 3 के घाटे की राशि से यह पता चलता है कि वित्त आन्तरिक और निवल विदेशी ऋणों की रकम से तथा घाटे की वित्त व्यवस्था द्वारा पूरी की जाने वाली कुल वित्तीय आवश्यकता कितनी है।

Item 1.2: Machinery and equipment include expenditure incurred on the purchase of various types of machinery and equipments including machinery obtained under foreign aid. The expenditure shown against 'renewals and replacement' refers to expenditure financed out of the depreciation funds of the departmental commercial undertakings. The entire expenditure on machinery and equipment as well as on construction by the Government administration therefore appears as 'new outlay', since no provision for depreciation of these assets is made in the budget.

Item 2: *Increase in works stores:* The net increase or decrease in stores needed for construction work and inventories of departmental commercial undertakings and administrative departments is shown under this item. There has been a change introduced in classifying imported fertilizers' transactions beginning 1977-78(Accounts) whereby the net transactions are treated as subsidy instead of increase in stocks after deducting arrear receipts shown under recoveries for past years which are classified under miscellaneous capital receipts.

Item 3.1: Grants for Capital Formation: Capital grants to States and Union Territories include one-half of block grants given as Central assistance for plan schemes, as well as such grants in the revenue budget as are intended to assist capital formation(e.g. rural works). Grants to non-departmental commercial undertakings include capital assistance (other than by way of loans, to autonomous corporations like the Oil and Natural Gas Commission). Grants to others include part of grants to public sector institutions like Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and Institutes of Technology, treated as intended for purchase of equipment and for construction.

Item 3.3: This item includes grants to foreign countries. The rationale of treating these grants as capital rather than current transfer is that they involve transfer of savings for economic reconstruction and development outside the country.

Item 5 and 6: Receipts available for capital formation consist of gross savings on current account brought over from Accounts 1 and 2, and receipts of foreign grants include both cash grants and commodity grants received from other countries. Other capital receipts include sale proceeds of evacuee property and proceeds from sale of land. The sale of other physical assets has been netted against outlay on building and other construction.

Account 4: *Changes in financial assets : Capital Account of Government Administration and Departmental Commercial Undertakings*

Account 4 is concerned with transactions in financial assets, i.e. investment in share capital of industrial and commercial concerns and loans and advances granted to the rest of the economy. Loans have been allocated between those meant for capital formation and those for other purposes. Investments in shares and loans for capital formation as shown in Account 4 indicate the extent to which the Central Government promotes capital formation in the rest of the economy through financial assistance in addition to the capital formation directly undertaken by it. The balancing item of Account 4, representing net outlay on financial investments and loans of the Central Government together with the deficit in Account 3 represents the total requirements of finance to be met out of net domestic and net foreign borrowing and by the deficit financing.

मद 1 : सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों के शेयरों में किए जाने वाले निवेशों का तात्पर्य--सरकार के ऐसे गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों की शेयर पूंजी में निवेश, जिनके 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक शेयर केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास हों। बैंकों, सामान्य बीमा आदि का राष्ट्रीयकरण किए जाने के परिणामस्वरूप अधिगृहीत शेयरों आदि को भी निवेश माना जाता है। अन्य सभी प्रतिष्ठानों को, चाहे वे गैर-सरकारी, सहकारी अथवा सरकारी क्षेत्र के प्रतिष्ठानों हों, 'अन्य प्रतिष्ठान' कहा गया है। सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों के मामले में वित्तीय प्रतिष्ठानों और गैर-वित्तीय प्रतिष्ठानों के बीच भेद किया गया है।

Item 1: Investments in shares of Government concerns denote investments in the share capital of such non-departmental commercial undertakings of the Government, in which the Central Government ownership is more than 50 per cent. Acquisition of shares as a result of nationalisation of banks, general insurance etc., is also treated as investment. All other concerns whether in the private, cooperative or public sector have been treated as 'others'. In the case of Government concerns, a distinction has been drawn between financial concerns and non-financial concerns.

मद 2 : पूंजी निर्माण के लिए दैय ऋणों में पूंजी-परिसम्पत्ति का निर्माण करने के लिए दिए जाने वाले ऋण शामिल हैं। जिसमें राज्यों, स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों, गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों तथा औरों को दिए जाने वाले ऋण शामिल हैं। अल्प बचतों की राशि में से राज्यों को दिए जाने वाले ऋणों को पूंजी निर्माण के लिए दैय ऋण माना गया है। केवल गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को दिए गये आयोजनागत ऋणों को पूंजी निर्माण के लिए दैय ऋण माना गया है। पूंजी निर्माण के लिए औरों को दिए जाने वाले ऋणों में गैर-सरकारी औद्योगिक उपक्रमों, सहकारी आवास समितियों को दिए जाने वाले तथा मकान बनाने के लिए सरकारी कर्मचारियों को दिए जाने वाले ऋण शामिल हैं।

Item 2: Loans for capital formation include loans given for the creation of capital assets and comprise loans to States, local authorities, non-departmental commercial undertakings and others. Loans to States out of small savings have been treated as loans for capital formation. Only plan loans given to non-departmental commercial undertakings have been taken as loans for capital formation. Loans for capital formation to others include loans to private industrial undertakings, cooperative housing societies and house-building loans to Government employees.

मद 3 : राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को दिए जाने वाले 'अन्य ऋण' में अर्थोपाय अग्रिम, अल्पावधिक कृषि ऋण, दैवी विपत्तियों के संबंध में दैय ऋण तथा आयोजना-भिन्न अन्तर को पूरा करने के लिए दिए जाने वाले विशेष ऋण शामिल हैं। चूंकि राज्यों को दिए गए सभी अर्थोपाय अग्रिम उसी वित्तीय वर्ष में ले लिए जाते हैं इसलिए 1975-76 से इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत भुगतान और प्राप्तियों को छोड़ देने का निश्चय किया गया था। इसी प्रकार, कृषि निविष्टियों के लिए राज्य सरकारों को अल्पावधि ऋणों को 1985-86 (वास्तविक) से छोड़ दिया गया है। राज्यों को दिये गये मध्यावधि ऋणों को, जो भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के पास उनके घाटे/ओवर ड्राफ्टों को पूरा करने के लिए उन्हें दी गई थी, छोड़ दिया गया क्योंकि इनसे भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की लेखा पुस्तकों में राज्यों की देनदारियों का केन्द्र को अंतरण ही प्रकट होता था। गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को अन्य ऋण में उनके घाटे की पूर्ति के लिए तथा पहले की ऋणों की वापसी अदायगियों के लिए दिए गए आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण शामिल हैं। तथापि 1975-76 (संशोधित अनुमान) से गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के पिछले ऋणों के नवीनीकरण का ब्यौरा उपलब्ध हो गया है और इस कारण इनको 'व्यय' 'आय' में शामिल नहीं किया गया है। विदेशी सरकारों को दिए जाने वाले ऋणों में वे प्रक्रियात्मक ऋण शामिल हैं जो उन देशों को दिए जाते हैं जिनके साथ रुपयों में अदायगी करने के लिए करार किए गए हैं। चूंकि अधिकांश प्रक्रियात्मक ऋणों की वसूली उसी वित्तीय वर्ष में की जाती है इसलिए उन्हें अब 1981-82 (वास्तविक) से निवल आधार पर दिखाया गया है। औरों को दिए जाने वाले ऋणों में सरकारी कर्मचारियों को दैय वाहन अग्रिम तथा राहत ऋण (जैसे तूफान सहायता) शामिल हैं।

Item 3: 'Other loans' to State Governments and Union Territories include ways and means advances, short-term agricultural loans, loans for natural calamities and special loans for meeting non-plan gaps. Since the entire ways and means advances to States are recovered within the same financial year, it was decided to ignore both the disbursements and the receipts under this head with effect from 1975-76. Similarly, short-term loans to State Governments for agricultural inputs have been ignored with effect from 1985-86 (Accounts). Medium-term loans to States to clear their deficits/ overdrafts with the Reserve Bank of India are also ignored, as these represent only transfer of liability from the States to the Centre in the books of the Reserve Bank. 'Other loans' to non-departmental commercial undertakings include non-plan loans given for meeting their losses and also for the repayment of past loans. However, from 1975-76(RE) onwards, the details of renewals of past loans in respect of non-departmental commercial undertakings became available and therefore, these have been excluded both from the outgoings and the incomings. Loans to foreign Governments also include technical credits to countries having rupee payment agreements. Since a large part of technical credits are recovered within the same financial year, these are now shown on a net basis with effect from 1981-82(Accounts). Loans to 'others' include conveyance as well as relief (e.g. cyclone) loans to Government employees.

मद 4 : इसमें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ तथा एशियाई विकास बैंक को दिए जाने वाले अभिदान शामिल हैं।

Item 4: This include subscription to IMF, IBRD, IDA and ADB.

मद 5 : यह मद स्वर्ण की किसी भी बिक्री को राशि के समायोजन के बाद स्वर्ण की वास्तविक खरीद को दर्शाता है जैसे कि 1980-81 में 4 करोड़ रुपए के राष्ट्रीय रक्षा स्वर्ण बांडों की स्वर्ण के रूप में वापसी अदायगी किया जाना।

Item 5: This represents net purchase of gold after adjusting for any sale of gold, as for instance repayment in gold of National Defence Gold Bonds in 1980-81 valued at Rs.4 crores.

मद 7 : औरों द्वारा "ऋणों की वापसी" अदायगी में सरकारी उपक्रमों द्वारा वापस अदा किए गए ऋण शामिल हैं। यहां पर यह उल्लेख किया जा सकता है कि चूंकि राज्यों को दिए जाने वाले अर्थोपाय अग्रिमों और अल्पावधि कृषि ऋण को उसी वर्ष में वापस अदा करना पड़ता है जिसमें वे दिए जाते हैं लेकिन उन्हें प्राप्ति और व्यय दोनों मदों में दिखाया जाता है।

Item 7: Repayments by others include loan repayments by public undertakings. It may be noted that short-term agricultural loans in respect of States are supposed to be repaid in the course of the same year but appear as items of receipts as well as of expenditure.

विवरण 5 : *वित्तीय देनदारियों में परिवर्तन : सरकारी प्रशासन और विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों का पूंजी खाता*

यह विवरण केन्द्रीय सरकार के ऋण संबंधी लेखे का द्योतक है और इसका संबंध विवरण 3 और 4 से होने वाली कमियों को पूरा करने के लिए की जाने वाली वित्तीय व्यवस्था से है। प्राप्तियों में सकल बाजार ऋण की रकमें, सकल विदेशी ऋण और अल्प बचतों की शुद्ध प्राप्तियां, भविष्य निधियां, रिजर्व बैंक अनिवार्य जमा निधि के आधार पर लिए गए विशेष उधार तथा अन्य विविध पूंजी प्राप्तियां (शुद्धतायिक) शामिल हैं। रिजर्व बैंक से लिए जाने वाले अन्य ऋण राजकोष हुंडियों (मद 14) की बिक्री से संबंधित हैं, राजकोष हुंडियों (मद 13) की बिक्री की रकमों को निधि कार्यों के लिए समायोजित करने के बाद दिखाया जाता है। विशेष राजकोष हुंडियों (मद 12) की बिक्री की निवल रकम मुख्य रूप से अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा निधि, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ और एशियाई विकास बैंक को अभिदान देने के लिए जारी की जाने वाली हस्तान्तरणीय गैर-ब्याज प्रतिभूतियों की द्योतक है।

इस संबंध में खर्च होने वाली रकमों में बाजार ऋणों (मद 1) और विदेशी ऋणों (मद 2) के संबंध में वापिस अदा की जाने वाली शामिल है। इस विवरण के अन्तर्गत शेष राशि वित्तीय देनेदारियों में हुई निवल वृद्धि की द्योतक है और नकद शेष राशि को समायोजित रकम के साथ मिलाने पर यह विवरण 3 और विवरण 4 की संतुलनकारी मदों के योग के बराबर हो जाती है।

विवरण 6 : *सरकारी प्रशासन और विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों का रेकेंड और पूंजी समाधान खाता*

यह एक ऐसा समाधान खाता है जो सार रूप में विवरण 3, 4 और 5 की निवल स्थिति का द्योतक है और केन्द्रीय सरकार के सभी लेन-देनों के, उसकी नकदी राशि पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव को दिखाता है। विवरण 5 में राजकोष हुंडियों की बिक्री की निवल राशियों और नकद शेष राशि में होने वाले अन्तर को मिलाकर देखना केन्द्रीय सरकार के बजट संबंधी घाटे को मापने की एक परम्परागत व्यवस्था है। किन्तु आर्थिक दृष्टि से घाटे की वित्त व्यवस्था को ठीक-ठीक समझने के लिए और बातों का समायोजन आवश्यक होता है जैसे कि भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक को छोड़कर अन्य पार्टियों के हाथ बेचे जाने वाली राजकोष हुंडियों की रकमों को आवश्य करना पड़ता है और इस घाटे का हिसाब लगाने के लिए बाजार ऋणों के संबंध में रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा दिए जाने वाले समर्थनों को इसमें शामिल करना पड़ता है।

ख. कार्य संबंधी वर्गीकरण

कार्य संबंधी वर्गीकरण का उद्देश्य मुख्य अभीष्ट प्रयोजनों के अनुसार सरकारी खर्च की मुख्य मदों अर्थात् रक्षा, प्रशासन, स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा और आर्थिक सेवाओं आदि मदों को भिन्न-भिन्न वर्गों में संकलित करना है। किन्तु इस पुस्तिका में वर्गीकरण का उद्देश्य सरकारी व्ययों के कार्य संबंधी वर्गीकरण में कुछ संशोधन करना नहीं है जो कि वर्तमान बजट पत्रों में है, बल्कि यह आर्थिक वर्गीकरण के साथ कार्यों के अनुसार पुनः वर्गीकरण करने का एक प्रयास है जिसके आर्थिक वर्गीकरण से उत्पन्न आयामों का महत्व बढ़ाया जा सके।

यह बात भी उल्लेखनीय है कि कार्य संबंधी वस्तुतः व्यय से है और आय पर यह लागू नहीं होता। केन्द्रीय सरकार का कुल परिव्यय जिस पर यह लागू होता है, आर्थिक वर्गीकरण विवरण 1 में चालू व्यय, विवरण 3 में पूंजी परिव्यय और विवरण 4 में वित्तीय निवेशों और श्रेणियों तथा अग्रिमों में बनता है। ये तीन विवरण उन व्ययों को प्रदर्शित करते हैं जिनका संबंध सरकारी नीतियों द्वारा पूरे किए जाने वाले विशिष्ट प्रयोजनों के साथ जोड़ा जा सकता है। यही बात विभागीय वाणिज्यिक

Account 5: *Changes in financial liabilities : Capital Accounts of Government Administration and Departmental Commercial Undertakings*

This represents the borrowing account of the Central Government, and is concerned with the provision of finance for meeting the deficits emerging from Account 3 and 4. Incomings detail gross market borrowing, gross borrowing from abroad, net accretions to small savings, provident funds, deposits of non-government provident funds, special borrowings from the R.B.I. against compulsory deposits and miscellaneous capital receipts (net) other borrowing from the Reserve Bank in the sale of 'treasury bills' (item 13): net sales of treasury bills are shown after adjusting for funding operations. The net sale of special securities (item 12) denotes mainly the result of transactions in the issue of non-negotiable non-interest bearing securities from subscriptions to IMF, IBRD, IDA and ADB and their encashment.

The outgoings on this account include repayments on account of market borrowings (item 1) and foreign loans (item 2). The balance emerging from this Account represents the net increase in financial liabilities and together with adjustment in cash balances is equivalent to the sum of balancing items in Account 3 and 4.

Account 6: *Cash and Capital Reconciliation Account of Government Administration and Departmental Commercial Undertakings*

This is the reconciliation account summing up the net position in respect of Accounts 3, 4 and 5 and showing the effect of all transactions of the Central Government on its cash position. The net variation in the cash balance read with net sales of treasury bills in Account 5 provide a conventional measure of the Central Government's budgetary deficit. The derivation of deficit financing in an economically more meaningful sense, however, calls for further adjustments; sales of treasury bills to parties other than the Reserve Bank of India have to be excluded and the Reserve Bank's support to market borrowings included in the computation of this deficit.

B. Functional Classification

A functional classification is designed to group the main items of Government expenditures in terms of broad purposes to be served, i.e. defence, administration, health, education, economic services etc. The object of the classification adopted in this brochure, however, is not to introduce some refinements in the functional grouping of Government expenditures as may be already existing in the budget documents, but rather it is to attempt a reclassification by functions in conjunction with an economic classification in order to increase the significance of the magnitudes emerging from the latter.

It is also noteworthy that the scheme of functional classification relates essentially to expenditures and does not apply to receipts. The total outlay of the Central Government to which it applies is made up of the current expenditure in Account 1, capital expenditure in Account 3 and financial investments and loans and advances in Account 4 of the Economic Classification. These three accounts show expenditures which can be related to specific purposes to be served by Government policies. The same cannot be

उपक्रमों के चालू व्यय के लिए नहीं कही जा सकती । (जैसा आर्थिक वर्गीकरण के विवरण 2 में दिखाया गया है) हालांकि इन उपक्रमों द्वारा किया गया पूंजी निर्माण कार्य संबंधी वर्गीकरण में शामिल किया जाता है ।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के व्यय का वर्गीकरण चार मुख्य श्रेणियों में किया गया है :-

1. सामान्य सेवाएं
2. सामाजिक सेवाएं
3. आर्थिक सेवाएं
4. अनावंटनीय

श्रेणी 1 : इसका संबंध सामान्य सेवाओं से है और इसमें असैनिक (सिविल) तथा रक्षा संबंधी दोनों व्यय आते हैं । ये व्यय राष्ट्र के बुनियादी प्रशासनिक ढांचे की व्यवस्था के लिए किए जाते हैं । अतः सामान्य प्रशासन, कर संग्रह, पुलिस, करेंसी तथा टकसाल, विदेशों से संबंध, रक्षा तथा दैवी विपत्तियों से बचाव के लिए किया जाने वाला आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय इस श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत दिखाया जाता है । यह भी ध्यान दिया जाए कि विभिन्न सामाजिक और आर्थिक कार्यकलापों के निर्देशन तथा अधीक्षण से संबंधित प्रशासनिक व्यय को संबद्ध कार्य के संबंधी शीर्षकों के अन्तर्गत दिखाया गया है । जहां एक से अधिक कार्यकलाप शामिल हों (उदाहरणार्थ लोक निर्माण कार्य), वहां ऊपरी प्रशासनिक खर्च को यथासम्भव सीमा तक, विभिन्न कार्यकलापों में बांटने का प्रयास किया गया है ।

श्रेणी 2 : इसका संबंध सामाजिक सेवाओं से है और यह समाज की बुनियादी सामाजिक सुविधाओं के लिए की गई व्यवस्था से संबंधित है । इसमें शिक्षा, चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य तथा अन्य सामाजिक सेवाओं का व्यय शामिल है । शिक्षा के अन्तर्गत सामान्य और अनुप्रयुक्त अनुसंधान को संबद्ध कार्यकलाप में आवंटित किया गया है । उदाहरण के लिए परमाणु तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान दोनों उद्योग के अन्तर्गत दिखाए गए हैं । उपसमूह चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य में परिवार कल्याण के कार्यक्रम भी आते हैं । उपसमूह 'अन्य सामाजिक सेवाओं' में आवास, श्रमिक कल्याण तथा अन्य समाज कल्याण योजनाएं, संग्रहालय, पुरातत्व, सार्वजनिक पुस्तकालय तथा प्रसारण और प्रचार के अन्य साधनों से संबंधित व्यय भी शामिल है । विभिन्न रोजगार कार्यक्रम के व्यय के लिए बजट में जो व्यवस्था की गई है वह इसमें शामिल है । इसी उपसमूह में प्राथमिक शिक्षा, गन्दी बस्ती के सुधार, ग्रामीण जल पूर्ति और ग्रामीण आवास स्थलों के लिए बजट में एक मुश्त रकम के रूप में की गई व्यय व्यवस्था भी शामिल है । बच्चों के लिए पोषाहार कार्यक्रम का व्यय भी यहां पर दिखाया गया है । विस्थापितों के लिए राहत-कार्य पर किया जाने वाला व्यय इसमें शामिल है ।

श्रेणी 3 : इसमें आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिए की गई व्यवस्था आती है और इसमें सभी व्यय शामिल हैं जो अर्थव्यवस्था के अन्दर उत्पादक कार्यों को प्रत्यक्ष अथवा अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से बढ़ावा देते हैं । इसलिए उत्पादक आर्थिक सहायता जैसे कि उर्वरकों, कोयला और रेलवे के लिए दी जाने वाली आर्थिक सहायता तथा निर्यात संवर्धन और बाजार विकास के लिए दी जाने वाली सहायता यहां शामिल की जाती है । कृषि, उद्योग, परिवहन तथा संचार और 'अन्य आर्थिक सेवाएं' में और आगे अन्तर्विभाजित आर्थिक कार्यकलाप की किस्म के अनुसार किया जाता है । कृषि में सिंचाई, पशु-पालन, मीन उद्योग, वन पालन,

said of the current expenditure of departmental commercial undertakings (as shown in Account 2 of the Economic Classification) although capital formation by these undertakings is included in the functional classification.

The expenditure of the Central Government have been grouped into four main categories:

1. General Services
2. Social Services
3. Economic Services
4. Unallocable

Category 1 : Category 1 relates to General Services and covers both civil and defence. These expenditures are incurred for the provision of the basic administrative structure of the nation; thus expenses on general administration, tax collection, police, currency and the mint, conduct of external relations, defence and the non-plan provision against natural calamities are shown under this category. It may be noted that the administrative expenditures concerned with the direction and superintendence of the various social and economic activities appear under the relevant functional heads. Where more than one activity is involved (e.g. public works), an attempt has been made to apportion, to the extent possible, the administrative overheads to the various activities.

Category 2 : Category 2 relates to Social Services and is concerned with the provision of basic social amenities to the community. Expenditures on education, medical and public health and other social services are included here. Education covers both general and technical education (e.g. engineering and medical colleges) and also basic research. However, in-service training and applied research have been allocated to the activities concerned. For instance, both atomic and industrial research appear under Industry. The sub-group 'medical and public health' also covers family welfare programmes. The sub-group 'other social services, includes housing, labour welfare and other social welfare schemes, museums, archaeology, public libraries and also expenditures connected with broadcasting and other publicity media. Expenditures provided in the budget for various programmes of employment are also included here. This sub-group also covers such expenditures as the lump-sum provision made in the budget for primary education, slum improvement, rural water supply and rural home sites. The expenditure on nutrition programme for children is also shown here. The relief expenditure for displaced persons are included here.

Category 3 : Category 3 comprises provision for Economic Services and includes all such expenditures as to promote, directly or indirectly, productive activity within the economy. Producer's subsidies such as for fertilisers, coal and railways, as also the assistance for export promotion and market development are, therefore, included here. Further sub-division into agriculture, industry, transport and communications and 'other economic services' is done according to the type of economic activity. Agriculture includes irrigation, animal husbandry, fisheries, forestry,

सहकारिता तथा सामुदायिक तथा सामुदायिक विकास शामिल है । उद्योग में मोटे तौर पर बड़े और छोटे उद्योग, ग्रामोद्योग, विद्युत विकास, खनिज सामग्री का उपयोग तथा व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन आते हैं । परिवहन और संचार में रेल, डाक, दूर-संचार, सड़क, पत्तन, नौवहन, नागर विमानन आदि शामिल हैं । 'अन्य आर्थिक सेवाएं' एक अवशिष्ट श्रेणी है जिसमें बहुप्रयोजनी परियोजनाओं पर व्यय और अल्प बचतों में राज्यों के हिस्से जैसी मदें शामिल हैं, राज्यों को आयोजनागत सहायता के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा मंजूर किए गए एकमुश्त अनुदान और ऋण भी इसी श्रेणी में आते हैं, हालांकि इन्हें अलग दिखाया गया है । ये सभी व्यय ऐसे हैं जिनका संबंध आर्थिक कार्यकलापों की एक से अधिक किस्मों से है ।

cooperation and community development. Industry broadly covers both large, small scale and village industries, power development, exploitation of mineral resources and trade and export promotion. Transport and communications include Railways, Posts, Telecummunications, ports, shipping, civil aviation, roads etc. 'Other economic services' is a residual category which includes items like outlays on multipurpose projects, and States' share in small savings. The block grants and loans granted by the Centre to the States for plan assistance, although shown separately, also belong to the same category. All these expenditures are such as are concerned with more than one type of economic activity.

अन्त में, कुछ ऐसी किस्म के व्यय हैं जिनका संबंध विशिष्ट प्रयोजनों के साथ नहीं जोड़ा जा सकता और उनका वर्गीकरण अनावंटनीय श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत किया गया है इसमें शामिल व्यय की मुख्य किस्में हैं-ब्याज अदायगी, पेंशन, खाद्य, खाद्य तेल तथा नियंत्रित कपड़े पर दी जाने वाली उपभोक्ता आर्थिक सहायता तथा राज्य सरकारों को सांविधिक सहायता, अनुदान अर्थोपाय अग्रिम और विशेष ऋण । यद्यपि खपत संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता को रकमें अवांवटनीय मानी गई हैं किन्तु अन्य आर्थिक सहायता की रकमें, जैसे उर्वरक कपास और निर्यात के लिए आर्थिक सहायता सहायता की रकमें संगत कार्य श्रेणियों में आवंटित की गई हैं । अनावंटनीय श्रेणी में विदेशों को रकमों का अन्तरण जैसे नेपाल और भूटान को अनुदान तथा विदेशों को प्रक्रियात्मक ऋण तथा अन्य ऋण आते हैं । जहां तक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठनों को दिए जाने वाले अभिदानों का संबंध है, यह बात स्पष्ट है कि संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ के विशेष स्वास्थ्य संगठन तथा खाद्य और कृषि संगठन को दिए जाने वाले अंशदान उनके अपने-अपने कार्य संबंधी शीर्षकों (जैसे स्वास्थ्य तथा कृषि) के अन्तर्गत आते हैं किन्तु संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ को अंशदान तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा निधि, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक आदि को दिए जाने वाले सामान्य सेवाएं के अन्तर्गत दिखाए गए हैं ।

Finally, there are certain types of expenditure which cannot be related to specific purposes and have been grouped under the category "unallocable". The main types of expenditures included here are interest payment, pensions, consumer subsidies (such as on food, edible oils and controlled cloth) and such transfers to the State Governments as statutory grant-in-aid, and special loans. While consumption subsidies have been treated as unallocable, other subsidies such as subsidies for fertilisers, cotton and exports have been allocated to the relevant functional categories. The unallocable category also includes transfer to foreign countries e.g. grants to Nepal and Bhutan, technical credits and other loans to foreign countries. As regards contributions to international organisations, it may be noted that while contributions to such organisations as World Health Organisation and Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations, appear under the respective functional heads (viz. health and agriculture) contribution to the United Nations and also subscription to IMF, IBRD etc., are shown under General Services.

आर्थिक श्रेणियों तथा कार्यों के द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार के व्ययों के सम्मिलित वर्गीकरण में, जैसा इस पुस्तिका में बताया गया है, स्तम्भ (कालम) कार्य संबंधी वर्गों के अनुरूप हैं और पंक्तियां उनके आर्थिक स्वरूप को सूचित करती है जिसका आधार आर्थिक वर्गीकरण है । स्तम्भों में अनुसार पढ़ते हुए आर्थिक शीर्षकों के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक कार्य संबंधी श्रेणी का ब्यौरा देखा जा सकता है, उदाहरण के लिए इससे यह पता चलता है कि प्रत्यक्ष चालू व्यय के रूप में शिक्षा पर कुल कितना व्यय हुआ, अनुदानों, अनुदानों और ऋणों के रूप में कितना व्यय हुआ और पूंजी निर्माण अर्थात् स्कूली इमारतों आदि के रूप में कितना खर्च हुआ । इसी प्रकार पंक्तियों के साथ-साथ पढ़ते हुए यह पता चलता है कि खपत पूंजी पर होने वाले व्यय में से प्रशासनिक सेवाओं के लिए कितना खर्च किया गया । इस प्रकार सम्मिलित वर्गीकरण केन्द्रीय सरकार के कुल व्यय का द्योतक है जिसे, खपत, सकल पूंजी निर्माण, चालू और पूंजीगत वित्तीय निवेशों तथा ऋणों और अग्रिमों की मदों में उसके मुख्य प्रशासनिक, सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक प्रयोजनों के हिसाब से बांट कर दिखाया गया है ।

In the cross-classification of the Central Government expenditure by economic categories and by functions, as presented in this brochure, columns correspond to the functional categories and rows indicate their economic character, as derived from the Economic Classification. Thus reading along columns one may find out the breakdown of each functional category under economic heads; for instance, it would show as to how much of the total expenidutre on education is in the form of direct current expenditure, how much in the form of grants and loans and how much in the form of capital formation i.e. construction of school buildings, etc. Similarly, reading along rows, one may find out as to how much of the expenditure on consumption or capital formation is for administrative services and how much for building up social and economic potential. The cross-classification thus shows the total expenditure of the Central Government as broken down into consumption, gross capital formation, current and capital transfers and financial invesuments and loans and advances and as related to their broad administrative, social and economic purposes.

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Key to Budget Documents for 1988-89

वर्ष 1988-89 के
बजट-पत्रों का संक्षिप्त परिचय

वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण

संविधान के अनुच्छेद 112 के अनुसार प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष के सम्बन्ध में, जो 1 अप्रैल से 31 मार्च तक होता है, भारत सरकार की अनुमानित प्राप्तियों और व्यय का विवरण संसद में प्रस्तुत किया जाता है। *"वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण"* नामक यह विवरण मुख्य बजट दस्तावेज होता है। वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में सरकार की प्राप्तियों और अदायगियों को तीन भागों में, जिनके अनुसार सरकारी लेखे रखे जाते हैं, दिखाया जाता है। ये भाग इस प्रकार हैं :- (i) समेकित निधि (ii) आकस्मिकता निधि और (iii) लोक खाता।

2. सरकार को प्राप्त होने वाले सभी राजस्वों से, सरकार द्वारा लिए जाने वाले उधारों से और उसके द्वारा दिए गए ऋणों की वसूलियों से जो धनराशियां प्राप्त होती हैं वे सब *"समेकित निधि"* में दिखाई जाती हैं। सरकार का सभी खर्च समेकित निधि से किया जाता है और जब तक संसद की स्वीकृति नहीं मिल जाती तब तक इस निधि में से कोई भी रकम खर्च नहीं की जा सकती।

3. कभी-कभी ऐसे अवसर भी आ सकते हैं जब सरकार को संसद की स्वीकृति मिलने के पहले ही कुछ ऐसा बहुत जरूरी खर्च करना पड़ता है जिसका पहले से अन्दाजा नहीं रहता। इस तरह का खर्च *आकस्मिकता निधि* से किया जाता है। यह निधि अग्रदाय के रूप में राष्ट्रपति के पास रहती है। इस प्रकार आकस्मिकता निधि से जो रकम खर्च की जाती है उसके बारे में, बाद में संसद का अनुमोदन ले लिया जाता है और संसद की स्वीकृति से समेकित निधि में से उतनी ही रकम निकाल कर वापस आकस्मिकता निधि में डाल दी जाती है। इस समय, इस निधि के लिए संसद द्वारा निर्धारित कुल राशि 50 करोड़ रुपए है।

4. सरकार की सामान्य प्राप्तियों और व्यय के अतिरिक्त, जिनका सम्बन्ध समेकित निधि से होता है, सरकारी खातों में कुछ अन्य लेनदेनों, जैसे भविष्य निधियों के सम्बन्ध में लेनदेन, अल्प बचत संग्रह, अन्य जमा आदि का हिसाब भी रखा जाता है। सरकार इन लेनदेनों के सम्बन्ध में लगभग बैंकर के रूप में कार्य करती है। इस तरह जो रकमें प्राप्त होती हैं उन्हें *लोक खाते* में दिखाया जाता है और सम्बन्धित संवितरण इसी में से रकम निकाल कर किया जाता है। आम तौर से लोक खाते में दिखाई जाने वाली रकम सरकार की निधियां नहीं होती, क्योंकि इस धनराशि को किसी न किसी समय उन व्यक्तियों या प्राधिकारियों को, जो इसे जमा कराते हैं, वापस देना होता है। इसलिए लोक खाते से अदायगी करने के लिए संसद की स्वीकृति लेना आवश्यक नहीं होता। सरकार की आय का कुछ भाग, कुछ मामलों में, खास-खास कार्यों के लिए, जैसे चीनी विकास के लिए या वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों में जो मशीनरी आदि पुरानी पड़ गई हो उसके स्थान पर नई मशीनरी लाने आदि के लिए अलग-अलग निधियों में अलग निकाल कर रख लिया जाता है। यह रकम संसद की स्वीकृति लेकर *समेकित निधि* से निकाली जाती है और विशेष कार्यों पर खर्च किए जाने के लिए लोक खाते में जमा रखी जाती है। फिर भी, कार्य-विशेष पर जो खर्च किया जाता है उसे संसद के सम्मुख उसकी स्वीकृति के लिए फिर प्रस्तुत किया जाता है, हालांकि यह रकम निधियों को अन्तरित किए जाने के लिए पहले ही संसद द्वारा निर्धारित की हुई होती है।

5. संविधान के अनुसार, खर्च की कुछ मदें, जैसे राष्ट्रपति की परिलब्धियां, राज्य सभा के सभापति और उप-सभापति तथा लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष और उपाध्यक्ष के वेतन और भत्ते,

उच्चतम न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों और भारत के नियंत्रक एवं महालेखा परीक्षक के वेतन, भत्ते और पेंशनें, सरकार द्वारा लिए गए उधारों के ब्याज और उनकी वापसी-अदायगियां और अदालती डिक्रियों के सम्बन्ध में की गई अदायगियां, समेकित निधि पर भारित होती हैं। वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में समेकित निधि पर भारित खर्च को अलग से दिखाया जाता है।

6. संविधान के अनुसार, बजट में राजस्व खाते के व्यय को अन्य व्यय से अलग दिखाया होता है। इसलिए सरकार का बजट (i) राजस्व बजट और (ii) पूंजी बजट, दो भागों में बंटा होता है।

7. राजस्व बजट में सरकार को राजस्व (कर-राजस्व और अन्य राजस्व) से होने वाली आय तथा इन राजस्वों से किया जाने वाला व्यय दिखाया जाता है। कर-राजस्व में केन्द्र द्वारा लगाए गए करों और अन्य शुल्कों से प्राप्त होने वाली प्राप्तियां शामिल होती हैं। राजस्व प्राप्तियों के जो अनुमान वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में दिए जाते हैं उनमें वित्त विधेयक द्वारा लिए गए कर-प्रस्तावों से होने वाली आय शामिल होती है। सरकार की बाकी प्राप्तियों में मुख्य रूप से ब्याज, उसके द्वारा नियोजित पूंजी पर लाभांश, फीस तथा सरकार द्वारा प्रदान की गई सेवाओं की अन्य प्राप्तियां शामिल होती हैं। राजस्व खाते से किया जाने वाला खर्च सामान्य रूप से सरकारी कार्यालयों और विभिन्न सेवाओं के संचालन के लिए, सरकार द्वारा लिए गए ऋणों के ब्याज को चुकाने आदि के लिए होता है। मोटे तौर पर ऐसा सभी व्यय जिससे किसी परिसम्पत्ति का निर्माण नहीं होता, राजस्व से किया जाने वाला व्यय माना जाता है। राज्य सरकारों और अन्य पार्टियों को दिए जाने वाले सभी अनुदान भी राजस्व व्यय के अन्तर्गत आते हैं।

8. पूंजी बजट में पूंजीगत प्राप्तियां और भुगतान शामिल हैं। पूंजीगत प्राप्तियों की मुख्य मदें ये हैं :- सरकार द्वारा जनता से लिए गए उधार जिन्हें बाजार उधार कहा जाता है, राजकोषीय हुंडियों की बिक्री के जरिए सरकार द्वारा रिजर्व बैंक और अन्य पक्षों से लिए जाने वाले उधार, विदेशी सरकारों और संस्थाओं से प्राप्त उधार और राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों और अन्य पक्षों को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिए गए उधार की वसूली से होने वाली वसूलियां। पूंजीगत भुगतान में ये मदें शामिल होती हैं-जमीन, इमारतों, मशीनों, उपकरणों जैसी परिसम्पत्तियों की प्राप्ति पर किया जाने वाला पूंजी व्यय और शेयरों आदि में लगाई जाने वाली पूंजी और राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों, सरकारी कंपनियों, निगमों और अन्य पार्टियों आदि को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिए जाने वाले उधार और अग्रिम। पूंजी बजट में लोक खाते के लेनदेन भी शामिल होते हैं।

बजट का सार

9. बजट का सार नामक पुस्तक में, मोटे तौर पर कर-राजस्व और अन्य प्राप्तियों के ब्यौरे के साथ-साथ, संक्षिप्त रूप में प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का विवरण दिया गया है। इस पुस्तक में मोटे तौर पर आयोजना और आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय, आयोजना परिव्यय के क्षेत्रवार आवंटन और केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को अन्तरित किए गए साधनों का ब्यौरा भी दिया गया है।

वित्त विधेयक

10. सरकार द्वारा लगाए जाने वाले नए करों के प्रस्ताव, वर्तमान करों में किए जाने वाले संशोधनों के प्रस्ताव या संसद द्वारा स्वीकृत अवधि के बाद किसी वर्तमान कर को जारी रखने के प्रस्ताव वित्त विधेयक के जरिए संसद में प्रस्तुत किए जाते हैं।

11. वित्त विधेयक में किए गए कर-प्रस्तावों को आसानी से समझने के लिए विधेयक के उपबन्धों की व्याख्या वित्त विधेयक के उपबन्धों का स्पष्टीकरणात्मक ज्ञापन नामक पुस्तक में दी गई है।

प्राप्ति बजट

12. *"वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण"* में शामिल प्राप्तियों के अनुमानों का और आगे विश्लेषण *"प्राप्ति बजट"* नामक पुस्तक में किया गया है। इस पुस्तक में राजस्व प्राप्तियों और पूंजी प्राप्तियों का ब्योरा दिया जाता है और अनुमानों को स्पष्ट किया जाता है। प्राप्तियों की पिछले वर्षों की प्रवृत्तियों और प्राप्त हुई विदेशी सहायता का ब्योरा भी इसमें दिया जाता है।

व्यय बजट, खंड I

13. व्यय बजट, खंड I में राजस्व तथा पूंजी संवितरणों का ब्योरा तथा इनमें से प्रत्येक के सम्बन्ध में 'आयोजना' और 'आयोजना-भिन्न' के अन्तर्गत अनुमानों की जानकारी दी गई है तथा दोनों के अनुमानों में हुई घट-बढ़ के कारण बताए गए हैं। इसमें विभिन्न प्रकार के व्यय का विश्लेषण भी किया जाता है।

14. लेखा तथा बजट संबंधी वर्तमान प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत कुछ एक प्रकार की प्राप्तियों को जैसे एक विभाग द्वारा दूसरे विभाग को की गई अदायगी और पूंजी परियोजनाओं या योजनाओं से होने वाली आय को उस विभाग के खर्च में से जिसे यह रकम मिलेगी, घटा दिया जाता है। वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में दिए गए अनुमान, जैसा कि लेखाओं से पता चलता है, निवल व्यय के अनुमान होते हैं, अर्थात् इसमें से वसूलियों को घटा दिया जाता है। अनुदानों की मांगों में व्यय के जो अनुमान दिए गए हैं वे सकल व्यय के अनुमान हैं। अलग-अलग अनुबंधों में, सरकार द्वारा दी गई गारंटियां, जो पिछले दिसम्बर के अन्त तक बकाया थी, तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय निकायों को किए गए वितरण दिखाए गए हैं।

अनुदानों की मांगें

15. वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में समेकित निधि से किए जाने वाले व्यय के अनुमान दिए गए हैं। ये अनुमान संविधान के अनुच्छेद 113 के अनुसरण में अनुदानों की मांगों के रूप में प्रस्तुत किए जाते हैं और इनकी स्वीकृति लोक सभा से लेनी होती है। सामान्यतः, प्रत्येक मंत्रालय अथवा विभाग के सम्बन्ध में एक मांग प्रस्तुत की जाती है। लेकिन बड़े मंत्रालयों या विभागों के सम्बन्ध में एक से अधिक मांगें प्रस्तुत की जाती हैं। प्रायः प्रत्येक मांग में एक सेवा के लिए कुल आवश्यक व्यवस्था दी गई होती है अर्थात् इसमें राजस्व से किया जाने वाला व्यय, पूंजी व्यय, राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को दिए जाने वाले अनुदान और उस सेवा के सम्बन्ध में उधारों और अग्रिमों के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल होती है। विधानमंडल रहित संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के संबंध में ऐसे प्रत्येक संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के लिए एक अलग मांग पेश की जाती है। जिन मामलों में किसी सेवा से संबद्ध व्यवस्था पूर्ण रूप से समेकित निधि पर भारित व्यय के लिए होती है, जैसे ब्याज की अदायगियां, तो उस व्यय के लिए, मांग से बिल्कुल भिन्न, एक अलग विनियोग प्रस्तुत किया जाता है और उसके लिए संसद से स्वीकृति लेने की आवश्यकता नहीं होती। किन्तु किसी ऐसे सेवा व्यय के मामले में, जिसमें स्वीकृत एवं भारित दोनों मदें शामिल हों, तो उस सेवा के लिए प्रस्तुत की जाने वाली मांग में भारित व्यय भी शामिल कर लिया जाता है लेकिन *स्वीकृत और भारित* व्यवस्थाएं उस मांग में अलग-अलग दिखाई जाती हैं।

16. अनुदानों की मांगें वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण के साथ लोक सभा में प्रस्तुत की जाती हैं। प्रत्येक मांग में ऊपर की ओर पहले 'स्वीकृत' और 'भारित' व्यय तथा साथ ही मांग में सम्मिलित 'राजस्व' और 'पूंजी' व्यय के अलग-अलग जोड़ दिखाए जाते हैं। इसके अलावा जिस खर्च के लिए मांग प्रस्तुत की जाती है उसका कुल जोड़ भी इसमें दिखाया जाता है। इसके बाद विभिन्न मुख्य लेखा शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत व्यय के अनुमान दिए जाते हैं। प्रत्येक मुख्य शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत व्यय का आयोजना और आयोजना-भिन्न विभाजन भी दिखाया जाता है। खातों में व्यय में

के घटाई गई वस्तुएं भी दिखाई जाती हैं। पुस्तक के प्रारम्भ में अनुदानों की मांगों का सारांश दिया जाता है तथा इसके अंत में "नई सेवा" अथवा "नई सेवा के साधनों" जैसे कि नई कम्पनी, उपक्रम का निर्माण, अथवा नई योजना का शुरू किया जाना आदि का विवरण भी दिया जाता है।

व्यय बजट, खण्ड-II

17. अनुदानों की मांगों में शामिल प्रस्तावित व्यय के उद्देश्यों को समझने के लिए, मांगों में शामिल प्रमुख कार्यक्रमों के व्यय की विभिन्न मदों और चालू वर्ष के मूल बजट अनुमानों और संशोधित बजट अनुमानों के बीच अन्तर के कारण और बजट वर्ष की आवश्यकताएं इस पुस्तक में दी गई हैं।

18. अनुदानों की मांगों के बाद, अनुदानों की ब्यौरेवार मांगें लोक-सभा पटल पर बजट के प्रस्तुत किए जाने के कुछ समय बाद, लेकिन अनुदानों की मांगों पर बहस शुरू होने से पहले रखी जाती हैं। अनुदानों की इन ब्यौरेवार मांगों में अनुदानों की मांगों में प्रस्तुत धनराशि का और आगे ब्यौरा तथा पिछले के वर्ष का वास्तविक व्यय भी दिखाया जाता है। इन मांगों में सामान्यतः प्रत्येक कार्यक्रम / संगठन से संबंधित अनुमानों का ब्यौरा वहां-कहीं यह रकम 10 लाख रुपए से कम की नहीं होती, कई ब्यौरेवार शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत दिया जाता है जिससे उस कार्यक्रम पर किए गए व्यय की किस्म और स्वरूप का, जैसे वेतन, मजदूरी, यात्रा-व्यय, खरीदी और उपकरण, सहायता-अनुदान आदि का पता चलता है। इन ब्यौरेवार मांगों के अन्त में वसूलियों का ब्यौरा दिया जाता है जिन्हें व्यय में से घटा कर खाती में दिखाया जाता है। प्रमुख कार्यक्रमों और योजनाओं के भौतिक और वित्तीय पहलू कार्य-निष्पादन बजटों में दिए गए हैं जो मंत्रालयों / विभागों द्वारा बजट में अलग से प्रस्तुत किए जाएंगे।

सेवाओं का वर्गीकरण II

19. वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों के अनुमान तथा अनुदानों की मांगों में व्यय के अनुमान सेवाओं के वर्गीकरण की उसी पद्धति के अनुसार दिखाए जाते हैं जो संविधान के अनुच्छेद 150 के अन्तर्गत विहित है। इस वर्गीकरण का उद्देश्य संसद और जनता को यह समझने में सहायता देना है कि प्रत्येक कार्यक्रम के लिए किसकी धनराशि निर्धारित किया गया है और इस तरह खर्च करने में सरकार के उद्देश्य क्या हैं। सेवा शीर्षों के वर्गीकरण को पहली अप्रैल, 1987 से संशोधित किया गया था, ताकि यह आयोजना के विकास-शीर्षों के अनुरूप हो।

राज्यों को अन्तरित साधन

20. राज्य सरकारों को विभिन्न आयोजना और आयोजना-भिन्न योजनाओं के लिए अनुदान और उधार दिए जाते हैं। इसके अलावा, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा आय-कर, संघ उत्पाद-शुल्कों और संपदा-शुल्क के रूप में संग्रहीत कर-राजस्व की काफी बड़ी राशि भी राज्य सरकारों को दी जाती है। कुछ राज्यों की वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार उनके राजस्व साधनों की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए अनुदान भी दिए जाते हैं। राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को अन्तरित कुल साधनों की जानकारी "बजट का सार" नामक पुस्तक में एक विवरण में दी गई है। करों, सहायता अनुदानों और उधारों के रूप में राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को दी जाने वाली राशियों का और अधिक ब्यौरा व्यय बजट, खंड-I में दिया गया है। संघ उत्पाद-शुल्कों का हिस्सा और अधिकांश अनुदान तथा उधार वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा दिए जाते हैं और यह इस मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रस्तुत की जाने वाली "राज्य सरकारों को अन्तरण" नामक मांग में शामिल किए जाते हैं। जो अनुदान और उधार अन्य मंत्रालयों द्वारा दिए जाते हैं, उन्हें उन मंत्रालयों की मांगों में दिखाया जाता है।

आयोजना परिव्यय

21. केन्द्रीय सरकार के कुल व्यय में आयोजना व्यय का अनुपात काफी अधिक होता है। विभिन्न मंत्रालयों की अनुदानों की मांगों में, प्रत्येक शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत आयोजना व्यय को आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय से अलग दिखाया जाता है। व्यय बजट, खण्ड-1 में प्रत्येक मंत्रालय के कुल आयोजना खर्च को विभिन्न विकास शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत दिखाया गया है और आयोजना के अधिक महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रमों और योजनाओं के लिए बजट में की गई खर्च की व्यवस्था को स्पष्ट करके दिखाया गया है। आयोजना में सम्मिलित महत्वपूर्ण योजनाओं का विवरण, प्रत्येक मंत्रालय के कार्य-निष्पादन बजट में दिया जाता है जिसमें योजनाओं के उद्देश्यों, लक्ष्यों और उपलब्धियों की जानकारी दी जाती है। आयोजना खर्च के अनुमानों में भिन्नताओं के बारे में भी इस पुस्तक में उल्लेख किया गया है।

कार्य-निष्पादन बजट

22. कार्य-निष्पादन बजट विकास संबंधी कार्य कर रहे सभी मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा तैयार किए जाते हैं और उन्हें बजट के दस्तावेजों में परिचालित किया जाता है। निष्पादन बजट, मंत्रालय/विभाग के बजट को कार्यों, कार्यक्रमों और गतिविधियों के रूप में मंत्रालय/विभाग का बजट प्रस्तुत करता है और 100 करोड़ रुपए या अधिक की अनुमानित लागत वाली केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की बड़ी परियोजनाओं / कार्यक्रमों के सम्बन्ध में अलग से मूल्यांकन रिपोर्ट देता है। इसमें मंत्रालय / विभाग के अधीनस्थ सरकारी क्षेत्र के विभिन्न उपक्रमों के कार्यकलापों और उनके द्वारा सम्पन्न कार्य का विवरण दिया जाता है, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, क्षमताएं और उपयोग की गई क्षमता, भौतिक लक्ष्य और उपलब्धियां, कार्यचालन के परिणाम और पूंजी पर होने वाली आय आदि का ब्योरा दिया जाता है। कार्य-निष्पादन बजट, विकास कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन में सम्बन्धित पक्षों के लिए जवाबदेही और वित्तीय नियंत्रण के साधन के रूप में काम करता है।

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रम

23. केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किए जाने वाले आयोजना-व्यय का अधिकांश सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों पर खर्च होता है। सरकार द्वारा इन उपक्रमों के परिव्यय की वित्त-व्यवस्था के लिए इनकी शेयर पूंजी में अंश लगाकर या उन्हें उधार देकर बजटीय सहायता दी जाती है। व्यय बजट, खंड I में, सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों को सहायता और बजट वर्ष में आयोजना और आयोजना-भिन्न प्रयोजनों के लिए दी गई पूंजी और दिए गए उधारों के अनुमानों और इन उपक्रमों की अपनी आयोजनाओं के वित्तपोषण के लिए उपलब्ध बजट-बाह्य साधनों का ब्योरा दिया गया है। सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के कार्य की विस्तृत रिपोर्ट, "सरकारी उपक्रम समीक्षा" नामक पुस्तक में दी गई है, जो उद्योग मंत्रालय द्वारा अलग से प्रकाशित की जाती है। विभिन्न मंत्रालयों के नियंत्रण में काम कर रहे विभिन्न उपक्रमों के कार्य का विवरण इन मंत्रालयों की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में भी दिया जाता है जो संसद सदस्यों में बाद में वितरित की जाएंगी। प्रत्येक सरकारी कम्पनी की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट भी, परीक्षित लेखाओं सहित, संसद में अलग से प्रस्तुत की जाती है। इसके अलावा, सरकारी क्षेत्र के विभिन्न उपक्रमों के कार्य के बारे में, भारत के नियंत्रक एवं महालेखा परीक्षक की रिपोर्ट भी संसद में प्रस्तुत की जाती है।

24. रेलवे और दूर-संचार सेवाएं सरकार द्वारा विभागीय रूप से चलाए जाने वाले प्रमुख वाणिज्यिक उपक्रम हैं। रेलवे का बजट और रेल व्यय से संबंधित अनुदानों की मांगें संसद को अलग से प्रस्तुत की जाती हैं। लेकिन, रेलवे की कुल प्राप्तियों और व्यय को भारत सरकार के वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में शामिल किया जाता है। दूर-संचार विभाग की अनुदानों की मांगें केन्द्रीय सरकार की अन्य अनुदानों की मांगों के साथ प्रस्तुत की जाती हैं।

25. वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में रक्षा विभाग का जो आय-व्यय दिखाया जाता है उसका अपेक्षाकृत अधिक व्यापक ब्योरा "रक्षा सेवाओं के अनुमान" नामक पुस्तक में दिया जाता है, जो रक्षा मंत्रालय की अनुदानों की ब्योरेवार मांगों के साथ प्रस्तुत की जाती है ।

26. राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों से भिन्न निकायों को दिए जाने वाले अनुदानों का ब्यौरा, गैर-सरकारी निकायों को अदा किए जाने वाले सहायता-अनुदानों के विवरण में दिया जाता है जो विभिन्न मंत्रालयों की अनुदानों की ब्योरेवार मांगों के साथ संलग्न होता है । व्यय बजट के खण्ड I के अनुबन्ध 6 में 5 लाख रुपए (आवर्ती) अथवा 10 लाख रुपए (अनावर्ती) से अधिक के उन सहायता-अनुदानों का विवरण दिया गया है जो गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं,संगठनों और व्यक्तियों को 1986-87 में मंजूर किए गए थे।

27. प्रत्येक मंत्रालय / विभाग के वर्ष 1987-88 के कार्यों का विस्तृत ब्योरा उसकी वार्षिक रिपोर्ट,1987-88 में दिया गया है, जो अलग से प्रत्येक मंत्रालय/विभाग द्वारा प्रकाशित की जाती है । इसकी प्रतियां अनुदानों की मांगों पर बहस के समय संसद के सदस्यों में वितरित की जाती हैं ।

आर्थिक समीक्षा

28. केन्द्रीय सरकार का बजट उसकी प्राप्तियों और व्यय का विवरण मात्र नहीं होता है । स्वतंत्रता के बाद से जब से पंचवर्षीय आयोजनाएं शुरू की गई हैं, यह सरकारी नीतियों का एक महत्वपूर्ण विवरण भी बन गया है । बजट देश के आर्थिक जीवन की झांकी प्रस्तुत करता है और देश के आर्थिक जीवन को ढालता है तथा स्वयं उस आर्थिक जीवन के अनुसार स्वरूप ग्रहण करता है । 1987-88 के दौरान देश की आर्थिक स्थिति की पृष्ठभूमि की जानकारी प्राप्त होने से, बजट में जुटाए गए साधनों और उनके आवंटन को अधिक अच्छी तरह समझने में सहायता मिलेगी । यह जानकारी आर्थिक समीक्षा, 1987-88 नामक पुस्तक में दी गई है । इसे संसद के सदस्यों में पहले वितरित किया जा चुका है । आर्थिक समीक्षा में, कृषि उत्पादन और औद्योगिक उत्पादन, मुद्रा उपलब्धि, कीमतों, आयात और निर्यात तथा अन्य जरूरी आर्थिक तथ्यों का, जिनका बजट से सम्बन्ध होता है, विश्लेषण किया गया है ।

29. सरकार के बजट का समूची अर्थव्यवस्था पर प्रभाव पड़ता है । सरकारी प्राप्तियों और व्यय का अर्थव्यवस्था के अन्य क्षेत्रों पर जो प्रभाव पड़ता है, उसके अधिक सही मूल्यांकन के लिए यह जरूरी है कि उन्हें आर्थिक महत्व एवं परिमाण के आधार पर वर्गीकृत किया जाए । उदाहरणार्थ, पूंजी निर्माण के लिए कितनी रकम अलग रखी गई है, सरकार द्वारा कितनी रकम प्रत्यक्ष रूप से खर्च की गई है और सरकार द्वारा कितनी रकम का अन्तरण अनुदानों, उधारों आदि के रूप में, अर्थव्यवस्था के अन्य क्षेत्रों को किया गया है । यह विश्लेषण *केन्द्रीय सरकार के बजट का आर्थिक और कार्य संबंधी वर्गीकरण* नामक पुस्तक में दिया जाता है जो वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा अलग से प्रकाशित की जाती है ।

विनियोग विधेयक

30. लोक सभा द्वारा अनुदानों की मांगों को स्वीकार किए जाने के बाद, इस प्रकार स्वीकृत रकमों को और समेकित निधि पर भारित व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए आवश्यक रकम को समेकित निधि से निकालने के लिए विनियोग विधेयक के जरिए संसद का अनुमोदन मांगा जाता है । संविधान के अनुच्छेद 114(3) के अनुसार समेकित निधि से कोई भी रकम संसद द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में ऐसा कानून बनाए बिना नहीं निकाली जा सकती ।

31. अनुदानों की मांगों पर विस्तृत विचार करने का कार्य प्रायः मई के प्रथम सप्ताह में ही पूरा हो पाता है । पहली अप्रैल से "विनियोग विधेयक" के अधिनियमित हो जाने तक, विनियोग (लेखानुदान) विधेयक के जरिए संसद से लेखानुदान प्राप्त कर लिया जाता है ताकि इस अर्से में सरकार अपना सामान्य कार्य चला सके ।

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KEY TO THE

BUDGET DOCUMENTS 1988-89

Annual Financial Statement

Under article 112 of the Constitution, a statement of estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India has to be laid before Parliament in respect of every financial year which runs from 1st April to 31st March. This statement titled "*Annual Financial Statement* " is the main Budget document. The Annual Financial Statement shows the receipts and payments of Government under the three parts in which Government accounts are kept: (i) Consolidated Fund, (ii) Contingency Fund, and (iii) Public Account.

2. All revenues received by Government, loans raised by it, and also its receipts from recoveries of loans granted by it form the *Consolidated Fund* . All expenditure of Government is incurred from the Consolidated Fund and no amount can be withdrawn from the Fund without authorisation from Parliament.

3. Occasions may arise when Government may have to meet urgent unforeseen expenditure pending authorisation from Parliament. The *Contingency Fund* is an imprest placed at the disposal of the President to incur such expenditure. Parliamentary approval for such expenditure and for withdrawal of an equivalent amount from the Consolidated Fund is subsequently obtained and the amount spent from Contingency Fund is recouped to the Fund. The corpus of the Fund authorised by the Parliament, at present, is Rs.50 crores.

4. Besides the normal receipts and expenditure of Government which relate to the Consolidated Fund, certain other transactions enter Government accounts, in respect of which Government acts more as a banker, for example, transactions relating to provident funds, small savings collections, other deposits etc. The moneys thus received are kept in the *Public Account* and the connected disbursements are also made therefrom. Generally speaking, Public Account funds do not belong

to Government and have to be paid back some time or the other to the persons and authorities who deposited them. Parliamentary authorisation for payments from the *Public Account* is, therefore, not required. In a few cases, a part of the revenue of Government is set apart in separate funds for expenditure on specific objects like sugar development, replacement of depreciated assets of commercial undertakings etc. These amounts are withdrawn from the *Consolidated Fund* with the approval of Parliament and kept in the *Public Account* for expenditure on the specific objects. The actual expenditure on the specific objects is, however, again submitted for vote of Parliament even though the moneys have already been earmarked by Parliament for transfer to the funds.

5. Under the Constitution, certain items of expenditure like emoluments of the President, salaries and allowances of the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha, salaries, allowances and pensions of Judges of the Supreme Court and the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, interest on and repayment of loans raised by Government and payments made to satisfy decrees of courts etc. are charged on the *Consolidated Fund*. The Annual Financial Statement shows the expenditure *charged* on the *Consolidated Fund* separately.

6. Under the Constitution, Budget has to distinguish expenditure on revenue account from other expenditure. Government Budget, therefore, comprises (i) Revenue Budget and (ii) Capital Budget.

7. *Revenue Budget* consists of the revenue receipts of Government (tax revenues and other revenues) and the expenditure met from these revenues. Tax revenues comprise proceeds of taxes and other duties levied by the Union. The estimates of revenue receipts shown in the Annual Financial Statement take into account the effect of the taxation proposals made in the Finance Bill. Other receipts of Government mainly consist of interest and dividend on investments made by Government, fees, and other receipts for services rendered by Government. Revenue expenditure is for the normal running of Government departments and various services, interest charges on debt incurred by Government etc. Broadly speaking, expenditure which does not result in creation of assets is treated as revenue expenditure. All grants given to State Governments and other parties are also treated as revenue expenditure.

8. *Capital Budget* consists of capital receipts and payments. The main items of capital receipts are loans raised by Government from

public which are called Market Loans, borrowings by Government from Reserve Bank and other parties through sale of Treasury Bills, loans received from foreign Governments and bodies, and recoveries of loans granted by Central Government to State and Union territory Governments and other parties. Capital payments consist of capital expenditure on acquisition of assets like land, buildings, machinery, equipment, as also investments in shares etc. and loans and advances granted by Central Government to State and Union territory Governments, Government companies, corporations and other parties. Capital Budget also incorporates transactions in the Public Account.

Budget at a Glance

9. The document Budget at a Glance shows in brief receipts and disbursements along with broad details of tax revenues and other receipts. This document also exhibits broad break-up of expenditure - Plan and non-Plan, allocation of Plan Outlays by Sectors as well as by Ministries/Departments and details of resources transferred by the Central Government to State and Union territory Governments.

Finance Bill

10. The proposals of Government for levy of new taxes, modification of the existing tax structure or continuance of the existing tax structure beyond the period approved by Parliament are submitted to Parliament through the *Finance Bill* .

11. To facilitate understanding of the taxation proposals made in the Finance Bill, the provisions of the Bill are explained in the document titled Memorandum explaining the provisions in the *Finance Bill* .

Receipts Budget

12. Estimates of receipts included in the "*Annual Financial Statement* " are further analysed in the Document *"Receipts Budget"* . The document gives details of revenue receipts and capital receipts and explains the estimates. Trend of receipts over the years and details of External Assistance received are also included.

Expenditure Budget Vol. I

13. *Expenditure Budget Vol. I* deals with revenue and capital disbursements and gives the estimates in respect of each under 'Plan' and 'Non Plan' and explains the variations in the estimates of both. This also gives analysis of various types of expenditure.

14. Under the present accounting and budgetary procedures, certain classes of receipts, like payments made by one department to another and receipts of capital projects or schemes are taken in reduction of the expenditure of the receiving department. The estimates of expenditure included in the Annual Financial Statement are for the net expenditure as will be reflected in the accounts, that is, after taking into account the recoveries. The estimates of expenditure included in the Demands for Grants are, however, for the gross amounts. In separate annexures guarantees given by Central Government and outstanding as at the end of December last and distributions to International bodies are shown.

Demands for Grants

15. The estimates of expenditure from the *Consolidated Fund* included in the Annual Financial Statement and required to be voted by the Lok Sabha are submitted in the form of *Demands for Grants* in pursuance of article 113 of the Constitution. Generally, one Demand for Grant is presented in respect of each Ministry or Department. However, in respect of large Ministries or Departments more than one Demand is presented. Each Demand normally includes the total provisions required for a service, that is, provisions on account of revenue expenditure, capital expenditure, grants to State and Union territory Governments and also loans and advances relating to the service. In regard to Union territories without Legislature, a separate Demand is presented for each of the Union territories. Where the provision for a service is entirely for expenditure *charged* on the Consolidated Fund, for example, interest payments, a separate *Appropriation* , as distinct from a Demand, is presented for that expenditure and it is not required to be voted by Parliament. Where, however, expenditure on a service includes both *'voted' and 'charged'* items of expenditure, the latter are also included in the Demand presented for that service but the *'voted'* and *'charged'* provisions are shown separately in that Demand.

16. The Demands for Grants are presented to the Lok Sabha along with the Annual Financial Statement. Each Demand first gives the totals of *'voted' and 'charged'* expenditure as also the 'revenue' and 'capital' expenditure included in the Demand separately and also the grand total of the amount of expenditure for which Demand is presented. This is followed by the estimates of expenditure under different major heads of account. The break up of the expenditure under each major head between 'Plan' and 'non-Plan' is also given. The amounts of recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the accounts are also shown. A summary of Demands for Grants is given at the beginning of this Document, while

details of 'New Service' or ' New Instrument of Service' such as formation of a new company, undertaking a new scheme etc. if any, are indicated at the end of the document.

Expenditure Budget Vol. II

17. To understand the objectives underlying the expenditure proposed in the *Demands for Grants* a brief description of the various items of expenditure on major programmes included in the Demands together with the reasons for variation between the original budget and revised budget for the current year, and the requirements for the budget year are given in this volume.

18. The Demands for Grants are followed by the *Detailed Demands for Grants* laid on the table of the Lok Sabha some time after the presentation of the Budget, but before the discussion on Demands for Grants commences. These Detailed Demands for Grants show further details of the provisions included in the Demands for Grants as also of actual expenditure during the previous year. A break up of the estimates relating to each programme/organisation, wherever the amount involved is not less than Rs.10 lakhs, is given under a number of detailed heads which indicate the categories and nature of expenditure incurred on that programme, like salaries, wages, travel expenses, material and equipment, grants-in-aid, etc. At the end of these Detailed Demands are shown the details of recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the accounts. Physical and financial aspects of major programmes and schemes are included in the *Performance Budgets* presented to Parliament separately by the Ministries/Departments.

Accounting classification

19. The estimates of receipts and disbursements in the Annual Financial Statement and of expenditure in the Demands for Grants are shown according to the accounting classification prescribed under article 150 of the Constitution. This classification is intended to allow Parliament and the public to make a meaningful appreciation of allocation of resources and purposes of Government expenditure. The accounting classification was revised from 1st April, 1987, to bring about correspondence with plan heads of development.

Resources transferred to States

20. The State Governments are paid grants and loans for various Plan and non-Plan schemes. Besides, sizeable amounts of tax revenues

collected by the Central Government in the form of income-tax, union excise duties and estate duty are also transferred to the State Governments. Some of the States also get grants to cover the gap in their revenue resources, as recommended by the Finance Commission. The total resources transferred to State and Union Territory Governments are indicated in a statement incorporated in the document *Budget at a Glance*. Further details of these transfers by way of share of taxes, grants-in-aid and loans are given in *Expenditure Budget Vol.1* . The share of Union excise duties and bulk of the grants and loans are paid by the Ministry of Finance and are included in the Demand "Transfers to State Governments" presented on its behalf. The grants and loans paid by other Ministries are provided for in the Demands of respective Ministries.

Plan Outlay

21. Plan expenditure forms a sizeable proportion of the total expenditure of the Central Government. The *Demands for Grants* of the various Ministries show the Plan expenditure under each head separately from the non-Plan expenditure. The Expenditure Budget Vol. 1 also gives the total Plan provisions for each of the Ministries arranged under the various heads of development and highlights the budget provisions for the more important Plan programmes and schemes. A description of important schemes included in the Plan along with the objectives, targets and achievements is given in the *Performance Budget* of the respective Ministry. Variations in the estimates of Plan expenditure are also explained in this document.

Performance Budget

22. *Performance Budgets* are prepared and circulated to Members of Parliament by all Ministries/Departments dealing with developmental activities. The Performance Budget presents the budget of the Ministry/Department in terms of functions, programmes and activities and gives appraisal reports separately in respect of major central sector projects/programmes estimated to cost Rs.100 crores or more. It also includes a statement on the programmes and performance of the various public sector undertakings under the Ministry/Department indicating, among other things, the capacity installed and utilised, physical targets and achievements, results of operation, return on capital etc. Performance Budget serves the management as a tool of administrative and financial control in the implementation of development programmes.

Public Sector Enterprises

23. A large part of the Plan expenditure incurred by the Central Government is through public sector enterprises. Budgetary support for

financing outlays of these enterprises is provided by Government either through investment in share capital or through loans. *Expenditure Budget Vol. I* shows the estimates of capital and loans disbursements to public sector enterprises in the current and the Budget years for Plan and Non-Plan purposes and also the extra budgetary resources available for financing their Plans. A detailed report on the working of public sector enterprises is given in the document titled *'Public Enterprises Survey '* brought out separately by the Ministry of Industry. A report on the working of the enterprises under the control of the various administrative Ministries is also given in the Annual Reports of the various Ministries circulated to Members of Parliament separately. The annual reports along with the audited accounts of each of the Government companies are also separately laid before Parliament. Besides, the reports of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India on the working of various public sector enterprises are also laid before Parliament.

24. The Railways and Telecommunication services are the principal departmentally-run commercial undertakings of Government. The Budget of the Railways and the Demands for Grants relating to Railway expenditure are presented to Parliament separately. However, the total receipts and expenditure of the Railways are incorporated in the Annual Financial Statement of the Government of India. The Demands for Grants of the Department of Telecommunications are presented along with other Demands of the Central Government.

25. The receipts and expenditure of the Defence Department shown in the Annual Financial Statement are explained in greater detail in the document Defence Services Estimates presented along with the Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence.

26. The details of grants given to bodies other than State and Union territory Governments are given in the statements of Grants-in-aid paid to non-Government bodies appended to Detailed Demands for Grants of the various Ministries. Annexure 6 to Expenditure Budget Vol I shows details of grants-in-aid exceeding Rs.5 lakhs (recurring) or Rs.10 lakhs (non-recurring) to private institutions, organisations and individuals sanctioned during the year 1986-87.

27. A descriptive account of the activities of each Ministry/Department during the year 1987-88 is given in the document *Annual Report* which is brought out separately by each

Ministry/Department and circulated to Members of Parliament at the time of discussion on the Demands for Grants.

Economic Survey

28. The Budget of the Central Government is not merely a statement of receipts and expenditure. Since Independence, with the launching of Five Year Plans, it has also become a significant statement of governmental policy. The Budget reflects and shapes, and is in turn shaped by, the country's economic life. A background of the economic trends in the country during 1987-88 will enable a better appreciation of the mobilisation of resources and their allocation reflected in the Budget. The document Economic Survey 1987-88 circulated to Members of Parliament earlier provides this background. The *Economic Survey* analyses the trends in agricultural and industrial production, money supply, prices, imports and exports and other relevant economic factors having a bearing on the Budget.

29. The Budget of the Government has an impact on the economy as a whole. For a better appreciation of the impact of governmental receipts and expenditure on the other sectors of the economy, it is necessary to group them in terms of economic magnitudes, for example, how much is set aside for capital formation, how much spent directly by the Government and how much is transferred by Government to other sectors of economy by way of grants, loans etc. This analysis is contained in the document *Economic and Functional Classification* of the Central Government Budget which is brought out by the Ministry of Finance separately.

Appropriation Bills

30. After the Demands for Grants are voted by the Lok Sabha, Parliament's approval to the withdrawal from the *Consolidated Fund* of the amounts so voted and of the amount required to meet the expenditure *charged* on the *Consolidated Fund* is sought through the *Appropriation Bill*. Under article 114(3) of the Constitution, no amount can be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund without the enactment of such a law by Parliament.

31. Normally, the process of detailed consideration of the Demands for Grants is completed only by the first week of May. To enable Government to carry on its normal activities from 1st April till such time as the *Appropriation Bill* is enacted, a Vote on Account is obtained from Parliament through an Appropriation *(Vote on Account)* Bill.

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Speech of the Railway Minister introducting the Railway Budget for 1988-89

SPEECH OF SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA INTRODUCING THE RAILWAY BUDGET, 1988-89 ON 24TH FEBRUARY, 1988

MR. SPEAKER,

Sir, I rise to present the Revised Estimates for the year 1987-88 and Budget Estimates for the year 1988-89 for the Indian Railways.

Introduction

2. It was gratifying for us in the Railways to have received continued support and encouragement from Honourable Members from all sections of the House, and ever-increasing co-operation from members of the public. This served to enthuse and inspire Railwaymen to new heights in the year 1986-87, and in the current year 1987-88.

2.1 The best productivity indicator of freight operations, Net Tonne Kilometres per Wagon per Day, which had increased to 1296 (BG), in 1985-86, reached a new high when it touched 1420 in the year 1986-87—an improvement of as much as 10%. 1350 was the target for the terminal year of the 7th Plan. I am happy to say, we have steamed way past this figure three years ahead of time. It has enabled the Indian Railways to retain the position it had achieved last year as a world leader in freight capacity utilisation, leaving behind countries even in the developed world. Members will appreciate the magnitude of the increased freight transport effort when I state that with only a very marginal increase in the wagon fleet, the first two years of the 7th Plan together, have produced an additional 41.1 billion net tonne kilometres. This has surpassed by as much as 56% in these two years alone, the transport increase of 26.2 billion in the entire five year period taken together, of the 6th Plan.

Freight Performance 1986-87

3. In 1986-87, the Railways crossed a new milestone of 300 million tonnes, loading 307 million against a target of 294. This was 21 million tonnes more than in 1985-86.

4. As the House is aware, a major calamity affecting large parts of our country was the unprecedented drought. The Railways took up the challenge, and joining the rest of the nation in the drought management effort of the Government, ensured massive movement of diesel, foodgrains and edible oil to drought-affected areas, meeting the demands in full. Movement of these commodities to the affected areas, during the crucial months, recorded increases of up to 200 per cent over the same month last year.

Drought and Floods

4.1 This was not the only crisis which the Railways faced during the year. The floods that ravaged the Eastern and North Eastern parts of the country, caused extensive 'wash-aways' of long sections of track. The snapped links were restored at commendable speed, and, special efforts mounted, to ensure the flow of essential supplies to the North East region, even during the period of dislocation. I would like to take this opportunity to record my appreciation for the splendid job done by railwaymen, working round the clock.

5. In the current year 1987-88, in spite of having to cater to the urgent needs of the drought situation and contend with the serious dislocations of rail links due to floods, I am happy to inform the House, that the freight performance in the first 10 months, enables me to say with confidence that Indian Railways is poised, for the third year in succession to surpass its annual targets. These had been fixed for the current year at 313 million tonnes of originating traffic (revised to 316) and 223 billion net tonne kilometres.

Freight Performance 1987-88

6. The financial performance has also kept pace with that of freight. The House will recall that while presenting the last Budget, I had estimated that the year 1986-87 was likely to end with a surplus of Rs. 11 crores. The House will be glad to know, that with additional revenue effort and strict financial management, the Railways have instead, after paying full dividend of Rs. 578.85 crores to the General Revenues, ended the year with a surplus of Rs. 101.99 crores. The surplus was largely used for passenger and staff amenity works and on essential operating improvements.

Financial Performance 1986-87

Energy Conservation

7. In order to further absorb a larger part of mounting input costs, efforts are on to economise through even greater efficiency in energy utilisation. Indian Railways, due to their size of operations, are a major consumer of energy. Over one-fifth of the working expenses is accounted for by coal, diesel and electricity. As a result of measures taken, specific fuel consumption in diesel and electric has recorded a drop. Energy conservation committees have been set up in the Railway Board, Zonal Railways, Divisions, Production Units and Workshops, to initiate and oversee conservation measures. Development of designs of lighter weight coaches and wagons, use of rail wheel lubricators, aerodynamic profiling of rolling stock, and manufacture of fuel-efficient locomotives, are some of the long-term measures being pursued. To reduce the capital, operational and maintenance costs in electrification, a new 2×25 KV system is also being considered.

Financial Performance 1987-88

8. Measures to obtain economies have begun to yield desirable results. In the current year 1987-88, the surplus had been assessed at Rs. 69 crores. However, since then various post-budgetary developments have brought the Ordinary Working Expenses under heavy strain. These include throw-forward payments arising out of the Fourth Pay Commission's recommendations, payment of enhanced Productivity Linked Bonus, additional Dearness Allowance due to increase in rates, and increase in prices of coal and steel. These post-budgetary factors will account for an additional net expenditure of Rs. 295 crores under Ordinary Working Expenses, the Revised Estimates for which are placed at Rs. 6045 crores. This amount has been arrived at after taking into account economies exercised during the course of the year. I am, however, glad to say that we intend to fully cover the extra outgo through a greater revenue effort, with the gross traffic receipts rising to Rs. 8474 crores compared to Rs. 8179 crores estimated in the Budget.

8.1 The House may recall that when I had presented a surplus Budget for the year 1987-88, without taking recourse to any tariff hike, a concern had been expressed that the Railways would have to introduce major supplementary fares and freight increases during the course of the year.

Such apprehensions have been proved wrong. The results are now there for the House to see. In spite of the rise in costs due to the post-budgetary factors just mentioned, and after paying full dividend of Rs. 640 crores to General Revenues, the surplus in 1987-88 is likely to be maintained at Rs. 69 crores.

Passenger Services

9. Passenger traffic recorded a significant increase during the last two years. The passenger kilometres carried in the very first two years of the 7th Plan, rose by about 30 billion, compared to a total increase of 28 billion in the entire five year period taken together, of the 6th Plan. Despite the constraint of locomotives, coaches and terminal capacity, the carriage of this additional traffic was made largely possible through improved utilisation of coaches and rationalisation of rake links.

New Services in 1987-88

9.1 In the year 1987-88, we introduced 64 new trains, and increased the frequency of eight existing trains. We recognise the importance of improving train services between the southern parts of our country and the national Capital, both in terms of time and frequency. In pursuit of this objective, we have ensured that the national Capital is connected with the four Southern State capitals of Bangalore, Hyderabad, Madras and Trivandrum by daily superfast express services.

New Services in 1988-89

9.2 It is our constant endeavour, whilst striking a judicious balance between passenger movements and that of freight, to increase passenger services to the maximum extent possible. I am happy to inform the Honourable Members that from the time-table coming into force with effect from 1st May 1988, several new trains will be introduced. These are :

1. A Superfast Express between Nagpur and Bombay (3 days a week).
2. A Superfast Express between Bombay and Varanasi (4 days a week).
3. A daily Express train between Hyderabad and Sirpur Kagaznagar.

4. An Express train between Sambhalpur and Bhubaneswar via Titlagarh (6 days a week).
5. A daily Express train between Lucknow and Kanpur.
6. A daily Express train between Samastipur and Jaynagar.
7. A daily Passenger train between Katni and Chopan.
8. A daily Passenger train between Nizamabad and Parbhani.

9.2.1 The frequency of a number of trains will be increased. These are :

1. 133/134 Ahmadabad-Howrah Express from 4 days a week to daily.
2. 159/160 Durg—Varanasi Sarnath Express from 3 days a week to daily.
3. 59/60 Madras—Hyderabad Charminar Express from 5 days a week to daily.
4. 933/934 Bombay—Lucknow Express from thrice to 4 days a week.
5. 935/936 Bombay—Mangalore, now named Netravati Express, from twice to 3 days a week.
6. 953/954 Mahanadi Express via Jabalpur from thrice to 4 days a week.

9.2.2 The runs of three existing trains will be extended. These are :

1. 147/148 Delhi—Sitapur Express up to Balamau.
2. 141/142 Guna—Ujjain Passenger up to Nagda.
3. 913/914 Bombay—Muzaffarpur Express up to Chhapra.

9.2.3 Honourable Members will also be glad to know that in addition to 36 new suburban trains introduced in Bombay during 1987-88, it has been decided to add another 22 services in the Bombay area. In Calcutta, in addition to the 11 new suburban trains introduced during 1987-88, eight more trains are proposed to be added this year.

9.3 In accordance with the new emphasis on improving the metre gauge system, we have recently introduced air-conditioned sleeper coaches on seven metre gauge trains, in addition to three trains already having this facility. Air-conditioned sleeper coaches are now available on Delhi—Ahmadabad Mail, Pandian Express between Madras and Madurai, Nellai Express between Madras and Tirunelveli, Rock Fort Express between Madras and Tiruchchirappalli, Ashram Express between Delhi and Ahmadabad, Ajanta Express between Kacheguda and Manmad, Nainital Express between Lucknow and Kathgodam, Delhi—Bikaner Mail, Delhi—Jodhpur Mail and Ahmadabad—Jodhpur Superfast Express. It has also been decided that this facility will soon be extended to the Kamrup Express between Guwahati and Dibrugarh.

Air-conditioned Sleeper Coaches on M.G.

9.4 Keeping in view the projections of the future demand of passenger traffic, we feel it is imperative to re-design, upgrade and create additional terminal facilities. However, since this involves large investments, the programme will have to be undertaken in a phased manner. To meet the present, and more importantly, the future requirements, we have decided to establish new passenger terminals at Kurla and Bandra for Bombay, and at Shalimar for Calcutta. Similarly, the terminal facilities at Hazrat Nizamuddin and New Delhi are being expanded for the Delhi area.

Passenger Terminals

9.5 A major step in the area of passenger facilities has been the decision to establish computerised reservation systems at places where the volume is often leading to delay in obtaining reservations and consequent inconvenience. Within the short span of two years, computerised reservation systems have been developed and installed for all trains in Delhi and Calcutta. Reservation facilities have been made even more conveniently available with the provision of satellite offices. Apart from New Delhi Reservation Office, facilities are now available at Parliament House, Sarojini Nagar, Kirti Nagar, Delhi Shahdara, New Delhi, Delhi Main and Hazrat Nizamuddin. One more satellite reservation office is planned in the trans-Jamuna area. Similarly in Calcutta, reservation facilities are now available at Howrah, Sealdah, Old and New Koilaghat, Fairlie Place and Alexander Court.

Computerised Passenger Reservation Systems

Six more centres are planned in different locations in the city. In Bombay, computerised reservations are available at Bombay VT and Bombay Central. It is expected that all trains will be covered by March 1988, with extension terminals also functioning at Churchgate. At Madras, the computerised reservation service has been introduced on a few trains with effect from 2nd October, 1987, a year ahead of schedule.

9.6 Similar projects at Ahmadabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Lucknow and Secunderabad have been approved.

9.7 While on the subject of computerised passenger reservations, the House may be interested to know that an estimate indicates that for Delhi alone, about 15 million man-hours are saved annually as a result of provision of computerised reservations and satellite offices. If to this is added the saving in transportation cost due to shortening of journeys undertaken by prospective passengers. Members will appreciate that considerable socio-economic benefits have accrued to the community.

Railway Enquiries

9.8 In continuation of the efforts to improve passenger facilities, the enquiry system is being streamlined, so as to ensure furnishing of prompt and reliable information. The Railways have been directed to bring about qualitative improvement, by increasing the telecommunication channels where necessary, by effective monitoring through centralised enquiry offices, and by improving display systems at station platforms.

Directorate of Passenger Amenities

9.9 To ensure effective coordination in implementing policy guidelines and for emphasising the need to respond and cater expeditiously to passenger requirements, it has been decided to set up a Directorate for Passenger Amenities in the Railway Ministry.

Railway Claims Tribunal

10. The Railway Claims Tribunal Bill, 1987, passed by both the Houses of Parliament during the Winter Session, has been another major step towards better customer service. These Tribunals will go a long way in reducing the burden on the courts, and, in providing an exclusive and expert body for the speedy disposal of claims. Benches will be set up at Ahmadabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Bombay, Calcutta,

Chandigarh, Ernakulam, Gorakhpur, Guwahati, Jaipur, Lucknow, Madras, Nagpur, New Delhi, Patna and Secunderabad.

11. An evaluation of the potential for international container traffic and its speedy growth has clearly highlighted this as an area for greater attention. Accordingly, it has been decided to establish a Container Corporation under the administrative control of the Ministry of Railways, for the development and management of inland container depots and container freight stations in the country. In addition to the seven container depots already functioning at different locations in the country, it has been proposed to set up a full-fledged inland container depot, with modern facilities, at Tughlakabad.

Container Corporation

12. This has been the third year in succession, in which Indian Railways have managed to sustain a continued improvement in their ability to handle larger and larger volumes, both in passenger and freight traffic. Undoubtedly, traffic will continue to grow in the coming years. Keeping in mind the constraint of resources that exists, the only way to successfully meet the ever-increasing future demands on the system, is by improving our capacity to absorb and implement new technology. It is with these objectives in mind that we have planned technology improvements in selected areas, covering various segments of railway operations, supported by investment programmes. The envisaged programme includes running of heavier freight trains, inter-city multiple unit train sets, longer passenger trains, improved wagon and coach designs, high horse power locomotives, strengthened track, and a more reliable and efficient signalling and communication network.

Technology Upgradation

12.1 Action has been taken to initiate for the future, indigenous development through a well-defined and structured technological development plan with specified missions. Our effort is to achieve development through synergy, involving industry and centres of advanced learning. The Research, Designs and Standards Organisation of the Railways (RDSO), is being restructured to be a centre of excellence in certain fields. The investment outlay for Research in 1988-89 has been increased by 50% over the current year.

12.2 In the area of communications, a beginning has already been made in the use of optic fibre cables, which are immune to inductive interference. The project was commenced recently at a cost of Rs. 10.3 crores between Churchgate and Virar, on the Western Railway, and is expected to be completed by March 1989. In the current year, optic fibre communication is under implementation on the suburban section of the Central Railway. It has also been decided to extend such a system to the 864 kilometres that are proposed for electrification by 1990-91.

12.3 Two other projects sanctioned in the current year are to provide a radio link between the train and the traffic control room on the busy Delhi—Mughalsarai route, and, between the driver and the guard of selected trains.

12.4 For meeting the needs of intensively worked terminals and junction stations, work has started on a train describer and central traffic control pilot project for the Delhi area, at a cost of about Rs. 20 crores. This will provide real-time information of train-running, with the position of trains in the Delhi area indicated automatically through a central computer, relayed at the terminal stations on flip-flap communication displays. It will also greatly improve the utilisation of track and platform capacity. The project is expected to be completed by May 1990.

12.5 To improve and modernise track maintenance and relaying systems, we are adding 33 high capacity track tamping and maintenance machines to our existing fleet of 84. We have also planned installation of high-speed turnouts for improved operations. For on-site welding of track, a mobile flash butt welding plant has been procured.

13. Sophisticated safety devices are being inducted into the system. An auxiliary warning system has been introduced on the Churchgate-Virar suburban section of the Western Railway. This system enables display of the signal aspects to the driver sufficiently in advance, and initiates automatic application of brakes to control the speed of the train, if the driver were to ignore the signal. This is the first project of its kind on the Indian Railways. Sanction has also been accorded for similar systems in the Bombay VT—Kalyan suburban section of Central Railway, and the main

Safety

line sections Delhi—Bombay (Western Railway route) and Delhi—Mughalsarai. For level crossings, trials are being undertaken of a 'solar powered train actuated approach warning safety device', which would give an audio-visual warning of approaching trains to road users. Along with these developments, track circuiting of running lines is being extended to more stations, and axle counters are being provided on selected routes in a phased manner. Emphasis continues to be laid on all basic requirements for safety, covering track, signalling gear and rolling stock. I wish to repeat, that we are not prepared to strike any compromise involving safety of trains, and, the thrust towards greater awareness and safety consciousness amongst railwaymen continues. The House will appreciate our earnestness in this regard, in that the contribution made to the Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund, is now almost seven times of what it was in the year 1984-85—the last year of the 6th Plan.

13.1 All these measures have yielded results. The trend of improvement continues. The House may recall that the Railways had recorded the lowest-ever figure of 1.30 train accidents per million train kilometres in the year 1985-86. This figure came down by 13% to 1.13 in 1986-87. In the first nine months of the current year, 1987-88 there has been a further improvement of 7%.

13.2 I would, however, like to assure the House that we do not wish to take refuge behind figures. A train accident is a matter of deep concern and distress to us, and no complacency will be allowed to creep in by seeking solace from statistics.

14. The translation of our plans into reality ultimately depends on the size of our allocations. The constraint of resources which the Railways are facing, is a matter which is well recognised by the House. Early in this financial year, the plan allocation for the Railways, was raised from the budgeted figure of Rs. 2980 crores to Rs. 3400 crores. This was, however, scaled down to Rs. 3300 crores, to enable diversion of funds for drought relief. In the ensuing year, our plan allocation is Rs. 3850 crores and commensurate targets have been fixed. The stress on the judicious distribution of this allocation over the various plan heads will continue. The clear emphasis

Plan allocations

will have to remain on the rehabilitation and modernisation programme, on which alone, as much as 70% of the total annual Plan outlay is being spent.

Internal Resources

14.1 In financing our plan, an important feature in recent years, has been the increasing internal resource contribution. This contribution to the annual Plan amounted to 50% in 1986-87, compared to 25% in the 5th Plan, and 42% in the 6th Plan. Taking into account the investments to be financed by the Indian Railway Finance Corporation, the internal and extra-budgetary resources component for the current year would rise to as much as 65%. As the House is aware, this is reckoned after full payment of dividend to the General Revenues, estimated at Rs. 640 crores in 1987-88. Through these measures, we on our part, are trying to help lighten the burden on the General Finances, and thereby, contribute towards the success of the national effort.

New Lines and Gauge Conversions

15. In view of the priorities that have had to be fixed due to the shortage of resources, progress on new lines and gauge conversion projects has had to proceed on a selective basis. The new lines commissioned so far in the current year, are the stretch between Jaggayyapet Town and Jaggayyapet, which completes the Motumari-Jaggayyapet project, and the metre gauge line between Vishnupuram and Nadikude. The other new lines that are expected to be completed in the current financial year are :

(*i*) Bhuj—Naliya (MG)	106 km.
(*ii*) Miryalguda—Nadikude (BG)	39 km.
(*iii*) Lalabazar—Jamira (MG)	30 km.
(*iv*) Bhatinda Byepass Phase-I (BG)	6 km.

15.1 We plan for completion of another four lines in 1988-89. They are :

(*i*) Kota—Chittaurgarh (BG)	166 km.
(*ii*) Karur—Dindigul (BG)	73 km.
(*iii*) Balipara—Gamani (MG).	14 km.
(*iv*) Bhatinda Byepass Phase-II (BG)	2 km.

15.2 31 on going new line projects, involving a total length of 2614 kilometres, are yet to be commissioned. The residual requirement of funds for completing all the ongoing new line projects, is about Rs. 1470 crores.

15.3 Similarly, there are 10 gauge conversion projects, involving a total length of 1429 kilometres, yet to be commissioned, the balance requirement of funds being approximately Rs. 452 crores. In the current financial year, the 178 kilometre long conversion between Suratgarh and Bikaner will be commissioned, whilst the Moradabad—Ramnagar conversion (78 km) is likely to be completed by the end of June 1988.

Upgradation of the metre gauge system

16. An important policy decision taken has been to give a higher emphasis on improving the metre gauge system which comprises about 39% of the total route kilometrage on Indian Railways, and, is by itself, larger than many other national rail-roads. We have already introduced air-conditioned sleeper coaches on the metre gauge system as mentioned by me earlier. Procurement of metre gauge coaches has been considerably stepped up from 1987-88. To enable higher speeds and more traffic throughput on the metre gauge system, it will be our endeavour to strengthen the track, improve the signalling system, plan for better transhipment facilities, and design more powerful fuel-efficient locomotives and improved rolling stock.

Surveys

17. Surveys for 14 new line projects (2251 km) and five gauge conversions (1136 km) are in progress. An important survey for the west-coast link between Mangalore and Roha has recently been completed, ahead of schedule. A survey for a new line between Ahmednagar and Parli-Vaijnath via Bir (250 km) is proposed in 1988-89.

Road over/under bridges

18. As far as road overbridges are concerned, 23 new works have been included in 1988-89 Works Programme at a cost of Rs. 26 crores. We are constantly in touch with the State Governments to have their share of commitments expedited so that ongoing works can be completed on schedule.

19. India is a country famed for her massive rivers. Bridging the mighty Brahmaputra is no easy task. The Railway engineers constructing the road bridge at Tezpur completed it well ahead of the target. The three kilometre long bridge, so vital to the region, was inaugurated by the Prime Minister in April 1987. The task is being undertaken yet again for a 2.3 kilometre rail-cum-road bridge at Jogighopa. The construction employs the most modern 'cable-stayed' bridge technology for a 650 metre span. It will mark a new stride in railway bridge engineering in India.

Bridging the Brahmaputra

20. An important and essential part of the rehabilitation programme is the effort to wipe out the large accumulated backlog of track renewals. At the beginning of the 7th Plan, the Railways had 19,000 kms of track overdue for renewal. The accelerated pace of the renewal programme, which has been initiated from the year 1985-86, would enable us to wipe out all arrears by 1995. The progress that has been achieved so far in the 7th Plan is in accordance with this programme.

Track Renewal

21. A similar emphasis is being laid on the railway electrification programme on high-density routes. The electrification that is expected to be completed in the first three years of the 7th plan, will be almost the same as the total route kilometrage electrified in the nine years previous to the commencement of the current plan.

Railway Electrification

21.1 A landmark reached in the current year, under the accelerated programme, was the completion of the electrification of the Bombay-Delhi Western Railway route, on schedule. This is the second trunk route fully electrified after the Delhi-Calcutta route, which was completed in 1976.

22. As Honourable Members will appreciate, we in the Railways are fully aware of the challenges ahead, and progress as evidenced indicates, that the priorities laid down will prepare the ground to meet such challenges. The urban transport scene is, however, one area which gives rise to apprehensions in the mind. Urban transport projects are of such a magnitude, that

Urban Transport

it is well-nigh impossible for any single agency to provide for them, in any meaningful manner. During the Budget speech last year, I had outlined a suggestion to adopt the consortium approach towards solving this problem. I had said that ".....urban transport is primarily the responsibility of the city authorities the world over, it is important that the State Governments and city administrations come forward with a cost sharing arrangement, both for the initial capital, and for the recurring expenditure".

22.1 I would like to commend the Maharashtra Government's positive response to the cost-sharing of the Mankhurd-Belapur link, construction of which has made good progress. A positive attitude has also been evinced by the Delhi Administration in response to the Urban Development Ministry's proposal for an urban rail transport system for Delhi. Unless similar initiatives are taken by other authorities and agencies, I can visualise urban transport becoming a major crisis area of the future.

22.2 Whilst on the subject of urban transport, I would like to compliment the people of Calcutta, in their manner of use, and in their co-operation towards the maintenance of the Metro Railway and its various installations. It is a shining example of the benefits that can accrue to all concerned from a responsible and enlightened user.

Production Units

23. The performance of our Production Units has a great bearing on our total transport capacity. The output at Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, Diesel Locomotive Works, Integral Coach Factory, and Wheel and Axle Plant proceeded as per targets laid down in the year 1986-87. In spite of higher targets in some units, this performance was sustained in the first nine months of the current year, except in the case of Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, where frequent power interruptions affected the production schedule. I am also glad to say, that in spite of the extremely formidable task of completion in 24 months, the Rail Coach Factory at Kapurthala will be in a position to roll out its first coach by 31st March 1988, on target. The Indian Railway Construction Company (IRCON), were especially entrusted with a major part of this job, in view of the

extremely tight project schedule. Their contribution deserves special mention.

Public Sector Undertakings

24. This brings me to the Public Sector Units under the Ministry of Railways. Indian Railway Construction Company (IRCON), registered a turn-over of Rs.176.5 crores and a record profit after tax of Rs.20.3 crores, in the year 1986-87. The Company has been making a profit continuously for the last 10 years, and, its cumulative foreign exchange earnings now exceed Rs.117 crores.

24.1 Rail India Technical and Economic Services (RITES), continues to maintain its excellent progress and earned a higher after-tax profit of Rs.4.8 crores in 1986-87. It has secured prestigious contracts in the field of international consultancy and undertaken important assignments at home. Because of its high reputation abroad, it has been able to secure a major five year contract of Rs.182 crores, to operate and maintain the new high-speed railway line of the Iraqi Railways.

24.2 The third Public Sector Undertaking, Indian Railway Finance Corporation (IRFC), has so far raised about Rs.960 crores, of which Rs.400 crores was in the current financial year. I would like to emphasise, that these resources are a part of the Railway Plan, and do not constitute any additionality. The funds raised by the Corporation are proposed to be invested in railway assets such as wagons, coaches and locomotives.

Conservation of forest wealth

25. Conservation of forest wealth is a national programme which is receiving the wholehearted support of the Indian Railways. Apart from tree plantation programmes, which continue at greater pace, the Railways have decided to drastically reduce the intake of wooden sleepers, which is proposed to be brought down from 12 lakh numbers in 1987-88 to only four lakhs in 1989-90. The concrete sleeper represents a modern and more economic substitute because of its durability and its contribution to better track structure. The procurement of concrete sleepers has been greatly stepped up and will cross the 20 lakh mark in the current year, culminating in a production of about 38 lakhs per annum in 1990-91.

26. The success or failure of the Railway organisation ultimately depends on the morale of the railwayman, and, the spirit that motivates him. The results achieved on the Railways, itself reflect, the harmonious relations that exist in the organisation between the management and the staff. I have always believed, that just as one would expect the railwayman to give his best towards the fulfilment of objectives, it is equally important, that he should feel a participant in the overall well-being of the organisation which results from this joint exercise. We have tried to ensure this on the Railways and have received a most heart-warming response from railwaymen.

Staff matters

26.1 Government's decisions on the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission, have been satisfactorily implemented at a cost of about Rs. 600 crores. These have benefited approximately 16 lakh railway employees and a large number of pensioners.

Fourth Pay Commission

26.2 Under a new Productivity Linked Bonus Scheme, evolved with the full agreement of the two recognised Federations of Railway employees, a bonus equal to 42 days' wages was declared for the year 1986-87.

Productivity Linked Bonus

26.3 To provide a congenial atmosphere, it is important that we try and alleviate, to the extent possible, the day-to-day worries of railwaymen, so that they can devote themselves in an even more single-minded manner to the task before them. With this in view, the allocations for staff quarters and other staff amenities have been substantially increased, from an annual average of Rs. 20 crores in the 6th Plan, to about Rs. 47 crores in the financial year 1988-89.

Staff Amenities

26.4 A special phased programme has been drawn up for improving educational facilities and medicare. Through co-ordination with the Ministry of Human Resources Development, sanction for opening as many as 17 additional Central Schools was obtained in the current year. Efforts are also being made to improve the quality of Railway

educational institutions. In medicare, a comprehensive medical plan costing about Rs. 45 crores has been framed.

26.5 In the field of sports, the Indian Railways had the privilege of hosting the World Railway Games to mark the 40th anniversary of India's Independence and the Diamond Jubilee of the Railway Sports Control Board. Teams from several countries participated. The Indian Railway contingent won medals in all the three events staged, including a gold in tennis. In the national sports field, Railways continued to perform well, annexing 16 national titles in the year 1986-87. Three of our sportspersons were selected for the Arjuna Award in 1987.

Sports

26.6 Just as we do not forget our serving staff, we must not forget those who retire after serving many long years—the countless number who have helped build the edifice that endures today. The machinery for settlement of retirement dues has been reorganised, and, Pension Adalats continue to be held periodically, so that the grievances of the retired employees can be redressed expeditiously.

Staff settlement benefits

27. Sir, the House will recall that last year, concessions had been given for the young, the handicapped, the drought and flood affected, the kisan, and for the widows of the brave who had laid down their lives in the defence of the nation. All these concessions will continue. There are some others who deserve special support and encouragement. For them, concessions in second class will now be made available.

For the courageous child in the Nehru Centenary Year—

Recipient of the Republic Day National Bravery Award—travel on Indian Railways till the age of 18 years, totally free of charge.

For those charged with the responsibility of future generations—

A 50% concession to all teachers honoured with the Republic Day National Award for exemplary service in the cause of education.

For the outstanding sportsperson—

A 50% concession to the recipients of the Arjuna Award.

For one whose sweat and toil builds national industry—

A 75% concession to the industrial workers who receive the Prime Minister's Shram Award for productivity and innovation.

For the gallant who died—

A 75% concession to the widows of all policemen killed in action against terrorists and extremists.

Budget Estimates 1988-89

28. I shall now deal with the Budget Estimates for the coming financial year 1988-89. With the size of the Railway Plan fixed at Rs. 3850 crores, the target for originating tonnage has been set at 332 million tonnes, of which 303 million would be revenue earning. The total freight traffic effort will amount to 236 billion tonne kilometres.

28.1 Passenger traffic is estimated to go up by 3% and luggage, parcels and other receipts by about 2%.

28.2 On the basis of these assumptions, and at the current level of fare and freight rates, the gross traffic receipts are estimated at Rs. 8771 crores. This is higher by Rs. 297 crores, compared to the Revised Estimates of the financial year 1987-88.

28.3 The Ordinary Working Expenses are estimated at Rs.6675 crores for the year 1988-89, which is an increase of Rs.630 crores over the Revised Estimates of the current financial year. The additional requirement of funds under Ordinary Working Expenses is largely attributable to annual increments to staff, payment of Dearness Allowance, increase in coal and steel prices, increased costs related to higher activity, and rentals payable to the Indian Railway Finance Corporation on the assets to be leased from them.

28.4 It is proposed to step up the contribution to the Depreciation Reserve Fund from Rs.1350 crores in 1987-88 to Rs. 1500 crores in the year 1988-89.

28.5 The contribution to the Pension Fund is being enhanced from the current year's level of Rs.450 crores to Rs.550 crores in the next year. This has become necessary in view of the increased outgo from the Pension Fund resulting from the accepted recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission.

28.6 The Railway Convention Committee, 1985 have commenced their deliberations and the Railways are in the process of submitting various memoranda on the financial relations between the Railway Finance and the General Finance. Meanwhile, provision for dividend has been made at the same rate as in the year 1987-88. After the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee are received and considered, proposals in this respect will be placed before the Parliament for approval.

28.7 With the increase in Ordinary Working Expenses and contributions to the Railway Funds, the total working expenses are expected to rise to Rs.8725 crores, leaving the net traffic receipts at Rs.46 crores. Adding to this, Rs. 96 crores from miscellaneous receipts, the net revenue is estimated at Rs. 142 crores, which is insufficient to meet the dividend liability of Rs. 736 crores by Rs. 594 crores.

29. As the Honourable Members would have observed, distinct improvements have been made on the Indian Railways in the first three years of the 7th Plan. In this period, the dividend has been met in full and internal resources generated at much higher levels. At the same time, restraint was exercised in adjusting tariffs, particularly passenger tariff. In the three years of the 7th Plan, the average annual index of input costs has increased by about 12%, whilst the annual average increase in passenger fares has been only about 4.5%. After taking into account the increase in freight rates, as much as 30% of the increase in the input costs has been absorbed by the Railway organisation through higher productivity, additional revenue effort, and internal economies.

Increase in input costs

30. I may remind the House that there was no tariff increase whatsoever in the last Budget. In fact, in the last four years, Second Class Ordinary fares upto 50 kilometres have not been increased at all, and the fares for distances beyond 50 kilometres were increased only once, that too, three years ago, in April 1985.

Tariff Proposals

30.1 As I mentioned earlier, at the current level of fare and freight rates, there will be an estimated shortfall of Rs. 594 crores in the financial year 1988-89. If we default on our obligation to the General Exchequer, it will have repercussions on the resource position of the Government, which, in turn, could seriously affect our development and modernisation programmes. In the long-term interests of the railway system, it is absolutely essential that we retain the financial viability of the organisation. Some adjustments in fare and freight rates, therefore, become unavoidable to bridge the projected gap. I, therefore, propose certain changes in the tariffs to be made effective from 1.4.1988.

30.2 It is proposed to increase the rates of goods traffic by 6%. However, keeping in mind the special interests of the kisan, the rural population and the weaker sections, I have decided to exempt from this increase certain essential commodities of common use. These are fertilizers, food-grains, pulses, salt, edible oils, gur and jagree. The exemption will also apply to fodder and livestock. The proposal is expected to net an additional revenue of Rs. 241 crores in 1988-89.

Freight Rates

30.3 In the case of passenger traffic, it is proposed to increase the Second Class Ordinary fares by 50 paise per ticket at the lowest slab, progressively rising to a maximum, for distances beyond 150 kilometres, of Rs. 3.00. The price of a Platform Ticket is also to be increased by 50 paise. The increase per ticket in Second Class Mail/Express is proposed to be Rs. 2.00 at the lowest slab, progressively rising to a maximum, for distances beyond 750 kilometres, of Rs. 15.00. The increase in fares of Second Class Monthly Season Tickets is to range between Rs. 4.00 and Rs. 8.00 per month. In other words, where normally 50 single journeys are undertaken in a month, the Monthly Season Ticket holder will pay for about 8 to 17 single journeys.

Passenger Fares

30.3.1 The fare for Air-conditioned Chair Car is proposed to be increased by Rs. 5.00 at the lowest slab, progressively rising to a maximum, for distances beyond 1000 kilometres, of Rs. 25.00.

30.3.2 In First Class, a 10% surcharge has already been levied for drought relief with effect from 1.11.1987. This will now continue from 1.4.1988, as a normal fare increase.

30.3.3 The fare of Air-conditioned Sleeper Class is proposed to be increased by Rs. 10.00 at the lowest slab, progressively rising to a maximum, for distances over 1300 kilometres, of Rs. 95.00.

30.3.4 In the case of Air-conditioned First Class, the 10% drought surcharge will continue as a normal fare increase. In addition, fares for this class will be further raised by 10%.

30.3.5 It is also proposed to revise the reservation fees which have remained unaltered for the last 7 years. The reservation fee for Air-conditioned First Class will be Rs. 12.00, for A.C. Sleeper Class and First Class Rs. 6.00, for A.C. Chair and Second Sleeper Rs. 5.00, and for Second Class Rs. 2.00.

Reservation Fees

30.3.6 These measures taken together are expected to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 358 crores in 1988-89.

30.4 Parcel and luggage rates are to be increased by 10%, yielding in 1988-89, an additional Rs. 23 crores.

Parcel and Luggage Rates

31. Taking into account the revenue accruing from all these proposals, and after having paid the full dividend of Rs. 736 crores to the General Exchequer, the year 1988-89 is expected to close with a surplus of Rs. 28 crores.

Conclusion

32. Sir, before concluding, I would once again like to reiterate our sense of gratitude to the Honourable Members of the House for the understanding and goodwill extended to us. This has emboldened us to work, keeping the long-term interest of the Railways constantly in mind. The Indian Railways is a vast organisation, reaching distant corners of the country. Our success or failure does, therefore, have an impact that goes beyond the Railway network. The Prime Minister has charged us with the responsibility of effecting a change—towards professional management, towards a new work ethos, towards modernisation. We are indebted to him for the impetus he has provided, and, the climate in which he has allowed us to function. We feel a deep sense of commitment, a feeling of pride in the organisation, an *esprit de corps*. I would like to express my appreciation once again, to all railwaymen, to whom credit goes in large measure, for whatever has been achieved.

32.1 Undoubtedly, we do have problems facing us, but one can be either shaped and moulded by problems, or challenged and motivated by them. We have felt motivated; we have accepted the challenge. I would like to assure the House, that it will be our earnest endeavour to perform our task in total harmony with the larger objective of building a strong and self-reliant nation.

33. Sir, with these words, I now commend the Railway Budget, 1988-89, to the House.

18

Budget of the Railway Revenue and Expenditure of the Central Government for 1988-89

1988-89 में केन्द्रीय सरकार के रेलवे राजस्व और व्यय का बजट

BUDGET OF THE Railway Revenue and Expenditure of the Central Government for 1988-89

माधवराव सिंधिया
रेल राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार)
MADHAVRAO SCINDIA
Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Railways

रेल मंत्रालय
(रेलवे बोर्ड)
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(Railway Board)

दिनांक 24 फरवरी, 1988
Dated the 24th February, 1988

विषय सूची

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1. रेलवे से केन्द्रीय सरकार को राजस्व का विवरण

1. Statement of the Revenue of the Central Government from Railways

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

राजस्व के शीर्ष Heads of Revenue	लेखा Accounts 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1987-88	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1987-88	1987-88 के बजट की तुलना में वृद्धि (+)/कमी(—) Increase(+)/ Decrease(—) as compared with Budget 1987-88	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1988-89
1002 और 1003—राजस्व प्राप्तियां 1002 & 1003—Revenue Receipts					
यात्री—ऊंचे दर्जे Passenger—Upper Classes	209,96,71	238,80,00	220,54,00	(—)18,26,00	268,00,00
यात्री—दूसरा दर्जा Passenger—Second Class	1730,99,67	1734,20,00	1806,46,00	(+)72,26,00	2178,00,00
जोड़—यात्री यातायात से आमदनी TOTAL—Passenger Earnings	1940,96,38	1973,00,00	2027,00,00	(+)54,00,00	2446,00,00
कोचिंग यातायात से अन्य आमदनी Other Coaching Earnings	293,47,50	271,00,00	271,00,00	..	299,00,00
माल यातायात से आमदनी Goods Earnings	5133,23,64	5819,90,00	6060,00,00	(+)241,00,00	6529,00,00
अन्य फुटकर आमदनी Sundry Other Earnings	141,82,47	141,00,00	141,00,00	..	144,00,00
जोड़—आमदनी TOTAL—Earnings	7509,49,99	8204,00,00	8409,00,00	(+)295,00,00	9418,00,00
उचंत Suspense	(—)3,83,79	(—)25,00,00	(—)25,00,00	..	(—)25,00,00
£*भारतीय रेलों की सकल यातायात प्राप्तियां £ *Gross Traffic Receipts of Indian Railways	7505,66,20	8179,00,00	8474,00,00	(+)295,00,00	9393,00,00
£इसमें मेट्रो रेलवे, कलकत्ता शामिल है £Includes Metro Railway, Calcutta	1,22,61	1,92,00	2,01,00	(+)9,00	2,71,00
*इसमें चालित लाइनों की आमदनी शामिल है *Includes earnings of worked lines	37,37	21,00	29,71	(+)8,71	30,34

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व से रेलवे पर किए गये व्यय का विवरण
2. Statement of the Expenditure on Railways met from the Revenue of the Central Government

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

व्यय के शीर्ष Heads of Expenditure	लेखा Accounts, 1986-87	बजट प्राक्कलन Budget Estimate, 1987-88	संशोधित प्राक्कलन Revised Estimate, 1987-88	1987-88 के बजट की तुलना में वृद्धि (+)/कमी (--) Increase(+)/ Decrease(—) as compared with Budget 1987-88	बजट प्राक्कलन Budget Estimate, 1988-89
बी (सी) (iii)—रेलवे—व्यय B(c)(iii)—RAILWAYS—EXPENDITURE					
3002 और 3003—संचालन व्यय— 3002 & 3003—Working Expenses—					
£(1) साधारण संचालन व्यय £Ordinary Working Expenses	5300,56,03	5750,00,00	6045,00,00	(+)295,00,00	6675,00,00
(2) मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	1250,00,00	1350,00,00	1350,00,00	..	1500,00,00
(3) पेंशन निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Pension Fund	350,00,00	450,00,00	450,00,00	..	550,00,00
*3001 ए और बी—भारतीय रेलें—नीति निर्धारण, निदेशन अनुसंधान और अन्य विविध संगठन *3001A & B—Indian Railways—Policy Formulation, Direction, Research and Other Misc. Organisations	47,33,72	56,60,72	58,94,67	(+)2,33,95	68,34,53
दुर्घटना, क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	30,91,76	60,00,00	64,00,00	(+)4,00,00	66,00,00
3004—खत्त लाइन निर्माण—राजस्व 3004—Open Line Works—Revenue	23,42,74	30,00,00	32,05,00	(+)2,05,00	40,00,00
3005—सामान्य राजस्व को भुगतान 3005—Payments to General Revenues—					
**(1) सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश— **Dividend to General Revenues—	553,36,82	627,33,42	614,52,23	(—)12,81,19	710,52,23
(2) यात्री किराया कर के बदले भुगतान Payment in lieu of Passenger Fare Tax	23,12,00	23,12,00	23,12,00	..	23,12,00
(3) रेल संरक्षा निर्माण निधि में अंशदान Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund	2,35,77	1,54,58	2,35,77	(+)81,19	2,35,77
जोड़—अग्रेषित TOTAL—Carried Forward	7581,08,89	8348,60,72	8639,99,67	(+)291,38,95	9635,34,53
*इसमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं— *Includes—					
राजस्व से रेलवे पेंशन निधि में विनियोग Appropriation from Revenue to Railway Pension Fund	4,00,00	4,00,00	4,60,00	(+)60,00	5,00,00
पार्श्विक लाइनों को भुगतान Payments to Worked Lines	13,39	13,34	13,05	(—).29	13,29
सहायता प्राप्त कम्पनियां Subsidised Companies	..	9,90	9,90	..	..
**इसमें देय लाभांश की वे राशियां शामिल नहीं हैं जिन्हें 'आस्थगित लाभांश दायित्व लेखे' में अंतरित कर दिया गया है **Figures exclude amounts due as dividend, but transferred to 'Deferred Dividend Liability Account'	..	..	..	..	..
£इसमें मैट्रो रेलवे कलकत्ता शामिल है। £Includes Metro Railway, Calcutta	1,91,62	5,43,41	4,35,39	(—)1,08,02	6,26,67

1. रेलवे से केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व का विवरण—(जारी)

1. Statement of the Revenue of the Central Government from Railways—(Contd.)

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

राजस्व के शीर्ष Heads of Revenue	लेखा Accounts, 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1987-88	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1987-88	1987-88 के बजट की तुलना में वृद्धि (+)/ कमी (—) Increase(+)/ Decrease(—) as compared with Budget 1987-88	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1988-89
रेलवे—राजस्व **RAILWAYS—REVENUE**					
पृष्ठ 1 से अग्रेणीत Brought forward from page 1	7505,66,20	8179,00,00	8474,00,00	(+)295,00,00	9393,00,00
बी(सी)(iii)—भारतीय रेलें— B(c)(iii)—Indian Railways—					
1001—भारतीय रेलें विभिन्न प्राप्तियां 1001—Indian Railways Miscellaneous Receipts—					
(1) सहायता प्राप्त कम्पनियों से अन्य प्राप्तियां Other Receipts from Subsidised Companies	3,27	6,74	6,59	(—)15	4,95
(2) रेल भर्ती बोर्ड Railwy Recruiment Boards . . .	..	..	10,27	(+)10,27	10,27
(3) विविध प्राप्तियां Miscellaneous receipts . .	2,56,74	80,46	1,02,66	(+)22,20	1,02,63
(4) यात्री यातायात पर अधिप्रभार से प्राप्तियां Receipts from surcharge on passenger traffic .	30,91,76	60,00,00	64,00,00	(+)4,00,00	66,00,00
(5) लाभांश राहतों तथा अन्य रियायतों के तौर पर सामान्य राजस्व से आर्थिक सहायता Subsidy from General Revenues towards dividend reliefs and other concessions .	143,90,34	177,73,52	169,80,15	(—)7,93,37	203,16,68
जोड़—विविध प्राप्तियां TOTAL—MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS	177,42,11	238,60,72	234,99,67	(—)3,61,05	270,34,53
जोड़—प्राप्तियां TOTAL—RECEIPTS	7683,08,31	8417,60,72	8708,99,67	(+)291,38,95	9663,34,53

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व से रेलवे पर किये गये व्यय का विवरण—(जारी)

2. Statement of the Expenditure on Railways met from the Revenue of the Central Government—(Contd.)

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

व्यय के शीर्ष Heads of Expenditure	लेखा Accounts, 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1987-88	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1987-88	1987-88 के बजट की तुलना में वृद्धि (+)/ कमी (—) Increase (+)/ Decrease (—) as compared with Budget 1987-88	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1988-89
पृष्ठ 2 से अग्रेषीत Brought forward from page 2	7581,08,89	8348,60,72	8639,99,67	(+)291,38,95	9635,34,53
3006--रेलवे अधिशेष से विनियोग— 3006—Appropriation from Railway Surplus—					
(1) रेलवे विकास निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Railway Development Fund	101,99,42	69,00,00	69,00,00	..	28,00,00
(2) 1978-79 से पहले की अस्थगित लाभांश दायिता का भुगतान Payment of Pre-1978-79 Deferred Dividend Liability	..	..	..	..	..
(3) 1978-79 और इसके आगे की अवधि से संबंधित अस्थगित लाभांश Deferred Dividend in respect of period from 1978-79 onwards	..	..	..	..	..
(4) रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Railway Revenue Reserve Fund	..	..	..	..	..
जोड़--व्यय TOTAL—EXPENDITURE	7683,08,31	8417,60,72	8708,99,67	(+)291,38,95	9663,34,53

3. रेलवे अधिशेष का वितरण

3. Distribution of Railways' Surplus

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

व्यय के शीर्ष Heads of Expenditure	लेखा Accounts, 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1987-88	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1987-88	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1988-89
अधिशेष Surplus	101,99,42	69,00,00	69,00,00	28,00,00
8117 रेलवे विकास निधि 8117 Railway Development Fund	101,99,42	69,00,00	69,00,00	28,00,00
1978-79 से पहले की आस्थगित लाभांश दायिता का भुगतान Payment of Pre-1978-79 Deferred Dividend Liability	..	..	..	..
1978-79 के बाद की आस्थगित लाभांश दायिता का भुगतान Payment of Post-1978-79 Deferred Dividend Liability	..	..	..	..
8116 रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि 8116 Railway Revenue Reserve Fund	..	..	..	..
3007 विकास निधि के लिए सामान्य राजस्व से लिये गये ऋणों की अदायगी 3007 Repayment of loan taken from General Revenues for Development Fund	..	..	..	..

4. रेलवे पर केन्द्रीय सरकार के निर्माण व्यय का विवरण

4. Statement of the Works Expenditure of the Central Government on Railways

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

व्यय के शीर्ष Heads of Expenditure	लेखा Accounts, 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1987-88	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1987-88	1987-88 के बजट की तुलना में वृद्धि (+)/ कमी (—) Increase (+)/ Decrease (—) as compared with Budget 1987-88	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1988-89
सी (एफ)—पूंजी C(f)—Capital—					
*रेलवे पूंजी जिसकी पूर्ति राजस्व से नहीं की जाती— *Railway Capital not met from Revenue—					
5002 और 5003—रेलों का निर्माण कार्य 5002 & 5003—Construction of Railways . . .	1379,40,51	1231,00,00	1219,18,48	(—)11,81,52	1390,00,00
जे—आरक्षित निधि-- J—Reserve Funds—					
निर्माण व्यय जिसकी पूर्ति रेलवे निधियों से की जाती है-- Works Expenditure met from Railway Funds—					
8115—मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि 8115—Depreciation Reserve Fund	1175,29,08	1285,00,00	1171,30,34	(—)113,69,66	1450,00,00
8117—विकास निधि 8117—Development Fund	84,03,23	90,00,00	110,00,00	(+)20,00,00	110,00,00
बी (सी) (iii)—राजस्व B(c)(iii)—Revenue—					
3004—खुली लाइन निर्माण--राजस्व 3004—Open Line Works—Revenue . . .	23,42,74	30,00,00	32,05,00	(+)2,05,00	40,00,00
8121—दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि 8121—Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	34,90,48	44,00,00	47,46,18	(+)3,46,18	60,00,00
कुल जोड़ GRAND TOTAL	2697,06,04	@2680,00,00	@2580,00,00	(—)100,00,00	@3050,00,00
*इसमें महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाओं का खर्च शामिल है। *Includes expenditure on Metropolitan Transport Projects	84,37,59	90,06,77	101,06,77	(+)11,00,00	95,03,68

@भारतीय रेल वित्त निगम (भा०रे०वि०नि०) द्वारा रेलों की योजना निवेशों के लिए जुटाये गये/जुटाये जाने वाले 1987-88 से बजट अनुमान के 300 करोड़ रुपये, 1987-88 के संशोधित अनुमान के 720 करोड़ रुपये तथा 1988-89 के बजट अनुमान के 800 करोड़ रुपये शामिल नहीं हैं।

@Excludes a sum of Rs. 300 crores in BE 1987-88, Rs. 720 crores in RE 1987-88 and Rs. 800 crores in BE 1988-89 raised/ proposed to be raised through market borrowings by Indian Railway Finance Corporation (IRFC) for financing plan investments on the Railways.

क—रेलवे मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि

A—RAILWAY DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

	लेखा Accounts, 1986-87	बजट अनुमान, Budget Estimate, 1987-88	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1987-88	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1988-89		लेखा Accounts, 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget, Estimate 1987-88	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1987-88	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1988-89
*अवशेष *Opening Balance	144,21,32	309,68,84	240,35,08	452,31,53	मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि से विनियोग Appropriation from Depreciation Reserve Fund	1175,29,08	1285,00,00	1171,30,34	1450,00,00
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग	(क)(a)	(ख) (b)	(ग) (c)	(घ)(d)					
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	1259,32,37	1362,31,05	1361,46,49	1512,01,47					
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि पर ब्याज					इति शेष Closing Balance	240,35,08	409,64,12	452,31,53	545,74,60
Interest on Depreciation Reserve Fund	12,10,48	22,64,23	21,80,30	31,41,60					
जोड़ TOTAL	1415,64,17	1694,64,12	1623,61,87	1995,74,60	जोड़ TOTAL	1415,64,17@	1694,64,12	1623,61,87	1995,74,60

*इसमें 1-4-1950 से ली गयी भारत की रियासती रेलों के 7,83,93 (अनंतिम) शामिल हैं। @एक का अंतर पूर्णांकन के कारण है।

(क) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,42,37), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (2,40,00) और सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (2,50,00) तथा पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (3,00,00) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 9,32,37 शामिल हैं।

(ख) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (3,91,06), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (2,50,00) और सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (2,20,00) तथा पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (3,69,99) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 12,31,05 शामिल हैं।

(ग) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,47,19) डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (2,70,00) और सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (2,50,00) तथा पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (4,79,30) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 11,46,49 शामिल हैं।

(घ) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,67,95), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (2,80,00), सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (2,69,69) और पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (4,83,83,) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 12,01,47 शामिल हैं।

*Includes 7,83,93 (provisional) on account of Indian State Railways taken over from 1-4-1950. @Difference of 1 due to rounding off.

(a) Includes 9,32,37 debitable to Workshop Manufacture Suspense Account—CLW (1,42,37), DLW (2,40,00), ICF (2,50,00) and W&AP (3,00,00)

(b) ,, 12,31,05 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, (3,91,06) ,, (2,50,00) ,, (2,20,00) ,, ,, (3,69,99)

(c) ,, 11,46,49 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, (1,47,19) ,, (2,70,00) ,, (2,50,00) ,, ,, (4,79,30)

(d) ,, 12,01,47 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, (1,67,95) ,, (2,80,00) ,, (2,69,69) ,, ,, (4,83,83)

ख—रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि
B—RAILWAY REVENUE RESERVE FUND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

	लेखा Accounts, 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1987-88	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1987-88	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1988-89		लेखा Accounts, 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1987-88	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1987-88	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1988-89
प्रारंभिक शेष Opening Balance	(क) (a) 60,91	(क) a) 64,41	(क) (a) 62,82	(क) (a) 66,92	रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि से विनियोग— Appropriation from Railway Revenue Reserve Fund for—				
रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग— Appropriation to Railway Revenue Reserve Fund—					(1) पूंजी परिशोधन के लिए (i) Amortising Capital	..	..	..	..
(1) राजस्व अधिशेष Revenue Surplus	..	..	..	..	(2) पूरे लाभांश के भुगतान के उद्देश्य से शुद्ध राजस्व में कमी को पूरा करने के लिए (ii) Making good the short-fall in Net Revenue for payment of full dividend	..	..	..	..
(2) निवेश आदि से लाभांश Dividend from investment etc.	..	1,50	1,50	1,50	(3) ऋणों की अदायगी के लिए (iii) Repayment of loans	..	..	..	..
(3) सामान्य राजस्व से ऋण Loan from General Revenues	..	..	..	..	(4) ऋणों पर ब्याज के लिए (iv) Interest on loans	..	..	..	..
रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि पर ब्याज Interest on Railway Revenue Reserve Fund	1,91	2,00	2,60	2,88	इतिशेष Closing Balance	(क) (a) 62,82	(क) (a) 67,91	(क) (a) 66,92	(क) (a) 71,30
जोड़ TOTAL	62,82	67,91	66,92	71,30	जोड़ TOTAL	62,82	67,91	66,92	71,30

(क) इसमें शाखा लाइन कम्पनियों के हिस्सों में निवेश और उन्हें दिये गये ऋणों के 22.80 लाख रुपये शामिल हैं।
(a) Includes Rs.22.80 lakhs on account of investments in shares of and loans to Branch Line Companies.

ग—रेलवे विकास निधि
C—RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT FUND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

	लेखा Accounts, 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1987-88	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1987-88	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1988-89		लेखा Accounts, 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1987-88	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1987-88	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1988-89
अवशेष Opening Balance	16,41	..	72	..					
विकास निधि में विनियोग— Appropriation to Development Fund—					विकास निधि से विनियोग— Appropriation from Development Fund for—				
(1) राजस्व अधिशेष Revenue Surplus	101,99,42	69,00,00	69,00,00	28,00,00	(1) विकास सम्बन्धी कार्यों के लिए Development Works	84,03,23	90,00,00	110,00,00	110,00,00
(2) सामान्य राजस्व से ऋण Loan from General Revenues	11,80,06	50,25,77	75,09,33	124,94,40	(2) ऋणों की अदायगी के लिए Repayment of loans	..	..	..	..
विकास निधि पर ब्याज Interest on Development Fund	72	..	7	..	(3) ऋणों पर ब्याज के लिए Interest on loans	29,92,66	29,25,77	34,10,12	42,94,40
					इतिशेष Closing Balance	72	..	..	..
जोड़ TOTAL	113,96,61	119,25,77	144,10,12	152,94,40	जोड़ TOTAL	113,96,61	119,25,77	144,10,12	152,94,40

घ—रेलवे पेंशन निधि
D—RAILWAY PENSION FUND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

	लेखा Accounts, 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1987-88	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1987-88	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1988-89		लेखा Accounts, 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1987-88	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1987-88	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1988-89
अथशेष Opening Balance	†437,54,36	409,45,26	†370,70,03	†254,75,70					
पेंशन निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Pension Fund	(क) (a) ††366,16,96	(ख)(b) 461,00,00	(ग)(c) ††465,36,92	(घ) (d) 563,00,00	पेंशन निधि से विनियोग Appropriation from Pension Fund	464,66,52	453,89,92	601,00,00	570,00,00
पेंशन निधि पर ब्याज Interest on Pension Fund	24,84,01	26,84,52	19,68,75	16,33,20	इतिशेष Closing Balance	363,88,81	443,39,86	254,75,70	264,08,90
जोड़ TOTAL	828,55,33	897,29,78	855,75,70	834,08,90	जोड़ TOTAL	828,55,33	897,29,78	855,75,70	834,08,90

†1957 से पहले के जिन रेल कर्मचारियों ने पेंशन संबंधी सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभों के लिए संबंधित उपांत वित्तीय वर्षों की समाप्ति से पहले अपना विकल्प दिया था, उनकी भविष्य निधि में जमा सरकारी अंशदान के राजकीय रेलवे भविष्य निधि से अन्तरण के फलस्वरूप 1986-87 में 25,72,55 हजार रुपये और संशोधित अनुमान, 1987-88 में 6,81,22 हजार रुपए शामिल हैं।

††1957 से पहले जिन रेल कर्मचारियों ने पेंशन संबंधी सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभों के लिए संबंधित वित्तीय वर्षों की समाप्ति से पहले अपना विकल्प दिया था, उनकी भविष्य निधि में जमा सरकारी अंशदान के राजकीय रेलवे भविष्य निधि से अन्तरण के फलस्वरूप 1986-87 में 6,18,53 हजार रुपये और सं०अ० 1987-88 में प्रस्तावित 3,76,92 हजार रुपये इसमें शामिल हैं।

(क) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (2,47,38), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,24,68) और सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (2,83,80) तथा पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (22,57) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उपांत लेखे के नाम खाते के 5,98,43 शामिल हैं।

(ख) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (2,85,35), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (146,96) और सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (2,40,41) तथा पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (27,28) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उपांत लेखे के नाम खाते के 7,00,00 शामिल हैं।

(ग) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (2,82,86), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,45,65) और सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (2,45,52) तथा पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (25,97) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उपांत लेखे के नाम खाते के 7,00,00 शामिल हैं।

(घ) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (3,19,07), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,67,20) और सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (2,84,27) तथा पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (29,46) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उपांत लेखे के नाम खाते के 8,00,00 शामिल हैं।

†Includes Rs. 25,72,55 thousand in 1986-87 and 6,81,22 thousand in RE 1987-88 by transfer from State Railway Provident Fund of the accumulated government contribution to the Provident Fund of pre-1957 staff who had elected the pensionary form of retirement benefits before the close of the respective penultimate financial years.

††Includes Rs. 6,18,53 thousand in 1986-87 and 3,76,92 thousand proposed in R.E. 1987-88 by transfer from the State Railway Provident Fund of the accumulated government contribution to the Provident Fund of pre-1957 staff who elected the pensionary form of retirement benefits before the close of the respective financial years.

(a) Includes 5,98,43 debitable to Workshop Manufacture Suspense Account—CLW (2,47,38), DLW (1,24,68), ICF (2,83,80) and W & AP (22,57)

(b) „ 7,00,00 „ „ „ „ (2,85,35) „ (1,46,96) „ (2,40,41) „ „ (27,28)

(c) „ 7,00,00 „ „ „ „ (2,82,86) „ (1,45,65) „ (2,45,52) „ „ (25,97)

(d) „ 8,00,00 „ „ „ „ (3,19,07) „ (1,67,20) „ (2,84,27) „ „ (29,46)

ङ.—रेलवे दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि
E—RAILWAY ACCIDENT COMPENSATION, SAFETY AND PASSENGER AMENITIES FUND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

	लेखा Accounts, 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1987-88	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1987-88	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1988-89		लेखा Accounts, 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1987-88	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1987-88	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1988-89
प्रारंभिक शेष Opening Balance	12,43,83	6,17,08	8,47,22	20,88,96	दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि से निम्नलिखित के लिए विनियोग— Appropriation from Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund for—				
दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	30,91,76	60,00,00	64,00,00	66,00,00	(1) दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति Accident Compensation	63,70	3,47,32	5,04,50	4,96,80
दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि पर ब्याज Interest on Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	65,81	80,82	92,42	1,39,14	(2) संरक्षा कार्य और यात्री सुविधाएं Safety works and Passenger amenities	34,90,48	44,00,00	47,46,18	60,00,00
					शेषशेष Closing Balance	8,47,22	19,50,58	20,88,96	23,31,30
जोड़ TOTAL	44,01,40	66,97,90	73,39,64	88,28,10	जोड़ TOTAL	44,01,40	66,97,90	73,39,54	88,28,10

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Explanatory Memorandum on the Railway Budget 1988-89

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TABLE 1

BUDGET AT A GLANCE

(In crores of rupees)

Actuals 1986-87	Budget Estimate 1987-88		Revised Estimate 1987-88	Budget Estimate 1988-89
7505.66	8179.00	(a) Gross Traffic Receipts.	8474.00	9393.00
5300.56	5750.00	(b) Ordinary working expenses.	6045.00	6675.00
1250.00	1350.00	(c) Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund.	1350.00	1500.00
350.00	450.00	(d) Appropriation to Pension Fund.	450.00	550.00
6900.56	7550.00	(e) Total working expenses. (b)+(c)+(d)	7845.00	8725.00
605.10	629.00	(f) Net Traffic Receipts. (a)—(e)	629.00	668.00
75.74	92.00	(g) Net Miscellaneous Reciepts	80.00	96.00
680.84	721.00	(h) Net Railway Revenue. (f)+(g)	709.00	764.00
578.85	652.00	(i) Dividend Payment to General Revenues.	640.00	736.00
(+)101.99	(+)69.00	(j) Surplus/Shortfall (h)—(i)	(+)69.00	(+)28.00
101.99	69.00	(k) Appropriation to Railway Development Fund	69.00	28.00
..	..	(l) Payment of Deferred Dividend Liability . . .	..	..
92.2%	92.3%	(m) Operating Ratio	92.5%	92.8%
6.4%	6.2%	(n) Percentage of net Revenue before payment of dividend to General Revenues on the Capital-at-Charge . . .	6.2%	6.0%

TABLE II

PLAN PROGRESS AT A GLANCE

	1950-51	End of 1st 5-year Plan	End of 2nd 5-year Plan	End of 3rd 5-year Plan	End of 4th 5-year Plan	End of 5th 5-year Plan	As on 31-3-80	End of 6th 5-year Plan	As on 31-3-86	As on 31-3-87
I. General										
(a) Capital-at-Charge (Rs. in crores)*	827.0	969.0	1520.9	2680.3	3893.4	4797.1	5484.6	8285.65	9078.07	10,373.10
(b) Route Kilometres	53,596	55,011	56,247	58,399	60,234	60,693	60,933	61,850	61,836	61,813
(c) Electrified Route Kms.	388	388	748	2,423	4,191	4,720	4,820	6,325	6,517	7,275
(d) Number of Stations.	5,976	6,152	6,523	6,986	7,079	7,020	7,017	7,093	7,092	7,105
(e) Number of staff (in thousands)	914	1,025	1,157	1,352	1,432	1,495	1,551	1,603	1,613	1,612
II. Rolling Stock										
(a) No. of Locomotives :										
(i) Steam	8,120	9,026	10,312	10,613	8,847	8,215	7,856	5,970	5,571	4,930
(ii) Diesel	17	67	181	727	1,610	2,025	2,243	2,905	3,046	3,182
(iii) Electric	72	79	131	403	669	901	974	1,252	1,302	1,366
(b) No. of Passenger vehicles**	13,109	15,984	20,178	22,804	26,108	26,647	27,290	27,825	27,769	27,664
(c) Electric Multiple Unit Coaches	460	574	846	1,355	1,892	2,321	2,581	2,957	2,965	2,988
(d) Other Coaching Vehicles	6,059	6,730	7,415	8,763	8,422	8,260	8,295	7,789	7,543	7,345
(e) No. of wagons	205,596	240,756	307,907	370,019	388,366	399,971	405,183	365,392	359,617	354,018
III. Volume of Traffic										
(a) Tonnage originating—Revenue (in millions)	73.2	92.2	119.8	162.0	162.1	210.8	193.1	226.4	258.5	277.8
Total including non-Revenue traffic in millions	93.0	115.9	156.2	203.0	184.9	237.3	217.8	264.8	286.4	307.3
(b) Net Tonne Kilometres-Revenue (in millions)	37,563	50,435	72,335	98,978	109,391	150,250	144,559	172,632	196,600	214,096
Total including non-Revenue traffic in millions	44,117	59,576	87,680	116,936	122,354	162,687	155,995	182,161	205,904	223,097
(c) Passengers originating (in millions) :										
(i) Suburban	412	495	680	1,018	1,437	1,929	1,903	1,884	1,884	1,970
(ii) Non-suburban	872	780	914	1,064	1,217	1,575	1,602	1,449	1,549	1,610
Total	1,284	1,275	1,594	2,082	2,654	3,504	3,505	3,333	3,433	3,580

*Excludes Capital outlay on Metropolitan Transport Projects, amounting to Rs. Crores.

**Includes Rail Cars.

TABLE III

INVESTMENT BY PLAN HEADS

(In crores of rupees)

Actuals 1986-87	Budget Estimate 1987-88	Plan Head	Revised Estimate 1987-88	Budget Estimate 1988-89
128.15	146.54	(a) New lines (Construction).	178.34	195.01
0.20	..	(b) Purchase of New Lines.	..	..
—0.58	..	(c) Restoration of dismantled lines.	—0.10	..
54.77	50.00	(d) Gauge conversion.	60.24	60.00
99.49	130.42	(e) Doubling.	170.04	230.76
90.06	123.52	(f) Traffic facilities-Yard remodelling and others	145.33	188.90
41.01	55.00	(g) Computerisation.	52.09	35.00
991.60	£651.44	(h) Rolling Stock.	£347.43	£552.60
691.02	803.36	(i) Track Renewals.	810.19	862.74
44.05	61.05	(j) Bridge works.	54.96	80.58
71.60	81.25	(k) Signalling and Telecommunication works.	94.96	105.79
..	..	(l) Taking over of line wires from P&T.	..	..
178.08	183.24	(m) Electrification Projects.	183.23	180.30
20.95	40.12	(n) Other Electrical works.	40.15	50.14
52.24	70.00	(o) Machinery & Plant.	59.48	75.00
153.89	187.17	(p) Workshops—including Production Units.	193.80	325.32
24.74	25.00	(q) Staff quarters.	31.11	25.12
15.46	19.00	(r) Amenities for staff.	25.51	22.00
11.22	11.83	(s) (i) Passenger amenities.	17.30	17.75
0.09	0.17	(ii) Other Railway users' amenities.	0.13	0.25
..		(t) Investment in Government Commercial Undertakings—Public undertakings.—(i) Container Corporation of India	0.16	4.84
50.00	50.00	(ii) IRFC	50.00	45.16
17.31	14.00	(u) Other specified works.	24.27	25.00
1.35	10.00	(v) Railway Research.	10.03	15.00
@40.95	@25.30	(w) Stores Suspense (Net).	@42.41	@27.34
0.56	—0.08	(x) Manufacture Suspense (Net).	52.12	—4.90
—5.89	—0.22	(y) Miscellaneous Advances (Net).	1.47	2.56
—159.62	—148.11	Credits or Recoveries.	—165.69	—167.26
2612.70	2590.00	TOTAL	2478.96	2955.00
85.46	91.60	Metropolitan Transport Projects.	104.04	98.00
—1.10	—1.00	Credits or Recoveries.	—3.00	—3.00
2697.06	£2680.00	GRAND TOTAL	£2580.00	£3050.00

@Includes Rs. 1.57 lakhs (Actuals 1986-87), Rs. 6.77 lakhs (Budget Estimates 1987-88), Rs. 2.47 lakhs (Revised Estimates 1987-88) and Rs. 3.68 lakhs (Budget Estimates)1988-87) under Capital—Store Suspense for Metro Railway Calcutta.

£Excludes a sum of Rs. 300 crores (Budget Estimates 1987-88), Rs. 720 crores (Revised Estimates 1987-88) and Rs. 800 crores (Budget Estimates 1988-89) raised/proposed to be raised through market borrowings by Indian Railway Finance Corporation (IRFC)for financing plan investments on the Railways.

TABLE IV

TRAFFIC PLAN—GOODS

Commodity	Actuals 1986-87			Revised Estimate 1987-88			Budget Estimate 1988-89		
	Tonnage Originating (Millions)	Net tonne Kms. (Millions)	Earnings (Crores of rupees)	Tonnage Originating (Millions)	Net tonne Kms. (Millions)	Earnings (Crores of rupees)	Tonnage Originating (Millions)	Net tonne Kms. (Millions)	Earnings (Crores of rupees)
1. Coal									
For Steel Plants	17.21	5,786	148.82	19.00	6,422	181.00	20.00	6,700	197.50
For washeries	5.54	336	16.84	6.00	390	20.50	6.00	390	21.30
For other public users	86.70	65,461	1511.50	93.50	66,576	1725.00	99.00	72,396	1951.90
2. Raw Materials to Steel Plants	24.04	6,124	150.62	25.50	6,860	184.00	27.00	7,290	203.70
3. Pig Iron and finished steel for steel plants	9.48	10,963	423.93	9.50	11,106	489.50	10.50	12,285	563.30
4. Iron ore for export	14.17	8,036	167.02	14.00	8,512	188.00	14.50	8,410	194.35
5. Cement	19.79	12,874	332.01	22.00	14,432	412.00	23.50	15,275	454.20
6. Food grains	29.01	39,745	531.73	30.50	42,395	647.00	30.00	41,100	652.70
7. Fertilisers	14.53	15,591	316.06	13.50	14,553	338.00	14.50	15,588	377.30
8. P.O.L.	19.85	11,672	539.59	22.50	13,815	690.00	22.00	12,870	669.35
9. Other Goods	37.43	32,458	857.58	36.00	35,856	1031.00	36.00	36,000	1077.40
10. Misc. Goods Earnings	..	..	142.54	..	..	154.00	..	..	166.00
TOTAL	277.75	214,096	5,133.24	292.00	220,917	6060.00	303.00	228,304	6529.00

TABLE V

TRAFFIC PLAN—PASSENGER

	Actuals 1986-87			Revised Estimate 1987-88			Budget Estimate 1988-89		
	No. of Passengers (Million)	Passenger kilometres (Million)	Earnings (Crores of rupees)	No. of Passengers (Million)	Passenger kilometres (Million)	Earnings (Crores of rupees)	No. of Passengers (Million)	Passenger kilometres (Million)	Earnings (Crores of rupees)
Suburban									
First Class	111.58	2,888	26.01	113.32	3,101	29.42	116.72	3,194	34.32
Second Class (M & E)	1.05	71	0.76	1.59	108	1.15	1.64	111	1.35
Second Class Ordinary	1866.65	45,528	196.78	1942.90	46,586	200.60	2001.40	47,985	242.33
TOTAL	1979.28(a)	48,487(b)	223.55(c)	2057.81(a)	49,795(b)	231.17(c)	2119.76(a)	51,290(b)	278.00(c)
Non-Suburban									
ACC	0.43	241	15.60	0.56	245	15.51	0.57	252	19.32
First Class	11.24	5,665	168.36	11.50	5,803	175.61	11.85	5,977	214.36
Second Class (M&E)	326.32	117,416	1039.56	339.49	124,199	1096.57	349.67	127,925	1306.12
Second Class Ordinary	1271.54	83,985	480.55	1312.50	86,383	494.94	1351.88	88,978	612.80
ACC Chair Car	0.92	750	13.34	0.98	658	13.20	1.02	678	15.40
TOTAL	1610.45	208,057	1717.41	1665.03	217,288	1795.83	1714.99	223,810	2168.00
ACC	0.43	241	15.60	0.56	245	15.51	0.57	252	19.32
First Class	122.82	8,553	194.37	124.82	8,904	205.03	128.57	9,171	248.68
Second Class (M&E)	327.37	117,487	1040.32	341.08	124,307	1097.72	351.31	128,036	1307.47
Second Class Ordinary	3138.19	129,513	677.33	3255.40	132,969	695.54	3353.28	136,963	855.13
ACC Chair Car	0.92	750	13.34	0.98	658	13.20	1.02	678	15.40
GRAND TOTAL	3589.73	256,544	1940.96	3722.84	267,083	2027.00	3834.75	275,100	2446.00

(a) Includes 9.58 millions (Actuals), 15.40 million (RE) and 16.07 million (BE) of passengers on Metro Railway, Calcutta.

(b) Includes 76 millions (Actuals), 100 million (RE) and 104 million (BE) of PKMs on Metro Railway, Calcutta.

(c) Includes Rs 1.22 crores (Actuals,) Rs 1.92 crores (RE) and Rs. 2.50 crores (BE) of Metro Railway, Calcutta.

TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS--MAJOR DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES

TABLE VI

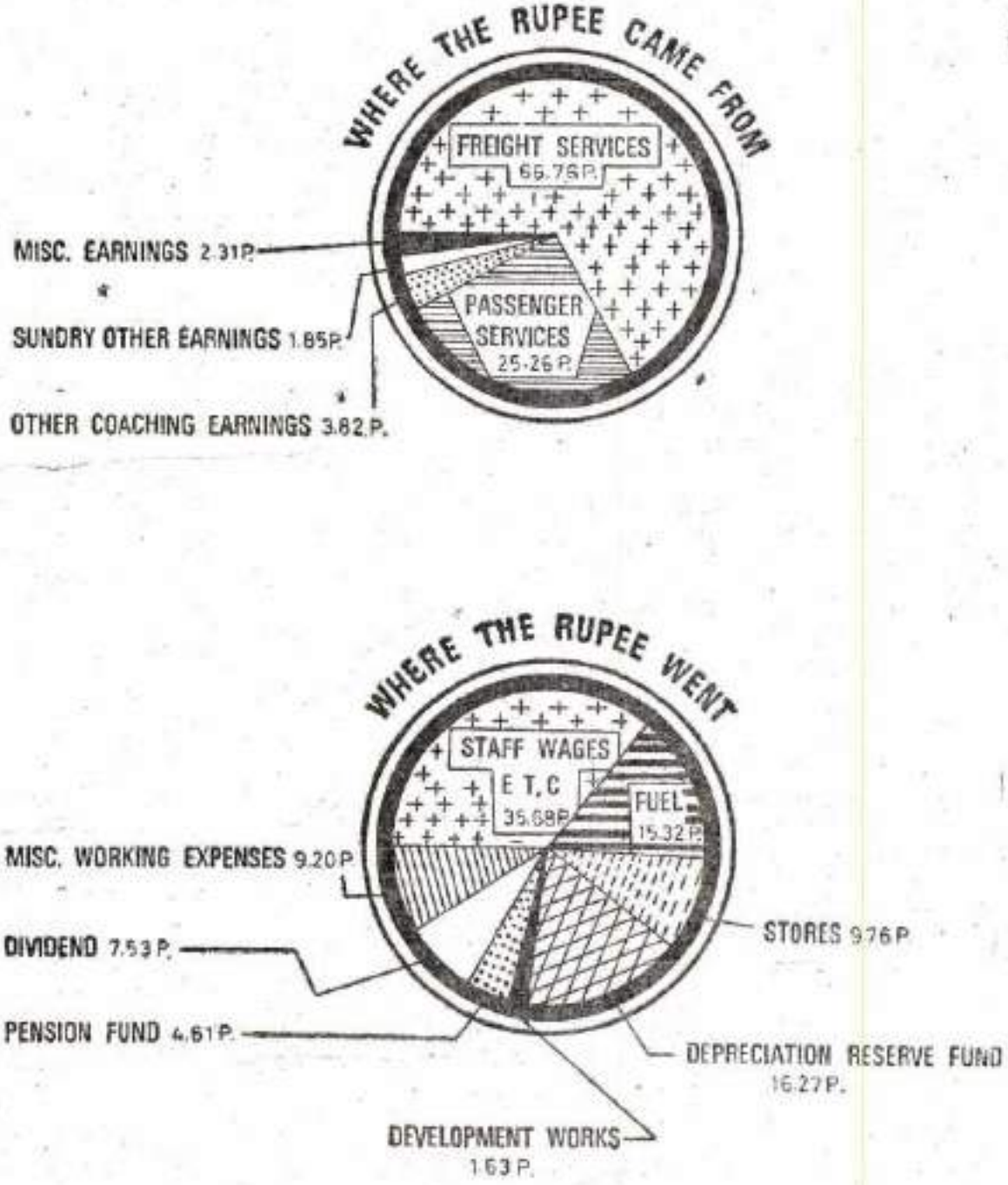
	1986-87		1987-88	1988-89
	Target	Achievement	Target	Target
I. *Electrification* (Route Kms.)	560	573	670	680
II. *Track Renewls*				
(*Track Kms.*)				
(i) Primary	2,600	2,919	3,000	3,000
(ii) Secondary	1,200	1,029	1,200	750
III. *Construction of New Lines* (Route Kms.)	70	70	188	255
IV. *Restoration of dismantled Lines* (Route Kms.)	..	..	..	..
V. *Rolling Stock*				
(i) *Locos* : Diesel	180	186	184	184
Electric	70	71	81	100
(ii) *Coaches* : E.M.Us./Metro	181	96	177	152
Others.	1,061	1,182	1,281	1,570
(iii) *Wagons* (in terms of 4-wheelers)	20,000	16,046	19,000	18,500
VI. Metropolitan Trahsport Projects.				

	1986-87		1987-88	1988-89
	Target	Achievement	Target	Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. BOMBAY				
(a) Extension of Railway line from Mankhurd to Belapur with a bridge across Thane Creek.	A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs was provided during the year against Railway's share. State Govt. was to pursued to accept major share of the cost of this work. Contract for construction of 2 kms long bridge across Thane Creek, which is the most critical activity of this Project was also required to be finalised.	Progress achieved is commensurate with the allotment of funds. State Govt.'s acceptance to share 67% cost of this Project has also been received. Contract for Thane Creek Bridge has been awarded and construction of work commenced.	Work to be continued further within the allotment of Rs. 3.68 crores against Railway's share and Rs. 15 crores against the State Govt.'s share.	The progress of work will be maintained commensurate with the allotment of funds from the Railways and funds made available by the State Government against their share of the cost of this Project.
(b) Additional pair of lines between Bandra and Andheri wth a flyover at Ravali Junction and ancillary Facilities on the Harbour Branch ines	Preliminary works to be Continued.	Progress achieved in commensurate with allotment of funds.	Work tobe continuedwithin the allotment of Rs. 1.42 crores.	The work will be progressed further commensurate with allotment of funds.

Project	1986-87		1987-88	1988-89
	Target	Achievement	Target	Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2. CALCUTTA				
(a) Metro Railway Project.	Work was to be progressed so as to complete and open to traffic Bhowanipur-Tollyganj Section. An amount of Rs. 78 crores was provided during the year and work was required to be progressed further within this allotment.	Progress of work has been commensurate with the allotment of funds. Bhowanipur-Tollyganj was completed and opened for traffic on 28-4-86.	Work to be progressed further within the budget allotment.	Work would be progressed further within the budget allotment so as to open to traffic the entire project by the scheduled date of December 1990.
(b) Circular Railway, Calcutta.	Residual work between Princep Ghat and Ultadanga Road, which has already been opened to traffic, to be progressed further within the Budget Allotment of 5 crores for the year.	Progress of work commensurate with the funds allotted.	Work will be progressed further so as to complete and commission the project by Dec. 1989.	Work will be progressed so as to complete and commission the project by December 1989.
3. MADRAS				
Construction of RTS for Madras from Madras Beach to Luz.	Work was to be progressed within a sum of Rs. 6.5 crores allotted for the year.	Progress of work commensurate with allotment of funds.	Work to be progressed further. A sum of Rs. 9 crores has been provided for the year.	Work will be progressed further commensurate within the allotment of funds.
4. DELHI Intra-Urban rail electrified commuter services for Delhi.	Finalisation of Accounts be progressed further.	Substantial progress achieved.	Finalisation of Accounts to be completed.	

TABLE VII

THE RAILWAY RUPEE IN THE YEAR—1986-87



PART I-REVENUE

SUMMARY OF THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE RAILWAY UNDERTAKING

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE YEAR 1986-87

The principal financial figures for the year 1986-87 together with the Revised Estimates for that year and the actuals of the preceding year are shown in the table below :—

(In crores of rupees)

Details	Actuals 1985-86	Revised Estimate 1986-87	Actuals 1986-87
TRAFFIC RECEIPTS Gross Traffic Receipts	6428.10	7503.00	7505.66
WORKING EXPENSES Ordinary Working Expenses (Net)	4643.14	5392.00	5300.56
*Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	920.00	1250.00	1250.00
**Appropriation to Pension Fund	260.00	350.00	350.00
TOTAL Working Expenses	5823.14	6992.00	6900.56
Net Miscellaneous Receipts	80.91	70.00	75.74
TOTAL Expenditure	5742.23	6922.00	6824.82
Net Railway Revenue	685.87	581.00	680.84
Dividend to General Revenues	507.04	570.00	578.85
Surplus(+)/Shortfall(—)	+178.83	+11.00	+101.99
Appropriation to Railway Development Fund	62.11	11.00	101.99
Payment of Deferred Dividend Liability	††116.72	..	..
Operating Ratio	90.6%	93.5%	92.2%
***Capital-at-Charge	9078.07	10402.88	10373.10
Ratio of Net Railway Revenue to Capital-at-Charge	7.6%	5.6%	6.6%

*Excludes contribution from the Production Units (See Appendix XII).

**Excludes Appropriation to Pension Fund for Miscellaneous Establishments and Production Units (See Appendices XI and XV).

***Excludes outlay on Metropolitan Transport Projects (See Appendix VI).

††Payment towards Deferred Dividend Liability consists of Rs. 40.71 crores relating to the period prior to 1978-79 and Rs. 76.01 crores relating to subsequent years.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

The details of the Gross Traffic Receipts for 1986-87 according to the Final accounts, the Revised Estimates for that year and the actuals of the preceding year (1985-86) are as under :—

(In crores of Rupees)

Details	Actuals 1985-86	Revised Estimate 1986-87	Actuals 1986-87
Passenger—Upper Classes	189.17	234.72	209.97
Passenger—Second Class	1530.51	1710.28	1730.99
Total Passenger Earnings	1719.68	1945.00	1940.96
Other Coaching Earnings	210.46	319.00	293.48
Goods Earnings	4376.38	5102.00	5133.24
Sundry Other Earnings	132.89	137.00	141.82
Total Earnings	6439.41	7503.00	7509.50
Suspense	—11.31	..	—3.84
Gross Traffic Receipts	6428.10	7503.00	7505.66

Earnings in 1986-87 exceeded the Revised Estimates marginally by Rs. 6.50 crores. There was an increase of Rs. 31.24 crores and Rs. 4.82 crores in Goods Earnings and Sundry Other Earnings respectively over the Revised Estimates partly offset by shortfall of Rs. 4.04 crores in Passenger Earnings and Rs. 25.52 crores in Other Coaching Earnings. The figure of 'Nil' in Revised Estimates under 'Suspense' could not be achieved and a small addition of Rs. 3.84 crores to the unrealised earnings occurred. As the net result, Gross Traffic Receipts registered an increase of Rs. 2.66 crores over the Revised Estimates.

ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES

The actual gross amounts of expenditure under various Grants of the Working Expenses for 1986-87

are compared in the table below with the Revised Estimates for that year and the actuals for 1985-86 :—

(In crores of Rupees)

Details	Actuals 1985-86	Revised Estimate 1986-87	Actuals 1986-87	Percentage variation over Revised Estimate
Demand No. 3—General Superintendence and Services on Railways	259.16	322.52	314.23	—2.57
Demand No. 4—Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works	568.24	661.48	651.96	—1.44
Demand No. 5—Repairs and Maintenance of Motive Power	452.19	522.22	527.13	+0.94
Demand No. 6—Repairs and Maintenance of Carriages and Wagons	600.34	705.51	690.65	—2.11
Demand No. 7—Repairs and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment	322.07	372.16	361.66	—2.82
Demand No. 8—Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock and Equipment	475.00	555.95	541.32	—2.63
Demand No. 9—Operating Expenses—Traffic	545.59	650.04	639.10	—1.68
Demand No. 10—Operating Expenses—Fuel	1087.25	1204.46	1205.98	+0.13
Demand No. 11—Staff Welfare and Amenities	189.29	224.72	222.75	—0.88
Demand No. 12—Miscellaneous Working Expenses	302.49	335.46	312.97	—6.70
Demand No. 13—Provident Fund, Pension and Other Retirement Benefits	362.86	417.87	474.63	+13.58
TOTAL	5164.48	5972.39	5942.38	—0.50
Credits or recoveries	—166.57	—172.09	—176.52	—2.57
Deduct Amount recouped from Funds	—354.77	—408.30	—465.30	—13.96
NET	4643.14	5392.00	5300.56	—1.70

The ordinary working expenses (Gross) for the year 1986-87 came to Rs. 5942.38 crores, which is less by Rs. 30.01 crores compared with the Revised Estimate of Rs. 5972.39 crores. The shortfall occurred under Demands No. 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 12 whereas Demands No. 5, 10 & 13 showed an excess. Credits or recoveries and amounts recouped from Funds which are outside the Grant for the purpose of Vote of Parliament, taken together, were Rs. 61.43 crores more than the Revised Estimate. In the final analysis, the net working expenses were Rs. 91.44 crores less than the Revised Estimate of Rs. 5392.00 crores.

The Net Miscellaneous Receipts of Rs. 75.74 crores were higher than the Revised Estimate by Rs. 5.74 crores; this arose from a fall of Rs. 8.34 crores in Miscellaneous Expenditure, offset by a decrease of Rs. 2.60 crores in Miscellaneous Receipts.

The Depreciation Reserve Fund received a contribution of Rs. 1250.00 crores from the Revenue and the Pension Fund was credited with Rs. 354.00 crores (Rs. 350.00 crores by debit to Working Expenses and Rs. 4.00 crores by debit to Miscellaneous Expenditure), as provided for in the Revised Estimate. (Further details concerning these funds follow).

NET FINANCIAL RESULTS 1986-87

The aggregate effect of the aforesaid variations is that the Net Revenue (before payment of Dividend to General Revenues) increased by Rs. 99.84 crores over the Revised Estimate figure of Rs. 581.00 crores. The Dividend payable to General Revenues on actual computation was Rs. 578.85 crores as against the Revised Estimate of Rs. 570.00 crores. Thus the surplus after meeting payment of dividend to General Revenues came to Rs. 101.99 crores, as against the Revised Estimate of Rs. 11.00 crores.

DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND

The Depreciation Reserve Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 144.21 crores as on 1-4-1986. The Fund received during the year a contribution of Rs. 1250.00 crores from Revenue, while Rs. 9.32 crores accrued to the Fund from the four Production Units, viz., Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, Diesel Locomotive Works, Integral Coach Factory and Wheel & Axle Plant. Expenditure from the Fund during the year was Rs. 1175.29 crores. With the accretion of Rs. 12.11 crores as interest on the balance, the Fund closed with a balance of Rs. 240.35 crores, i.e. Rs. 96.14 crores more than the opening balance.

DEVELOPMENT FUND

The Development Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 16.41 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 101.99 crores, being the surplus referred to earlier, was credited to the Fund together with an amount of Rs. 11.80 crores by loan from General Revenues to meet the full interest liability on the earlier loan to the Fund from General Revenues and to cover the outlays on works chargeable to the Fund. Withdrawals from the Fund to meet expenditure on works (Rs. 84.03 crores), together with payment of interest on loan (Rs. 29.93 crores), amounted to Rs. 113.96 crores. The interest accruing to the Fund on the balance was Rs. 0.72 lakh. The Fund thus closed with a balance of Rs. 72 thousand. At the end of 1986-87 the Fund owed to the General Revenues an amount of Rs. 348.17 crores by way of loans taken.

REVENUE RESERVE FUND

This Fund had an opening balance of Rs. 60.91 lakhs as on 1-4-1986 of which Rs. 22.80 lakhs represented certain investments. With the implementation of recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee (1977) made in their 5th Report relating to the discontinuance of the loan arrangements from General Revenues under this Fund, no amount was credited to the Fund during 1986-87. An amount of Rs. 1.91 lakhs accrued to the Fund as interest on the balance in the Fund. The fund thus closed with a balance of Rs. 62.82 lakhs.

PENSION FUND

The Railway Pension Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 437.54 crores as on 1-4-1986 taking into account Rs. 25.72 crores transferred from the State Railway Provident Fund Account in respect of pre-1957 staff who had elected the pensionary form of the retirement benefits before the close of the year 1985-86. Another Rs. 354.00 crores were contributed to the Fund during the year from the Railway Revenues and Rs. 5.98 crores from the four Production Units on Capital account. Rs. 6.19 crores were transferred to the Fund from the State Railway Provident Fund Account in respect of pre-1957 staff who opted for the Pensionary form of retirement benefits during the year 1986-87 and Rs. 24.84 crores accrued as interest on the Fund balance. Total accretion to the Fund thus amounted to Rs. 391.01 crores. Rs. 464.66 crores were withdrawn for pensionary payments during the year. The Fund thus closed with a balance of Rs. 363.89 crores.

ACCIDENT COMPENSATION, SAFETY AND PASSENGER AMENITIES FUND

The Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 12.44 crores as on 1-4-1986 and received a credit of Rs. 30.91 crores during the year by adjustment from passenger earnings as the element of surcharge. The withdrawal from the Fund amounted to Rs. 34.90 crores for safety and passenger amenity works and Rs. 0.64 crore for payment of accident compensation. An omount of Rs. 0.66 crore accrued to the Fund as interest on the balance. Thus, the Fund closed with a balance of Rs. 8.47 crores.

REVISED ESTIMATES 1987-88

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

The details of the Revised Estimates of Gross Traffic Receipts for the current year are compared with the Budget Estimates for the year and the actuals of the previous year (1986-87) in the table below :—

Details	Actuals 1986-87	Budget Estimate 1787-88	Revised Estimate 1987-88
Passenger—Upper Classes .	209.97	238.80	220.54
Passenger—Second Class .	1730.99	1734.20	1806.46
Total Passenger—Earnings .	1940.96	1973.00	2027.00
Other Coaching Earnings .	293.48	271.00	271.00
Goods Earnings . .	5133.24	5819.00	6060.00
Sundry Other Earnings .	141.82	141.00	141.00
Total Earnings . . .	7509.50	8204.00	8499.00
Suspense	—3.84	—25.00	—25.00
Gross Traffic Receipts .	7505.66	8179.00	8474.00

The Budget Estimate for 1987-88 envisaged total earnings of Rs. 8204.00 crores and after allowing for Rs. 25.00 crores towards unrealised earnings under 'Suspense', Gross Traffic Receipts (for the year) were estimated at Rs. 8179.00 crores. The Revised Estimate of total earnings has been placed at Rs. 8499.00 crores, an increase of Rs. 295.00 crores, and with the 'Suspense' figure unchanged at Rs. 25.00 crores, the Gross Traffic Receipts have been assessed at Rs. 8474.00 crores, i.e. Rs. 295.00 crores more than the Budget Estimate.

PASSENGER EARNINGS

The Budget Estimate of Passenger Earnings for 1987-88 was placed at Rs. 1973.00 crores, on the

basis of the anticipated annual growth in passenger traffic. However, taking into account the trend of earnings in the first nine months of the year, from April 1987 to December, 1987, the Revised Estimate of passenger earnings has been increased by Rs. 54 crores and placed at Rs. 2027.00 crores.

OTHER COACHING EARNINGS

The Revised Estimate of earnings from other Coaching Traffic is proposed to be kept unchanged at Rs. 271.00 crores as fixed in Budget Estimate of 1987-88.

GOODS EARNINGS

The Budget Estimate of Goods Earnings was placed at Rs. 5819.00 crores corresponding to an originating loading target of 287.00 million tonnes. However, in the first nine months of the year, from April, 1987 to December, 1987, not only the trend of loading has been higher than expected, but the lead of traffic has also increased. The earnings are expected to increase by Rs. 241.00 crores. Accordingly, the Revised Estimate is fixed at Rs. 6060.00 crores.

SUNDRY OTHER EARNINGS

In Revised Estimates 1987-88, the earnings under this head has been kept unchanged at Rs. 141.00 crores, as fixed in Budget Estimates 1987-88.

SUSPENSE

The Revised Estimate of unrealised earnings held in 'Suspense' during the year has been retained at the budgeted level of Rs. 25.00 crores.

GROSS TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

The aggregate effect of all the above-mentioned factors is that the Gross Traffic Receipts for 1987-88 are now estimated at Rs. 8474.00 crores, i.e. an increase of Rs. 295 crores over the Budget Estimate.

ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES

The table below compares the Revised Estimates of Ordinary Working Expenses with the Budget Estimates for the year and the actuals of the previous year :—

(In crores of rupees)

Details	Actuals 1986-87	Budget Estimate 1987-88	Revised Estimate 1987-88
Demand No. 3—General Superintendence and Services on Railways	314.23	340.97	370.08
Demand No. 4—Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works.	651.96	705.82	756.59
Demand No. 5—Repairs and Maintenance of Motive Power	527.13	589.66	602.03
Demand No. 6—Repairs and Maintenance of Carriages and Wagons.	690.65	776.90	791.76
Demand No. 7—Repairs and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment.	361.66	382.54	405.20
Demand No. 8—Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock and Equipment	541.32	590.08	650.91
Demand No. 9—Operating Expenses—Traffic	639.10	693.89	755.98
Demand No. 10—Operating Expenses—Fuel.	1205.98	1234.49	1258.05
Demand No. 11—Staff Welfare and Amenities.	222.75	244.57	262.15
Demand No. 12—Miscellaneous Working Expenses	312.97	349.52	389.94
Demand No. 13—Provident Fund, Pension & Other Retirement Benefits	474.63	466.62	611.42
TOTAL :	5942.38	6375.06	6854.11
Credits or Recoveries	—176.52	—167.69	—203.06
Deduct Amount recouped from funds.	—465.30	—457.37	—606.05
NET	5300.56	5750.00	6045.00
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	1250.00	1350.00	1350.00
*Appropriation to Pension Fund	350.00	450.00	450.00

*Excludes Appropriation to Pension Fund for Miscellaneous Establishments.

The sanctioned Budget Grant for 1987-88 for Ordinary Working Expenses was Rs. 6375.06 crores (GROSS). The Revised Estimate of Rs. 6854.11 crores (GROSS) is more than the Budget Grant by Rs. 479.05 crores. Credits in reduction of expenditure are estimated at Rs. 203.06 crores, i.e. Rs. 35.37 crores more than the Budget. The amount recouped from 'Funds' is Rs. 606.05 crores, more than the Budget by Rs. 148.68 crores. The Revised Estimate of Net Working Expenses is thus more than the Budget Grant by Rs. 295.00 crores.

The additional provision of Rs. 475.83 crores (Gross) under 'Voted' portion in the Revised Estimate has

been necessitated mainly by payment of throw forward arrears on account of the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission, payment of Dearness Allowance, increased level of Productivity Linked Bonus, increase in the rates of kilometrage and Travelling Allowance and impact of Coal and Steel price increases. The increase of Rs. 3.22 crores under *'Charged'* appropriation is on account of more payments anticipated in satisfaction of court decrees.

Demand No. 3—General Superintendence and Services on Railways.

The Revised Estimate of Rs. 370.08 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 29.11 crores over the Budget Grant on account of arrear payments of Pay Commission recommendations, payment of Dearness Allowance, increased level of Productivity Linked Bonus, and other miscellaneous factors, and an increase of Rs. 2.48 lakhs under *'Charged'* appropriation due to more payments anticipated in satisfaction of court decrees.

Demand No. 4—Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works.

The Revised Estimate of Rs. 756.59 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 50.77 crores over the Budget Grant on account of arrear payments due to recommendations of the Pay Commission, payment of Dearness Allowance, increased level of Productivity Linked Bonus and other miscellaneous factors and an increase of Rs. 2.89 lakhs under *'Charged'* appropriation due to more payments anticipated in satisfaction of court decrees.

Demand No. 5—Repairs and Maintenance of Motive Power.

The Revised Estimate of Rs. 602.03 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 12.37 crores over the Budget Grant on account of arrear payments of Pay Commission recommendations, payment of Dearness Allowance, increased level of Productivity Linked Bonus and other miscellaneous factors and an increase of Rs. 0.23 lakh under *'Charged'* appropriation due to more payments anticipated in satisfaction of court decrees.

Demand No. 6—Repairs and Maintenance of Carriages and Wagons

The Revised Estimate of Rs. 791.76 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 14.86 crores over the Budget Grant, entirely under 'Voted' portion on account of payment of Dearness Allowance, increased level of Productivity Linked Bonus, increase in maintenance activity and other miscellaneous factors.

Demand No. 7—Repairs and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment

The Revised Estimate of Rs. 405.20 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 22.66 crores over the Budget Grant, entirely under 'Voted' portion on account of higher rate of payment of TA/DA due to Pay Commission recommendations, payment of Dearness Allowance, increased level of Productivity Linked Bonus, increase in maintenance activity and other miscellaneous factors.

Demand No. 8—Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock and Equipment

The Revised Estimate of Rs. 650.91 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 60.83 crores over the Budget Grant, arising from payment of kilometrage Allowance at a higher rate as a result of Pay Commission recommendations, payment of Dearness Allowance, increased level of Productivity Linked Bonus and other miscellaneous factors and an increase of Rs. 4.85 lakhs under *'Charged'* appropriation due to more payments anticipated in satisfaction of court decrees.

Demand No. 9—Operating Expenses—Traffic

The Revised Estimate of Rs. 755.98 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 62.09 crores over the Budget Grant on account of higher rate of payment of Kilometrage Allowance and TA/DA as a result of Pay Commission recommendations, payment of Dearness Allowance, increased level of Productivity Linked Bonus, payment of lease charges to Indian Railway Finance Corporation for rolling stock, and other miscellaneous factors, and an increased of Rs. 1.33 lakhs under *'Charged'* appropriation due to more payments anticipated in satisfaction of court decrees.

Demand No. 10—Operating Expenses-Fuel

The Revised Estimate of Rs. 1258.05 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 23.56 crores over the Budget Grant, entirely under 'Voted' portion on account of increase in consumption of fuel due to increased traffic and other miscellaneous factors.

Demand No. 11—Staff Welfare and Amenities

The Revised Estimate of Rs. 262.15 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 17.58 crores over the Budget Grant, entirely under 'Voted' portion on account of arrear payments due to Pay Commission

recommendations, payment of Dearness Allowance, increased level of Productivity Linked Bonus and other miscellaneous factors.

Demand No. 12—Miscellaneous Working Expenses

The Revised Estimate of Rs. 389.04 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 46.42 crores over the Budget Grant, on account of implementation of Pay Commission recommendations, payment of Dearness Allowance, increased level of Productivity Linked Bonus, other miscellaneous factors and under the Suspense head, and an increase of Rs. 84.41 lakhs under *'Charged'* appropriation due to more payments anticipated in satisfaction of court decrees.

Demand No. 13—Provident Fund, Pension and Other Retirement Benefits

The Revised Estimate of Rs. 606.04 crores (Voted) and Rs. 5.38 crores (*Charged*) reflects an increase of Rs. 142.54 crores over the Budget Grant under the 'Voted' portion and increase of Rs. 2.26 crores under *'Charged'* appropriation. The increase under 'Voted' portion is to provide for enhanced Pensionary/Retirement payments to Railway Pensioners on account of implementation of Pay Commission recommendations for Central Government Pensioners. The increase in *'Charged'* appropriation is due to more payments of pension/family pension anticipated on account of Supreme Court Judgement.

OTHER ITEMS MAKING UP TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES

The contributions to the Depreciation Reserve Fund and Pension Fund have been retained at the original Budget level of Rs. 1350.00 crores and Rs. 450.00 crores respectively.

MISCELLANEOUS TRANSACTIONS

The following table compares the Revised Estimates under Miscellaneous Transactions with the Budget Estimates for the current year and the actuals of the previous year :—

(Rupees in lakhs)

Details	Actuals 1986-87	Budget Estimate 1987-88	Revised Estimate 1987-88
RECEIPTS			
(i) Receipts from Subsidised Companies	3	7	7
(ii) Railway Recruitment Boards	..	..	10
(iii) Other Misc. Receipts	2,57	80	1,03
(iv) Receipts from Surcharge on passengers	30,92	60,00	64,00
(v) Subsidy from General Revenues towards dividend relief and other concessions	143,90	177,74	169,80
TOTAL	177,42	238,61	235,00
EXPENDITURE			
(i) Payments to worked lines	13	13	11
(ii) Subsidy	..	10	10
(iii) Surveys	3,13	4,73	4,35
(iv) Misc. Railway Expenditure	40,07	47,65	49,77
(v) Open Line Works Revenue	23,43	30,00	32,05
(vi) Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	30,92	60,00	64,00
(vii) Appropriation to Pension Fund.	4,00	4,00	4,60
TOTAL	101,68	146,61	155,00
Net Misc. Receipts	75,74	92,00	80,00

NET MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS

Net Miscellaneous Receipts placed at Rs. 92.00 crores in the Budget Estimate of the current year are now estimated at Rs. 80.00 crores in the Revised Estimate.

DIVIDEND TO GENERAL REVENUES

The Budget Estimate of Dividend payable to General Revenue was Rs. 652.00 crores. The Revised Estimate of Rs. 640.00 crores, involving a decrease of Rs. 12.00 crores, is based on the latest available estimates of Capital-at-charge and liability for deferred dividend payment on new lines etc.

NET FINANCIAL RESULTS

The principal financial figures of the current year according to the Revised Estimates are compared with the Budget Estimates and the actuals of the previous year as under :—

(Rupees in crores)

Details	Actuals 1986-87	Budget Estimate 1987-88	Revised Estimate 1987-88
TRAFFIC RECEIPTS			
Total Earnings	7503.50	8294.00	8499.00
Suspense	(—)13.84	(—)125.00	(—)125.00
Gross Traffic Receipts	7505.66	8179.00	8474.00

	Actuals 1986-87	Budget Estimate 1987-88	Revised Estimate 1987-88
WORKING EXPENSES			
Ordinary Working Expenses excluding suspense	5324.02	5777.80	6066.29
Suspense	(—)23.46	(—)27.80	(—)21.29
Net Ordinary Working Expenses	5300.56	5750.00	6045.00
Appropriation to DRF	1250.00	1350.00	1350.00
Appropriation to Pension Fund	350.00	450.00	450.00
Total Working Expenses	6900.56	7550.00	7845.00
MISCELLANEOUS TRANSACTIONS			
Receipts	177.42	238.61	235.00
Expenditure (including payment to worked lines)	101.68	146.61	155.00
Net Miscellaneous Receipts	75.74	92.00	80.00
Total Expenditure	6824.82	7458.00	7765.00
Net Railway Revenue	680.84	721.00	709.00
Dividend to General Revenues	578.85	652.00	640.00
Surplus(+)/Shortfall(—)	(+)101.99	(+)69.00	(+)69.00
Appropriation to Railway Development Fund	101.99	69.00	69.00
Payment of deferred dividend liability	..	..	..
Operating Ratio	92.2%	92.3%	92.5%

DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND

The Depreciation Reserve Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 240.35 crores as on 1-4-1987. The Fund will receive during the year contributions of Rs. 1350.00 crores from Revenue and Rs. 11.47 crores from the four production Units namely CLW, DLW, ICF and W&AP and a credit of Rs. 21.80 crores as interest on the balance. With an anticipated withdrawal of Rs. 1171.30 crores from the Fund during the year, it is expected to close with a balance of Rs. 452.32 crores at the end of the financial year 1987-88.

DEVELOPMENT FUND

The Development Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 72 thousand at the commencement of year. It is proposed to appropriate to the Fund the surplus of Rs. 69.00 crores and also obtain for the Fund an amount of Rs. 75.09 crores by loan from General Revenues. These will meet the expenditure chargeable to the Fund, proposed at Rs. 110.00 crores and the interest liability of Rs. 34.10 crores on the outstanding loan to the Fund. The Fund is expected to close with a nil balance at the end of financial year 1987-88. The cumulative loan liability at the end of the year is expected to be Rs. 423.26 crores.

REVENUE RESERVE FUND

The Revenue Reserve Fund had an opening balance of Rs. 62.82 lakhs representing certain investments and dividend thereon. The Fund will receive a credit of Rs. 1.50 lakhs as dividend on the investments and interest of Rs. 2.60 lakhs on balance. At the end of the year (1987-88) the Fund will close with a balance of Rs. 66.92 lakhs.

INDEBTEDNESS TO GENERAL REVENUES

The indebtedness of the Railways to the General Revenues at the end of the year 1987-88 is estimated at Rs. 423.26 crores on account of loans taken for the Development Fund. In addition, the Railways owe the General Revenues an amount of Rs. 428.44 crores as Deferred Dividend Liability, bringing the total indebtedness of the Railways to the General Revenues to Rs. 851.70 crores at the end of the financial year 1987-88.

PENSION FUND

After taking into account a sum of Rs. 6.81 crores by transfer to the Fund of the Government contribution to State Railway Provident Fund in respect of pre-1957 staff who had opted for the pensionary form of retirement benefits before the close of the previous year, the opening balance in the Fund as on 1-4-1987 works out to Rs. 370.70 crores. The Fund will receive during the year a contribution of Rs. 454.60 crores from Revenue (including Rs. 4.60 crores on account of Miscellaneous Establishments) and Rs. 7.00 crores from the four Production Units. Further, an amount of Rs. 3.77 crores is expected to accrue to the Fund on account of transfer from State Railway Provident Fund during the year. Acrual of interest to the Fund during the year is estimated at Rs. 19.69 crores. The withdrawal from the Fund during the year is expected to be Rs. 601.00 crores leaving a balance of Rs. 254.76 crores in the Fund at the close of the year.

ACCIDENT COMPENSATION, SAFETY AND PASSENGER AMENITIES FUND

This Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 8.47 crores as on 1-4-1987. The Fund will receive a credit of Rs. 64.00 crores through adjustment of the element of surcharge in passenger earnings. Besides, an amount of Rs. 92.42 lakhs will accrue to the Fund as interest on balance. The withdrawal from the Fund is estimated at Rs. 52.50 crores, made up of Rs. 5.04 crores to cover the payments to passengers involved in Railway accidents and Rs. 47.46 crores for safety and passenger amenity works. The Fund is anticipated to close with a balance of Rs. 20.89 crores on 31-3-1988.

BUDGET ESTIMATE 1988-89

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

PASSENGER EARNINGS

The passenger earnings for 1988-89 have been assessed at Rs. 2446.00 crores, an increase of Rs. 419.00 crores over the Revised Estimate of Rs. 2027.00 crores. The estimates for 1988-89 are based upon an anticipated modest growth of suburban and non-suburban passenger traffic.

OTHER COACHING EARNINGS

Other coaching earnings for 1988-89 are estimated at Rs. 299.00 crores, i.e., an increase of Rs. 28.00 crores from the Revised Estimate of Rs. 271.00 crore. Normal growth in other coaching traffic is anticipated.

GOODS EARNINGS

The goods earnings for 1988-89 have been placed at Rs. 6529.00 crores as against the Revised Estimate of Rs. 6060.00 crores, an increase of Rs. 469.00 crores. The Budget Estimate assume an increase of 11 million tonnes in the originating revenue-earning freight traffic over the anticipated level of 292 million tonnes adopted for the Revised Estimate for 1987-88.

SUNDRY OTHER EARNINGS

Sundry other earnings are assessed at Rs. 144.00 crores in 1988-89 which is higher than the Revised Estimate of Rs. 141.00 crores by Rs. 3.00 crores.

SUSPENSE

The Budget Estimate for 1988-89 of unrealised earnings held in 'Suspense' has been kept at the level of Rs. 25.00 crores.

GROSS TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

The Budget Estimate of Gross Traffic Receipts for 1988-89 comes to Rs. 9393.00 crores as against the Revised Estimate of Rs. 8474.00 crores. The Budget Estimate for 1988-89 is compared with the Revised Estimate of 1987-88 and Actuals of 1986-87 in the table below :—

(Rs. in crores)

Details	Actuals 1986-87	Revised Estimate 1987-88	Budget Estimate 1988-89
Passenger-Upper Classes	209.97	220.54	268.00
Passenger-Second Class	1730.99	1806.46	2178.00
Total—Passenger Earnings	1940.96	2027.00	2446.00
Other Coaching Earnings	293.48	271.00	299.00
Goods	5133.24	6060.00	6529.00
Sundry Other Earnings	141.82	141.00	144.00
Total	7509.50	8499.00	9418.00
Suspense	(—)3.84	(—)25.00	(—)25.00
Gross Traffic Receipts	7505.66	8474.00	9393.00

WORKING EXPENSES

The Budget Estimate of working expenses for 1988-89 is shown below alongside the Revised Estimate for the current year and the actuals for the previous year :—

(In crores of Rs.)

Details	Actuals 1986-87	Revised Estimate 1987-88	Budget Estimate 1988-89
Demand No. 3—General Superintendence and Services on Railways	314.23	370.08	398.69
Demand No. 4—Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works	651.96	756.59	820.45
Demand No. 5—Repairs and Maintenance of Motive Power	527.13	602.03	658.30
Demand No. 6—Repairs and Maintenance of Carriages and Wagons	690.65	791.76	869.44
Demand No. 7—Repairs and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment	361.66	405.20	442.61
Demand No. 8—Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock & Equipment	541.32	650.91	702.39
Demand No. 9—Operating Expenses—Traffic	639.10	755.98	926.49
Demand No. 10—Operating Expenses—Fuel	1205.98	1258.05	1328.53
Demand No. 11—Staff Welfare and Amenities	222.75	262.15	287.29
Demand No. 12—Miscellaneous Working Expenses	312.97	389.94	438.88
Demand No. 13—Provident Fund, Pension & Other Retirement Benefits	474.63	611.42	579.93
TOTAL	5942.38	6854.11	7453.00
Credits or recoveries	—176.52	—203.06	—203.04
Deduct—Amount recouped from Funds	—465.30	—606.05	—574.96
Net	5300.56	6045.00	6675.00
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	1250.00	1350.00	1500.00
Appropriation to Pension Fund	350.00	450.00	550.00

ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES

The Budget Estimate of Ordinary Working Expenses (Gross) for the year 1988-89 have been placed at Rs. 7453.00 crores involving an increase of Rs. 598.89 crores over the Revised Estimate of Rs. 6854.11 crores for 1987-88. Credits in reduction of expenditure are estimated at Rs. 203.04 crores, i.e. Rs. 0.02 crore less than the Revised Estimate. The amount recouped from Funds is estimated at Rs. 574.96 crores. Taking together the credits and the amounts recouped from Funds the Net Working Expenses are estimated to be Rs 6675.00 crores

during 1988-89 as against the Revised Estimate for 1987-88 of Rs. 6045.00 crores, an increase of Rs. 630.00 crores.

The increase in expenditure of Rs. 598.89 crores (Gross) is mainly on account of :

(a) Increase in staff costs (Rs. 256.15 crores) analysed as under :

(i) Payment of Dearness Allowance (Rs. 140.28 crores);

(ii) Increase in other staff costs due to annual increments, increase in other allowances, and for increase in activity etc (Rs. 115.87 crores) ;

(b) Increase in materials and other costs on account of improved maintenance of assets, repairs and maintenance of rolling stock, electrical, signalling and telecommunication services increase in traffic, increase in prices (Rs. 121.79 crores);

(c) More expenditure on fuel arising from increase in traffic, increase in price of coal and electricity tariff (Rs. 69.62 crores) ;

(d) Other miscellaneous factors (Rs. 182.60 crores) ;

Partly offset by variations on non-recurring expenditure as under :

(e) Less provision for Pensionary payments to retired Railway employees mainly on account of non-recurrence in 1988-89 of the arrears of Pension paid during 1987-88 consequent upon the recommendations of the 4th Pay Commission for Central Government Pensioners (Rs. 30.59 crores).

(f) Less provision under *Charged* appropriation due to less payment anticipated in satisfaction of court decrees (Rs. 98.20 lakhs).

The variations are explained Demandwise as under :

Demand No. 3—General Superintendence and Services on Railways.

The Budget Estimate of Rs. 398.69 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 28.61 crores over the Revised Estimate. This comprises an increase of Rs. 28.63 crores under 'Voted' portion to provide for payment of Dearness Allowance (Rs. 1792.71 lakhs), Annual increments and other staff costs (Rs. 850.31 lakhs), Contingent expenses (Rs. 149.39 lakhs) and other miscellaneous factors (Rs. 70.84 lakhs); and a reduction of Rs. 2.48 lakhs under *Charged* appropriation due to less payments anticipated in satisfaction of Court decrees.

Demand No. 4—Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works.

The Budget Estimate of Rs. 820.45 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 63.86 crores over the Revised Estimate. This is made up of an increase of Rs. 63.89 crores under 'Voted' portion to provide for payment of Dearness Allowance (Rs. 2512.48 lakhs), annual increments and other staff costs (Rs. 1752.01 lakhs), cost of materials (Rs. 747.87 lakhs), contractual payments (Rs. 1697.54 lakhs); partly offset by less payments on account of other miscellaneous factors (Rs. 320.80 lakhs) and a decrease of Rs. 2.99 lakhs under *Charged* appropriation due to anticipation of less payments in satisfaction of Court decrees.

Demand No. 5—Repairs and Maintenance of Motive Power.

The Budget Estimate of Rs. 658.30 crores under the demand reflects an increase of Rs. 56.27 crores over the Revised Estimate. This comprises of an increase of Rs. 56.28 crores under 'Voted' portion to provide for payment of Dearness Allowance (Rs. 840.88 lakhs), Annual increments and other staff costs (Rs. 722.08 lakhs), other expenses (Rs. 435.89 lakhs), cost of materials (Rs. 2548.93 lakhs), increased maintenance activity (Rs. 658.45 lakhs) and other miscellaneous factors (Rs. 422.05 lakhs) and a decrease of Rs. 0.73 lakh under *Charged* appropriation due to anticipation of less payments in satisfaction of Court decrees.

Demand No. 6—Repairs and Maintenance of Carriages and Wagons.

The Budget Estimate of Rs 869.44 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 77.68 crores over the Revised Estimate. The entire increase is under 'Voted' portion to provide for payment of Dearness Allowance (Rs. 1027.75 lakhs), Annual increments and other staff costs (Rs. 746.72 lakhs), costs of materials (Rs. 2362.85 lakhs), increased maintenance activity (Rs. 3046.64 lakhs), other expenses (Rs. 398.67 lakhs) and other miscellaneous factors (Rs. 185.00 lakhs).

Demand No. 7—Repairs and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment.

The Budget Estimate of Rs. 442.61 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 37.41 crores over the Revised Estimate. The entire increase is under 'Voted' portion to provide for payment of Dearness Allowance (Rs. 1296.96 lakhs), Annual increment and other staff costs (Rs. 1065.14 lakhs), cost of materials (Rs. 1234.09 lakhs), increased maintenance activity (Rs. 261.21 lakhs), contractual payments (Rs. 107.27 lakhs); partly offset by less provision required for other miscellaneous factors (Rs. 133.75 lakhs).

Demand No. 8—Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock and Equipment

The Budget Estimate of Rs. 702.39 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 51.48 crores over the Revised Estimate. This comprises an increase of Rs. 51.53 crores under 'Voted' portion to provide for payment of Dearness Allowance (Rs. 1726.17 lakhs), other Allowances (Rs. 105.67 lakhs), Annual increments and other staff costs (Rs. 1221.68 lakhs), cost of materials (Rs. 1260.84 lakhs), Contractual payments (Rs. 1039.49 lakhs); partly offset by less provision required for other miscellaneous factors (Rs. 200.84 lakhs) and a reduction of Rs. 4.85 lakhs under *Charged* appropriation due to less payments anticipated in satisfaction of Court decrees.

Demand No. 9.—Operating Expenses—Traffic

The Budget Estimate of Rs. 926.49 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 170.51 crores over the Revised Estimate. This comprises an increase of Rs. 170.53 crores under 'Voted' portion to provide for payment of Dearness Allowance (Rs. 3298.66 lakhs), Annual increments and other staff costs (Rs. 2122.97 lakhs), kilometrage allowance (Rs. 250.44 lakhs), cost of materials (Rs. 302.60 lakhs), Lease hire charges to Indian Railway Finance Corporation (Rs. 11400.00 lakhs) and other miscellaneous factors (Rs. 83.89 lakhs); partly offset by less provision under other expenses (Rs. 405.19 lakhs) and a decrease of Rs. 1.73 lakhs under *Charged* appropriation due to less payments anticipated in satisfaction of Court decrees.

Demand No. 10—Operating Expenses—Fuel

The Budget Estimate of Rs. 1328.53 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 70.48 crores over the Revised Estimate. The entire increase is under 'Voted' portion to provide for payment of Dearness Allowance (Rs. 41.57 lakhs), Annual increments and other staff costs (Rs. 13.73 lakhs), more expenditure on fuel due to increase in traffic-Diesel (Rs. 785.02 lakhs), Electric including increase in electricity tariff (Rs. 6906.41 lakhs), partly offset by decrease in Steam traffic|increase in price of Coal (Rs. 699.03 lakhs).

Demand No. 11.—Staff Welfare and Amenities

The Budget Estimate of Rs. 287.29 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 25.14 crores over the Revised Estimate. The entire increase is under 'Voted' portion to provide for payment of Dearness Allowance (Rs. 832.36 lakhs), Annual increments and other staff costs (Rs. 586.74 lakhs), cost of materials (Rs. 436.24 lakhs), contractual payments (Rs. 503.96 lakhs) and other miscellaneous factors (Rs. 155.11 lakhs).

Demand No. 12.—Miscellaneous Working Expenses.

The Budget Estimate of Rs. 438.88 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 48.94 crores over the Revised Estimate. This arises from an increase of Rs. 48.90 crores under 'Voted' portion to provide for payment of Dearness Allowance (Rs. 748.67 lakhs), Annual increments and other staff costs (Rs. 974.12 lakhs), cost of materials including catering stores (Rs. 436.45 lakhs), other expenses (Rs. 2681.25 lakhs) and other miscellaneous factors including suspense (Rs. 49.20 lakhs), and an increase of Rs. 3.47 lakhs under *Charged* appropriation due to more payments anticipated in satisfaction of Court decrees.

Demand No. 13.—Provident Fund, Pension and other Retirement Benefits.

The Budget Estimate of Rs. 579.93 crores is less than the Revised Estimate by Rs. 30.60 crores under 'Voted' portion and less by Rs. 88.89 lakhs under *Charged* appropriation. The decrease under 'Voted' portion is mainly on account of non-recurrence in 1988-89 of the arrears of Pension paid during 1987-88 consequent upon the recommendations of the 4th Pay Commission for Central Government Pensioners; offset by more provision made on account of increase in the number of railway pensioners and serving Railway employees opting for pensionary form of retirement benefits. The decrease under *Charged* appropriation is due to less payments anticipated of pension arrears on account of Supreme Court Judgement.

MISCELLANEOUS TRANSACTIONS

The Budget Estimate for 1988-89 of Miscellaneous Receipts and Expenditure, provides for an increase of Rs. 16.00 crores over the Revised Estimates of 1987-88 in Net Miscellaneous Receipts. The following table compares the Budget Estimates for 1988-89

with the Revised Estimate for 1987-88 and Actuals 1986-87 :—

(Rupees in lakhs)

Details	Actuals 1986-87	Revised Estimate 1987-88	Budget Estimate 1988-89
RECEIPTS			
(i) Receipts from subsidised companies	3	7	5
(ii) Railway Recruitment Boards	..	10	10
(iii) Other Misc. Receipts	2,57	1,03	1,03
(iv) Receipts from Surcharge on passengers	30,92	64,00	66,00
(v) Subsidy from General Revenues	143,90	169,80	203,17
	177,42	235,00	270,35
EXPENDITURE			
(i) Payment to Worked Lines	13	13	13
(ii) Subsidy	..	10	..
(iii) Surveys	3,13	4,35	3,75
(iv) Misc. Railway Expenditure	40,07	49,77	59,47
(v) Open Line Works Revenue	23,43	32,05	40,00
(vi) Appropriation to Accident Compentation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	30,92	64,00	66,00
(vii) Appropriation to Pension Fund	4,00	4,60	5,00
TOTAL—Expenditure	101,68	155,00	174,35
Net. Misc. Receipts	75,74	80,00	96,00

The increase of Rs. 16.00 crores in Net Miscellaneous Receipts is mainly on account of increase in subsidy towards dividend reliefs and other concessions due from General Revenues, partly offset by increase in Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure and expenditure on Open Line Works—Revenue.

Dividend to General Revenues

The dividend liability to General Revenues for 1988-89 is estimated at Rs. 736.00 crores, involving an increase of Rs. 96.00 crores over the Revised Estimate for 1987-88 of Rs. 640.00 crores. The increase arises from the projected increase in Capital-at-Charge of the Railways during the year.

Net Financial Results

A summary is given below of the financial results anticipated in the Budget for 1988-89 in comparison with the Revised Estimate of 1987-88 and Actuals of the previous year.

(Rupees in crores)

Details	Actuals 1986-87	Revised Estimate 1987-88	Budget Estimate 1988-89
Traffic Receipts			
Total Earnings	7509.50	8499.00	9418.00
Suspense	(—)3.84	(—)25.00	(—)25.00
Gross Traffic Receipts	7505.66	8474.00	9393.00
Working Expenses			
Ordinary Working Expenses excluding suspense	5324.02	6066.29	6694.52
Suspense	(—)23.46	(—)21.29	(—)19.52
Net Ordinary Working Expenses	5300.56	6045.00	6675.00
Appropriation to DRF	1250.00	1350.00	1500.00
Appropriation to Pension Fund	350.00	450.00	550.00
Totdl—Working Expenses	6900.56	7845.00	8725.00
Miscellaneous Transactions			
Receipts	177.42	235.00	270.35
Expenditure	101.68	155.00	174.35
Net Misc. Receipts	75.74	80.00	96.00
Total Expenditure	6824.82	7765.00	8629.00
Net Railway Revenue	680.84	709.00	764.00
Dividend to General Revenues	578.85	640.00	736.00
Surplus (+)/Shortfall(—)	(+)101.99	(+)69.00	(+)28.00
Appropriation to Railway Development Fund	101.99	69.00	28.00
Payment of deferred dividend liability	..	..	..
Operating Ratio	92.2%	92.5%	92.8%

Depreciation Reserve Fund

The Railway Depreciation Reserve Fund is expected to open with a balance of Rs. 452.32 crores as on 1-4-88. The Fund will receive a contribution of Rs. 1500.00 crores from Revenue. A contribution of Rs. 12.01 crores is expected from the four Production Units, viz. CLW, DLW, ICF and W & AP. Interest amounting to Rs. 31.42 crores will accrue to the Fund during the year on the balance. With the anticipated withdrawal of Rs. 1450.00 crores from the

Fund during 1988-89 to finance works allocable to DRF, the Fund is expected to close with a balance of Rs. 545.75 crores at the end of the year 1988-89.

Development Fund

No opening balance in this Fund is expected. The entire anticipated surplus of Rs. 28.00 crores during the year, is proposed to be appropriated to the Fund and another Rs. 124.94 crores proposed to be obtained as loan from General Revenues to meet the expenditure on works chargeable to the Fund, estimated at Rs. 110.00 crores and the liability of Rs. 42.94 crores towards payment of interest on the outstanding loan from General Revenues. The Fund will thus close with a nil balance at the end of 1988-89. The loan liability at the end of 1988-89 is expected to be Rs. 548.20 crores.

Revenue Reserve Fund

The Revenue Reserve Fund is expected to have an opening balance of Rs. 66.92 lakhs including investment in shares and loans to Branch Line Companies. With Rs. 2.88 lakhs accruing as interest on balance and Rs. 1.50 lakhs as dividend on investment, the Fund will close with a balance of Rs. 71.30 lakhs at the end of the year 1988-89.

Indebtedness to General Revenues

The indebtedness of the Railways to the General Revenues on account of loans to the Development Fund at the end of 1988-89 is estimated to be Rs. 548.20 crores. In addition, the Railways will owe the General Revenues an amount of Rs. 428.44 crores as "Deferred Dividend Liability", bringing the total to Rs. 976.64 crores.

Pension Fund

Pension Fund is expected to open with a balance of Rs. 254.76 crores as on 1-4-88. A contribution of Rs. 555.00 crores is proposed to be made to the Fund from Revenue (including Rs. 5.00 crores on account of Miscellaneous Establishments) during 1988-89; in addition Rs. 8.00 crores will be contributed to the Fund by the four Production units. Interest accruing to the Fund on the balance in 1988-89 is estimated at Rs. 16.33 crores. With the anticipated withdrawal of Rs. 570.00 crores to meet pensionery payments, the Fund is expected to close with a balance of Rs. 264.09 crores at the end of the year.

Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund

The Fund is expected to open with a balance of Rs. 20.89 crores as on 1-4-88. Appropriation to the Fund by adjustment from passenger fares, the element of surcharge on passenger tickets is estimated at Rs. 66.00 crores. Interest of Rs. 1.39 crores will accrue to the Fund on the balance during the year. Withdrawal from the Fund is anticipated at Rs. 4.97 crores towards accident compenstion and Rs. 60.00 crores for safety and passenger amenity works. The Fund is thus expected to close with a balance of Rs. 23.31 crores.

A detailed yearwise account of the Five Funds is given in the Appendices XII to XVI to this Memorandum.

PART II

EXPENDITURE ON THE WORKS, MACHINERY AND ROLLING STOCK PROGRAMME OF RAILWAYS

ACTUAL EXPENDITURE FOR 1986-87

The Revised Estimate of expenditure under Demand No.—16 on Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock for 1986-87 allocable to Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund, Accident Compensation Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund and Open Line Works (Revenue) was Rs. 2675.42 crores (Net) made up of Rs. 5497.17 crores (Gross) less credits of Rs. 2821.75 crores which are outside the scope of the Grant but constitute reduction of expenditure in the accounts. The actual expenditure at the end of the year came to Rs. 2697.06 crores (Net) made up of Rs. 5520.66 crores (Gross) less credits of Rs. 2823.60 crores. The increase in net expenditure is mainly due to more expenditure under New Lines (Construction), Doubling, Rolling Stock, Electrification Projects, Other Specified works, partly offset by decrease under Traffic facilities—Yard remodelling and others, Computerisation, Track Renewals, Signalling and Telecommunication, Other Electrical works, Machinery and Plant, Workshops, Staff quarters and Amenities for staff etc.

REVISED ESTIMATE, 1987-88

Budget and Revised Estimates under Demand No. 16-Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement for 1987-88 and analysis of variations in the Revised Estimates compared to the Budget Grant.

2. The budget for the current year (1987-88) provided for a gross expenditure of Rs. 5732.83 crores (Voted Rs. 5730.73 crores and charged Rs. 2.10 crores) and a net expenditure of Rs. 2680.00 crores on Rolling Stock, Plant and Machinery and Works etc. including Metropolitan Transport Projects. Against the Budget Grant of Rs. 5732.83 crores (Gross) (made up of Voted Rs. 5730.73 crores and Charged Rs. 2.10 crores), the Revised Estimates have been fixed at Rs. 5594.04 crores (Gross) (made up of Voted Rs. 5586.56 crores and Charged Rs. 7.48 crores).

The reduction of Rs. 144.17 crores under 'Voted' is mainly under the Planheads Rolling Stock, Computerisation, Bridge Works, Machinery & Plant. Increase of Rs. 5.38 crores under 'Charged' is as per latest requirements.

In the net, there is a reduction of Rs. 100 crores in the Revised Estimates for 1987-88 over the Budget grant of Rs. 2680 crores to enable diversion of funds for drought relief.

3. The summarised position of net expenditure in the Revised Estimate, 1987-88 is shown below :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

Particulars	Budget Estimate 1987-88	Revised Estimate 1987-88	Variation
Capital	1140,93	1118,15	—22,78
Depreciation Reserve Fund	1285,00	1171,30	—113,70
Development Fund	90,00	110,00	+20,00
Accident Compensation, Safety & Passenger Amenities Fund	44,00	47,46	+3,46
Open Line Works (Revenue)	30,00	32,05	+2,05
TOTAL	2589,93	2478,96	—110,97
Metropolitan Transport Projects	*90,07	*101,04	+10,97
GRAND TOTAL	£2680,00	£2580,00	—100,00

*Includes Rs. 6.77 lakhs and Rs.2.47 lakhs in Budget Estimate 1987-88 and Revised Estimate 1987-88 respectively under Capital—Stores Suspense for Metro Railway Calcutta.

£Excludes sum of Rs. 300 crores and Rs. 720 crores raised/proposed to be raised through market borrowings by Indian Railway Finance Corporation (IRFC) for financing Plan investments on the Railways. in the Budget Estimate 1987-88 and Revised Estimate 1987-88 respectively.

Plan head-wise distribution of Revised Estimate, 1987-88

(In lakhs of rupees)

Budget Estimate		Minor heads of Demand	Capital from General Exchequer to Finance Capital Expenditure	Fund			Revenue (OLWR)	Total
				DRF	DF	ACSPF		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
146,54	(a)	New Lines (Construction)	178,01	18	..	15	..	178,34
..	(b)	Purchase of New Lines	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	(c)	Restoration of dismantled lines	..	—10	..	..	..	—10
50,00	(d)	Gauge Conversion	51,89	2,13	5,76	46	..	60,24
130,42	(e)	Doubling	160,64	6,85	2,13	28	14	170,04
123,52	(f)	Traffic facilities yard remodelling and others	125,50	2,52	6,63	2,80	7,88	145,33
55,00	(g)	Computerisation	24,36	23	27,31	..	19	52,09
@651,44	(h)	Rolling Stock.	—15,60	356,74	6,29	..	..	@347,43
803,36	(i)	Track Renewals	..	810,19	..	..	..	810,19
61,05	(j)	Bridge Works	25	40,96	50	12,75	50	54,96
81,25	(k)	Signalling & Telecommunication Works	24,50	40,76	4,40	22,30	3,00	94,96
..	(l)	Taking over of line wires from P&T	..	..	..	..	..	..
183,24	(m)	Electrification Projects	181,33	1,50	10	30	..	183,23
40,12	(n)	Other Electrical Works	20,00	9,62	5,51	..	5,02	40,15
70,00	(o)	Machinery & Plant	15,50	38,92	2,00	..	3,06	59,48
187,17	(p)	Workshops including production units	167,77	16,93	4,60	..	4,50	193,80
25,00	(q)	Staff Quarters	26,46	4,06	9	..	50	31,11
19,00	(r)	Amenities for Staff	8,05	1,81	14,31	2	1,32	25,51
11,83	(s)	(i) Passenger Amenities	13	1,58	14,85	31	43	17,30
17		(ii) Other Railway Users' Amenities	..	..	13	..	..	13
	(t)	Investment in Govt. Commercial Undertakings—						
50,00		(i) IRFC	50,00	..	..	..	..	50,00
..		(ii) Container Corporation of India	16	..	..	..	..	16
14,00	(u)	Other Specified Works	3,93	1,19	6,21	8,25	4,69	24,27
10,00	(v)	Railway Research	1	..	9,19	..	83	10,03
*25,30	(w)	Stores Suspense (Net)	42,41	..	..	..	..	42,41*
—8	(x)	Manufacture suspense (Net)	52,12	..	..	..	..	52,12
—22	(y)	Misc. Advances (Net)	1,47	..	..	..	..	1,47
		Credits or recoveries :						
—146,74		Credits for released material	..	—164,77	..	..	..	—164,77
—1,37		Other Credits	—74	..	—1	—16	—1	—92
2590,00		TOTAL	1118,15	1171,30	110,00	47,46	32,05	2478,96
91,00		Metropolitan Transport Projects	104,04	..	..	..	..	104,04
—1,00		Credits or Recoveries	—3,00	..	..	..	..	—3,00
@2680,00		TOTAL	1219,19	1171,30	110,00	47,46	32,05	2580,00@

*Includes Rs. 6.77 lakhs & 2.47 lakhs in Budget Estimates & Revised Estimates respectively for Metro Railway, Calcutta.

@Excludes sum of Rs. 300 crores & Rs. 720 Crores raised/proposed to be raised through market borrowings by Indian Railway Finance Corporation (IRFC) for financing plan investments on Railways in Budget Estimates, 1987-88 and Revised Estimates, 1987-88 respectively.

4. At the time of Budget Estimates 1987-88, a net increase of Rs. 25.00 crores was anticipated for inventories, which is proposed to be increased to Rs. 96.00 crores in the Revised Estimates 1987-88. The increase is mainly due to revision of prices of steel, oil and lubricants and to build up buffer of rails etc. The balances held under Stores, Manufacture Suspense and Miscellaneous Advances, as well as the procurement arrangements were reviewed regularly so that there was proper integration between the needs of inventory and the related budget provisions. With the adoption of modern inventory control management techniques, the turn over ratio is expected to improve further by 2 per cent from the previous year.

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The demand for rail transport in the terminal year (1989-90) of the Seventh Plan was estimated at 340 million tonnes of originating traffic. The Railway Plan aimed at creating requisite capacity, at the same time according due priority to the rehabilitation of over-aged assets. Important features of the physical programme include acquisition of 96000 wagons (in terms of 4-wheelers), 6970 passenger coaches, 950 electrical multiple units and 1235 diesel/electric locomotives, 19000 to 20000 Km. of track renewals with priority to high density routes, electrification of 3400 Km. of track with priority to high density routes, augmentation of capacity for manufacture of passenger coaches, electrical multiple units and electric locomotives, upgradation of communication net work and bringing into operation a computer based freight information system. The original Plan allocation was Rs. 12334 crores at 1984-85 prices. Keeping in view the experience of the first two years of the Plan period, a mid-term appraisal is being made. Some of the physical targets including the expected traffic and the total Plan outlays are likely to undergo change. The financing of the Plan in the current year and in the next year envisages raising of bonds of Rs. 720 crores and Rs. 800 crores respectively by the Indian Railway Finance Corporation.

Plan expenditure in the first four years of the Seventh Plan period is as under :

(In crores of rupees)

1985-86.	1941.58
1986-87.	2697.06
1987-88 (Revised Estimates)	2580.00
1988-89 (Budget Estimates)	3050.00

World Bank have agreed to give loan assistance of US $ 140.5 m. for electrification of about 3044 kms, US $ 45.0 m. for procurement of upto 20 prototypes of AC electric locomotives of high horse power (6000 HP) US $ 132.5 m. for modernisation of six selected workshops and the Integral Coach Factory, US $ 55.0 m. for the Diesel Component Works, Patiala. A loan of $ 190 m. has also been agreed to with the Asian Development Bank for procuring 30 3-phase AC 6000 HP electric locomotives, improvements in signalling, increasing capacity of electric sub-stations and for transfer of technology. Besides, Railways are also receiving bilateral assistance from other sources namely, the Saudi Fund for Development loan equivalent to US $ 30 m for the Koraput-Rayagada line, U.K. Grant of £ 30 m for goods and services from U.K. based firms, Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund, Japan Loan of Yen 4.8b for Metro Railway, Calcutta and Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries loan of US $ 22.5 m for procurement of wheels and axles.

BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1988-89

6. The Budget Estimate for Works Expenditure for 1988-89 has been placed at Rs. 3050.00 crores. This is Rs. 470.00 crores more than the Revised Estimate for the current year.

(In lakhs of rupees)

Particulars	Revised Estimate, 1987-88	Budget Estimate, 1988-89	Variation
Capital	1118,15	1294,96	+176,81
Depreciation Reserve Fund	1171,30	1450,00	+278,70
Development Fund	110,00	110,00	..
Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	47,46	60,00	+12,54
Open Line Works (Revenue)	32,05	40,00	+7,95
TOTAL	2478,96	2954,96	+476,00
Metropolitan Transport Project	*101,04	*95,04	—6,00
GRAND TOTAL	£2580,00	£3050,00	+470,00

*Includes Rs. 2.47 lakhs and 3.68 lakhs in Revised Estimate 1987-88 and Budget Estimate 1988-89 respectively under Capital—Stores Suspense for Metro Railway, Calcutta.

£Excludes Rs. 720 crores and Rs. 800 crores raised/proposed to be raised through market borrowings by Indian Railway Finance Corporation for financing plan investments on the Railways in the Revised Estimate 1987-88 and Budget Estimates 1988-89 respectively.

The split up of the proposed expenditure in 1988-89 by Planheads and allocations is shown below :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

Minor heads of Demand	Capital From General Exchequer to Finance Capital Expenditure	Fund			Revenue (OLWR)	Total
		DRF	DF	ACSPF		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(a) New Lines (Construction)	194,81	20	..	..	..	195,01
(b) Purchase of New Lines	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Restoration of dismantled lines	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Gauge Conversion	53,47	3,71	2,63	19	..	60,00
(e) Doubling	223,02	4,69	1,99	1,06	..	230,76
(f) Traffic facilities—yard remodelling and others	168,58	1,54	6,65	3,01	9,12	188,90
(g) Computerisation	10	..	34,49	..	41	35,00
(h) Rolling Stock	23,88	524,52	4,20	..	..	£552,60
(i) Track Renewals	..	862,74	..	..	..	862,74
(j) Bridge Works	44	57,94	79	21,00	41	80,58
(k) Signalling & Telecommunication Works	19,08	51,12	6,43	23,14	6,02	105,79
(l) Taking over of line wires from P&T	..	..	..	..	..	..
(m) Electrification Projects	172,19	3,78	52	3,80	1	180,30
(n) Other Electrical Works	24,94	14,14	5,51	..	5,55	50,14
(o) Machinery & Plant	20,92	47,19	2,39	..	4,50	75,00
(p) Workshops including Production Units	280,30	32,87	5,00	15	7,00	325,32
(q) Staff Quarters	19,58	5,13	1	..	40	25,12
(r) Amenities for Staff	13,78	1,45	5,18	4	1,55	22,00
(s) (i) Passenger Amenities	20	1,86	14,96	14	59	17,75
(ii) Other Railway Users' Amenities	..	2	23	..	..	25
(t) Investment in Govt. Commercial Undertakings—						
(i) IRFC	45,16	..	..	..	..	45,16
(ii) Container Corporation of India	4,84	..	..	..	..	4,84
(u) Other Specified Works	5,93	1,46	6,62	7,61	3,38	25,00
(v) Railway Research	39	1,15	12,40	..	1,06	15,00
(w) Stores Suspense (Net)	27,34	..	..	..	..	@27,34
(x) Manufacture Suspense (Net)	—4,90	..	..	..	..	—4,90
(y) Misc. Advances (Net)	2,56	..	..	..	..	2,56
CREDITS OR RECOVERIES :						
Credits for released material	..	—165,51	..	..	..	—165,51
Other Credits	—1,61	..	..	—14	..	—1,75
TOTAL	1295,00	1450,00	110,00	60,00	40,00	2955,00
Metropolitan Transport Projects	98,00	..	..	..	..	98,00
Credits or Recoveries	—3,00	..	..	..	..	—3,00
GRAND TOTAL	1390,00	1450,00	110,00	60,00	40,00	£3050,00

@Includes Rs. 3.68 lakhs for Metro Railway, Calcutta.

£Excludes a sum of Rs. 800 crores proposed to be raised through market borrowings by Indian Railway Finance Corporation (IRFC) for financing plan investments on the Railways.

EXPENDITURE ON WORKS

7. Of the gross provision of Rs. 2518 crores for Works, Rs. 2262 crores or 90 per cent is for works in progress and only Rs. 256 crores or 10 per cent is for New Works.

ROLLING STOCK EXPENDITURE IN 1988-89

8. An expenditure of Rs. 552.60 crores is proposed in 1988-89 on Rolling Stock of which Rs. 543.97 crores are for programmed deliveries of rolling stock already on order and Rs. 8.63 crores for new acquisitions, as detailed below :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

Particulars	Against 1988-89 Programme	Against earlier Programmes
Locomotives	2	350,74
Boilers	..	2
Carriages	4,48	155,02
Wagons	4,13	38,19
Ferries	..	..
TOTAL	8,63	543,97

(The distribution of the provision is given at pages 57-59 of Part-I of the Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock Programme of Railways).

The Programme of New Acquisitions (i.e. items included in the Budget for the first time) includes the following units of Rolling Stock :—

Particulars	To be obtained from abroad	To be obtained from indigenous sources	Total
(a) Locomotives			
(i) Diesel Electric High Horse Power	..	20	20
(ii) Diesel Shunters	..	30	30
(iii) Diesel Electric	..	1,45	1,45
(iv) Electric	..	80	80
(v) Power Packs	..	2	2
(b) (i) Coaches	..	24,12	24,12
(ii) Electric Multiple Units	..	4,49	4,49
(c) Wagons (In terms of 4 wheelers)	..	20,650	20,650

MACHINERY AND PLANT EXPENDITURE IN 1988-89

9. The Budget provision for Machinery and Plant is Rs. 75.00 crores of which Rs. 70.11 crores are for programmed deliveries and Rs. 4.89 crores for new acquisitions. Machinery and Plant on replacement account included in the 1988-89 programme (new acquisitions) are, as usual, only items which are beyond economical repairs.

(A summary of the requirements of each Railway under new acquisitions as well as programmed deliveries is given at pages 60-61 of Part-I of the Works Machinery and Rolling Stock Programme of Railways).

A provision of Rs. 473.03 crores for New Lines, Restoration of dismantled Lines, Electrification Projects and Metropolitan Transport Projects has been made as listed below :—

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Name of the Project		Latest estimated cost	Approximate Expenditure upto 1987-88	Provision for 1988-89	Balance to complete the Projects	Date of opening (actual or expected).
CENTRAL RAILWAY						
Satna-Rewa.—New Rail Line (50 kms) .	Cap.	29,77	3,16	4,00	22,61	*
Guna-Etawah.—Construction of new rail lines via. Shivpur-Gwalior-Bhind-348.25 Kms.	Cap.	158,77	9,86	11,00	137,91	*
Mathura-Alwar.—Construction of New Line (119.75 kms.)	Cap.	44,23	6,03	4,00	34,20	*
Diva-Panvel Section.—Electrification of section on 25 KV AC traction. . . .	Cap.	6,29	5,05	75	49	31-3-89
EASTERN RAILWAY						
New Broad Gauge line between Lakhmikantapur and Namkhana (47.5 kms.) . .	Cap.	40,90	1,00	2,29	37,61	*
NORTHERN RAILWAY						
Construction of New BG line from Nangal Dam to Talwara (83.74 Kms.) and taking over siding from Mukerian to Talwara (29.16 Kms.)	Cap.	80,00	10,10	5,00	64,90	* 3/1985 for Nangal Dam-Rai Mehatpur 7 Km.
Construction of a New line from Jammu Tawi to Udhampur (53 Kms.) . .	Cap.	95,00	14,63	7,00	73,37	*
Construction of (i) A bye-pass line connecting Rajpura-Bhatinda line by linking Phusmandi with Kartar Singh Wala (6 Kms.) (ii) Bye pass line connecting Delhi-Bhatinda line with Bhatinda-Suratgarh line (2 km.) avoiding Bhatinda. . .	Cap.	5,29	4,27	22	80	(i) 3/1988 (ii) 1988-89
Delhi Area : Electrification between Rampura and Naya Azadpur link . . .	Cap.	1,80	..	1,00	80	*
NORTHEASTERN RAILWAY						
New B.G. line from Rampur to New Haldwani (84 Km.)	Cap.	38,52	4,35	5,00	29,17	*
Restoration of M.G. line between Bagaha and Chhitauni. (28.41 Km.)	Cap. DRF Deposit.	10,00 30,00 60,00	31 2,55	.. 0.01	9,69 27,45	* 10/1978 for (Bagaha-Valmikinagar Road 9 Km.)
NORTHEAST FRONTIER RAILWAY						
Dharmanagar-Kumarghat.—Construction of a new metre gauge line (33 Kms.) . .	Cap.	37,10	30,86	5,00	1,24	* 3/1986 for Dharmanagar-Pencharthal (22 Km.)

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Name of the project		Latest estimated cost	Approximate Expenditure upto 1987-88	Provision for 1988-89	Balance to complete the Projects.	Date of opening (actual or expected)
Balipara-Bhalukpong.—Construction of a new metre gauge line (35.46 Kms.)	Cap.	13,30	9,46	3,00	84	1988-89 for Balipara-Gamani (14 Km.)
Silchar-Jiribum.—Construction of new metre gauge line (49.16 Kms.)	Cap.	34,48	21,89	5,00	7,59	*
Jogighopa-Guwahati.—Construction of a rail-cum-road bridge across Brahmaputra at Jogighopa alongwith B.G. railway line from Jogighopa to Guwahati (143 Kms.)	Cap. Deposit	171,02 61,41	12,43	7,50	151,09	*
Amguri-Tuli.—Construction of a new BG MG line (14.65 Kms.)	Cap.	8,78	2,02	0.01	6.76	*
Lalabazar-Bhairabi.—Construction of a new metre gauge line (48.15 Kms.)	Cap.	32,85	21,28	5,00	6,57	* 3/1988 for Lalabazar-Jamira (30 Km.)
Eklakhi-Balurghat.—Construction of a BG line (91 Km.)	Cap.	42,85	3,47	0.01	39,38	*
SOUTHERN RAILWAY						
Construction of Broad Gauge rail line between Trichur & Guruvayur	Cap. R.	17,17 30	1,00	2,00	14,17	*
Ernakulam-Alleppey.—Extension of new line under construction to Kayankulam (43 Kms.)	Cap. R.	34,92 99	7,80	4,00	23,12	*
Ernakulam-Alleppey.—New Broad Gauge line (57.12 Kms.)	Cap. R.	55,14 1,76	35,44	7,87	11,83	*
Tirunelveli-Trivandrum Central—New Broad Gauge line with a branch line from Nagercoil to Kanyakumari	Cap. DRF DF(I) R.	39,48 7 24 29	39,05 7 24	43	.. .. ..	4/1981
Chitradurg-Rayadurg.—Construction of new Metre Gauge line (100 Kms.)	Cap. DRF R.	32,52 3 60	4,47 ..	1,00 ..	270,65 3	*
Construction of (i) Karur-Dindigul Broad Gauge line (72.9 Kms.) (ii) Dindigul-Madurai parrallel Broad Gauge line (64.32 Kms.) (iii) Conversion from Metre Gauge to Broad Gauge from Madurai to Maniyachi (127.25 Kms.) and (iv) Parallel Broad Gauge line from Maniyachi to Tuticorin and from Maniyachi to Tirunelveli..	Cap. DRF ACSPF(b) R.	127,41 10,55 29 1,04	48,42 42 ..	4,81 20 ..	74,18 9,93 29	* 5/1985 for Milavittan-Tirunelveli (53 Km.) 1988-89 for Karur—Dindigul (73 Km.)

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Name of the project		Latest estimated cost	Approximate Expenditure upto 1987-88	Provision for 1988-89	Balance to complete the Projects.	Date of opening (actual or expected)
SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY						
New line from Bibinagar to Nadikude (149 Km.)	Cap.	55,43	49,27	4,00	2,16	3/1981 for Ph. I upto Nalgonda 73 (Km.) 9/1984 for Ph-II Nalgonda Miryalguda (37 Km.) 3/1988 for Ph-III Miryalguda Nadikude (39Km)
New Broad Gauge line from Telapur to Patancheru (8 Km.)	Cap.	8,50	3,07	0.01	5,43	*
	DRF	50	..	..	50	
New Broad Gauge line from Motumari to Jaggayyapet (32 Km.)	Cap.	19,39	17,86	1,00	53	*
	R.	25				3/1987 for upto Jaggayyapet Town- (26 Kms.) 9/1987 for Jaggayyapet Town-Jaggayyapet (6 km)
B.G. line between Adilabad and Pimpalkutti (21 Km.)	Cap.	17,00	5,36	2,50	9,14	*
	R.	19				
SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY						
B.G. line in lieu of Howrah-Amta light Railway including Bargachia-Champadanga Branch (73.53 Kms)	Cap.	30,43	17,33	0.01	13,10	*
	R.	1,00				4/1984 for upto Domjur 9/1984 for Domjur-Bargachia (24 Km)
New Railway line between Talgaria and Tupkadih (33 Kms)	Cap.	16,03	13,68	1,35	1,00	3/1987
New B.G. line between Talcher and Sambalpur (172 Kms)	Cap.	100,00	12,25	5,00	82,75	*
Tamluk-Digha B.G. rail line (87 Kms)	Cap.	77,13	3,97	3,00	70,16	*
New B.G. line from Koraput to Rayagada (164 Kms)	Cap.	253,19	99,76	58,74	94,69	* 12/1985 for Ph. I upto Mechilguda. (20 Km.)
Electrification of Koraput-Damanjodi Section (19.65 Kms.)	Cap.	2,48	51	1,50	47	31-3-89
WESTERN RAILWAY						
Kota-Chittorgarh-Neemuch line (221.75 Kms.)	Cap.	1,18,00	67,79	33,00	17,21	* 1988-89 for Kota-Chittorgarh 166 Km.

(Figures in Lakhs of Rupees)

Name of the Project		Latest estimated cost	Approximate Expenditure upto 1987-88	Provision for 1988-89	Balance to complete the Projects	Date of opening (actual or expected)
Metre gauge Railway line from Bhuj to Naliya with Broad Gauge sub-structure (110.00 Kms)	Cap.	35,92	31,19	2,10	2,63	3/1988
	DRF	13	..	..	13	
	Cap.	—13	..	..	—33	
Broad Gauge line from Nadiad to Modasa (105.14 Kms.) including conversion of MG to BG (44.64 Kms) from Nadiad to Kapadvanj and a New line construction from Kapadvanj to Modasa (60.50 Kms)	Cap.	15,00	2,56	0.01	12,44	*
Electrification of Virar-Sabarmati Section-including ancillary works on the existing electrified section on Churchgate-Virar section	Cap.	35,58	33,47	50	1,61	28-12-74
	DF(2)	1,33	1,32	..	1	
	DRF	2	1	..	1	
	Cap.	—52	—52	..	..	
	DRF	52	52	..	..	
	R.	1,15				
RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION						
Electrification of Delhi-Mathura-Jhansi Section/including Delhi Avoiding Line	Cap.	113,85	112,90	96	..	11-3-1987
	DRF	29	28	1	..	
	ACSPF(b)	84	66	18	..	
	R.	96				
Electrification of Vadodara-Ratlam and Anand-Godhra Section including Ahmedabad Sabarmati Section	Cap.	89,72	87,75	46	1,51	29-11-1986
	DRF	1,14	56	..	58	
	ACSPF(b)	1,71	1,14	..	57	
	R.	84				
Electrification of Lines in the Coal and Steel Belt Area of Chandrapura Complex on Eastern and South Eastern Railways	Cap.	36,46	34,98	1,48	..	28-3-1987
	DRF	41	25	..	16	
	ACSPF(b)	14	15	..	—1	
Electrification of Jhansi-Bina-Itarsi Section	Cap.	1,05,29	99,57	5,72	..	31-3-1989
	DRF	14	..	13	1	
	ACSPF(b)	47	18	29	..	
	DF(3)	75	..	14	61	
	R.	1,16				
Electrification of Bhusawal-Nagpur Section	Cap.	8,978	57,37	30,58	1,83	*
	DRF	9	5	4	..	
	ACSPF(b)	85	47	35	3	
	DF(3)	54	..	10	44	
	Misc. Adv.	76	..	..	76	
	R.	1,07				
Electrification of Ratlam-Gangapur City.	Cap.	127,11	116,11	10,30	70	24-12-1987
	DRF	5,37	5,45	..	—8	
	ACSPF(b)	3,23	3,50	..	—27	
	DF(3)	84	66	..	18	
	R.	3,60				
Electrification of Sitarampur-Danapur Mughalsarai Section via Main line of Eastern Railway including Rampur-Dumra-Garhara Section.	Cap.	85,78	..	0.01	85,78	*
	R.	84				
Electrification of Bhopal-Nagda Section	Cap.	46,59	17,66	10,40	18,53	*
	DRF	4,76	8	1,18	3,50	
	ACSPF(b)	11	8	1	2	
	R.	1,78				

(Figures in Lakhs of rupees)

Name of the Project		Latest estimated cost	Approximate Expenditure upto 1987-88	Provision for 1988-89	Balance to complete the Projects	Date of opening (actual or expected)
RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION (Contd.)						
Electrification of Itarsi-Nagpur Section.	Cap.	66,01	56,75	9,26	..	
	DRF	8	3	4	1	*
	ACSPF(b)	1,14	17	90	7	
	Misc. Adv.	33	..		33	
	R.	95				
Electrification of Itarsi-Bhusawal Section	Cap.	74,44	16,74	19,00	38,70	*
	DRF	77	..	64	13	
	ACSPF(b)	68	..	58	10	
	DF(3)	46	..	2	44	
	R.	77				
Electrification of Balharshah-Wardha Section	Cap.	39,65	35,05	4,60	..	
	DRF	4	..	4	..	
	ACSPF(b)	1,03	27	50	26	*
	Misc. Adv.	7	..	..	7	
	R.	40				
Electrification of Bina-Katni Section of Central Railway	Cap.	62,64	11	2,00	60,53	*
	DRF	13	..	..	13	
	R.	40				
Electrification of Katni-Anuppur-Bilaspur Section of Central and South Eastern Railway	Cap.	71,18	11	2,00	69,07	*
	ACSPF(b)	12	..	..	12	
	R.	52				
Electrification of Durg-Nagpur Section of South Eastern Railway	Cap.	71,33	26,96	23,65	20,72	*
	DRF	6	..	3	3	
	ACSPF(b)	1,08	..	1,00	8	
	DF(3)	65	..	5	60	
	R.	1,25				
Electrification of Tundla-Agra-Bayana Section	Cap.	22,11	4,38	8,04	9,69	*
	DRF	5	..	5	..	
	R.	80				
Electrification of Champa-Gevra Road Section of South Eastern Railway	Cap.	10,72	6,14	4,58	..	31-3-1988
	R.	49				
Electrification of Arakkonam-Renigunta Section	Cap.	22,50	16,94	1,47	4,09	25-12-1984
	DRF	1,63	1,62	—1	2	
	R.	33				
Electrification of Jolarpettai-Bangalore City Section	Cap.	30,54	93	4,37	25,24	*
	DRF	46	..	..	46	
	R.	1,00				
Electrification of Jolarapettai-Erode and Salem Metturdam Section	Cap.	49,84	2,78	5,00	42,06	*
	DRF	3,08	..	..	3,08	
	ACSPF(b)	20	..	..	20	
	R.	2,17				
Electrification of Rayapuram-Konekkuppettai Section	Cap.	52	13	17	22	29-6-1987

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Name of the Project		Latest estimated cost	Approximate Expenditure upto 1987-88	Provision for 1988-89	Balance to complete the projects	Date of opening (actual or expected)
RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION (*Concld.*)						
Electrification of Vijayawada-Balharshah Section including CLS work	Cap. DRF Misc.Adv. R.	1,32,21 56 20 4,35	1,14,52 15 ..	17,69 1,34 ..	.. —93 20	31-3-1989
Electrification of Krishna Canal-Guntur Tenali Section including CLS work	Cap. DRF R.	7,71 23 65	3,89 6	2,39 23	1,43 —6	*
Electrification of Kazipet-Secunderabad Hyderabad—Sanatnagar Section including Maula Ali-Sanatnagar Byepass line and CLS Work	Cap.	27,83	17	4,32	23,34	*
METROPOLITAN TRANSPORT PROJECTS						
BOMBAY						
Additional pair of lines between Andheri and Bandra with a fly over at Raoli Junction	Misc. Advances Cap.	61,43	3,85	10	57,48	*
Extension of railway line from Mankhurd to Belapur with a bridge across Thane creek. (Railway's share)	Mis. Advances Cap. Deposit	44,05 88,10	8,50	8,00	27,55	*
METRO RAILWAY CALCUTTA						
Calcutta-Design and construction of rapid transit system from Dum-Dum to Tollyganj	Misc. Advances Cap.	8,63,37	5,47,48	77,00	2,38,89	Three sections have been opened on the dates as under : (i) Esplanade-Bhawanipur—24-10-1984 (ii) Dum-Dum-Belgachia-12-11-1984 (iii) Bhawanipur—Tollyganj-28-4-1986
DELHI						
Delhi-Electrified Intra Urban Rail Commuter service for Delhi Area	Misc.Advances Cap.	34,18	31,16	5	2,97	15-8-1982
Lump sum for Works Costing below rupees fifty lakhs each	Misc. Advance Cap.	..	..	5	..	
MADRAS						
Madras-Rapid Transit system-Construction of a new line from Madras Beach to Luz	Misc.Advences Cap.	1,05,59	23,96	9,00	72,63	*
EASTERN RAILWAY						
Circular Railway Project (Part 1), Calcutta-Construction of single track, non-electrified line from Dum Dum to Princep Ghat (13.5 Kms.)	Misc. Advances Cap.	35,49	24,59	3,80	7,10	*

*These works are expected to be completed in later years.

TRACK RENEWALS IN 1988-89

11. The provision for Track Renewals in 1988-89 is Rs. 862.74 crores of which Rs. 711.33 crores are for works in progress and the balance of Rs. 151.41 crores is for new works.

OPEN LINE WORKS 1988-89

12. Provision for other open line works is Rs. 1181.89 crores, of this an amount of Rs. 1036.19 crores or about 87.67 per cent is earmarked for line capacity works and other operating improvements and the balance of Rs. 145.70 crores is distributed over bridge works, users' amenities, staff quarters and amenities for staff.

PARTICULARS OF OPEN LINE WORKS IN 1988-89

13. New works estimated to cost above Rs. 50 lakhs and important works in progress etc. each estimated to cost above Rs. 5 crores are listed in sections (a) and (b) of Appendix-I to this Memorandum.

INVESTMENT IN GOVERNMENT COMMERCIAL UNDERTAKINGS—PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

14. A provision of Rs. 50 crores has been made under the head "Investment in Government Commercial Undertakings—Public Undertakings—Rs. 45.16 crores for Indian Railway Finance Corporation and Rs. 4.84 crores for Container Corporation of India for investments in the Equity Capital.

STORES SUSPENSE, MANUFACTURE SUSPENSE AND MISCELLANEOUS ADVANCE IN 1988-89.

The Budget envisages an increase of Rs. 25.00 crores under the Capital Suspense Heads (Net) comprising an increase of Rs. 27.34 crores under Stores Suspense, Rs. 2.56 crores under Miscellaneous Advances and decrease of Rs. 4.90 crores under Manufacture Suspense. The increase is mainly to cover the higher cost of stores and to maintain reasonable levels of inventories. The decreases under Manufacture Suspense are on account of more credits anticipated.

CREDITS DURING 1988-89

15. Credits totalling Rs. 170.26 crores for released materials etc., are expected to be adjusted during the year. These do not figure in the gross demand.

SUMMARY OF CAPITAL (WORKS) BUDGET 1988-89

16. The distribution of the total estimated net expenditure of Rs. 3050 crores during 1988-89 on the Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock Programme of Railways, allocationwise is as under :—

In crores of rupees

Capital	1390
Depreciation Reserve Fund	1450
Development Fund	110
Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	60
Open Line Works (Revenue)	40
TOTAL	*3050

*Excludes a sum of Rs. 800 crores proposed to be raised through market borrowings by Indian Railway Finance Corporation (IRFC) for financing plan investments on the Railways.

17. For further particulars of the Budget Estimate of Expenditure chargeable to Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund, Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund and Open Line Works (Revenue) reference is invited to the Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock Programme of Railways—Parts I and II.

APPENDIX I

(a) *The new open line works costing over Rs. 50 lakhs for which funds have been provided in 1988-89 are :*

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works	Anticipated cost	Provision for 1988-89	Balance to complete work
	CENTRAL RAILWAY			
1	Doubling of Malhar Amdara (26.31 Kms.) on Kanti-Satna Section	12,34	15	12,19
2	Doubling of Narmada Bridge Portion	14,13	15	13,98
3	Palwal—Tughlakabad Jn. Section.—Conversion of down line into Up and Dn middle line	6,70	10	6,60
4	Itarsi-Amla Section—Doubling of :—	7,53	20	7,35
	(i) Itarsi—Jhujharpur			
	(ii) Polapather-Kala Akhar			
	(iii) Acquisition of land Metpanjra-Bharatwada for future doubling			
5	Doubling of Hetampur-Gher Section upto Chambal Bridge (i.e. excluding Chambal Bridge)	3,81	20	3,61
6	Palwal-Tuglakabad Section.—Acquisition of land for 4th line	1,35	10	1,25
7	Mathura-Palwal.—Acquisition of land for 3rd line	1,35	10	1,25
8	Diva-Vasai Road Section.—Two crossing stations with simultaneous reception facilities at Bhivandi	4,60	52	4,08
9	Bombay Kalyan Through lines (53 Kms.)—Augmentation of line capacity	3,33	53	2,80
10	Jhansi-Agra Section.—IBH on			
	(i) Jhansi-Karari in both direction.			
	(ii) Songir-Datia in Up direction only.	70	12	58
	(iii) Sithouli-Sandalpur in Up direction only			
11	Jhansi-Kanpur Section.—Three lines crossing stations with standard III interlocking	2,97	53	2,44
12	Banda-Bhimsen Section.—Extension of loops to 686 M CSR with standard III interlocking at 5 stations	1,57	23	1,34
		1,50	23	1,27
13	Banda—Manikpur Section.—Augmentation of line capacity	76	13	63
14	Banda.—Extension of loops to 686 M CSR with standard III interlocking	1,46	23	1,23
15	Banda—Manikpur Section.—Conversion of modified non-interlocking to Standard III interlocking at 5 stations	1,27	23	1,04
16	Gwalior.—Acquisition of land for shifting of goods shed complex from Gwalior to Birla Nagar-Rayru	1,50	80	70
17	Bina Katni Section.—Rehabilitation of Bridge No. 1158 by way of Jacketing and trurning	85	5	80
18	Birla Nagar.—Road Overbridge in lieu of level crossing No. 425 on Jhansi-Delhi Section	Deposit 85		
19	Khapri.—Road Overbridge in lieu of level crossing No. 119-A on National Highway-7 on Badnera-Nagpur Section	88	10	78
		Deposit 86		
20	Betul.—Road Overbridge in lieu of level crossing No. 256 on Nagpur-Itarsi Section	80	8	72
		Deposit 80		

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works	Anticipated cost	Provision for 1988-89	Balance to complete work
	CENTRAL RAILWAY (Concld.)			
21	Wadi Junction.—Replacement of lower Quadrant Signalling arrangement by colour light Signalling	1,13	20	93
22	Daund Station.—Replacement of existing 'B' & 'C' cabins by Route Relay interlocking	3,06	20	2,86
23	Bombay Division.—Replacement of aged AC track circuit equipment in suburban area (197 Nos.)	3,21	60	2,61
24	Central Railway.—Track circuiting at 9 stations on loop lines and from Home Signal up to point zone	2,83	10	2,73
25	Jabalpur Division.—Replacement of over head alignment by cable for signalling circuits and provision of one-slot-one-train arrangement at 10 stations	56	10	46
26	Agra-Delhi Section.—Interlocking and lifting Barriers at 2 NI gates Nos. 511 and 522 outside station limits	84	19	65
27	Palwal-Faridabad Section.—Track circuiting between fouling mark to block section limits at both ends including point zone track circuiting and axle counters on loop lines at 5 stations	3,72	50	3,22
28	Amla-Itarsi Section.—Axle counters for block clearance proving on 17 Nos. Block sections	2,74	10	2,64
29	Jalamb-Badoera—Wardha Section.—Axle Counters for Block clearance proving on 23 Nos. Block Section	3,23	10	3,13
30	Nagpur-Wardha-Section.—Axle Counters forBlock clearance proving on 10 Nos. Block Section	1,42	9	1,33
31	Thakurli.—Setting up of 1 × 3 MW Rectifier unit Traction Sub-station	1,17	7	1,10
32	Bombay Division.—Parsik Tunnel-Setting up of 1 × 3 M.W. Sub-station	99	4	95
33	Diva-Vasi Road.—Strengthening of power supply arrangement Phase-II	1,22	7	1,15
34	Kanjur Marg.—Setting up of 2 × 3 MW sub-station	1,66	7	1,59
35	Replacement of Kalyan rails welding plant facilities	4,93	1,50	3,43
36	Modernisation of Wadi Bunder Coaching Depot Complex	2,48	50	1,98
37	Bhopal.—48 units type II, 40 units type III, 12 units type IV and 6 units type V quarters	1,58	10	1,48
38	Nagpur Division.—48 units type I quarters in replacement of 'K' type quarters	50	10	40
	EASTERN RAILWAY			
39	Doubling of Barasat-Bongaon Phase-I (A) between Barasat and Dattapukur (7.67 Kms.)	6,07	10	5,97
40	Sealdah South Section.—Centralised Traffic Control	17,79	47	17,32
41	Brace Bridge.—Two direct delivery lines	2,43	18	2,25
42	Mokama-Patna-Ara-Buxer Section.—Augmentation of sectional capacity Phase-I (A)	11,99	40	11,59
	(a) Remodelling of Danapur			
	(b) Addl. common loop at Gulzarbagh			
	(c) Addl. Block huts between Bihta and Kulharia			
43	Patna-Gaya Section.—Augmentation of sectional capacity. Phase I (A)			
	(a) Tokenless Block between Patna Junction and Gaya.			
	(b) Conversion of Potahi Halt into crossing station			
	(c) Addl. Platform at Jehanabad			
44	Gupra.—A run off line	6,35	30	6,05
45	Garwa Road—Chopan Section.—Tokenless Block working	58	3	55
		2,24	17	2,07

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works		Anticipated cost	Provision for 1988-89	Balance to complete work
	EASTERN RAILWAY (Concld.)				
46	Link between Bhadaridah-Rajabera and Chandrapura—Rajabera sections for movement of coal to Chandrapura Thermal Power Station		94	13	81
47	Third line between fly-over cabin, Mughalsarai and Ganjkhawaja		1,55	37	1,18
48	Dum Dum Junction-Belgharia Sections.—Automatic signalling on Up Suburban line and Up main line		91	6	85
49	Provision of computerised onward and return reservation facilities between Calcutta and Delhi		97	17	80
50	Patna-Gaya Section.—Regirdering of Bridge No. 21 at Km. 11/9-10		50	24	26
51	Road Over Bridge in replacement of level crossing No. 14A (ISRI Level Crossing) at Km. 317 near Parashnath Station		1,14	3	1,11
		Deposit	1,14		
52	Liluah.—Road Over Bridge in replacement at existing level crossing No. 1/1A.		3,32	10	3,22
		Deposit	3,32		
53	Panagarh.—Road Over Bridge in replacement of G.T. Road level crossing No. 101/SPL at Kms 152/19-20		1,93	3	1,90
		Deposit	1,93		
54	Control communication circuits through wireless in electrified Howrah-Mughalsarai Section Phase-V		15,74	1	15,73
		R.	88		
55	Waria.—New Double circuit 25 KV feeder line from Durgapur Thermal Power station to Waria Feeding Post with 800 Sq. mm XLPE single core copper under ground cable. (Return cables excluded)		60	8	52
56	Additional Traction Sub-station at Kalipahari and acquisition of land for Mankar Traction Sub-station		3,50	25	3,25
57	Andal.—BOX'N' Repair Depot		9,78	50	9,28
58	Mughalsarai (Plant Depot).—Manufacture of Welded Bridge Girders by upgrading Bridge Technology		2,04	50	1,54
59	Howrah (Tikiapara).—Modernisation of coaching complex		7,22	50	6,72
60	Liluah.—1.4 Mgd. water treatment Plant using Raw Water from river Hooghly		1,10	5	1,05
61	Dhanbad.—Reservation Complex		70	8	62
62	Patna Jn.—Extension to Station Building in South Side of approach		61	8	55
63	Howrah.—Washable apron on Platform line No. 8 and 9		62	56	6
	NORTHERN RAILWAY				
64	Mughalsarai-Allahabad-Ghaziabad Section.—Additional facilities in connection with Block scheme for accepting 40 goods trains at Mughalsarai including coal traffic for NCR Thermal Power Plant		3,52	20	3,32
65	Mughalsarai-Lucknow-Moradabad-Jalandhar/Pathankot Section.—Additional facilities in connection with block scheme for accepting +20 through goods train at Mughalsarai on Diesel 'B' route (Phase I)		6,54	56	6,18
66	Integrated block scheme of facilities required for upgradation of metre Gauge system to facilitate movement of trains at a higher speed and to cope up with additional freight traffic (phase -I) at Jodhpur-Merta Road-Phulera, Jodhpur-Samadari-Bhildi and Jodhpur-Pokaran section.		2,35	10	2,25

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works		Anticipated cost	Provision for 1988-89	Balance to complete work
	NORTHERN RAILWAY (Concld.)				
67	Chandigarh.—2nd industrial siding along with old mineral siding, despatch signal on line No.4		88	18	70
68	Jind City.—Block rake Handling siding		55	18	37
69	Acquisition of land at Holambi Kalan, Anand Vihar and Bijwasan for Directional Terminal Facilities in Delhi Area		11,33	40	10,93
70	Sultanpur-Zafrabad Section.—Road over bridge in replacement of level crossing No. 34-B at km. 58/15-16 on Sultanpur-Zafrabad Section on Amethi-Faizabad Road		96	15	81
		Deposit	1,07		
71	Delhi-Ambala Section.—Road over bridge in replacement of level crossing No.51-A at km. 86.979 at Panipat		82	15	67
		Deposit	82		
72	Delhi-Ambala Section.—Road-over bridge in replacement of level crossing No.26B at km 41.760 between Rathdhana-Sonepat Stations		86	15	71
		Deposit	1,44		
73	Saharanpur-Moradabad Section.—Road over bridge in replacement of existing level crossing No.484/A3 at km.1498/13-14		1,33	20	1,13
		Deposit	1,29		
74	Jarighai.—Replacement of old and worn-out S&T gears on age-cum-condition basis by like assets		82	10	72
75	Allahabad.—Replacement of 400 lines auto exchange by 400 lines auto exchange		55	5	50
76	Saharanpur.—Route Relay Interlocking		4,48	30	4,18
77	Subedarganj.—Track circuiting of lines No.1, 2, 3, & 6 and their associated portions on either side		1,31	10	1,21
78	Replacement of compressors, condensors and air-handling units of 3 × 105 ton 'YORK' centralised air-conditioning plant at New Delhi (Baroda House)		70	18	52
79	Allahabad Division.—Replacement of 12 Nos. circuit breakers by high rupturing capacity circuit breakers in Tundla-Sahibabad section		61	1	60
80	Replacement of 16 Nos. 100/150 KVA 350 Amps. oil filled booster transformers with 280 KVA 500 Amps. booster transformers in Mughalsarai-Ghaziabad section (Phase I)		59	1	58
81	Shakurbasti.—Expansion of Diesel shed to home 100 Nos. of Locomotives		3,84	2,00	1,84
82	Ambala Cantt.—20 units Type I, 20 units Type II, 20 units Type III, 8 units Type IV & 9 units Type V quarters for essential staff		1,36	25	1,11
83	Dayabasti.—65 units type I quarters for essential Railway Protection Special Force		67	20	47
84	Bikaner.—Replacement of 4 units type III, 20 units type II and 37 units type I quarters.		63	10	53
85	Meerut City.—Addition and alteration in the station building (Phase-III)		1,03	53	50

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works		Anticipated cost	Provision for 1988-89	Balance to complete work
	NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY				
86	Patch doubling (Phase-II) of Ujiarpur-Bachhwara Section (24.75 Kms.) .		14,04	50	13,54
87	Standard-I interlocking and Key locking alongwith lower quadrant Semaphore Signalling at 58 stations on M.G. section Mailani-Gonda, Kaptanganj-Chhapra, Samastipur-Khagaria & Mansi-Saharsa Purnea court		4,32	5	4,27
88	Standard-I interlocking and key locking alongwith lower quadrant Semaphore signalling at 33 stations on M.G. section Mailani-Gonda-Anandnagar and Gorakhpur Cantt.—Kaptanganj . . .		2,46	5	2,41
89	Bye-pass lines at Thawe and Chhapra Katchery		2,60	40	2,20
90	Gorakhpur-Kauwapur-Gainjahwa Station.—New bridge in replacement of Arch bridge No. 147 at Km 168/7-8		73	12	61
		R.	11		
91	Kauwapur-Gainjahwa Station.—New bridge in replacement of Arch bridge No. 149 at Km 170/9-10		73	16	57
		R.	11		
92	Adapur and Raxaul Station.—Rebuilding of bridge No. 41 at Km. 182/0-1		1,83	40	1,43
93	Adapur-Raxaul Station—Re-building of bridge No. 39A RCC slab at Km. 180/10-11		67	37	30
		R.	11		
94	Ballia and Sagarpalli Station.—Road over bridge in replacement of level crossing No. 31A at Km. 65/7-8		2,36	5	2,31
		Deposit	2,79		
95	Replacement of lever frames and signalling gears at Daliganj by Central panel		58	5	53
96	Replacement of overaged Sub-station equipment for augmenting the capacity of Sub-station at Gorakhpur Colony (Phase II) . . .		74	35	39
97	12 Units type I, 12 units type II, 6 units type-III, & 10 units type IV quarters at Gorakhpur		51	15	36
98	Raising of B.G. platform at Gonda station		56	9	47
	NORTHEAST FRONTIER RAILWAY				
99	Rake handling facilities at four stations Alipurduar Division (BG)-Malda Town-New Jalpaiguri-New Bongaigaon-New Guwahati (BG) main line		2,45	45	2,00
100	New crossing station with panel interlocking at Km. 3.8 between Lumding-Mandardisa/Patharkhola		1,07	25	82
101	New Guwahati.—Provision of outward BG Goods Shed. . . .		1,70	10	1,60
102	Upgradation of Guwahati-Dibrugarh MG section Phase-I.—Guwahati to Lumding		19,30	2	19,28
103	Remodelling of Badarpur yard		2,94	24	2,70
104	Rebuilding of bridge No. 343 at Km. 347/13-14 between Gogamukh-Dhemaji		65	25	40
105	Rebuilding of Bridge No. 450 at Km. 129/6-7 between Bijni-Chaprakata		77	35	42
106	Rebuilding of Bridge No. 380 at Km. 420/6-7 between Silapathar-Telem		65	30	35
107	Ultra High Frequency link between Katihar-Kumedpur-Barsoi .		1,09	1	1,08
108	New Jalpaiguri.—construction of 66 units type I quarters for RPSF .		53	10	43
109	New station building with adequate passenger amenities at Tinsukia .		81	7	74
	SOUTHERN RAILWAY				
110	Third line between Pattabiram and Tiruvallur in Madras and Arakkonam sections		13,58	2,00	11,58
111	Royapuram Goods Yard.—Wiring of two through lines and top wiring of despatch lines at yard		53	25	28
112	Madras Central.—Yard Remodelling to provide for extended length of platforms including platform Nos 11 & 12 to hold 21/22 coaches .		3,58	50	3,08
113	Jolarpettai.—Bye-pass line to link Erode side with Bangalore City side .		2,89	17	2,72

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works	Antcipated cost	Provision for 1988-89	Balance to complete work
	SOUTHERN RAILWAY (Concld.)			
114	Intermediate block hut between Magudanchavadi and Mavelipayam	52	11	41
115	Ettimadai.—Conversion into a block station	54	11	43
116	Shoranur-Calicut section.—Tokenless block working	1,13	11	1,02
117	Kappil—Conversion into crossing station	96	21	75
118	Mayyanad—Conversion into a crossing station	90	20	70
119	Kyatsandra-Conversion into crossing station	1,05	31	74
	R.	1		
120	Route relay interlocking and twin single line working between Krishnarajapuram and Baiyyappanahalli	3,10	1	3,09
121	Road over bridge No 23-A at Km. 5/0-1 on Dr. T.M. Nair Road with new girders and providing one additional span on either side of bridge near Madras Egmore station yard	82	26	56
	R.	2		
122	Shoranur-Calicut section.—Bridge No. 943 at Km. 655/3-7 new bridge girder (Ferok Bridge)	5,96	35	5,61
123	Manamadurai-Rameshwaram section.—Pamban viaduct Br. No. 346 at Km. 655/2-657/4 regirdering of girders in 19 spans	50	39	11
	R.	7		
124	Madras-Mysore section.—Replacement of wornout and obsolete microwave system	26,45	1,94	24,51
125	Replacement of worn out Mechanical Signalling and token instruments at 5 stations between Pudur and Manaparai	2,36	50	1,86
126	Arrakkonam Engineering workshop.—Trolly shed with gantry arrangements	56	35	21
127	Madras Division.—Staff quarters type I-26 units; type II-32 units, type III-10 units, & type IV-2 units	82	20	62
128	Arakkonam—Staff quarters type I-46 units, type II-26 units, type III-8 units & type IV-4 units	78	20	58
129	Podanur Junction.—Staff quarters type II-34 units, type III-20 units and type IV 8-units	92	15	77
130	Coimbatore Junction.—Staff quarters type I-21 units, type II-22 units and type IV-2 units	54	24	30
131	Ernakulam Junction.—Staff quarters type I-36 units, type II-36 units, and type III-4 units	86	15	71
132	Golden Rock-Staff quarters Type I-55 units and Type-II-36 units.	89	20	69
133	Tiruchchirappalli Junction.—Staff quarters type I-40 units, type II-8 units, type III-4 units and type IV-2 units	54	10	44
134	Madurai Junction.—Staff quarters type I-60 units, type-II-8 units and type III-2 units	61	15	46
135	Madras Central.—Waiting Hall and other amenities	1,50	7	1,43

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works		Anticipated cost	Provision for 1988-89	Balance to complete work
	SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY				
136	Doubling of track between Malkaid Road-Wadi(Including)Wadi Bye-pass line) 24.86 Kms		20,24	40	19,84
137	Crossing Station on the Moula Ali.—Santhanagar bye-pass line near Ammuguda		66	20	46
138	Motumari.—Additional loop		61	20	41
139	Intermediate Block Signalling between Dornakal-Papatpalli, Chintakani-Bonakalu, Errupalem-Gangineni		1,32	25	1,07
140	Intermediate Block Signalling between Mahabubabad-Gundratimadugu, Kesamudram-Tadalapusalli Stations		88	15	73
141	Bellampalli-Kazipet Sections.—Intermediate Block Signalling between Mandamari—Mancherial		2,64	40	2,24
142	Renigunta.—Additions and alterations in yard		3,70	1	3,69
143	Kazipet-Vijayawada Section.—Bridge no. 727 at Km. 541/7-8 between Tondalagopavaram and Errupalem stations		2,20	80	1,40
144	Purli-Vaijanath.—Road overbridge in replacement of level crossing No. 121		75	2	73
		Deposit	77		
145	Vijayawada-Gudur Section.—Replacement of wornout lever frames and point connections at 6 stations		4,40	15	4,25
146	Gudur-Vijaywada section.—Proving clearance of tracks from fouling marks to advance starter and fouling marks to block sections at two stations		84	7	77
147	Pune-Miraj Section.—Track circuits on run through main lines at Shiravade, Shenoli, Koregaon, Bhavaninagar and Nandre		65	8	57
148	Traction sub-stations at Bellampalli and Warangal with two neutral sections for each sub-stations		4,98	1	4,97
149	Tsundur.—Traction sub-station with neutral sections		3,61	1	3,60
150	Mettuguda S&T workshops.—Setting up of an Electronic section for production, assembling and testing of HOT Box Detectors		1,86.00	0.01	185.99
151	Vijayawada.—Modernisation of wagon Depot		2,69	80	1,89
	SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY				
152	Doubling of Talcher-Cuttack Paradeep Section.—Phase I.—Doubling of Rajatgarh to Joronda Road (12 Kms.) Section		10,00	70	9,30
153	Extension of loops to standard length of 686 metres at 4 station in Adra-Nimpura Section		2,45	15	2,30
154	Re-opening of two crossing stations at Balsaring and Mahabuang in Hatia-Bondamunda Section		2,88	15	2,73
155	Burnpur.—Platform facilities to deal with coaching trains		1,32	4	1,28
146	Kokpara.—Up and Down loopline with OHE on Kharagpur-Tatanagar section		1,66	14	1,52
157	Augmentation of line capacity in Talcher-Rajatgarh Section		1,30	13	1,17
158	Facilities in Puri-Khurda Road Section to deal with coaching trains		1,30	13	1,17
159	Rail facilities for the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant Peripheral Yard for 3,4 M.T. Phase II Ten lines in the pretippler yard including electrification of 2 lines		18,10	69	17,41
160	Sambalpur.—Road Over Bridge in lieu of level crossing at Km. 580.684 near Sambalpur Railway Station. (Fatak)		78	5	73
161	Bhubaneswar-Road over bridge in lieu of level crossing at Km.434/13		2,10	5	2,05

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No	Particulars of works		Anticipated cost	Provision for 1988-89	Balance to complete work
	SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY (Concld)				
162	Bhubaneswar—Road Over Bridge in lieu of level crossing at Km. 437/16		1,36	5	1,31
163	Complete rebuilding of Br. No. 125 Up as composite Girder Bridge between Tirrora and Mundikota Station		1,00	37	63
164	Replacement of token instrument with tokenless instruments on Muri-Chandil Section (7 pairs)		83	5	78
165	Replacement of lever frames and ground gears by power operation of points and signals at East End of Adra Yard		76	5	71
166	Extension of Track Circuit on run through lines from Fouling marks to Block Section limit at 4 station viz Belpahar, Kumhari, Bhatapara and Anuppur on Bilaspur division.		64	4	60
167	Interlocking of 'B' class L'xing gate (3 Nos. at Km 417/19.21 Km 415/11-13 and Km 416/13-15) and approach warning arrangement between Rourkela—Panposh		54	3	51
168	Improvement of L.T. distribution system at Adra settlement		86	5	81
169	Availing of single point of supply from MPEB by running Railways own transmission lines and strengthening of power supply arrangement on Waltair-Kirandul Section by MPEB (Phase I)		2,94	7	2,87
170	Hatia.—Modernisation of minor coaching complex		2,52	75	1,77
171	Bilaspur.—Maintenance facilities for BCN wagon		5,65	30	5,35
172	Augmentation of Electric loco Shed at Santragachi		2,37	40	1,97
173	Kharagpur.—100 units type 1 quarters in replacement of the condemned quarters in Nimpura Settlement		69	7	62
174	Garden Reach.—20 Units type V quarters for Officers		1,34	10	1,24
175	One fan in each of 6000 units type I quarters over S.E Rly		57	8	49
176	Garden Reach.—Indoor Sports Complex		55	1	54
	WESTERN RAILWAY				
177	Doubling the line between.—Haripur and Bar, Bar and Sendra and Saradhana and Dural		17,82	10	17,72
178	Doubling the line between Shujalpur-Kalapipal.		11,62	25	11,37
179	Vatva-Kankaria-Automatic Signalling		1,20	10	1,10
180	Extension of loops for accommodating trains with 58 BOX wagons at Kisony, Kalisindh, Akodia, Kalpipal, Shiyalpur, Sehore and Phanda		68	15	53
181	Veraval.—Bye pass line		90	12	78
182	Indore Area-Development of Passenger and Goods Terminal		3,72	10	3,62
183	Chambal Bridge.—Replacing corroded M.S. girders of Bridge No. 317 Chambal River		1,04	42	62
		R.	4		
184	Bharuch.—Road-over bridge in lieu of level crossing No.179/C		68	1	67
		Deposit	1,06		
185	Dewas-Road-over-bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 29 on Ujjain-Dewas-Indore B.G. section		143	1	1,42
		Deposit	1,30		
186	Kota.—Road-under-bridge in lieu of level crossing No.108-A		75	1	74
187	Goregaon.—Road-under-bridge in lieu of level crossing No.28		56	1	55
		Deposit	30		
188	Ranoli Road-over-bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 243-C between Bajva and Ranoli		70	1	69
		Deposit	1,60		

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works	Anticipated cost	Provision for 1988-89	Balance to complete work
	WESTERN RAILWAY—*(concld.)*			
189	Track circuits on run—through lines, loop-lines and facing points to block section limit board at 29 stations and provision of block proving by axle counters at 18 sections of Nagda-Bhopal	13,07	20	12,87
190	Ujjain.—Replacement of signalling-gears and lever frames . . .	4,51	7	4,44
191	Block proving by axle counters at 21 sections between Gangapur—Kota	1,92	5	1,87
192	Block proving by axle counters at 6 sections between Nagda-Ratlam. .	55	5	50
193	Borivali.—Replacement of 22 KV feeder No. 1, cable Nos. 1 & 2 between Borivali-receiving station and Borivali switching station . . .	59,11	10	59,01
194	Ahmedabad.—Modernisation of MG coaching depot . . .	3,75	60	3,15
195	Bajva.—Modernisation of wagon maintenance Depot to deal with increased work load and ROH of LPG tank wagons.	1,87	40	1,47
	CHITTARANJAN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS			
196	Setting up of Design and Development at C.L.W.	2,90	40	2,50
	DIESEL LOCOMOTIVE WORKS			
197	Development of newly acquired land for construction of Staff Quarters, service building & Welfare building	1,69	60	1,09
198	Creation of Design and Developmental facilities at DLW . . .	1,92	40	1,52
	INTEGRAL COACH FACTORY			
199	Perambur.—2 Nos. of 1000 KVA DG sets in the Furnishing Division. .	75	27	48
200	Perambur.—Creation of Design and developmental facilities at ICF. .	4,75	40	4,35
	RESEARCH DESIGNS AND STANDARDS ORGANISATION, LUCKNOW			
201	Lucknow.—Modernisation of BG & MG Brake-cum-Dynamometer Cars.	4,99	59	4,40
202	Lucknow.—Construction of Central Workshop for RDSO. . .	57	11	46

(b) Important Open Line Works in progress costing over Rs. five crores for which funds have been provided in 1988-89.

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works	Latest anticipated cost	Approximate expenditure to end of 1987-88	Provision for 1988-89	Balance to complete work
	CENTRAL RAILWAY				
1	Itarsi-Amla-Nagpur Section.—Partial Doubling Phase I. (80.78 Kms.)	40,10	39,58	52	..
2	Itarsi-Amla-Nagpur Section.—Doubling Phase-II (39.02 Kms.)	20,59	13,38	7,21	..
3	Jaitwar-Manikpur Section.—Doubling of 57.51 Kms.	26,30	50	8,00	17,80
4	Wardha-Balharshah Section.—Doubling of Tadali-Chandrapur Single line portion (15 Kms.)	10,49	8,46	2,03	..
5	Itarsi-Amla Section.—Doubling of Polapathar to Barabatpur (18.83 Kms.) and acquisition of land from Kiratgarh to Polapathar for further Doubling.	17,47	76	5,97	10,74
6	Mathura-Palwal Section.—Automatic block signalling and Panel interlocking between Mathura and Palwal and Intermediate Block Hut between Palwal-Asaoti Ballabgarh	13,75	5,37	2,49	5,89
7	Matatila-Basai.—Doubling of 7.88 Kms. including bridge portion of Bina-Jhansi Section	5,79	25	3,16	2,38
8	Doubling of single line bridge portion viz : Kurwai Kathera-Bina River 5.34 Kms	6,85	25	3,16	3,44
9	Shahabad-Gulbarga—Doubling (26.33 Kms) with minor additional facilities in Wadi Yard and an additional loop line at Kurduwadi	13,56	8,55	5,01	..
10	Infrastructure facilities for Thal Vaishet Fertilizer plant.	5,22	4,43	79	..
11	Bombay V.T—Remodelling of Suburban Yard to provide double discharge platforms for smoother entry and exist	9,68	5,28	61	3,79
12	Kurla.—New Passenger Terminal Phase-I	24,38	3,03	7,56	13,79
13	Bombay.—Computerisation of Passenger Reservation system	17,07	11,36	3,25	2,46
14	Bhusawal.—Replacement of aged signalling equipments by provision of Route Relay interlocking.	7,79	4,25	2,08	1,46
15	Bombay V.T.-Kalyan.—Replacement of Junction Cables/ Wires by optic fibre Cables.	6,83	1	10	6,72
16	Gwalior.—Settng up facilities for manufacturing coil Springs and Leaf Spring.	35,00	3,77	9,05	22,18
17	Bhopal.—Setting up New Coach Repair Workshop for Western Region	64,87	8,10	15,00	41,77
18	Gwalior.—Setting up of Centre for advanced maintenance technology	6,22	1,61	59	4,02
19	Parel.—Modernisation of Workshop (Phase-II).	19,06	3,48	1,00	14,58
20	Nasik Road—Setting up of traction Motor Rewinding/ Heavy Repair Workshop for Electric Rolling Stock	9,10	6,75	1,46	89
21	Manmad.—Modernisation of Civil Engineering Workshop.	10,18	24	5,00	4,94

(Fgures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works		Latest anticipated cost	Approximate expenditure to end of 1987-88	Provsion for 1988-89	Balance to complete work
	EASTERN RAILWAY					
22	Doubling between Dum Dum Junction and Barasat including.—	R.	12,554	11,42	1,13	..
	(a) Tokenless Block working between Habra and Bongaon					
	(b) Three two lines crossing station Bira Ashoknagar and Thakurnagar on Dum Dum Jn. etc.					
	(c) Additional line at Habra for stabling of EMU rakes.					
	(d) Junction arrangement of Dum Dum.					
23	Kiul-Jamalpur-Bhagalpur Section.—Patch doubling (75 Kms.)		25,00	15,58	6,70	2,72
24	Patch doubling on Garwa Road to Sigsigi (5.8 Km) and Sonnagar to Bagha Bishnupur (7.86 Km).		7,49	5,85	1,64	..
25	Doubling between Sahib Ganj Link cabin-New Farakka-Malda Town.		29,81	1,22	10,00	18,59
26	Doubling of Garwa Road—Sonnagar Section (Phase II) between Sigsigi and Bagha Bishnupur.		48,89	1,35	10,43	37,11
27	Andal-Ukhra Section.—Augmentation of Sectional Capacity-Phase I.		6,08	2,36	3,00	72
	(1) Service loop between Kajoragram and Sidule with conversion of Sidule into a block station.					
	(2) Regrading of and provision of additional signalling facilities on Tapasi-Barabani Section via Sreepur.					
28	Gaya-Mughalsarai Section.—Augmentation of Sectional capacity.		6,87	2,64	3,00	1,23
	(1) Two block huts between Anugrahanarayan Road—Sonenagar and Rafiganj-Jakhim.					
	(2) Up and Dn wired long loops at Phalwza-Kumrabad Road and Dhanaicha block hut.					
29	Howrah Station.—Augmentation of coaching terminal facilities Phase-I.	R.	10,339	1,90	4,00	4,43
30	Howrah-Bandel Main Line Section—Augmentation of sectional capacity.		18,26	1,76	4,08	12,42
	(1) Automatic signalling between Howrah and Sheoraphuli with reversible working					
	(2) (i) Additional down line between Bhadreshwar and Bandel.					
	(ii) Automatic signalling between Sheoraphuli and Bandel with reversible working					
31	Bardhaman-Remodelling of Yard and ancillary work (Phase-I)		20,10	40	7,00	12,70
	(a) Double line Fly-over between Shaktigarh and Palsit.					
	(b) Extension of Down passing Siding.					
32	McCluskieganj.—Development of Depot Yard in North Karanpura area		31,44	1,00	6,96	23,48
33	Sonnagar—Mughalsarai Section.—Centralised traffic control.		7,13	40	2,80	3,93

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works		Latest anticipated cost	Approximate expenditure to end of 1987-88	Provision for 1988-89	Balance to complete work
	EASTERN RAILWAY					
34	Computerisation of passenger reservation system at Calcutta area		19,00.	11,60	4,75	2,65
35	Mughalsarai.—Replacement of Indoor and Outdoor gears at 11 cabins on age-cum-condition by Route Relay Interlocking		12,12	15	3,00	8,97
36	Andal.—Route Relay Interlocking and replacement of the signalling equipment.		7,56	4,96	2,60	..
37	Gaya.—Replacement of Indoor and outdoor signalling gears by Route Relay Interlocking.		935.45	0.20	3.00	932.25
38	Bardhaman.—Replacement of Indoor and Outdoor signalling gears at East Cabin, East Central Cabin, West Cabin and West Central Cabin by Route Relay Interlocking ?.		787.19	0.20	3.00	783.99
39	Control communication circuit through wireless on electrified Howrah-Mughalsarai Section (in lieu of P&T hired circuit) Phase-I, Gaya-Mughalsarai.		12,95	11,73	1,22	..
		R.	81			
40	Control communication circuit through wireless on Electrified Howrah-Mughalsarai Section Phase-II, Pradhankanta-Dhanbad-Gaya.		14,21	9,86	95	3,40
		R.	35			
41	Sealdah South Section.—Control communication in lieu of P&T cables in Sealdah.		8,26	2,50	1,50	4,26
42	Control Communication through wireless on electrified Howrah Mughalsarai Section Phase III between Pradhankanta and Khana.		8,81	1,80	1,50	5,51
		R.	20			
43	Improved communication system on Barkakana—Barwadih, Garwa Road, Singrauli-Chopan and Garwa Road—Dehri-on-Sone.		7,50	6,93	57	..
44	Control communication circuits through wireless in electrified Howrah-Mughalsarai Section (Phase-IV) Khana-Bardhaman, Belur-Howrah Via, H.B. Chord.		9,63.63	0.20	100.00	8,63.43
		R.	19			
45	Four additional traction sub-station for running 4500 tonne trains between Gomoh and Mughalsarai.		11,02	5,99	2,45	2,58
46	Kancharapara.—Remodelling and modernisation of Kancharapara Workshop..		14,59	11,49	3,10	..
47	Liluah.—Modernisation of carriage and wagon repair workshop.		15,38	2,73	5,37	7,28
48	Bandel.—Electrical multiple unit car shed.		6,59	2,57	1,50	2,52
49	Jamalpur.—Diesel Loco Shed to hold 60 main line Diesel Locomotives.		10,19	5	57	9,57
50	Gomoh.—Electrical Loco Shed for homing 50 Electrical Locos.		6,02	95	2,50	2,57
51	Barasat.—EMU car shed.		6,01	1,19	90	3,92
	NORTHERN RAILWAY					
52	Conversion of Suratgarh-Bikaner M.G. section into B.G. (182 Kms.)		70,80	63,09	6,22	1,49
		R.	5			
53	(*i*) Doubling between : Rohtak-Jakhal (Phase I) (*a*) Rohtak-Samargopalpur (10.01 Kms.) (*b*) Kinana-Barsola (20.42 Kms.) (*c*) Ghaso-Jakhal (45.48 Kms.)		42,34	17,32	8,00	17,02
		R.	5			
	(*ii*) 3rd line between Ghaziabad and Sahibabad.					

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works		Latest anticipated cost	Approximate expenditure to end of 1987-88	Provision for 1988-89	Balance to complete work
	NORTHERN RAILWAY					
54	Doubling of Panipat-Ambala Section (Phase-II) between Bhalni Khurd-Shahabad Markanda (48.21 Kms.)	R.	23,57 9	19,18	4,37	2
55	Sahibabad-Ghaziabad Section.—4th line		9,61	6,05	3,00	56
56	Doubling between Moradabad and Rampur-Phase-I (27.41 Kms.)		20,72	90	14,41	5,41
57	Doubling between Lucknow and Unnao and over the Ganga bridge by converting M.G. line into B.G. and extending B.G. from Kanpur Central to Kanpur Anwarganj		49,05	1,10	16,00	31,95
58	Additions and alterations in Allahabad station yard.		12,97	4,59	5,00	3,38
59	Additional through-put and terminal facilities including doubling between Garhi Harsaru and Khalilpur for movement of additional cement traffic	R.	14,05 1,03	5,12	5,00	3,93
60	Delhi Main.—Allied traffic facilities, full length washing lines, platforms, shunting necks and parcel platforms etc.		7,14	5,73	1,41	..
61	Remodelling of Ghaziabad Yard.		10,77	1	2,51	8,25
62	Delhi Area.—Coaching terminal facilities :					
	(i) New Delhi.—Additional platform by partly shifting washing and sickline to Hazrat Nizamuddin.					
	(ii) Hazrat Nizamuddin.—Maintenance facilities and an additional passenger platform.		26,64	17	26	26,21
63	Delhi Area.—Train describer and remote control signalling.		20,00	42	45	19,13
64	Lucknow.—Bye pass line		10,59	10,56	3	.
65	Mughalsarai-Allahabad-Ghaziabad Section.—Additional facilities (Phase-I) in connection with Block scheme for accepting 40 goods trains at Mughalsarai including coal traffic for NCR Thermal Power Plant.		9,91	3,15	4,65	2,11
66	Freight Operation Information and Control System for Indian Railways.		520,00	51,99	10	467,91
67	Delhi Area.—Computerisation of Passenger Reservation.		20,67	18,50	20	1,97
68	Moradabad-Saharanpur Main Line Section.—Regirdering Balawali Bridge No. 1248 at Km. 1523/1-1524/1 across Ganga River.		8,90	4,14	1,06	3,70

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works	Latest anticipated cost	Approximate expenditure to end of 1987-88	Provision for 1988-89	Balance to complete work
	NORTHERN RAILWAY				
69	Allahabad-Phaphamau Section.—Additional bridge in replacement of Curzon Bridge No. 163 at Km. 145/7-146/15 over river Ganga near Phaphamau (for Single track super structure with double track sub-structure incld. new approaches)	19,77	12	1,00	18,65
70	New Delhi-Bikaner.—Multichannel microwave communication between New Delhi and Bikaner	11,02	6,06	1,11	3,85
71	Varanasi.—Route relay interlocking at (in the entire coaching yard).	7,71	1	90	6,80
72	Delhi-Mughalsarai Section.—Auxiliary warning system.	12,28	1	40	11,87
73	Train to Control Mobile Radio communication on Delhi-Mughalsarai Section	14,05	1	5	13,99
74	Mughalsarai-Kanpur Section.—Additional 6 traction substation in connection with running of 4500 tonnes trains.	19,78	8,18	6,05	5,55
75	Kanpur-Ghaziabad Section.—Additional 6 traction substations for running 4500 tonnes trains.	21,29	4,13	7,45	9,71
76	Lucknow.—New Diesel shed for 60 BG main line Diesel locos.	5,00	65	3,92	43
77	Modernisation of Jagadhri Workshop.	32,68	2,50	2,40	27,78
78	Ambala.—Setting up of a BCN/BOX N Depot.	6,50	25	50	5,75
	NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY				
79	Conversion of Varanasi-Bhatni section into B.G.	70,75	22,25	8,60	39,90
80	Conversion of Barauni-Katihar M.G. section into B.G.	59,09	52,67	6,42	..
81	Conversion of Moradabad-Ramnagar M.G. section into B.G.	19,41 34 R.	17,14	2,27	..
82	Conversion of Kashipur-Lalkua M.G. section into B.G.	15,00	1	25	14,74
83	Conversion of Samastipur-Darbhanga M.G. Section into B.G.	12,00.00	5.23	.01	11,94.76
84	Development of line capacity (Phase I) by doubling of				
	(*i*) Pitaunjia-Samastipur-Ujiarpur Section (16.49 Kms.)				
	(*ii*) Doubling of Bachhwara-Barauni Section (16.40 Kms.)				
	(*iii*) An additional passenger line at Samastipur	23,43	3,00	11,00	9,43
85	Microwave communication on Lucknow-Izatnagar-Mathura section	6,25	3,89	87	1,49
86	Clutterbuckganj.—50 Loco Diesel Shed	6,00	4,00	1,80	20
	NORTHEAST FRONTIER RAILWAY				
87	New Bongaigaon-Guwahati.—Conversion of MG section to BG	90,46	89,06	1,40	..
88	Patch doubling between :				
	(*a*) Malda town-Eklakhi (19 Kms.)				
	(*b*) Harishchandrapur-Kumedpur (7.1 Kms.)	17,22	5,34	3,00	8,88

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works		Latest anticipated cost	Approximate expenditure to end of 1987-88	Provision for 1988-89	Balance to complete work
	NORTHEAST FRONTIER RAILWAY					
89	Patch doubling between :—					
	(a) Kumedpur and Barsoi (29.18 Kms.)		51,68	32,01	15,00	4,67
	(b) Dhulabari and New Jalpaiguri (51.63 Kms.)					
90	Patch doubling between :—					
	(a) Barsoi and Lalkhola (29.05 Kms.)		24,32	1,50	7,00	15,82
	(b) Dhulabari and Aluabari (4.9 Kms.)					
91	Tokenless block working between Kumedpur and New Bongaigaon and additional loops at 8 stations		9,41	6,90	2,41	10
92	Traffic facility works for increased through put on Lumding—Badarpur hill section—Phase-II		7,58	5,28	2,30	...
	SOUTHERN RAILWAY					
93	Mysore-Bangalore section.—Conversion from Metre Gauge to Broad Gauge		58,76	10,96	6,84	40,96
		R.	1,19			
94	Tambaram-Chengalpattu section.—Doubling (30.70 Kms.)		17,19	10,24	4,95	2,00
		R.	16			
95	Madras.—Computerisation of rail passenger reservation work in Madras area		14,50	3,00	9,80	1,70
96	Madras Central.—Route Relay Interlocking		6,63	6	48	6,09
97	Poonamalai.—Modernisation of workshops		23,05	8,47	8,83	5,75
		R.	1			
	SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY					
98	Conversion of Manmad-Parbhani-Parli-Vaijnath Section to B.G.		140,80	9,60	5,00	125,40
99	Guntur-Macherla Section.—Conversion from M.G. to B.G. (130.22 Kms.)		58,54	13,35	23,00	22,19
		R.	1,41			
100	Conversion from Parbhani to Purna and Mudkhed to Adilabad M.G. line into B.G. and laying a parallel B.G. line from Purna to Mudkhed (248 Kms.)		106,62,00	26,03	0,01	106,35,96
101	Doubling of Track between Pendurti and Pindail (45.40 Kms.)		18,36	16,27	2,09	...
		R.	7			
102	New double line between Hyderabad-Tellapur (27.57 Kms.)		17,96	11,40	6,37	10
		R.	4			
103	Doubling of track between :—					
	(i) Telapur-Nagalapalli (6.45 Kms.)					
	(ii) Shankarapalli-Nagalapalli (10.97 Kms.)		12,04	7,62	4,42	...
	(iii) Shankarapalli-Gullagoda (11.61 Kms.)	R.	40			
104	Doubling of track between :—					
	(i) Gooty and Rayalcheruvu (23.65 Kms.)					
	(ii) Koodapuram and Muddanuru (23.65 Kms.)					
	(iii) Crossing station between Rayalacheruvu and Future Stations		17,07	15,61	1,46	...
105	Doubling of track between Gullaguda and Vikarabad stations (16.80 Kms.)		9,51	5,16	3,92	43
		R.	23			

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works		Latest anticipated cost	Approximate expenditure to end of 1987-88	Provision for 1988-89	Balance to complete work
	SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY					
106	Doubling of track between :					
	(i) Wadi-Thangundi (29.52 Kms.)					
	(ii) Chegunta-Krishna (9.29 Kms)	R.	16,27 27	9,37	6,90	..
107	Doubling of track between Tandur and Malkhaid Road Stations (45.60 kms.)	R.	35,52 43	1,62	5,00	28,90
108	Doubling of track between Yermaras-Raichur Stations (9.06 Kms.)	R.	5,91 1	2,13	1,50	2,28
109	Doubling of track between :—					
	(i) Raichur-Motamari (17.05 Kms.)					
	(ii) Kosgi-Kupgal (13.61 Kms.)	R.	18,61 26	4,19	5,00	9,42
110	Doubling of track between Vikarabad-Tandur Stations (41.41 Kms.)		41,37	1,00	3,00	37,37
111	Chord line connecting Maula Ali and Sanatnagar		13,50	8,51	4,40	59
112	Land acquisition in connection with the proposed chord line between Maula Ali and Sanatnagar Station		6,72	6,71	1	..
113	Computerisation of reservation facilities in Hyderabad area		7,27	65	6,50	12
114	Chirala-Vijayawada Section.—Bridge across river Krishna		10,68	10,43	25	...
115	New bridge in replacement of old Godavari bridge across the river Godavari at Kms. 571/14—574/11 between Kovvur and Godavari stations		64,11	18,42	7,48	38,21
116	Hubli-Londa-Vasco-de-Gama-Miraj.—Microwave system		7,19	2	79	6,38
117	New carriage repair shop for Broad Gauge coaches for South Zone at Tirupati		58,65	34,22	10,00	14,43
118	Ramgundam.—Development of maintenance facilities for BOX 'N' Wagons		6,64,30	0,01	2,05,40	4,58,89
	SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY					
119	Additional facilities on Muri-Bokaro Section for expansion of Bokaro Steel Plant (Phase II)					
	(i) Patch doubling between Bokaro and Pundag					
	(ii) Twin Single line working between Radhanagar and Bokaro Marshalling Yard 'A' Cabin (12.6 Kms.)		6,24	4,80	1,44	..
120	Doubling of Kandra-Gomharia Section (10 Kms.)		8,49	7,49	1,00	..
121	Patch doubling between :—					
	(i) Ambodala-Bissamcutack					
	(ii) Therubali-Gumda for increasing line capacity on Raipur-Vizianagram Section (99.96 Kms.) (Stage I)		67,57	2,00	15,00	50,57
122	Expansion of Bokaro Steel City Marshalling Yard to cater to the steel Plant traffic at 475 MTA level of steel production (Phase II)		10,90	3,50	3,30	4,10
123	Expansion of Bhilai Marshalling Yard in connection with expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant from 2.5 MTA to 4.8 MTA (Phase II)		16,69	9,44	3,45	3,80

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works	Latest anticipated cost	Approximate expenditure to end of 1987-88	Provision for 1988-89	Balance to complete work
	SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY				
124	Optimisation of line capacity works on Koraput-Kirandul Section of K. K. Line	14,38	2,00	2,00	10,38
125	Visakhapatnam.—Rail facilities for dealing with the Steel Plant Traffic (Phase-I)	30,24	28,09	2,15	..
126	Rail facilities for Visakhapatnam Steel Plant peripheral yard for 1.2 MT State (Phase I)	27,69	15,29	12,40	..
127	Additional works required in Central India Coal field area (Phase II)	5,71	99	75	3,97
128	Replacement of girders on Katjuri Bridge No. 553	7,83	5,68	90	1,25
	R.	11			
129	Railway's own underground telecom cable for communication and block circuits in replacement of P&T owned telecom cable in (a) Adra-Anara-Chandil (93 Kms.):	5,82	3,36	1,50	96
	(*b*) Adra-Bhojudih-Jamodaba (40 Kms.)	5,85	5,46	39	..
130	Bilaspur.—Route Relay Interlocking				
131	Railway's own telecom cable for communication and block circuits in replacement of P&T owned underground telecom cable in Tata-Chakaradharpur-Chandil and Chakaradharpur-Rourkela-Birmitrapur Section (381.3 Route Kms.) Phase I	12,23	4	86	11,33
132	Ten additional Sub-stations for running of 4500 tonnes trains on Chandil-Durg Section	26,78	4,31	5,12	17,35
133	Bokaro Steel City.—Diesel Shunter shed	5,94	90	2,00	3,04
134	Nimpura.—60 Loco Diesel Shed	8,68	7,02	1,66	..
135	Kharagpur.—Modernisation of workshops (Phase II)	30,02	4,87	11,00	14,15
136	Mancheswar.—Setting up of a new carriage repair workshop	30,57	26,97	3,60	..
	WESTERN RAILWAY				
137	Conversion of MG line from Nadiad to Kapadvanj into BG (44.64 Kms.)	11,00.00	81.61	.01	10,18.38
138	Partial doubling between :				
	(*i*) Gurla-Lakheri and				
	(*ii*) Alnia-Ramganj Mandi (Total 184.139 Kms.) on Nagda-Lakheri section	19,52	19,34	18	..
	R.	20			
139	Nagda-Kota Section (Phase II).—Doubling of Nagda-Ramganj Mandi	33,53	33,32	10	11
140	Shahibag-Viramgam (BG).—Balance doubling the line (Phase II) between Chharodi and Viramgam (25.35 Kms.)	7,33	7,03	30	..
141	Nagda-Ujjain section.—Balance doubling between Piploda Bagla—Naikheri (32.82 Kms).	12,66	12,63	3	..
142	Phulera-Kishangarh section.—Doubling of Phulera-Kishangarh by providing formation to MG standard and bridges to BG standard (50.97 Kms.)	12,90	12,51	39	..
143	Doubling of three single line stretches on Ratlam-Godhra section of Western Railway—Anas bridge-Panchpiplia Tunnel and Mahi Bridge at Bhairongarh	9,32	2,59	5,00	1,73
144	Doubling of Mahi Bridge No. 624.	6,97	20	1,99	4,78
145	Line capacity works on coal carrying route—Ratlam-Dahod, Nagda-Ratlam and Ruthiayi-Maksi sections	6,14	2,45	2,50	1,19
146	Line capacity works on Udhna-Jalgaon section	9,60	5	2,00	7,55
147	Bandra.—Development of Passenger Terminal—(Phase I)	12.56	50	7,00	5,06
	R.	3			

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works		Anticipated cost	Approx-mate ex-penditure to end of 1987-88	Provision for 1988-89	Balance to complete work
	WESTERN RAILWAY					
148	Ahmedabad-Computerisation of Passenger Reservation		7,00	5	1,77	5,18
149	Bombay-Virar suburban section.—New Bridges No. 73 & 75 on Vasai Creek at Km. 43/13 and Kms. 45/6 between Bhayandar and Naigaon		43,11	21,01	7,20	14,90
150	Improvement to communication system—Optic Fibre Cable on Churchgate-Borivali Section		6,55	2,20	3,85	50
151	Microwave communication between Abu Road and Ajmer as Phase II		6,38	1,01	50	4,87
152	Auxiliary Warning System on Bombay Central-Mathura section		10,83	1	8	10,74
153	Bombay Local section.—Arrangement for intensification of suburban services ex-Churchgate such as power supply and back-up facilities for sub-stations, cables and OH equipments		10,93	10,48	45	..
		R.	.7			
154	Vatva.—Diesel shed		5,57	5,51	6	..
155	Sabarmati.—Setting up of Rail Reclamation Depot by extension of Flash Butt Welding Plant at Sabarmati Engineering Workshop		6,15	4,92	1,23	..
156	Kota.—B.G. Diesel Shunter Shed for homing 40 Diesel Shunters		5,09	3	25	4,81
157	Ajmer.—Modernisation of Workshop		23,51	3,81	9,07	10,63
	CHITTARANJAN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS					
158	Modernisation of C.L.W.		18,14	16,13	2,01	..
159	Augmentation of production capacity of Electric Locos for CLW from 60 Locos per year to 80 locos per year (1st Phase) including additions and alterations of two Static Equipment Shop (Shop No. 22) at the new site in VMG Shed to match with the augmented production requirement of locomotives		5,68	2,12	1,50	2,06
160	Augmentation of Electric Loco manufacturing capacity from 80 to 100 locos per year (Phase II)		14,95	30	2,35	12,30
	INTEGRAL COACH FACTORY					
161	Perambur.—Modernisation of I.C.F.		51,21	9,51	11,35	30,35
	WHEEL AND AXLE PLANT					
162	Setting up of Wheel and Axle Plant at Yelahanka		1,46,00	1,44,69	1,31	..
	DIESEL COMPONENT WORKS					
163	Setting up of Diesel Component Works at Patiala		114,00	93,35	5,50	15,15
164	Setting up of Diesel Component Works at Patiala (Phase II)		46,43	12,70	14,50	19,23
	RAIL COACH FACTORY					
165	Kapurthala.—Setting up of Rail Coach Factory for manufacture of Passenger Coaches		310,99	167,60	100,00	43,39
	RESEARCH, DESIGNS AND STANDARDS ORGANISATION, LUCKNOW					
166	Mughalsarai.—Test track facilities for RDSO		69	30	39	..
		R.	5,29			

APPENDIX II

Passenger Amenities and Other Railway Users' Amenities 1988-89

APPENDIX

Expenditure proposed on Passenger Amenities and

RAILWAYS	Passenger Amenities							
	Provision of overhead and/or ground level arrangements at stations for filling water in carriages, water supply at stations for the use of passengers, including not only general water supply arrangements which are used for providing water in carriages but also purification plants installed, water coolers—electric or otherwise, water trollies etc. provided for use of passengers.	Waiting accommodation including reinforced cement concrete and other types of benches at stations including extension or improvements to existing arrangements to meet the requirements of railway passengers.	Refreshment Rooms, Refring Rooms and vendors' stalls of all descriptions at stations provided for catering to railway passengers, except those which the vendors are required by contract to provide at their own cost.	Provision or improvement of latrines provided for railway passengers at stations.	Miscellaneous improvements, viz., provision of seats, hedges, shade-trees on platforms, at stations to cater to the needs of railway passengers.	Bathing facilities at stations for use of passengers.	Improvement to existing carriages such as provision of fans, improved lighting and lavatories, special insulation to roofs, bigger water tanks in carriages, better fittings etc., intended to provide improved facilities to railway passengers etc.	Improved lighting and provision of fans on platforms or in waiting halls and sheds or vendor's stalls at stations to cater to the requirements of railway passengers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Central	27,79	3,00	17,46	2,00	3,00	2,00	98,00	9,45
Eastern	61,94	24,72	2,07,67	7,52	..	..	43,49	20,38
Northern	41,99	1,32,22	11,51	6,00	3,00	2,00	89,27	58,28
Northeastern	30	..	28,17	..	..	..	8,50	20,70
Northeast Frontier	6,18	9,62	19,45	1,52	..	50	1,50	6,00
Southern	50,50	57,26	49,00	4,57	32,20	3,00	21,55	16,60
South Central	42,90	11,10	46,50	21,50	6,15	1,50	58,49	8,85
Southeastern	55,63	51,67	18,61	74	..	..	47,00	29,48
Western	12,22	31,98	72,00	3,00	2,50	..	49,70	14,82
TOTAL	2,99,45	3,21,57	4,70,37	46,85	46,85	9,00	£4,17,50	1,84,56

£ Includes Rs. 4.10 crores for providing cushions in old second class sleeper coaches.

II

Other Railway Users' Amenities in 1988-89

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

		Other Railway Users' Amenities										
Exhibition of time table sheets in glass fronted frames to serve the requirements of passengers.	Works under all the above heads meant to cater to railway passengers provided in connection with melas and required for periods exceeding 6 months.	Any other work considered essential for meeting the requirements of railway passengers at any stations, e.g. Information Offices or Kiosks, public announcement systems etc.	TOTAL	Arrangements for drinking water including water coolers, water trollies etc.	Waiting accommodation, including provision of various types of benches.	Refreshment rooms and Venders' Stalls, except those that a contractor has to provide at his own cost.	Latrines.	Miscellaneous Improvements, namely provision of seats, hedges and shade-trees.	Lighting arrangements and provision of fans.	Any other work considered essential, e.g. Enquiry Offices/Information Centres etc.	Work under the above heads provided in connection with melas and required for periods exceeding 6 months.	TOTAL	GRAND TOTAL
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
2,00	..	157,45	3,22,15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,22,15
..	..	76,29	4,42,01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,42,01
..	..	40,20	3,84,47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,84,47
..	..	41,12	98,79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		98,79
53,23	..	12,00	1,10,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,10,00
49	25	33,10	2,68,52	..	..	5,93	..	..	..	..	..	5,93	2,74,45
1,00	..	6,43	2,04,42	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,50	..	6,50	2,10,92
..	..	1,36,89	3,40,02	..	25	..	25	..	..	1,36	..	1,86	3,41,88
..	..	55,50	2,41,72	49	10	..	..	10	..	10,03	..	10,72	2,52,44
56,72	25	*5,58,98	24,12,10	49	35	5,93	25	10	...	17,89	..	25,01	*24,37,11

*. Includes Rs. 227.11 lakhs for Passenger Amenity works under other Planheads.

APPENDIX III

Expenditure Proposed on Staff Welfare in 1988-89

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	WORKS			OTHER SERVICES						
Railways	Amenities for Staff	Staff Quarters	Total	Medical expenses	Health & Welfare services	Education	Staff Training	Canteens and other staff Amenities	Total	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Central	2,30,00	3,64,57	5,94,57	12,12,80	5,33,13	1,50,68	4,43,27	1,24,20	25,14,08	31,08,65
Eastern	3,70,00	5,92,42	9,62,42	12,70,47	6,44,86	2,37,79	2,90,74	11,98	25,15,84	34,78,26
Northern	3,50,00	4,61,51	8,11,51	13,88,37	8,06,88	1,68,82	4,70,89	90,19	29,25,15	37,36,66
Northeastern	1,30,00	53,47	1,83,47	6,43,34	2,86,37	85,98	1,79,17	15,59	12,10,45	13,93,92
Northeast Frontier	1,00,00	4,26,80	5,26,80	6,37,60	4,45,26	2,01,56	1,70,19	12,34	14,66,95	19,93,75
Southern	2,30,00	4,45,08	6,75,08	11,77,83	4,04,03	1,45,30	2,14,43	74,56	20,16,15	26,91,23
South Central	1,20,00	3,66,44	4,86,44	7,77,85	3,21,34	3,46,18	2,99,94	38,36	17,83,67	22,70,11
Southeastern	3,50,00	11,01,70	14,51,70	10,41,24	7,43,82	6,59,10	2,47,24	45,63	27,37,13	41,88,83
Western	2,10,00	4,23,02	6,33,02	12,64,65	6,04,48	2,58,89	3,58,89	76,23	25,63,14	31,96,16
Metro Railway	..	..	..	1,02	16	..	..	..	118	1,18
Railway Electrification	..	9,30,96	9,30,96	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,30,96
Wheel & Axle Plant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diesel Component Works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
R.D.S.O.	65,33	35,00	1,00,33	12,50	22,00	1,34	..	46,75	82,59	1,82,92
Integral Coach Factory	13	22,00	22,13	..	..	..	..	..	..	22,13
W.M.S. (Overheads)	40,96	..	40,96	..	..	..	..	..	..	40,96
Chittaranjan Locomotive Works	42,86	1,34,36	1,77,22	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,77,22
W.M.S. (Overheads)	64,58	..	64,58	..	..	..	..	..	..	64,58
Diesel Locomotive Works	1,68	35,00	36,68	..	..	..	..	..	..	36,68
W.M.S. (Overheads)	2,38,69	..	2,38,69	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,38,69
TOTAL	22,00,00	*53,92,33	*75,92,33	94,27,67	48,12,33	22,55,74	26,74,76	6,45,83	198,16,33	274,08,66
W.M.S. (Overheads)	3,44,23	..	3,44,23	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,44,23

* Includes Rs. 2880.63 lakhs for quarters forming part of schemes under various planheads.

APPENDIX IV

Plan Head and Railway wise Plan expenditure during 1988-89

APPENDIX

Plan Head and Railway-wise Plan

Plan Head	RAILWAY						
	Central	Eastern	Northern	North-eastern	Northeast Frontier	Southern	South Central
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(a) New Lines (Construction)	19,00,00	2,29,00	12,22,00	4,99,99	25,50,00	20,31,11	7,50,00
(b) Purchase of New Lines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Restoration of Dismantled lines	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
(d) Gauge Conversion	..	..	6,21,80	17,54,19	1,40,00	6,84,00	28,00,00
(e) Doubling	39,03,85	30,00,00	45,77,95	11,50,00	25,00,00	10,00,00	41,94,54
(f) Traffic Facilities-Yard Remodelling and others	18,34,46	44,42,01	29,88,10	4,25,00	8,72,92	6,85,00	12,25,66
(g) Computerisation	5,47,50	5,32,00	2,02,00	25,00	62,00	10,45,00	6,67,23
(h) Rolling Stock	2,38,94	4,18,87	21,41,65	3,93,84	32,77	14,55,38	2,20,26
(i) Track Renewals	130,00,00	130,00,00	130,00,00	42,00,00	37,85,00	70,00,00	79,26,97
(j) Bridge-Works	7,01,18	6,49,90	11,69,74	7,15,00	3,35,00	8,50,00	16,00,00
(k) Signalling and Telecommunication works	13,48,78	20,19,12	13,07,25	4,10,70	4,27,00	11,44,70	7,40,34
(l) Taking over of line wires from P&T	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(m) Electrification Projects	75,00	2,00	1,22,00	..	..	..	..
(n) Other Electrical Works	5,54,19	8,36,00	16,94,00	1,56,55	83,00	2,58,00	1,58,00
(o) Machinery and Plant	12,05,68	7,74,06	6,76,34	5,88,28	1,71,56	6,90,24	5,81,15
(p) Workshops—including Production Units	42,91,71	26,69,04	18,60,64	4,62,65	1,84,34	20,95,58	17,19,47
(q) Staff Quarters	3,50,00	3,50,00	4,11,70	50,00	1,30,00	3,70,00	1,60,00
(r) Amenities for staff	2,30,00	3,70,00	3,50,00	1,30,00	1,00,00	2,30,00	1,20,00
(s) (i) Passenger Amenities	1,60,00	3,89,02	2,80,00	70,00	1,10,00	2,14,07	1,43,50
(ii) Other Railway Users Amenities	..	..	..	..	..	5,93	6,50
(t) Investment in Government Commercial undertaking-Public Undertaking—(i)IRFC/	..	..	45,16,00	..	..	..	..
(ii) Container Corporation of India	..	..	4,84,00	..	..	..	..
(u) Other Specified Works	3,10,15	4,29,00	3,78,96	1,30,00	80,00	2,20,00	3,25,00
(v) Railway Research	..	..	5,00	..	..	28,00	4,00
(w) Stores Suspense (Net)	24,95	—1,73,26	—4,44,14	24,64	—96,68	3,11,75	15,25
(x) Manufacture Suspense (Net)	15,50	—7,73,66	3,09,87	—32,86	—56,61	—4,38,77	—4,49,44
(y) Miscellaneous Advances (Net)	10,00	1,00,00	—4,84	..	..	10,00	33
(z) Metroplitan Transport Projects	..	3,80,00	..	..	..	..	..
Credit or Recoveries	—36,16,58	—15,35,35	—26,28,00	—7,65,00	—3,56,07	—13,43,18	—18,26,00
TOTAL	270,85,37	281,07,75	352,42,02	103,87,99	110,54,23	185,46,81	210,82,76

@Excludes a sum of Rs. 800 crores proposed to be raised through market borrowings by Indian Railway Finance Corporation (IRFC) for financing plan investments on the Railways.

IV

expenditure during 1988-89

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

South Eastern	Western	Chittaranjan Locomotive works	Diesel Locomotive Works	Integral Coach Factory	Wheel and Axle Plant	Railway Electrification	Diesel Component Works	Rail Coach Factory	Railway Board (Rolling Stock)	Metropolitan Transport Projects	R.D. S.O.	Total
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
68,09,00	35,10,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	195,01,10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60,00,00
19,15,20	8,35,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	230,76,54
38,73,68	25,43,09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	188,89,92
77,00	3,22,27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,00	35,00,00
3,67,49	2,74,44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	497,16,40	..	..	£552,60,04
113,50,00	130,00,00	9,50	..	2,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	862,73,47
8,80,03	11,57,44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80,58,29
11,19,93	20,20,96	7,00	..	9,26	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,97	105,79,01
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£..
1,50,00	53,50	..	..	..	..	176,27,50	..	..	..	..	..	180,30,00
8,66,12	3,28,13	45,73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34,00	50,13,72
4,23,15	9,44,68	7,42,48	2,60,63	4,41,75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75,00,00
27,69,10	20,44,60	9,82,58	1,68	13,20,31	1,30,50	..	20,00,00	100,00,00	..	..	..	325,32,20
3,10,00	2,30,00	58,00	35,00	22,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	35,00	25,11,70
3,50,00	2,10,00	42,86	1,68	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	65,33	22,00,00
2,39,12	1,69,28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,74,99
1,86	10,72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,01
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45,16,00
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,84,00
3,56,00	2,00,00	25,19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45,70	25,00,00
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,63,00	15,00,00
–27,61	5,41,89	12,14,75	2,20,00	7,19,33	46,95	..	13,00	3,40,00	..	£3,68	..	27,34,50
–2,39,50	37,36	–8,19,84	14,62,61	–1,45,92	1,16,16	..	1,68,00	3,57,00	..	..	..	–4,90,04
–3,00,00	–28,57	20,00	..	40,00	1,00,00	..	..	50,00	1,58,62	..	..	2,55,54
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*94,20,00	..	98,00,00
–24,16,72	–21,89,10	..	..	..	..	–30,00	..	–20,00	..	–3,00,00	..	–170,26,00
289,73,85	262,15,70	23,28,25	19,81,60	24,08,86	3,93,61	175,97,50	21,81,00	107,27,00	498,75,02	91,23,68	16,87,00	@3050,00,00

*Bombay (8,10,00), Calcutta (77,00,00), Delhi (10,00) and Madras (9,00,00).
£For Metro Railway, Calcutta.

APPENDIX V

Balance Sheet of Indian Railways

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

	As on 31-3-1986	As on 31-3-1987
LIABILITIES		
1. (a) Investments financed from :—		
(i) Loan Capital (advanced by General Exchequer)	£9,078.07	10373,10
(ii) Depreciation Reserve Fund	1235,08	1614,86
(iii) Development Fund	748,63	831,65
(iv) Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	126,31	160,72
(v) Revenue	299,55	322,17
(b) Miscellaneous	4,37	4,37
(c) Total	11492,01	13306,87
2. Railway Reserve Funds :—		
(i) Depreciation Reserve Fund	144,21	240,35
(ii) Revenue Reserve Fund	61	63
*(iii) Development Fund	16	1
(iv) Pension Fund	411,82	363,89
(v) Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	12,44	8,47
(vi) TOTAL	569,24	613,35
3. Banking Account :—		
(i) Provident Funds etc.	1180,78	1383,65
(ii) Miscellaneous Deposits, Advances, etc.	533,03	609,80
(iii) TOTAL	1713,81	1993,45
4. Demands payable (*i.e.*, liabilities remaining undischarged at the end of the year)	170,57	211,20
5. Net liability arising out of inter-departmental, etc., transactions	383,40	431,17
GRAND TOTAL	14329,03	16556,04
ASSETS		
1. Cash in hand	214,30	304,63
2. Block Assets (Contra item I)	11492,01	13306,87
3. Funds with the Central Government (Contra items 2 and 3)	2283,05	2606,80
4. Miscellaneous Advances (sundry debtors) to be recovered or adjusted	51,22	68,39
5. Traffic earnings (yet to be realised at the end of the year)	222,79	226,62
6. Items awaiting adjustment with Civil Departments, State Governments, etc.	65,60	42,73
TOTAL	14329,03	16556,04

*The figure under Development Fund represents the balance remaining in the Fund after Appropriation of the Net Revenue Surplus and withdrawal from the Fund during the year.

£Excludes Rs. 445,34 and Rs. 529,72 lakhs pertaining to MTP (Railways) for the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 respectively.

APPENDIX VI

Capital-at-charge of Indian Government Railways

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Administration	1986-87 (Actuals)	1987-88 (R.E.)	1988-89 (B.E.)
1. Central	1278,54	1364,78	1488,44
2. Eastern	1043,53	1096,95	1197,67
3. Northern	1326,40	1522,16	1703,54
4. North Eastern	397,21	424,72	465,20
5. Northeast Frontier	468,18	532,06	594,99
6. Southern	921,29	976,40	1040,87
7. South Central	1149,77	1239,16	1340,19
8. South Eastern]	1546,12	1677,60	1826,64
9. Western	1087,18	1172,86	1269,50
10. Chittaranjan Locomotive Works	112,68	129,01	144,70
11. Diesel Locomotive Works	62,43	78,58	96,15
12. Integral Coach Factory	60,01	79,23	93,81
13. Wheel and Axle Plant	161,82	165,55	169,49
14. Diesel Component Works	91,38	112,14	133,95
15. Railway Electrification	598,67	775,62	943,76
16. Central Organisation for Operation Information System	10,29	10,30	10,29
17. Rail Coach Factory, Kapurthala	57,60	133,76	241,03
18. Railway Board and other Miscellaneous items	..	34	15,96
TOTAL—Capital-at-charge of Indian Government Railways	10373,10	11491,22	12786,18
19 Metropolitan Transport Project, Bombay	19,35	24,45	32,55
—do— Calcutta	460,73	547,49	625,23
—do— Delhi	33,52	33,72	33,92
—do— Madras	16,12	25,12	34,12
TOTAL	529,72	630,78	725,82
Total Capital-including outlay on Metropolitan Transport Projects	10903,82	12122,00	13512,00

NOTE

1. The figures against the Eastern, Northern, Northeastern and Northeast Frontier Railways include the estimated Capital-at-Charge of the portions of ex-Assam Railway, ex-Eastern Punjab Railway and ex-Bengal Assam Railway.

2. The Capital-at-Charge of ex-States lines amalgamated with Government Railways during 1949-50 and of worked lines which vested in the Centre from 1-4-1950, amounting to about 63.76 crores, which has been added to the capital of the respective Railways of which they now form part, is still provisional.

APPENDIX VII

Total value of Railways assets, under various categories, whether financed from Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund or Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund as on 31st March, 1987.

The Capital-at-charge of the Indian Government Railways as set out in the accounts is the sum made available by the General Revenues for investment in the railways; it does not include the cost of assets created out of the Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund or Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund or Revenue. On the other hand, the Block Account—forming an annexure to the annual Appropriation Accounts for the Indian Railways—indicates the total including the value of assets financed from the Development Fund, Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund and Revenue as also the 'improvement element' of the cost of assets financed from the Depreciation Reserve Fund. The following table shows the total value of railway assets as on 31st March, 1987 under broad categories from the Block Account (excluding only the value of assets created from Revenue as their replacement will be financed currently from Revenue).

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Particulars	Capital-at-charge (comprising loan account)	Value of assets including those created out of D.F. & ACSPF as also of the improvement element in assets created out of D.R.F. but excluding those created out of Revenue as shown in Block Account†
*1. Land	160,28	161,16
2. Structural Engineering Works—		
(a) Station and Offices	260,44	523,03
(b) Workshops and Stores buildings	276,18	358,48
(c) Residential Buildings	294,11	511,43
(d) Track—		
*(i) Formation etc.	1212,78	1323,29
(ii) Permanent way materials.	1487,79	2448,81
(iii) Bridges	677,16	949,64
3. Rolling Stock—		
(a) Locomotives and spare boilers	1324,15	1488,21
(b) Carriages including Rail Cars and E.M.U. stock	991,56	1130,08
(c) Wagons	1560,35	1660,41
(d) Ferries	3,27	3,93
(e) Rail-cum-Road Services	(—)6,48	(—)6,48
4. Equipment (Machinery and Plant etc.) other than Rolling stock	1481,60	1781,63
—*5. Suspense (Floating assets like inventories or stores holdings)	588,02	588,66
*6. Investments in shares of Government and other Commercial Undertakings	61,89	62,42
TOTAL	10373,10	12984,70

*Represents non-wasting assets.

£Excludes expenditure on assets created from Revenue—Open Line Works 322,17 lakhs).

—This excludes Rs. 529,72 lakhs pertaining to MTP (Rlys.) up to March 1987.

APPENDIX VIII

Statement showing the percentage of (i) Total Working Expenses to Gross Traffic Receipts, (ii) Net Revenue to Capital-at-Charge and (iii) Surplus to Capital-at-Charge of Indian Government Railways

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Year	Capital-at-charge excluding Capital outlay on Metropolitan Transport Prjects.	Gross Traffic Receipts	Totalt Working expenses (including depreciation provision)	Net Revenue	Surplus/ Shortfall(—)	Percentage of		
						Total Working Expenses to Gross Earnings	Net Revenue Col. (5) to Capital-at-charge Col. (2)	Surplus/ Shortfall Col(6) to Capital at-charge Col (2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
51–52	850,11	290,82	224,35	61,75	28,34	77.0	7.3	3.3
52–53	857,38	270,56	218,17	47,18	13,19	80.6	5.5	1.5
53–54	869,30	274,29	231,75	36,92	2,56	84.4	4.2	0.3
54–55	901,58	286,78	236,09	44,06	9,10	82.3	4.9	1.0
55–56	968,98	316,29	258,22	50,34	14,22	81.6	5.2	1.5
56–57	1071,71	347,57	279,27	58,38	20,22	80.3	5.4	1.5
57–58	1222,44	379,78	309,44	57,78	13,38	81.5	4.7	1.1
58–59	1356,59	390,21	321,44	59,32	8,93	82.4	4.4	0.7
59–60	1432,28	422,33	334,62	74,55	20,12	79.2	5.2	1.4
60–61	1520,87	456,80	358,24	87,87	32,01	78.4	5.8	2.1
61–62	1682,98	500,50	390,51	99,75	24,40	78.0	5.9	1.5
62–63	1896,81	566,79	429,52	123,32	42,06	75.8	6.5	2.2
63–64	2159,63	632,21	472,27	145,19	49,24	74.7	6.7	2.3
64–65	2435,12	660,85	528,11	118,11	13,18	79.9	4.9	0.5
65–66	2680,32	733,57	583,04	134,84	18,56	79.5	5.0	0.7
66–67	2841,57	768,78	639,25	114,12	—18,27	83.2	4.0	—0.6
67–68	2978,03	818,14	693,30	110,00	—31,53	84.7	3.7	—1.1
68–69	3101,27	898,84	741,93	142,81	—7,86	82.5	4.6	—0.3
69–70	3195,51	951,28	790,02	146,56	—9,83	83.0	4.6	—0.3
70–71	3330,78	1006,69	847,34	144,73	—19,84	84.2	4.3	—0.6
71–72	3520,99	1096,59	911,85	169,08	17,84	83.1	4.8	0.5
72–73	3725,81	1162,42	982,62	164,43	+2,92	84.5	4.4	0.1
73–74	3893,38	1137,89	1066,33	54,41	—115,51	93.7	1.4	—2.9
74–75	4105,56	1408,19	1317,29	73,64	—113,83	93.5	1.8	—2.8
75–76	4354,78	1767,01	1609,62	137,03	—61,11	91.1	3.1	—1.4
76–77	4533,70	2036,11	1718,56	296,29	+87,24	84.4	6.5	1.9
77–78	4797,12	2123,42	1750,12	352,79	+126,23	83.0	7.4	2.6
1978-79	5023,92	2151,04	1867,55	260,82	+36,66	87.5	5.2	0.7
1979-80	5484,64	2337,84	2142,38	227,29	—66,24	91.5	4.1	—1.2
1980-81	6096,35	2624,02	2536,46	127,49	—197,87	96.1	2.1	—3.2
1981-82	6698,05	3538,24	3182,05	403,06	+46,59	89.4	6.0	0.7
1982-83	7251,09	4376,21	3883,35	554,29	+118,31	88.3	7.6	1.6
1983-84	7567,80	4986,24	4661,46	378,95	—41,75	93.9	5.0	—0.6
1984-85	8285,65	5358,77	5142,17	270,10	—195,59	96.3	3.3	—2.4
1985-86	9078,07	6428,10	5823,14	685,87	+178,83	90.6	7.6	2.0
1986-87	10373,10	7505,66	6900,56	680,84	+101,99	92.2	6.6	1.0
1987-88 (BE)	11543,81	8179,00	7550,00	771,00	+69,00	92.3	6.2	0.6
1987-88 (RE)	11491,22	8474,00	7845,00	709,00	+69,00	92.5	6.2	0.6
1988-89 (BE)	12786,18	9393,00	8725,00	764,00	+28,00	92.8	6.0	0.2

†Includes Appropriation to Depriciation Reserve Fund and since 1964-65 to Pension Fund; includes Payment to worked lines till 1977-78

*Excludes Capital outlay on Metropolitan Transport Projects.

Notes :—(1) Col. (5).—Net Revenue represents the net earnings during an accounting period after meeting all the revenue charges except the payment of dividend to General Revenues.

(2) Col.(6).—Surplus represents the net earnings during an accounting period after meeting all the revenue charges including the payment of dividend ro General Revenues.

(3) Col.(7).—The figures given here are referred to as Operating Ratio; since 1978-79 the ratio is worked out from Total Working Expenses booked under Final heads and Gross Earnings.

APPENDIX VIIIA

Statement showing percentage of Net Revenue and Surplus/Shortfall to average Capital-at-charge in each Plan Period.

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Period	Average Capital-at-charge	Percentage of the average net Revenue—before payment to General Revenues—on the average Capital-at-charge		Percentage of the average net Surplus/Shortfall (—) after payment to General Revenues—on the average Capital-at-charge	
		Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
(a) I Plan period (1951—56)	889,47	48,05	5.4	13,48	1.5
(b) II Plan period (1956—61)	1320,78	65,85	5.1	18,93	1.4
(c) III Plan period (1961—66)	2170,97	124,24	5.7	29,49	1.4
(d) 1966-67 to 1968-6	2973,62	122,31	4.1	—19,22	—0.6
(e) IV Plan period (1969—74)	3535,02	136,04	3.9	—21,32	—0.6
(f) V Plan period (1974—78)	4447,79	214,94	4.8	9,63	0.2
(g) 1978-79 to 1979-80	5254,28	244 05	4.6	—14,79	—0.3
(h) VI Plan period (1980-81 to 1984-85)	7179,79	346,78	4.8	—54,66	—0.8

APPENDIX IX

Railway-wise figures of Percentage of Net Revenue to Capital-at-charge

Railway	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88 (BE)	1987-88 (R.E)	1988-89 (BE)
Central	16.2	14.2	14.4	11.7	17.4	23.0	22.2	18.3	24.1	24.1	26.5	21.7	25.2
Eastern	—0.4	—5.1	—6.8	—9.5	—4.5	—6.0	—10.9	—14.7	—5.2	—4.2	—5.8	—3.3	—3.4
Northern	8.9	5.4	4.2	3.2	8.8	13.0	9.7	7.3	15.3	17.5	16.1	17.8	16.8
North-Eastern	—9.4	—9.8	—12.3	—17.7	—21.0	—23.0	—37.1	—41.7	—37.7	—40.3	—43.9	—44.3	—40.8
Northeast Frontier	—11.9	—13.1	—9.7	—13.8	—16.9	—15.0	—24.1	—28.9	—27.4	—29.1	—34.4	—32.4	—31.4
Southern	—3.9	—4.1	—5.1	—7.8	—6.3	—8.0	—9.9	—10.1	—11.3	—13.4	—15.4	—16.5	—15.6
South Central	11.0	9.2	7.1	3.6	7.6	11.0	7.5	9.9	13.9	7.7	9.8	7.6	7.1
South Eastern	14.8	11.2	8.2	7.0	14.7	17.0	15.4	16.5	22.8	21.3	22.4	23.5	19.8
Western	12.8	13.1	15.0	14.1	17.7	18.0	19.4	15.7	19.8	20.1	17.6	21.4	21.1

NOTE :—Net Revenue represents the net earnings during an accounting period after meeting all the revenue charges except the payment of dividend to General Revenues.

APPENDIX X

Sources and Application of Funds

(In lakhs of rupees)

I Plan 1951—56	II Plan 1956—61	III Plan 1961—66	1966-67 to 1968-69	IV Plan 1969—74	V Plan 1974—78	1978-79 to 1979-80		VI Plan 1980-85	VII Plan 1985-86	1986-87	1987-88 (R.E.)	1988-89 (B.E.))
							SOURCES OF FUNDS					
240,25	337,90	621,22	366,93	680,21	859,75	488,11	1. Net Revenue . . .	1733,89	685,87	680,84	709,00	764,00
112,84	243,24	473,77	424,59	788,84	837,00	*451,45	2. Dividend to General Revenues	**1568,99	507,04	578,85	640,00	736,00
+67,41	+94,66	+147,45	—57,66	—108,63	+22,75	+36,66	3. Surplus (+)/Shortfall (—) .	+164,90	+178,83	+101,99	+60,00	+28,00
166,08	229,37	387,28	296,59	537,74	516,34	350,62	4. Contribution to Depreciation Reserve Fund.	2844,14	926,38	1259,31	1361,47	1512,02
23,31	52,55	53,36	27,02	35,25	29,48	15,23	5. Open Line Works charged to Revenue	48,96	13,56	23,43	32,05	40,00
..	..	23,00	30,51	31,20	—3,42	—2,07	6. Contribution to Pension Fund (Net)	—103,34	—72,69	—98,50	—135,63	—7,00
..	..	..	..	..	32,10	19,25	7. Contribution to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund.	45,47	25,26	30,79	58,96	61,03
26,68	20,40	23,66	20,18	59,30	103,04	65,42	8. Interest on Fund balances .	183,33	39,27	37,64	42,44	49,17
284,08	396,98	634,75	316,64	554,86	700,29	485,11	9. Total Internal Cash Generation	3183,46	1110,61	1354,17	1428,29	1683,22
							10. Contribution received from the General Revenues :					
141,94	504,27	1140,77	412,37	794,22	901,01	808,60	***(a) On Capital Account .	2985,64	792,42	1295,03	1118,12	1294,96
..	..	..	..	132,28	549,67	..	(b) As temporary loans for :					
..	29,40	..	25,30	99,71	44,24	36,97	(i) Revenue Reserve Fund	..	..	..	..	..
141,94	578,67	1140,77	437,67	1026,21	1494,92	845,57	(ii) Development Fund .	146,86	..	11,80	75,09	124,94
426,02	975,65	1775,52	754,31	1581,07	2195,21	1330,68	Total from General Revenues	3132,50	792,42	1306,83	1193,21	1419,90
							TOTAL—SOURCES OF FUNDS (9 + 10)	6315,96	1903,03	2661,00	2621,50	3103,12

*Actually payable 518,69 lakhs.

**Actually payable 2007,20 lakhs.

***Excludes contribution received from General Revenues for Metropolitan Transport Projects.

£Exclude the amounts paid as Accident Compensation under Revenue Demand No. 12.

(In lakhs of rupees)

I Plan 1951—56	II Plan 1956—61	III Plan 1961—66	1966-67 to 1968-69	IV Plan 1969—74	V Plan 1974—78	1978-79 to 1979-80		VI Plan 1980-85	VII Plan 1985-86	1986-87	1987-88 (R.E.)	1988-89 (B.E.)
							APPLICATION OF FUNDS					
23,31	52,55	53,36	27,02	35,25	29,48	15,23	1. Open Line Works charged to Revenue	48,96	13,56	23,43	32,05	40,00
141,94	349,27	1140,77	418,10	792,33	901,01	808,60	£2. Capital—Addition to Railway Assets.	2985,64	792,42	1195,03	1118,12	1294,96
206,50	320,42	360,30	253,90	494,07	479,94	323,64	3. Replacements charged to Depreciation Reserve Fund.	3019,83	981,48	1175,79	1171,30	1450,00
50,53	121,46	131,41	63,69	97,01	76,33	53,76	4. Development Fund—Works	160,16	42,10	84,03	110,00	110,00
..	..	..	..	..	5,17	13,69	5. Works charged to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund.	85,37	26,94	34,91	47,46	60,00
422,28	1043,70	1685,84	762,71	1419,66	1491,93	1214,92	6. Total (1 to 5)	6299,96	1856,50	2612,69	2478,93	2954,96
							**7. Repayment of loans obtained for :					
..	..	..	..	14,21	433,24	..	(i) Revenue Reserve Fund .	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	29,40	..	..	..	..	(ii) Development Fund .	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,98	8. Deferred Dividend liabilitys	74,47	116,72	..	..	..
							9. Interest on temporary loans :					
..	..	..	..	2,09	58,97	..	(i) Revenue Reserve Fund .	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,82	53	1,04	15,90	29,95	17,99	(ii) Development Fund .	74,58	24,39	29,93	34,10	42,94
+43,74	—69,87	+459,75	—9,44	+129,21	+181,12	+95,79	*10. Increase/decrease in Fund balances	—133,05	—94,58	+18,38	+108,47	+105,22
426,02	975,65	1775,52	754,31	1581,07	2195,21	1330,68	11. TOTAL—APPLICATION OF FUNDS	6315,96	1903,03	2661,00	2621,50	3103,12
158,05	157,41	109,57	182,45	174,86	1628,22	1119,49	*(a) Opening Fund balance as on 1/4.	647,37	663,82	594,97	620,16	728,63
161,79	87,54	169,32	173,01	304,07	1809,34	1182,98	(b) Closing Fund balance as on 31/3 excluding TWFA.	622,00	544,69	587,63	728,63	833,85
+3,74	—69,87	+59,75	—9,44	+129,21	+181,12	+63,49		—25,37	—119,13	—7,34	+108,47	+105,22
+1,52	+4,82	+2,00	+7,25	+14,61	..	+32,30	(c) Transfer without financial adjustment.	—107,68	+24,55	+25,72	..	..
+5,26	—65,05	+61,75	—2,19	+143,82	+181,12	+95,79	(d) Increase (+)/Decrease (—) in Fund balances.	—133,05	—94,58	18,38	+108,47	+105,22
							(e) Details of increase (+)/ Decrease (—)					
—20,63	—78,13	+33,06	+45,33	+77,92	+79,28	+58,54	(i) Depreciation Reserve Fund	—124,75	—44,62	+96,14	+211,97	+93,43
+32,45	+6,89	+9,76	—59,71	—3,07	+37,37	+3	(ii) Revenue Reserve Fund	+13	+0,12	+ 2	+4	+4
—6,56	+6,19	—6,24	—29,38	—1,24	—1,02	+66	(iii) Development Fund .	+3,30	—4,22	—16	—1	..
..	..	+25,17	+41,37	+70,21	+35,07	+26,87	(iv) Pension Fund	+16,84	—44,99	—73,65	—115,94	+9,33
..	..	..	..	..	+30,42	+9,69	(v) Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	—28,57	—0,87	—3,97	+12,41	+2 42
+5,26	—65,05	+61,75	—2,19	+143,82	+181,12	+95,79	TOTAL	—133,05	—94,58	+18,38	+108,47	+105,22
							**Temporary loan outstanding at the end of :					
..	..	..	..	99,72	216,14	..	(i) Revenue Reserve Fund .	..	..	..	..	..
..	29,40	..	25,30	108,30	152,54	189,50	(ii) Development Fund .	336,36	336,36	348,17	423,26	548,20
..	29,40	..	25,30	208,02	368,68	189,50		336,36	336,36	348,17	423,26	548,20

£Excludes Metropolitan Transport Projects.

APPENDIX XI

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure of Indian Government Railways, 1988-89

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1982-83	Actuals, 1983-84	Actuals, 1984-85	Actuals, 1985-86	Actuals, 1986-87	Budget Estimate, 1987-88	Revised Estimate, 1987-88	Budget Estimate, 1988-89
**Capital-at-charge	7251,08,79	7567,80,48	8285,64,66	9078,07,11	10373,10,04	11543,81,34	11491,21,75	12786,18,07
Traffic Earnings—								
(a) Coaching—								
(i) Passengers—								
Upper	129,35,25	136,28,66	151,49,06	189,16,28	209,96,71	238,80,00	220,54,00	268,00,00
Second	1032,29,39	1217,26,96	1307,33,15	1530,50,92	1730,99,67	1734,20,00	1806,46,00	2178,00,00
TOTAL PASSENGERS	1161,64,64	1353,55,62	1458,82,21	1719,67,20	1940,96,38	1973,00,00	2027,00,00	2446,00,00
(ii) Other Coaching	160,03,10	166,56,13	179,74,77	210,46,12	293,47,50	271,00,00	271,00,00	299,00,00
(b) Goods	2972,12,28	3353,49,66	3602,41,45	4376,37,91	5133,23,64	5819,00,00	6060,00,00	6529,00,00
(c) Sundry Other earnings	108,16,06	118,86,03	124,65,04	132,89,26	141,82,47	141,00,00	141,00,00	144,00,00
TOTAL	4401,96,08	4992,47,44	5365,63,47	6439,40,49	7509,49,99	8204,00,00	8499,00,00	9418,00,00
Suspense	—25,79,56	—623,29	—6,86,56	—11,30,54	—3,83,79	—25,00,00	—25,00,00	—25,00,00
*Gross Traffic Receipts	4376,20,52	4986,24,15	5358,76,91	6428,09,95	7505,66,20	8179,00,00	8474,00,00	9393,00,00
Working Expenses—								
Ordinary Working Expenses—								
(i) General Superintendence and Services on Railways	182,71,65	207,29,07	232,61,06	257,70,85	312,73,69	339,40,00	368,43,00	397,00,00
(ii) Repairs & Maintenance of Permanent Way & Works	355,20,34	423,00,37	497,03,97	557,81,72	643,25,34	696,61,00	747,19,00	810,32,00
(iii) Repairs & Maintenance of Motive Power	289,03,45	323,73,95	358,85,31	433,36,41	506,53,69	569,78,00	580,64,00	635,95,00
(iv) Repairs & Maintenance of Carriages & Wagons	413,49,56	463,12,53	504,11,16	571,31,88	660,77,29	750,40,00	761,93,00	841,46,00
(v) Repairs & Maintenance of Plant & Equipment	183,90,08	217,49,03	251,80,23	316,89,94	356,29,92	377,37,00	399,76,00	437,11,00
(vi) Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock & Equipment	326,06,50	370,98,29	409,00,37	454,45,94	518,60,36	571,50,00	630,81,00	681,82,00
(vii) Operating Expenses—Traffic	366,66,55	426,54,44	481 62,81	536,59,13	630,30,56	685,85,00	747,42,00	917,74,00
(viii) Operating Expenses—Fuel	763,61,38	854,44,47	959,51,44	1065,80,61	1183,35,13	1212,46,00	1232,74,00	1303,90,00
(ix) Staff Welfare & Amenities	127,99,14	147,44,15	166,14,30	188,86,87	221,90,56	243,85,00	261,38,00	286,55,00
(x) Miscellaneous Working Expenses	163,08,76	192,36,71	222,99,40	261,01,72	281,98,64	319,04,24	326,95,77	374,13,43
(xi) Provident Fund, Pension and other retirement benefits	12,98,98	10,20,43	9,59,76	9,10,47	8,77,04	11,34,00	9,06,00	8,54,00
TOTAL	3184,76,39	3636,63,44	4093,29,81	4652,95,54	5324,02,22	5777,80,24	6066,28,77	6694,52,43
Suspense	—5,41,74	—7,67,30	—22,13,24	—9,81,36	—23,46,14	—27,80,24	—21,28,77	—19,52,43
†TOTAL—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES	3179,34,65	3628,96,14	4071,16,57	4643,14,18	5300,56,08	5750,00,00	6045,00,00	6675,00,00
*Includes Receipts of worked lines	24,55	33,60	31,24	25,77	37,37	21,00	29,71	30,34

**Excludes Capital out lay on Metropolitan Transport Projects

APPENDIX XI—*Contd.*

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1982-83	Actuals, 1983-84	Actuals, 1984-85	Actuals, 1985-86	Actuals, 1986-87	Budget Estimate, 1987-88	Revised Estimate, 1987-88	Budget Estimate, 1988-89
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	556,00,00	850,00,00	850,00,00	920,00,00	1250,00,00	1350,00,00	1350,00,00	1500,00,00
Appropriation to Pension Fund	148,00,00	182,50,00	221,00,00	260,00,00	350,00,00	450,00,00	450,00,00	550,00,00
Total Working Expenses	3883,34,65	4661,46,14	5142,16,57	5823,14,18	6900,56,08	7550,00,00	7845,00,00	8725,00,00
Net Traffic Receipts	492,85,87	324,78,01	216,60,34	604,95,77	605,10,12	629,00,00	629,00,00	668,00,00
Miscellaneous Transactions—								
(*a*) Receipts—								
(*i*) Other receipts from subsidised companies	4,55	4,06	3,21	3,38	3,27	6,74	6,59	4,95
(*ii*) Railway Recruitment Boards	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,27	10,27
(*iii*) Other Miscellaneous Receipts	53,30	52,17	76,46	6,96,06	2,56,74	80,46	1,02,66	1,02,63
(*iv*) Receipts from surcharge on passengers	9,88,39	9,25,62	9,09,44	27,43,94	30,91,76	60,00,00	64,00,00	66,00,00
(*v*) Subsidy from General Revenues towards Dividend reliefs & other concessions	96,64,92	92,99,58	100,43,30	128,13,66	143,90,34	177,73,52	169,80,15	203,16,68
Total Misc. Receipts	107,11,16	102,81,43	110,32,41	162,57,04	177,42,11	238,60,72	234,99,67	270,34,53
Expenditure—								
(*i*) Subsidy	9,56	14,33	14,77	12,90	—	9,90	9,90	..
(*ii*) Payment to Worked Lines—								
(*a*) Net earnings	18,09	16,82	13,73	3,12	11,60	11,55	11,26	11,50
(*b*) Rebate	1,79	1,79	1,79	1,79	1,79	1,79	1,79	1,79
(*iii*) Surveys	2,66,02	2,77,87	2,87,11	4,21,12	3,13,01	4,72,57	4,34,46	3,75,12
(*iv*) Other Miscellaneous Expenditure	21,45,49	24,25,09	29,14,03	31,26,91	40,07,32	47,64,91	49,77,26	59,46,12
(*v*) Open Line Works —Revenue	9,38,13	9,52,60	11,41,16	13,56,45	23,42,74	30,00,00	32,05,00	40,00,00
(*vi*) Appropriation to Pension Fund	2,00,00	2,50,00	4,00,00	5,00,00	4,00,00	4,00,00	4,60,00	5,00,00
(*vii*) Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	9,88,39	9,25,62	9,09,44	27,43,94	30,91,76	60,00,00	64,00,00	66,00,00
Total Misc. Expenditure	45,67,47	48,64,12	56,82,03	81,66,23	101,68,22	146,60,72	154,99,67	174,34,53
Net Miscellaneous Receipts	61,43,69	54,17,31	53,50,38	80,90,81	75,73,89	92,00,00	80,00,00	96,00,00
Net Revenue	554,29,56	378,95,32	270,10,72	685,86,58	680,84,01	721,00,00	709,00,00	764,00,00
Payments due to General Revenues—	435,98,23	*423,70,07	*465,69,26	507,03,60	578,84,59	652,00,00	640,00,00	736,00,00
(*i*) Dividend to General Revenues	391,45,86	397,35,66	439,80,88	482,37,02	553,36,82	627,33,42	614,52,23	710,52,23
(*ii*) Payment in lieu of passenger fare tax	36,86,00	23,12,00	23,12,00	23,12,00	23,12,00	23,12,00	23,12,00	23,12,00
(*iii*) Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund	7,66,37	3,22,41	2,76,38	1,54,58	2,35,77	1,54,58	2,35,77	2,35,77
Surplus (+) or Shortfall (—) for the year	+118,31,33	£ (—)44,74,75	£ (—)195,58,54	+1,78,82,98	+101,99,42	+69,00,00	+69,00,00	+28,00,00
**Operating Ratio	88.3%	93.5%	96.3%	90.6%	92.2%	91.3%	92.5%	92.8%
Ratio of Net Revenue to Capital-at-charge	7.6%	5.0%	3.3%	7.6%	6.6%	6.2%	6.2%	6.0%

*Actual payment to General Revenues restricted to Net Revenue shown in previous row

£Shortfall in payment of dividend transferred to Deferred Dividend Liability Account.

** Operating Ratio has been worked out excluding the earnings and working expenses of Metro Railway, Calcutta.

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

CENTRAL RAILWAY

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1982-83	Actuals, 1983-84	Actuals, 1984-85	Actuals, 1985-86	Actuals, 1986-87	Budget Estimate, 1987-88	Revised Estimate, 1987-88	Budget Estimate 1988-89
Capital-at-charge	966,05,33	1009,20,45	1053,77,04	1123,52,60	1278,54,50	1334,82,44	1364,77,50	1488,44,47
Traffic Earnings—								
(*a*) Coaching—								
(*i*) Passenger								
Upper	29,80,15	33,73,84	37,17,15	48,08,03	47,89,85	70,00,00	54,00,00	65,65,00
Second	184,43,07	222,32,36	242,58,60	276,17,30	311,41,26	294,00,00	346,00,00	4,17,35,00
Total Passenger	214,23,22	256,06,20	279,75,75	324,25,33	359,31,11	364,00,00	400,00,00	483,00,00
(*ii*) Other coaching	32,28,17	35,61,54	40,33,63	40,67,75	57,95,88	45,50,00	55,00,00	59,00,00
(*b*) Goods	518,75,49	580,63,54	603,65,85	730,46,92	851,99,88	1005,00,00	950,00,00	1053,00,00
(*c*) Sundry other Earnings	18,67,67	23,28,19	19,41,39	22,02,67	2[illegible],95,56	22,50,00	22,50,00	23,00,00
TOTAL	783,94,55	895,59,57	943,16,62	1117,42,67	1292,22,43	1437,00,00	1427,50,00	1618,00,00
SUSPENSE	—5,45,88	—3,39,53	—10,53,84	—1,47,66	—7,50,16	—5,00,00	—5,00,00	—3,00,00
*Gross Traffic Receipts	778,48,67	892,20,04	932,62,78	1115,95,01	1284,72,27	1432,00,00	1422,50,00	1615,00,00
Working Expenses—								
Ordinary Working Expenses—								
(*i*) General Superintendence and Services on Railways	21,32,96	24,56,43	27,50,14	30,67,71	36,92,25	39,64,81	46,30,31	47,41,42
(*ii*) Repairs & Maintenance of Permanent Way & Works.	42,30,19	53,59,67	62,74,79	68,33,06	78,96,61	81,50,23	92,79,00	99,77,85
(*iii*) Repairs & Maintenance of Motive Power	44,12,16	47,51,28	55,47,18	67,60,28	79,09,21	92,78,27	95,73,44	102,44,67
(*iv*) Repairs & Maintenance of Carriages & Wagons.	57,36,79	62,99,65	68,83,94	81,96,90	88,26,04	107,24,49	107,42,68	113,63,16
(*v*) Repairs & Maintenance of Plant & Equipment	27,56,07	33,06,55	36,46,45	51,11,61	51,22,03	55,20,65	60,75,35	66,35,91
(*vi*) Operating Expenses-Rolling Stock & Equipment	46,99,70	54,91,14	61,49,47	68,47,33	77,22,21	86,92,13	96,76,68	104,86,27
(*vii*) Operating Expenses—Traffic	52,49,83	62,37,42	69,88,16	80,83,63	93,05,54	106,50,76	112,30,59	131,99,25
(*viii*) Operating Expenses—Fuel	133,55,81	152,04,46	163,49,30	182,25,85	206,70,54	214,40,42	213,18,29	230,57,32
(*ix*) Staff Welfare & Amenities	13,08,29	15,67,22	18,10,45	20,03,90	23,97,10	25,56,19	30,11,31	32,06,25
(*x*) Miscellaneous Working Expenses	22,84,21	26,84,10	30,46,19	31,97,08	37,19,29	39,82,29	34,07,97	44,41,83
(*xi*) Provident Fund, Pension and other retirement benefits	1,83,99	1,41,11	1,32,76	1,02,45	1,05,01	1,93,72	1,18,99	1,04,36
TOTAL	463,50,00	534,99,03	595,78,83	684,29,80	773,65,83	851,53,96	890,64,61	974,58,29
Suspense	—40,75	—5,51,81	—4,10,12	+1,35,43	—7,41,64	—8,37,04	—4,89,50	—4,04,10
TOTAL—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES	463,09,25	529,47,22	591,68,71	685,65,23	766,24,19	843,16,92	885,75,11	970,54,19
*Includes receipts of worked lines	25.74	23,97	20,85	21,49	21,08	21,00	20,47	20,90

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1982-83	Actuals, 1983-84	Actuals, 1984-85	Actuals, 1985-86	Actuals, 1986-87	Budget Estimate, 1987-88	Revised Estimate, 1987-88	Budget Estimat 1988-89
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	80,06,15	121,22,82	122,82,16	128,16,93	172,02,23	184,03,61	187,24,19	204,57,95
Appropriation to Pension Fund	20,76,85	26,82,54	32,47,53	37,88,32	47,25,13	61,23,72	64,34,04	79,24,11
TOTAL—WORKING EXPENSES	563,92,25	677,52,58	746,98,42	851,70,48	985,51,55	1089,34,25	1137,33,34	1254,36,25
Net Traffic Receipts	214,56,42	214,67,46	185,64,36	264,24,53	299,20,72	342,65,75	285,16,66	360,63,75
Miscellaneous Transactions								
(a) Receipts—								
(i) Other receipts from subsidised companies	4,55	4,06	3,21	3,38	3,27	3,25	3,10	3,22
(ii) Other Miscellaneous Receipts	6	5	13	1	15	3	6	6
(iii) Receipts from surcharge on passengers	1,85,73	1,79,01	1,80,28	4,12,95	6,44,55	12,78,00	13,00,00	13,50,00
(iv) Subsidy from General Revenues towards Dividend reliefs and other concessions	10,15,32	10,19,58	8,94,78	9,70,65	12,40,35	15,09,55	15,20,95	18,50,61
TOTAL—RECEIPTS	12,06,66	12,02,70	10,78,40	13,86,99	18,88,32	27,90,83	28,24,11	32,03,89
Expenditure—								
(i) Surveys	19,57	20,31	41,92	1,84,77	92,05	1,22,09	1,07,90	69,07
(ii) Payment to Worked lines—Net earnings	14,16	13,18	11,47	11,82	11,60	11,55	11,26	11,50
(iii) Open Line Works—Revenue	94,41	82,41	1,34,30	1,80,63	2,89,76	2,43,14	3,11,41	2,89,32
(iv) Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	1,86,73	1,79,01	1,80,28	4,12,95	6,44,55	12,78,00	13,00,00	13,50,00
TOTAL—EXPENDITURE	3,14,87	2,94,91	3,67,97	7,90,17	10,37,96	16,54,78	17,30,57	17,19,89
Net Miscellaneous Receipts	8,91,79	9,07,79	7,10,43	5,96,82	8 50,36	11,36,05	10,93,54	14,84,00
Net Revenue	223,48,21	223,75,25	192,74,79	270,21,35	307,71,08	354,01,80	296,10,20	375,47,75
Payments to General Revenues— (i) Dividend to General Revenues (ii) Payments in lieu of passenger fare tax (iii) Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund	60,03,85	60,06,34	63,58,84	67,71,42	77,88,84	82,95,37	84,58,85	96,69,99
@Surplus (+) or Shortfall (—) for the year	+163,44,36	+163,68,91	+129,15,95	+202,49,93	+229,82,24	+271,06,43	+211,51,35	+278,77,76
Operating ratio	72.0%	76.3%	79.6%	76.1%	76.7%	76.4%	80.0%	77.8%
Ratio of net revenue to Capital-at-charge	23.1%	22.2%	18.3%	24.1%	24 0%	26.5%	21.7%	25.2%

@Excludes debit of Rs. +14,03,11 thousand (Revised Estimate, 1987-88) and Rs. +14,03,22 thousand (Budget Estimate 1988-89) towards interest on Rolling Stock of the railway used by other zonal railways.

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

EASTERN RAILWAY

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1982-83	Actuals, 1983-84	Actuals, 1984-85	Actuals, 1985-86	Actuals, 1986-87	Budget Estimate, 1987-88	Revised Estimate, 1987-88	Budget Estimate 1988-89
Capital-at-charge	732,66,83	733,14,90	761,25,65	889,99,65	1043,13,40	1133,86,46	1096,94,76	1197,66,85
Traffic Earnings.								
(a) Coaching—								
(i) Passengers—								
Upper	6,50,42	7,37,07	10,81,12	12,88,11	13,38,04	16,00,00	13,65,00	16,20,00
Second	121,11,13	132,55,46	143,38,08	192,38,43	216,65,78	217,00,00	221,43,00	265,80,00
Total Passenger	127,61,55	139,92,53	154,19,20	205,26,54	230,03,82	233,00,00	235,08,00	282,00,00
(ii) Other Coaching	15,38,52	14,81,03	18,87,07	22,40,21	28,75,01	32,00,00	32,16,00	37,50,00
(b) Goods	345,81,02	410,63,71	419,56,42	522,07,53	621,63,07	696,00,00	753,00,00	792,00,00
(c) Sundry Other Earnings	11,76,87	13,24,35	18,66,05	20,95,28	20,13,50	19,50,00	22,00,00	22,25,00
TOTAL	501,57,96	578,61,62	611,28,74	770,69,56	900,55,40	980,50,00	1042,24,00	1133,75,00
Suspense	—2,23,02	+1,00,08	+1,62,91	—3,77,84	—1,54,33	—3,00,00	—3,00,00	—3,00,00
*Gross Traffic Receipts	499,34,94	579,61,70	612,91,65	766,91,72	899,01,07	977,50,00	1039,24,00	1130,75,00
Working Expenses—								
Ordinary Working Expenses—								
(i) General Superintendence and Services on Railway	27,76,48	38,74,45	38,17,14	37,13,26	45,40,69	47,74,37	53,91,35	57,67,67
(ii) Repairs & Maintenance of Permanent Way & Works	44,2 .38	52,62,71	59,10,48	71,23,65	8 ,73,53	83,93,13	101,19,57	108,78,98
(iii) Repairs & Maintenance of Motive Power	43,45,70	47,47,33	51,67,34	58,38,46	65,76,71	73,52,37	75,02,11	81,10,41
(iv) Repairs & Maintenance of Carriages & Wagons	70,08,69	79,97,29	87,69,64	97,57,88	118,85,74	128,45,66	132,79,56	143,76,70
(v) Repairs & Maintenance of Plant & Equipment	30,81,33	36,44,64	41,29,88	47,90,79	56,63,11	57,74,40	63,65,37	69,99,10
(vi) Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock & Equipment	54,40,22	60,81,48	66,47,34	76,44,80	87,22,68	93,30,76	104,67,69	110,09,51
(vii) Operating Expenses—Traffic	58,18,49	77,93,66	82,81,56	81,03,29	80,30,13	86,24,31	83,36,60	107,68,31
(viii) Operating Expenses—Fuel	97,94,03	105,56,87	121,32,47	138,83,77	155,79,76	161,32,24	160,45,09	167,99,76
(ix) Staff Welfare & Amenities	16,61,69	19,36,29	23,34,51	25,82,62	30,16,82	34,24,21	35,71,92	38,12,82
(x) Miscellaneous Working Expenses	25,23,93	33,86,08	36,00,43	46,33,93	39,82,62	54,50,52	54,20,60	51,13,41
(xi) Provident Fund, Pension and other retirement benefits	1,99,75	1,77,62	1,30,19	1,78,50	1,72,83	1,80,01	1,54,73	1,19,60
TOTAL	467,77,01	545,38,43	604,40,88	682,49,56	765,44,55	832,81,98	866,54,59	937,56,22
Suspense	—76,54	—1,67,70	—1,35,81	+241,55	—2,71,46	—3,16,51	—4,22,29	—4,52 35
TOTAL—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES	467,00,47	543,70,73	603,05,07	684,91,11	762,73,09	829,65,47	862,32,30	933,03,87
*Includes receipts of Worked Lines	..	..	..	..	16,29	..	9,24	9,44

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1982-83	Actuals, 1983-84	Actuals, 1984-85	Actuals, 1985-86	Actuals 1986-87	Budget Estimate, 1987-88	Revised Estimate, 1987-88	Budget Estimate, 1988-89
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	62,15,23	91,94,12	89,22,54	92,59,11	136,26,67	157,97,21	152,82,47	164,43,22
Appropriation to Pension Fund	21,71,95	26,79,04	33,93,71	39,78,73	51,98,25	66,74,23	65,81,29	80,34,92
TOTAL—WORKING EXPENSES	550,87,65	662,43,89	726,21,32	817,28,95	950,98,01	1054,36,91	1080,96,06	1177,82,01
Net Traffic Receipts	—51,52,71	—82,82,19	—113,29,67	—50,37,23	—51,96,94	—76,86,91	—41,72,06	—47,07,01
Miscellaneous Transactions								
(a) Receipts—								
(i) Other receipts from subsidised companies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Other Miscellaneous Receipts	1,13	—4	8	..	..	..	1,29	1,31
(iii) Receipts from surcharge on passengers	1,16,58	1,05,40	1,06,74	3,51,54	3,84,88	7,45,00	8,20,00	8,30,00
(iv) Subsidy from General Revenues towards Dividend reliefs and other concessions	5,54,21	4,26,06	3,08,77	6,35,14	9,99,07	14,50,76	9,36,63	11,40,91
TOTAL—RECEIPTS	6,71,92	5,31,42	4,15,59	9,86,68	13,83,95	21,95,76	17,57,92	19,72,22
(b) Expenditure—								
(i) Subsidy	9,56	14,33	14,77	12,90	..	9,90	9,90	—
(ii) Payment to Worked lines—Re bate	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
(iii) Surveys	15,06	12,70	17,93	23,46	22,02	37,60	34,68	40,89
(iv) Open Line Works—Revenue	1,18,69	86,89	1,47,29	1,44,76	2,53,17	3,37,39	3,67,74	4,18,84
(v) Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	1,16,58	1,05,40	1,06,74	3,51,54	3,84,88	7,45,00	8,20,00	8,30,00
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	2,60,49	2,19,92	2,87,33	5,33,26	6,60,67	11,30,49	12,32,92	12,90,33
Net Miscellaneous Receipts	4,11,43	3,11,50	1,28,26	4,53,42	7,23,28	10,65,27	5,25,00	6,81,89
Net Revenue	—47,41,28	—79,70,69	—112,01,41	—45,83,81	—44,73,66	—66,21,64	—36,47,06	—40,25,12
Payments to General Revenues— (i) Dividend to General Revenues (ii) Payments in lieu of passenger fare tax (iii) Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund.	47,19,31	44,12,85	50,92,29	50,53,13	59,67,73	69,33,05	66,63,62	71,65,69
@Surplus (+) or Shortfall (—) for the year	—94,60,59	—123,83,54	—162,93,70	—96,36,94	—104,41,39	—135,54,70	—103,10,68	—111,90,81
Operating Ratio	110.0%	114.8%	119.0%	101.1%	103.8%	107.9%	104.1%	104.3%
Ratio of net Revenue to Capital-at-charge	—6.4%	—10.9%	—14.7%	—5.2%	—4.2%	—5.8%	—3.3%	—3.4%

@Excludes credit of Rs. —80,05 thousand (Revised Estimate, 1987-88) and Rs. —79,21 thousand (Budget Estimate, 1988-89 towards interest on Rolling Stock of other zonal railways used by this railway.

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

NORTHERN RAILWAY

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1982-83	Actuals, 1983-84	Actuals, 1984-85	Actuals, 1985-86	Actuals, 1986-87	Budget Estimate, 1987-88	Revised Estimate, 1987-88	Budget Estimate, 1988-89
Capital-at-charge	929,83,77	942,54,02	1056,69,48	1129,75,97	1326,39,76	1460,90,64	1522,15,68	1703,53,57
Traffic Earnings—								
(*a*) Coaching—								
(*i*) Passenger—								
Upper	24,23,45	27,14,30	27,75,45	37,91,33	44,24,34	45,00,00	46,42,00	58,00,00
Second	192,98,95	232,22,11	236,01,30	286,98,19	328,58,03	325,00,00	333,58,00	399,00,00
Total Passenger	217,22,40	259,36,41	263,76,75	324,89,52	372,82,37	370,00,00	380,00,00	457,00,00
(*ii*) Other Coaching	27,64,88	27,99,07	30,59,06	30,27,01	48,57,53	43,00,00	45,00,00	50,00,00
(*b*) Goods	474,44,83	504,95,36	562,18,63	685,07,28	858,95,44	969,00,00	1030,00,00	1102,00,00
(*c*) Sundry other Earnings	21,33,92	21,15,54	18,94,01	19,83,12	21,86,47	21,50,00	19,00,00	19,25,00
TOTAL	740,66,03	813,46,38	875,48,45	1060,06,93	1302,71,81	1403,50,00	1474,00,00	1628,25,00
Suspense	—16,10,61	—6,05,96	+1,34,24	+13,15,73	+3,48,64	—4,50,00	—4,50,00	—3,00,00
Gross Traffic Receipts	724,55,42	807,40,42	876,82,69	1073,22,66	1305,70,45	1399,00,00	1469,50,00	1625,25,00
Working Expenses—								
Ordinary Working Expenses—								
(*i*) General Superintendence and Services on Railways	24,92,95	27,94,05	31,21,05	34,59,75	41,99,70	45,41,82	49,22,59	51,37,32
(*ii*) Repairs & Maintenance of Permanent Way & Works.	58,88,84	67,54,96	80,09,64	89,78,62	107,18,63	+110 37,98	115,35,28	122,20,04
(*iii*) Repairs & Maintenance of Motive Power.	52,71,66	59,74,04	64,77,52	73,70,05	86,19,70	95,85,33	98,28,39	110,21,75
(*iv*) Repairs & Maintenance of Carriages & Wagons	55,45,91	59,91,26	67,05,64	76,16,73	87,44,50	100,13,56	99,39,23	111,16,43
(*v*) Repairs & Maintenance of Plant & Equipment	29,88,30	36,17,72	44,03,41	50,78,26	59,90,03	61,36,17	61,80,79	66,72,33
(*vi*) Operating Expenses-Rolling Stock & Equipment	56,47,69	64,52,04	71,73,99	81,35,57	91,09,20	101,35,50	111,02,04	118,77,93
(*vii*) Operating Expenses-Traffic	64,50,51	69,51,03	79,09,67	84,41,62	108,68,17	108,54,42	117,38,01	144,67,95
(*viii*) Operating Expenses-Fuel	125,18,26	139,30,72	161,41,27	182,25,81	202,05,11	208,40,02	208,58,37	220,83,06
(*ix*) Staff Welfare & Amenities	21,21,22	23,91,76	27,53,59	30,71,25	34,93 48	37,87,96	40,39,86	43,32,98
(*x*) Miscellaneous Working Expenses	27,35,69	32,83,62	40,10,62	46,15,08	45,96,83	52,01,05	57,60,26	62,31,80
(*xi*) Provident Fund, Pension and other retirement benefits	2,90,94	2,27,12	2,04,45	2,02,55	1,81,88	1,89,24	1,31,89	1,44,20
TOTAL	519,51,97	583,68,32	669,13,85	751,95,29	867,27,23	923,25,05	960,36,71	1053,05,79
Suspense	+1,86,0 1	+1,64,11	—4,18,08	—2,94,47	+3,66,73	—2,05,78	—5,78	—5,78
TOTAL—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES	521,37,98	585,32,43	664,95,77	749,00,82	865,93,96	921,19,27	960,30,93	1053,00,01

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1982-83	Actuals, 1983-84	Actuals, 1984-85	Actuals, 1985-86	Actuals, 1986-87	Budget Estimate, 1987-88	Revised Estimate, 1987-88	Budget Estimate 1988-89
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	75,44,60	116,68,35	114,70,96	128,52,51	172,97,67	193,96,13	194,24,99	228,17,10
Appropriation to Pension Fund	19,83,20	24,75,84	30,16,81	37,89,73	53,83,96	69,18,81	67,20,84	81,53 32
TOTAL—WORKING EXPENSES	616,55,78	726,76,62	809,83,44	915,43,06	1092,73,59	1184,34,21	1221,76,76	1362,70,43
Net Traffic Receipts	6107,89,64	80,63,80	66,99,25	157,79,60	212.94,86	214,65,79	247,73,24	262,54,57
Miscellaneous Transactions—								
(a) Receipts—								
(i) Other receipts from subsidised companies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
(ii) Other Miscellaneous Receipts	15	6	6	8	1,99,51	11,40	11,40	11,40
(iii) Receipts from surcharge on passengers	1,51,07	1,44,57	1,31,08	4,05,08	4,14,63	8,27,00	8,40,00	8,50,00
(iv) Subsidy from General Revenues towards Dividend reliefs and other concessions	13,70,66	11,85,77	12,11,37	17,43,15	20,80,70	25,24,83	27,37,96	31,36,52
TOTAL—RECEIPTS	15,21,88	13,30,40	13,42,51	21,48,31	26,94,84	33,63,23	35,89,36	39,97,92
(b) Expenditure—								
(i) Surveys	34,07	28,19	13,07	18,30	20,23	67,74	35,57	7,75
(ii) Open Line Works—Revenue	1,02,85	1,24,34	1,84,40	1,79,65	2,81,00	3,70,64	4,05,85	8,40,12
(iii) Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	1,51,07	1,44,57	1,31,08	4,05,08	4,14,63	8,27,00	8,40,00	8,50,00
TOTAL—EXPENDITURE	2,87,99	2,97,10	3,28,55	6,03,03	7,15,86	12,65,38	12,81,42	16,97,87
Net Miscellaneous Receipts	12,33,89	10,33,30	10,13,96	15,45,28	19,78 98	20,97,85	23,07,94	23,00,05
Net Revenue	120,23,53	90,97,10	77,13,21	173,24,88	232,73,84	235,63,64	270,81,18	285,54,62
Payments to General Revenues—								
(i) Dividend to General Revenues (ii) Payment in lieu of passenger fare tax (iii) Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund	54,97,96	52,82,36	54,06,86	58,49,25	61,29,43	76,60,32	70,77,26	85,85,48
@Surplus (+) or Shortfall (—) for the year	+65,25,57	+38,14,74	+23,06,35	+114,75,63	171,44,41	+159,03,32	+200,03,92	+199,69,14
Operating ratio	83.0%	89.2%	93.0%	86.6%	83.7%	84.5%	82.9%	83.7%
Ratio of net revenue to Capital-at-charge*	13.0%	9.7%	7.3%	15.3%	17.5%	16.1%	17.8%	16.8%

@Excludes credit of Rs. —22,19,56 thousand (Revised Estimate, 1987-88) and Rs. —22,19,55 thousand (Budget Estimate, 1988-89) towards interest on Rolling Stock of other zonal railways used by this railway.

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals 1982-83	Actuals, 1983-84	Actuals, 1984-85	Actuals, 1985-86	Actuals, 1986-87	Budget Estimate, 1987-88	Revised Estimate 1987-88	Budget Estimate 1988-89
Capital-at-charge	287,56,08	293,26,57	324,83,54	345,73,54	397,20,67	409,85,74	424,72,31	465,20,17
Traffic Earnings—								
(a) Coaching								
Passengers—								
(i) Upper	6,76,53	1,05,51	1,31,78	1,22,20	1,50,96	1,30,00	1,62,00	1,95,00
(ii) Second	58,73,46	74,69,09	83,45,07	94,48,50	107,97,12	110,70,00	111,38,00	133,05,00
Total passengers	65,49,99	75,74,60	84,76,85	95,70,70	109,48,08	112,00,00	113,00,00	135,00,00
(b) Other Coaching	7,33,53	7,69,29	7,36,81	7,80,41	17,27,37	12,50,00	15,00,00	15,25,00
(c) Goods	64,85,27	60,37,69	56,82,08	84,24,99	94,90,39	110,00,00	117,00,00	127,00,00
(e) Sundry Other Earnings	3,98,64	4,28,94	5,87,53	7,85,84	6,81,68	7,20,00	7,00,00	7,25,00
TOTAL	141,67,43	148,10,52	154,83,27	195,61,94	228,47,52	241,70,00	252,00,00	284,50,00
Suspense	—49,13	+2,10	—64,66	—1,71,40	—58,02	—70,00	—70,00	—75,00
Gross Traffic Receipts	141,18,30	148,12,62	154,18,61	193,90,54	227,89,50	241,00,00	251,30,00	283,75,00
Working Expenses—								
Ordinary Working Expenses—								
(i) General Superintendence and Services on Railways	13,96,62	16,61,07	18,64,44	20,82,63	24,92,49	27,79,55	28,63,24	30,83,77
(ii) Repairs & Maintenance of Permanent Way & Works	20,29,53	25,90,44	31,85,39	34,46,22	40,01,20	42,06,12	45,47,23	46,76,90
(iii) Repairs & Maintenance of Motive Power	15,42,50	17,96,49	20,77,63	24,37,86	29,05,05	34,13,95	34,98,85	36,51,50
(iv) Repairs & Maintenance of Carriages & Wagons	20,55,17	24,62,29	27,31,02	30,15,91	33,90,71	39,46,46	39,38,14	42,63,89
(v) Repairs & Maintenance of Plant & Equipment	10,12,22	12,30,47	13,75,18	16,70,76	18,79,30	19,15,60	20,46,80	22,34,72
(vi) Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock & Equipment	18,28,64	21,79,89	24,15,69	26,21,07	31,49,19	32,65,65	38,13,19	39,13,75
(vii) Operating Expenses—Traffic	23,64,19	29,01,23	33,90,93	37,58,18	42,62,79	46,12,23	48,53,81	58,37,74
(viii) Operating Expenses—Fuel	34,43,63	39,71,72	45,89,68	53,22,73	63,84,67	58,33,42	58,66,18	57,70,91
(ix) Staff Welfare & Amenities	7,32,63	8,91,04	10,08,70	11,75,47	13,50,06	14,49,59	15,95,61	16,89,02
(x) Miscellaneous Working Expenses	9,58,21	10,22,13	11,31,45	12,26,46	16,14,44	17,36,00	21,15,57	21 47,27
(xi) Provident Fund, Pension and other retirement benefits	1,52,93	1,07,85	1,08,55	1,22,27	1,34,27	1,83,53	1,58,60	1,57,21
TOTAL	175,16,27	208,14,62	238,78,66	268,79,56	315,14,17	333,42,10	352,97,22	374,26,68
Suspense	—5,61	—34,00	—20,13	—1,44,89	—3,87,59	—72,58	—76,70	—76,30
TOTAL ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES	175,10,66	207,80,62	238,58,53	267,34,67	311,26,58	332,69,52	352,20,52	373,50,38

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1982-83	Actuals, 1983-84	Actuals, 1984-85	Actuals, 1985-86	Actuals, 1986-87	Budget Estimate, 1987-88	Revised Estimate, 1987-88	Budget Estimate 1988-89
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	23,84,30	36,08,55	35,69,10	39,50,95	52,93,53	57,48,00	58,17,06	63,66,59
Appropriation to Pension Fund	11,76,55	14,04,69	15,76,58	18,28,49	24,34,85	31,23,19	30,40,11	37,16,24
TOTAL—WORKING EXPENSES	210,71,51	257,93,86	290,04,21	325,14,11	388,54,96	421,40,71	440,77,69	474,33,21
Net Traffic Receipts	—69,53,21	—109,81,24	—135,85,60	—131,23,57	—160,65,46	—180,40,71	—189,47,69	—190,58,21
Miscellaneous Transactions—								
(a) Receipts—								
(i) Other receipts from subsidised companies	..	..	..	..	..	3,49	3,49	1,73
(ii) Other Miscellaneous Receipts	5	..	1	..	..	5	5	5
(iii) Receipts from surcharge on passengers	63,65	64,84	66,90	2,14,44	2,32,47	4,45,00	5,00,00	5,25,00
(iv) Subsidy from General Revenues towards Dividend reliefs and other concessions	3,42,95	2,24,31	1,89,10	2,31,63	3,12,14	3,08,62	3,88,82	4,22,26
TOTAL—RECEIPTS	4,06,65	2,89,15	2,56,01	4,46,07	5,44,61	7,57,16	8,92,36	9,49,04
(b) Expenditure—								
(i) Surveys	11,48	13,37	17,61	15,97	21,41	23,15	23,66	11,35
(ii) Open Line Works—Revenue	97,64	1,17,13	1,29,51	1,11,11	1,97,23	2,28,12	2,45,15	3,27,96
(iii) Appropriation to Accident Compensatio, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	63,65	64,84	66,45	2,14,44	2,32 47	4,45,00	5,00,00	5,25,00
TOTAL—EXPENDITURE	1,72,77	1,95,34	2,13,57	3,41,52	4,51,11	6,96,27	7,68,81	8,64,31
Net Miscellaneous Receipts	2,33,88	93,81	42,44	1,04,55	93,50	60,89	1,23,55	84,73
Net Revenue	—67,19,33	—108,87,43	—135,43,16	—130,19,02	—159,71,96	—179,79,82	—188,24,14	—189,73,48
Payments to General Revenues— (i) Dividend to General Revenues (ii) Payment in lieu of passenger fare tax (iii) Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund	18,39,42	17,52,83	18,97,46	20,68,95	23,04,24	24,76,05	25,61,39	27,91,07
@Surplus (+) or Shortfall (—) for the year	—85,58,75	—126,40,26	—154,40,62	—150,87,97	—182,76,20	—204,55,87	—213,85,53	—217,64,55
Operating Ratio	148.8%	174.4%	187.5%	166.9%	170.5%	174.7%	175.2%	167.0%
Ratio of net revenue to Capital-at-charge	—23.4%	—37.1%	—41.7%	—37.7%	—40.3%	—43.9%	—44.3%	—40.8%

(a) Excludes debit of Rs. +10,83,98 thousand (Revised Estimate, 1987-88) and Rs. + 10,81,98 thousand (Budget Estimate 1988-89) towards interest on Rolling Stock of the railway used by other zonal railways.

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

NORTHEAST FRONTIER RAILWAY

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1982-83	Actuals, 1983-84	Actuals, 1984-85	Actuals, 1985-86	Actuals, 1986-87	Budget Estimate, 1987-88	Revised Estimate, 1987-88	Budget Estimate, 1988-89
Capital-at-charge	342,10,72	349,99,20	382,67,26	425,45,78	468,17,55	539,87,24	532,06,50	594,98,89
Traffic Earnings—								
(a) Coaching—								
(i) Passenger								
Upper	2,97,70	2,86,32	2,98,14	3,82,28	6,07,84	7,00,00	5,98,00	7,40,00
Second	26,22,33	29,39,07	29,69,31	35,93,24	44,50,82	49,00,00	43,02,00	53,60,00
Total passenger	29,20,03	32,25,39	32,67,45	39,75,52	50,58,66	56,00,00	49,00,00	61,00,00
(ii) Other Coaching	4,66,25	5,23,90	4,99,36	5,38,30	10,27,82	7,00,00	6,50,00	7,25,00
(b) Goods	77,88,86	80,37,00	79,20,93	94,84,70	117,75,01	137,00,00	135,00,00	151,00,00
(c) Sundry Other Earnings	5,01,33	5,12,45	4,55,17	5,31,24	6,79,96	7,30,00	6,00,00	6,25,00
TOTAL	116,76,47	122,98,74	121,42,91	1,45,29,76	185,41,45	207,30,00	196,50,00	225,50,00
Suspense	—17,00	—55,76	—1,14,80	—1,87,93	—55,79	—80,00	—80,00	—80,00
*Gross Traffic Receipts	116,59,47	122,42,98	120,28,11	143,41,83	184,85,66	206,50,00	195,70,00	224,70,00
Working Expenses—								
Ordinary Working Expenses								
(i) General Superintendence and Services on Railway	10,62,26	12,49,34	14,21,88	15,90,56	18,81,00	19,27,73	21,41,90	23,08,02
(ii) Repairs & Maintenance of Permanent Way & Works	18,68,62	22,76,99	29,70,27	33,67,00	36,94,53	38,11,66	47,60,50	49,57,57
(iii) Repairs & Maintenance of Motive Power	11,27,27	12,68,73	13,07,67	18,47,60	26,07,39	24,15,34	27,44,15	29,46,46
(iv) Repairs & Maintenance of Carriages & Wagons	17,08,80	18,51,53	20,06,51	22,90,52	27,08,36	26,41,48	29,62,43	33,92,22
(v) Repairs & Maintenance of Plant & Equipment	6,91,47	7,94,69	9,61,78	12,37,53	14,33,78	13,97,56	15,13,37	16,82,37
(vi) Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock & Equipment	16,50,69	17,59,30	19,81,29	22,05,23	25,44,22	26,86,60	30,53,33	33,75,83
(vii) Operating Expenses—Traffic	28,57,67	30,06,61	34,98,39	39,54,38	44,64,66	48,47,96	53,97,93	60,91,04
(viii) Operating Expenses—Fuel	23,28,31	28,79,76	31,65,64	29,75,36	37,07,67	37,47,73	37,01,51	37,72,21
(ix) Staff Welfare & Amenities	11,17,50	12,39,26	13,49,87	16,14,22	19,22,92	19,96,28	22,41,87	25,78,47
(x) Miscellaneous Working Expenses	8,86,09	10,62,73	13,10,83	13,72,73	17,11,87	18,68,43	19,35,59	24,86,91
(xi) Provident Fund, Pension and other retirement benefits	55,85	54,85	62,73	61,70	57,79	84,39	83,30	83,70
TOTAL	153,54,53	174,44,39	200,37,06	225,16,84	267,36,19	274,25,18	305,35,88	336,74,80
Suspense	—1,10,77	—34,51	—1,76,86	—58,89	—3,78,13	—93,20	—1,24,90	—1,20,00
TOTAL—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES	152,43,76	174,09,88	198,60,20	2,24,57,95	263,58,06	273,31,98	304,10,98	335,54,80
*Includes receipts of worked lines	7,86	7,27	4,52	2,83	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1982-83	Actuals, 1983-84	Actuals, 1984-85	Actuals, 1985-86	Actuals, 1986-87	Budget Estimate, 1987-88	Revised Estimate, 1987-88	Budget Estimate 1988-89
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	27,61,90	42,93,04	42,59,46	46,54,42	65,14,16	70,38,62	68,56,39	79,75,64
Appropriation to Pension Fund	7,81,13	9,40,11	10,93,23	12,77,15	18,36,24	23,82,81	23,18,49	28,61,73
TOTAL—Working Expenses	187,86,79	226,43,03	252,12,89	283,89,52	347,08,46	367,53,41	395,85,86	443,92,17
Net Traffic Receipts	—71,27,32	—104,00,05	—131,84,78	—140,47,69	—162,22,80	—161,03,41	—200,15,86	—219,22,17
Miscellaneous Transactions—								
(*a*) Receipts—								
(*i*) Other receipts from subsidised companies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
(*ii*) Other Miscellaneous Receipts	1,61	34	25	22	30	..	..	—
(*iii*) Receipts from surcharge on passengers	14,23	10,40	8,94	30,65	37,86	65,00	67,00	68,00
(iv) Subsidy from General Revenues towards Dividend reliefs and other concessions	21,42,09	20,54,49	22,28,30	24,71,48	27,48,39	31,71,61	30,42,01	35,41,17
TOTAL—RECEIPTS	21,57,93	20,65,23	22,37,49	25,02,35	27,86,55	32,36,61	31,09,01	36,09,17
(*b*) Expenditure								
(*i*) Surveys	39,79	51,70	70,36	31,65	15,94	30,04	31,54	21,13
(*ii*) Open Line Works—Revenue	50,08	48,17	48,54	69,40	1,53,42	2,05,61	2,54,34	2,54,29
(*iii*) Payment to Worked Lines Net earnings	3,93	3,64	2,26	—8,70	..	..	..	—
(iv) Appropriation to Accident Compensation Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	14,23	10,40	8,94	30,65	37,86	65,00	67,00	68,00
TOTAL—EXPENDITURE	1,08,03	1,13,91	1,30,10	1,23,00	2,07,22	3,00,65	3,52,88	3,43,42
Net Miscellaneous Receipts	20,49,90	19,51,32	21,07,39	23,79,35	25,79,33	29,35,96	27,56,13	32,65,75
Net Revenue	—50,77,42	—84,48,73	—110,77,39	—116,68,34	—136,43,47	—131,67,45	—172,59,73	—186,56,42
Payment to General Revenue—								
(*i*) Dividend to General Revenues (*ii*) Payment in lieu of passenger fare tax (*iii*) Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund	10,39,90	1,48,07	2,90,97	3,26,75	3,48,43	3,72,45	—53,63	8,13,73
@Surplus (+) or Shortfall (—) for the year	—61,17,32	—85,96,80	—113,68,36	—119,95,09	—139,91,90	—135,39,90	—172,06,10	—194,70,15
Operating Ratio	161.8%	184.4%	209.1%	195.8%	187.8%	177.8%	202.1%	197.4%
Ratio of net revenue to capital-at-charge	—14.8%	—24.1%	—28.9%	—27.4%	—29.1%	—24.4%	—32.4%	—31.4%

@Excludes debit of Rs. +17,36,67 thousand (Revised Estimate, 1987-88) and Rs. +17,36,67 thousand (Budget Estimate, 1988-89) towards interest on Rolling Stock of the railway used by other zonal railways.

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1982-83	Actuals, 1983-84	Actuals, 1984-85	Actuals, 1985-86	Actuals, 1986-87	Budget Estimate, 1987-88	Revised Estimate, 1987-88	Budget Estimate, 1988-89
Capital-at-charge . .	680,58,43	719,41,21	784,82,84	846,74,74	931,28,82	967,49,65	976,39,54	1040,87,31
Traffic Earnings—								
(a) Coaching—								
(i) Passenger . .								
Upper . .	10,71,77	11,31,59	13,43,28	16,24,21	20,64,87	20,50,00	21,57,00	26,00,00
Second . .	105,44,76	114,35,55	127,61,02	145,36,82	160,16,07	169,50,00	169,43,00	205,00,00
Total Passenger .	116,16,53	125,67,14	141,04,30	161,61,03	180,80,94	190,00,00	191,00,00	231,00,00
(*ii*) Other Coaching .	16,81,60	18,35,61	19,69,18	38,04,28	30,24,86	37,50,00	36,00,00	39,00,00
(*b*) Goods . . .	164,13,63	194,87,91	217,10,15	248,41,89	266,24,44	308,00,00	310,00,00	334,00,00
(*c*) Sundry Other Earnings	13,24,72	16,03,87	16,30,56	16,89,61	19,94,91	19,00,00	21,00,00	21,50 00
TOTAL . . .	310,36,48	354,94,53	394,14,19	464,96,81	497,25,15	554,50,00	558,00,00	625,50,00
Suspense . . .	—6,75,46	+2,33,43	+3,,43,28	—13,99,62	+8,92,65	—2,50,00	—2,50,00	—2,50,00
*Gross Traffic Receipts .	303,61,02	357,27,96	397,57,47	4,50,97,19	506,17,80	552,00,00	555,50,00	623,00,00
Working Expenses—								
Ordinary Working Expenses—								
(i) General Superintendence and Services on Railways .	19,81,87	21,66,69	24,24,09	27,00,70	33,49,30	36,04,34	39,39,46	42,78,31
(*ii*) Repairs & Maintenance of Permanent Way & Works	36,91,19	43,45,08	49,77,80	55,38,37	58,57,30	61,22,37	65,03,70	68,64,41
(*iii*) Repairs & Maintenance of Motive Power	22,06,32	22,13,68	27,55,23	38,87,57	41,52,93	51,48,33	45,39,46	49 03,93
(*iv*) Repairs & Maintenance of Carriages & Wagons .	46,14,18	50,05,16	56,88,98	63,64,42	73,51,67	87,97,52	88,83,09	98,43,32
(*v*) Repairs & Maintenance of Plant & Equipment . .	15,21,84	17,25,15	21,64,34	27,98,30	32,33,30	34,26,59	37,95,88	39,91,15
(*vi*) Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock & Equipment . .	26,90,51	30,29,76	33,79,52	35,50,78	40,94,95	42,59,87	50,48,31	54,42,34
(*vii*) Operating Expenses—Traffic . .	33,81,42	39,40,02	47,32,66	53,06,25	60,34,30	66,48,99	68,47,36	80,19,61
(*viii*) Operating Expenses—Fuel . . .	66,21,31	75,13,95	81,14,52	89,44,62	87,88,92	95,08,29	92,45,41	98,65,90
(*ix*) Staff Welfare & Amenities . .	11,38,61	12,85,13	14,69,90	16,73,36	21,82,79	22,45,33	26,83,00	27,54,82
(*x*) Miscellaneous Working Expenses	18,10,20	20,35,52	22,28,28	25,48,96	29,49,73	31,51,83	33,98,57	35,48,03
(*xi*) Provident fund, pension and other retirement benefits	37,78	26,95	24,57	19,19	16,35	24,22	16,50	13,33
TOTAL . . .	296,95,23	332,87,14	379,59,89	433,32,52	480,11,54	529,37,68	549,00,74	595,25,15
Suspense	—56,37	—21,75	—3,55,96	—2,45,59	—3,16,63	—1,89,52	—2,45,03	—1,71,33
TOTAL—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES . . .	296,38,86	332,65,39	376,03,93	430,86,93	476,94,91	527,48,16	546,55,71	593,53,82

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1982-83	Actuals, 1983-84	Actuals, 1984-85	Actuals, 1985-86	Actuals, 1986-87	Budget Estimate, 1987-88	Revised Estimate, 1987-88	Budget Estimate, 1988-89
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	55,67,33	85,40,52	87,55,36	95,45,81	129,64,49	135,42,64	134,92,19	146,36,16
Appropriation to Pension Fund	15,53,47	18,85,15	22,98,94	27,27,20	37,08,32	47,75,93	48,19,85	59,30,28
TOTAL—WORKING EXPENSES	367,59,66	436,91,06	486,58,23	553,59,94	643,67,72	710,66,73	729,67,75	799,20,26
Net Traffic Receipts	—63,98,64	—79,63,10	—89,00,76	—102,62,75	—137,49,92	—158,66,73	—174,17,75	—176,20,26
Miscellaneous Transactions—								
(*a*) Receipts—								
(*i*) Other receipts from subsidised companies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Other Miscellaneous Receipts	14	4	..	2,23	8,36	4,20	2,70	3,00
(*iii*) Receipts from surcharge on passengers	84,78	72,11	74,29	2,58,74	2,78,05	4,54,00	5,40,00	5,60,00
(*iv*) Subsidy from General Revenues towards Dividend reliefs and other concessions	8,77,23	10,09,66	10,85,88	9,42,39	17,51,75	12,50,36	16,85,94	18,96,14
TOTAL RECEIPTS	9,62,15	10,81,81	11,60,17	12,03,36	20,38,16	17,08,56	22,28,64	24,59,14
(*b*) Expenditure—								
(*i*) Surveys	22,52	28,01	24,44	44,98	50,60	32,45	41,60	9,14
(*ii*) Open Line Works—Revenue	1,20,29	1,39,40	1,08,81	2,12,80	3,29,28	2,46,49	3,29,83	4,68,67
(*iii*) Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	84,78	72,11	74,29	2,58,74	2,78 05	4,54,00	5,40,00	5,60,00
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	2,27,59	2,39,52	2,07,54	5,16,52	6,57,93	7,32,94	9,11,43	10,37,81
Net Miscellaneous Receipts	7,34,56	8,42,29	9,52,63	6,86,84	13,80,23	9,75,62	13,17,21	14,21,33
Net Revenues	—56,64,08	—71,20,81	—79,48,13	—95,75,91	—123,69,69	—148,91,11	—161,00,54	—161,98,93
Payments to General Revenues—								
(*i*) Dividend to General Revenues								
(*ii*) Payment in lieu of passenger fare tax								
(*iii*) Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund	41,89,71	42,41,50	46,35,12	50,90,22	55,67,47	59,46,83	60,63,51	65,26,23
@Surplus (+) or Shortfall (—) for the year	— 98,53,79	—113,62,31	—125,83,25	—146,66,13	—179,37,16	—208,37,94	—221,64,05	—227,2 ,16
Operating Ratio	118.6%	123.2%	124.4%	119.6%	127.2%	128.5%	131.2%	128.1%
Ratio of net revenue to Capital-at-charge	—8.3%	—9.9%	—10.1%	—11.3%	—13.4%	—15.4%	—16.5%	—15

@Excludes credit of Rs. —8,53,97 thousand (Revised Estimate, 1987-88) and Rs. —8,53,62 thousand (Budget Estimate, 1988-89) towards interest on Rolling Stock of other zonal Railways used by this railway.

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1982-83	Actuals, 1983-84	Actuals, 1984-85	Actuals, 1985-86	Actuals 1986-87	Budget Estimate, 1987-88	Revised Estimate, 1987-88	Budget, Estimate, 1988-89
Capital-at charge . .	**749,45,44**	769,89,49	903,78,65	992,57,26	1149,76,85	1229,03,39	1239,16,00	1340,18,79
Traffic Earnings—								
(*a*) Coaching—								
(*i*) Passenger—								
Upper . .	12,05,54	11,83,59	13,92,07	18,05,36	19,84,91	18,30,00	15,47,00	19,35,00
Second . .	102,56,23	119,84,86	128,41,66	143,76,24	159,61,37	167,78,00	166,53,00	200,15,00
Total Passenger .	114,61,77	131,68,45	142,33,73	161,81,60	179,46,28	186,08,00	182,00,00	219,50,00
(*ii*) Other Coaching .	20,02,03	20,15,59	20,05,50	22,40,78	36,08,85	32,00,00	28,00,00	31,00,00
(*b*) Goods . . .	270,87,04	313,92,97	366,62,87	448,64,83	486,89,31	560,00,00	579,00,00	640,00,00
(*c*) Sundry Other Earnings	10,46,32	10,49,70	12,19,28	13,59,52	13,60,99	15,00,00	14,50,00	15,00,00
TOTAL . . .	415,97,16	476,26,71	541,21,38	646,46,73	716,05,43	793,08,00	803,50,00	905,50,00
Suspense . . .	+2,62	—28,74	+16,04	+41,90	—1,36,65	—2,00,00	—2,00,00	—200,00
Gross Traffic Receipts .	415,99,78	475,97,97	541,37,42	646,88,63	714,68,78	791,08,00	801,50,00	903,50,00
Working Expenses—								
Ordinary Working Expenses—								
(*i*) General Superintendence and Services on Railways .	15,69,60	18,09,66	20,42,15	22,50,36	27,16,28	29,56,74	32,30,51	35,58,89
(*ii*) Repairs & Maintenance of Permanent Way & Works.	37,09,98	45,02,95	51,20,48	56,07,45	65,64,80	70,86,02	74,86,22	88,46,47
(*iii*) Repairs & Maintenance of Motive Power.	28,39,09	33,04,73	37,84,18	47,20,57	56,51,38	60,85,45	62,69,20	72,13,59
(*iv*) Repairs & Maintenance of Carriages & Wagons . .	29,06,91	34,23,65	36,43,11	40,51,71	50,51,53	55,64,69	55,67,59	63,33,94
(*v*) Repairs & Maintenance of Plant & Equipment . .	12,70,07	14,64,21	17,06,64	21,12,14	27,28,66	26,38,15	27,45,46	34,59,47
(*vi*) Operating Expenses-Rolling Stock & Equipment . .	25,49,34	29,33,48	32,29,94	36,29,82	40,62,43	45,42,03	48,62,43	55,75,06
(*vii*) Operating Expenses Traffic .	29,65,01	37,92,35	36,24,08	39,68,34	48,04,37	50,61,53	55,99,42	72,02,64
(*viii*) Operating Expenses Fuel . .	75,23,90	84,00,62	96,09,17	106,50,99	113,27,72	111,44,51	126,13,30	131,36,42
(*ix*) Staff Welfare & Amenities	12,27,86	14,12,09	15,10,90	17,64,09	20,01,59	23,35,87	22,70,03	27,57,24
(*x*) Miscellaneous Working Expenses	12,22,23	13,84,78	16,42,53	18,79,61	20,98,42	23,83,62	24,51,69	28,87,56
(*xi*) Provident fund, Pension and other retirement benefits .	65,91	46,40	52,18	48,86	38,20	61,90	49,40	51,60
TOTAL	278,49,90	324,74,923	59 65,36	406,83,94	470,44,88	498,60,51	531,45,25	610,22,88
Suspense .	—96,05	—1,55,02	—2,80,45	—95,66	—1,52,00	—1,90,21	—1,04,83	—1,07,86
Total Ordinary Working Expenses . .	277,53,85	323,19,90	356,84,91	405,88,28	468,92,88	496,70,30	530,40,42	609,15,02

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1982-83	Actuals, 1983-84	Actuals, 1984-85	Actuals, 1985-86	Actuals, 1986-87	Budget Estimate, 1987-88	Revised Estimate, 1987-88	Budget Estimate, 1988-89
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	57,51,90	94,04,76	93,69,75	109,92,69	151,97,21	163,99,58	168,38,26	185,74,98
Appropriation to Pension Fund	6,55,82	9,79,70	11,77,98	14,02,27	18,61,40	23,99,75	23,33,04	28,60,18
TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	341,61,57	427,04,36	462,31,74	529,83,24	639,51,49	684,69,63	722,11,72	823,50,18
Net Traffic Receipts	74,38,21	48,93,61	79,05,68	117,05,39	75,17,29	106,38,37	79,38,28	79,99,82
Miscellaneous Transactions								
(a) Receipts—								
(i) Other Receipts from subsidised companies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Other Miscellaneous Receipts	2,99	10,95	5,47	—1,13	67	2,07	3,50	3,50
(iii) Receipts from surcharge on passengers	69,68	54,17	55,63	1,80,91	1,84,78	3,76,00	3,80,00	3,90,00
(iv) Subsidy from General Revenues towards Dividend reliefs and other concessions	9,02,17	9,92,03	11,87,04	14,27,94	16,33,97	17,37,89	18,96,65	18,93,66
TOTAL RECEIPTS	9,74,84	10,57,15	12,48,14	16,07,72	18,19,42	21,15,96	22,80,15	22,87,16
(b) Expenditure—								
(i) Surveys	34,55	44,46	37,10	45,70	33,84	48,40	33,78	45,18
(ii) Open Line Works—Revenue	1,06,12	1,05,05	1,27,92	95,50	2,23,12	3,33,18	3,32,34	3,74,44
(iii) Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	69,68	54,17	55,63	1,80,91	1,84,78	3,76,00	3,80,00	3,90,00
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	2,10,35	2,03,68	2,20,65	3,22,11	4,41,74	7,57,58	7,46,12	8,09,62
Net Miscellaneous Receipts	7,64,49	8,53,47	10,27,49	12,85,61	13,77,68	13,58,38	15,34,03	14,77,54
Net Revenue	82,02,70	57,47,08	89,33,17	129,91,00	88,94,97	119,96,75	94,72,31	94,77,36
Payments to General Revenues—								
(i) Dividend to General Revenues (ii) Payment in lieu of Passenger fare tax (iii) Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund	45,37,99	45,23,34	52,19,99	60,07,46	68,67,23	75,98,25	77,39,90	84,10,21
@Surplus (+) or Shortfall (—) for the year	++36,64,71	+12,23,74	+37,13,18	+69,83,54	20,27,74	+43,98,50	+17,32,41	+10,67,15
Operating ratio	82.4%	90.0%	85.9%	82.1%	89.5%	86.6%	90.0%	91.1%
Ratio of net revenue to Capital-at-charge	10.9%	7.5%	9.9%	13.1%	7.7%	9.8%	7.6%	7.1%

@ Excludes credit of Rs. —1,97,49 thousand (Revised Estimate, 1987-88) and Rs. —1,97, 12 thousand (Budget Estimate 1988-89) towards interest on Rolling Stock of other zonal railways used by this railway.

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1982-83	Actuals, 1983-84	Actuals, 1984-85	Actuals, 1985-86	Actuals, 1986-87	Budget Estimate, 1987-88	Revised Estimate, 1987-88	Budget Estimate, 1988-89
Capital-at-charge . .	1218,00,19	1279,20,23	1363,32,18	1397,05,90	1546,11,80	1643,78,32	1677,60,48	1863,64,23
Traffic Earnings—								
(a) Coaching—								
(i) Passengers—								
Upper . .	8,59,40	9,07,44	9,47,43	11,62,40	14,18,40	15,30,00	15,13,00	18,45,00
Second . .	72,10,29	86,75,80	94,48,11	105,07,52	121,98,80	120,70,00	124,87,00	150,55,00
Total passengers .	80,69,69	95,83,24	103,95,55	116,69,92	136,17,20	136,00,00	140,00,00	169,00,00
(ii) Other Coaching .	15,45,60	15,85,98	17,44,30	19,33,38	28,29,68	28,00,00	23,50,00	26,00,00
(b) Goods . . .	616,29,90	704,07,61	774,44,62	933,92,51	1074,87,35	1209,00,00	1281,00,00	1363,00,00
(c) Sundry Other Earnings	9,10,44	8,80,28	12,14,11	10,59,05	11,72,91	10,50,00	10,50,00	10,50,00
TOTAL . .	721,55,63	824,57,11	907,98,58	1080,54,86	1251,07,14	1383,50,00	1455,00,00	1568,50,00
Suspense . . .	+6,07,13	+11,73	+1,00,09	—2,22,33	+59,72	—2,00,00	—2,00,00	—2,00,00
Gross Traffic Receipts .	727,62,76	824,68,84	908,98,67	1078,32,53	1251,66,86	1381,50,00	1453,00,00	1566,50,00
Working Expenses—								
Ordinary Working Expenses—								
(i) General Superintendence and Services on Railway .	25,49,77	29,03,02	32,68,08	36,38,50	44,38,08	48,96,79	52,10,26	56,88,79
(ii) Repairs & Maintenance of Permanent Way & Works.	54,59,68	65,70,17	75,81,36	84,19,77	99,03,07	111,84,65	116,89,86	127,73,77
(iii) Repairs & Maintenance of Motive Power . . .	39,08,95	41,75,53	40,67,02	48,95,32	57,72,37	65,72,13	64,89,52	73,44,01
(iv) Repairs & Maintenance of Carriages & Wagons. . .	57,18,40	66,39,62	68,59,53	76,93,72	85,13,94	100,11,07	99,52,57	112,34,29
(v) Repairs & Maintenance of Plant & Equipment. . .	25,59,29	30,10,02	33,96,01	43,90,28	44 20,27	51,36,99	51,31,24	58,84,59
(vi) Operating Expenses-Rolling Stock & Equipment . .	38,94,71	45,74,79	48,06,49	52,64,36	59,93,12	70,66,13	73,80,88	80,78,26
(vii) Operating Expenses—Traffic . .	27,06,91	21,19,83	30,89,34	43,49,91	58,38,51	67,63,36	85,41,35	112,47,96
(viii) Operating Expenses—Fuel . . .	99,71,87	110,83,87	129,28,72	144,15,28	161,16,96	163,09,79	172,69,50	185,31,81
(ix) Staff Welfare & Amenities . .	19,30,57	22,06,79	25,36,01	27,37,36	32,01,93	35,54,12	36,74,19	40,84,89
(x) Miscellaneous Working Expenses .	19,63,51	24,96,40	27,68,31	31,60,05	38,46,80	43,69,22	45,08,88	63,02,86
(xi) Provident Fund Pension and other retirement benefits.	1,13,44	1,06,49	90,60	69,29	67,49	1,00,04	1,00,04	1,00,04
TOTAL . .	407,78,20	458,86,53	513,91,47	590,33,84	681,12,54	759,64,29	799,48,29	912,71,27
Suspense . .	—1,96,20	—34,46	—1,23,56	—3,78,83	—2,08,74	—3,88,19	—3,88,19	—3,95,43
TOTAL—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES . .	405,81,00	458,52,07	512,67,91	586,55,01	679,03,80	755,76,10	795,60,10	908,75,84

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1982-83	Actuals, 1983-84	Actuals, 1984-85	Actuals, 1985-86	Actuals, 1986-87	Budget Estimate, 1987-88	Revised Estimate, 1987-88	Budget Estimate, 1988-89
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	102,32,80	152,84,47	155,68,10	165,81,99	213,90,27	223,50,97	226,42,78	251,47,26
Appropriation to Pension Fund	20,26,69	23,57,32	27,64,17	31,70,63	43,38,43	55,38,08	55,29,77	67,11,57
TOTAL—WORKING EXPENSES	528,40,49	634,93,86	696,00,18	784,07,63	936,32,50	1034,65,15	1077,32,65	1227,34,67
Net Traffic Receipts	199,22,27	189,74,98	212,98,49	294,24,90	315,34,36	346,84,85	375,67,35	339,15,33
Miscellaneous Transactions—								
(*a*) Receipts—								
(*i*) Other receipts from subsidised companies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Railway Recruitment Boards	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	27
(*iii*) Other Miscellaneous Receipts	25	25	25	..	25	25	25	25
(*iv*) Receipts from surcharge on passengers	57,87	56,78	57,03	1,79,63	2,10,60	3,81,00	4,20,00	4,30,00
(*v*) Subsidy from General Revenues towards Dividend reliefs and other concessions	9,97,10	8,50,40	13,25,75	26,02,30	16,12,96	26,19,27	22,42,54	28,97,24
TOTAL—RECEIPTS	10,55,22	9,07,43	13,83,03	27,81,93	18,23,81	30,00,52	26,63,06	33,27,76
(*b*) Expenditure—								
(*i*) Surveys	63,33	57,06	33,55	28,52	25,39	79,87	84,57	63,64
(*ii*) Payment to Worked Lines—Rebate	1,19	1,19	1,19	1,19	1,19	1,19	1,19	1,19
(*iii*) Open Line Works—Revenue	1,16,84	1,08,24	1,63,11	1,32,11	2,68,06	4,03,66	3,46,82	3,64,32
(*iv*) Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	57,87	56,78	57,03	1,79,63	2,10,60	3,81,00	4,20,00	4,30,00
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	2,39,23	2,23,27	2,54,88	3,41,45	5,05,24	8,65,72	8,52,58	8,59,15
Net Miscellaneous Receipts	8,15,99	6,84,16	11,28,15	24,40,48	13,18,57	21,34,80	18,10,48	24,68,61
Net Revenue	207,38,26	196,59,14	224,26,64	318,65,38	328,52,93	368,19,65	393,77,83	363,83,94
Payment to General Revenues— (*i*) Dividend to General Revenues (*ii*) Payment in lieu of passenger fare tax (*iii*) Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund	77,19,03	75,11,73	80,58,64	84,69,52	96,11,31	99,30,03	101,89,84	113,19,73
@Surplus(+) or Shortfall(—) for the year	+130,19,23	+121,47,41	+143,68,00	+233,95,86	+232,41,62	+268,89,62	+291,87,99	+250,64,21
Operating ratio	73.5%	77.0%	76.9%	72.9%	74.8%	75.1%	74.3%	78.5%
Ratio of net revenue to Capital-at-charge	17.0%	15.4%	16.5%	22.8%	21.3%	22.4%	23.5%	19.8%

@ Excludes credit of Rs. —12,78,67 thousand (Revised Estimate, 1987-88) and Rs.—12,78,35 thousand (Budget Estimate, 1988-89) towards interest on Rolling Stock of other zonal railways used by this railway.

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

WESTERN RAILWAY

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1982-83	Actuals, 1983-84	Actuals, 1984-85	Actuals, 1985-86	Actuals, 1986-87	Budget Estimate, 1987-88	Revised Estimate, 1987-88	Budget Estimate 1988-89
Capital-at-charge	867,28,36	887,63,43	932,80,12	1013,24,83	1087,18,00	1159,84,04	1172,85,66	1269,50,24
Traffic Earnings—								
(*a*) Coaching—								
(*i*) Passengers—								
Upper . .	27,70,29	136,28,66	34,62,63	39,32,36	42,17,50	45,40,02	46,70,00	55,00,00
Second . .	168,69,17	100,73,00	221,55,34	250,07,10	278,87,84	278,60,00	288,30,00	351,00,00
Total passengers .	196,39,46	237,01,66	256,17,97	289,39,46	321,05,34	324,00,00	335,00,00	406,00,00
(*ii*) Other Coaching .	20,42,52	20,84,12	20,39,86	24,14,00	36,00,50	33,50,00	29,84,00	34,00,00
(*b*) Goods . . .	438,06,24	503,63,77	522,79,90	628,67,26	759,98,75	825,00,00	905,00,00	967,00,00
(*c*) Sundry Other Earnings	14,56,15	16,42,71	16,56,94	15,82,93	17,96,46	18,50,00	18,41,00	18,79,00
TOTAL . .	669,44,37	777,92,26	815,94,67	958,03,65	1135,01,05	1201,00,00	1288,25,00	1425,79,00
Suspense . . .	—64,21	+59,35	—2,09,82	+18,61	—5,29,85	—4,50,00	—4,50,00	—7,95,00
Gross Traffic Receipts .	668,80,16	778,51,61	813,84,85	958,22,26	1129,71,20	1196,50,00	1283,75,00	1417,84,00
Working Expenses—								
Ordinary Working Expenses—								
(*i*) General Superintendence and Services on Railways .	23,09,14	26,13,75	29,49,81	32,60,99	39,51,50	44,77,39	44,97,92	51,13,96
(*ii*) Repairs & Maintenance of Permanent Way & Works	42,15,61	46,57,40	56,73,01	64,61,12	78,07,03	85,79,91	87,49,02	97,75,44
(*iii*) Repairs & Maintenances of Motive Power . . .	35,49,80	41,42,14	47,01,64	55,78,70	64,58,95	71,26,83	76,18,88	81,58,68
(*iv*) Repairs & Maintenance of Carriages & Wagons	60,54,71	67,42,08	71,21,86	81,40,46	95,48,49	104,51,85	108,93,34	121,71,24
(*v*) Repairs & Maintenance of Plant & Equipment	25,09,49	29,55,58	33,94,72	44,90,11	51,89,05	56,98,74	60,65,50	60,74,28
(*vi*) Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock & Equipment . .	42,05,00	45,96,41	51,14,01	55,35,52	64,40,63	71,34,62	76,35,95	83,63,53
(*vii*) Operating Expenses—Traffic . . .	48,72,52	59,12,29	66,39,28	76,70,17	93,74,87	104,45,85	121,20,57	148,47,46
(*viii*) Operating Expenses—Fuel	108,04,26	119,02,50	129,02,46	138,94,90	154,64,15	161,09,58	162,06,41	171,34,15
(*ix*) Staff Welfare & Amenities . .	15,60,77	18,14,52	19,40,27	22,64,40	26,23,61	30,34,60	30,49,36	34,37,49
(*x*) Miscellaneous Working expenses .	19,24,59	18,81,35	25,57,19	34,56,24	36,63,93	37,41,81	36,68,65	42,13,55
(*xi*) Provident Fund, Pension and other retirement benefits	1,98,39	1,32,04	1,33,73	1,05,64	1,28,29	1,36,90	92,49	79,90
TOTAL . .	422,04,28	473,50,06	531,27,98	608,58,25	706,50,50	769,38,08	805,98,09	893,69,68
Suspense . . .	—1,45,46	+67,84	—2,85,10	—1,37,68	—2,53,51	—4,79,21	—2,59,55	—2,04,28
TOTAL—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES . . .	420,58,82	474,17,90	528,42,88	607,20,57	703,96,99	764,58,87	803,38,54	891,65,40

APPENDIX XI—*concld.*

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1982-83	Actuals, 1983-84	Actuals, 1984-85	Actuals, 1985-86	Actuals, 1986-87	Budget Estimate, 1987-88	Revised Estimate, 1987-88	Budget Estimate 1988-89
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund .	71,35,79	108,83,37	108,02,65	113,45,59	155,13,77	162,33,24	159,21,67	175,81,10
Appropriation to Pension Fund	23,74,34	28,45,61	35,31,95	40,37,48	54,91,74	70,12,07	72,01,07	87,61,35
TOTAL—WORKING EXPENSES . .	515,68,95	611,46,88	671,77,48	761,03,64	914,02,50	997,04,18	1034,61,28	1155,07,85
Net Traffic Receipts .	153,11,21	167,04,73	142,07,37	197,18,62	215,68,70	199,45,82	249,13,72	262,76,15
Miscellaneous transactions—								
(a) Receipts—								
(i) Other receipts from subsidised companies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Railway Recruitment Boards.	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,00	10,00
(iii) Other Miscellaneous Receipts . . .	2	5	1,45	5,78	3,13	1,89	2,31	2,35
(iv) Receipts from surcharge on passengers	2,43,80	2,38,34	2,28,55	7,10,00	7,03,94	14,29,00	15,33,00	15,97,00
(v) Subsidy from General Revenues towards Dividend reliefs and other concessions	6,98,13	6,31,40	5,86,97	6,19,46	6,57,31	9,53,19	7,59,55	11,19,11
TOTAL	9,41,95	8,69,79	8,16,97	13,35,24	13,64,38	23,84,08	23,04,86	27,28,46
(b) Expenditure—								
(i) Surveys . .	24,65	20,95	31,58	27,77	31,53	31,23	37,28	66,63
(ii) Open Line Works—Revenue .	1,31,21	1,40,97	97,28	2,30,49	3,47,70	4,96,20	5,03,49	5,21,37
(iii) Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund . . .	243,80	2,38,34	2,28,55	7,10,00	7,03,94	14,29,00	15,33,00	15,97,00
TOTAL—EXPENDITURE .	3,99,66	4,00,26	3,57,41	9,68,26	10,83,17	19,56,43	20,73,77	21,85,00
Net Miscellaneous Receipts	5,42,29	4,69,53	4,59,56	3,66,98	2,81,21	4,27,65	2,31,09	5,43,46
Net Revenue . .	158,53,50	171,74,25	146,66,93	200,85,60	218,49,91	203,73,47	251,44,81	268,19,61
Payments to General Revenues—								
(i) Dividend to General Revenues (ii) Payments in lieu of passenger fare tax (iii) Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund	53,95,76	51,97,93	55,49,53	59,51,86	68,16,05	70,01,01	69,85,49	77,82,31
@Surplus (+) or Shortfall (—) for the year . .	+104,57,74	+119,76,33	+91,17,40	+141,33,74	150,33,86	+133,72,46	+181,59,32	+190,37,30
Operating ratio . . .	77.3%	78.5%	82.7%	79.6%	80.9%	83.4%	80.5%	81.2%
Ratio of net revenue to Capital-at-charge . .	18.3%	19.4%	15.7%	19.8%	20.1%	17.6%	21.4%	21.1%

@Excludes debit of Rs. +4,05,98 thousand (Revised Estimate, 1987-88) and Rs. +4,05,98 thousand (Budget Estimate, 1988-89) towards interest on Rolling Stock of the railway used by other zonal railways.

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

METRO RAILWAY, CALCUTTA

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1984-85	Actuals, 1985-86	Actuals, 1986-87	Budget Estimate, 1987-88	Revised Estimate, 1987-88	Budget, Estimate 1988-89
*Capital Investment	303,30,03	383,37,41	460,72,44	547,86,17	547,49,22	625,22,90
Traffic Earnings—						
Passenger—Second	14,66	27,58	1,22,58	1,92,00	1,92,00	2,50,00
Sundary other Earning	..	..	3	..	9,00	21,00
TOTAL	14,66	27,58	1,22,61	1,92,00	2,01,00	2,71,00
Working Expenses—						
rdinary Working Expenses—						
(*i*) General Superintendence and Services on Railways	2,29	7,39	10,49	14,46	15,46	21,90
(*ii*) Repairs & Maintenance of Permanent Way & Works	74	6,45	8,62	88,93	48,62	60,57
(*iii*) Repairs & Maintenance of Motive Power	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iv*) Repairs & Maintenance of Carriages & Wagons	93	3,62	6,31	43,22	31,37	50,81
v) Repairs & Maintenance of Plant & Equipment	1,82	10,16	20,39	92,15	56,24	77,08
(*vi*) Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock & Equipment	2,63	11,86	21,73	36,71	40,50	59,52
(*vii*) Operating Expenses Traffic	8,54	23,36	47,22	75,57	76,36	92,04
(*viii*) Operating Expenses—Fuel	15,21	4130	90,13	1,80,00	1,49,94	2,38,46
(*ix*) Staff Welfare & Amenities.	10	20	26	85	85	1,02
(*x*) Miscellaneous Working Expenses	3,57	11,58	1471	19,47	27,99	40,21
(*xi*) Provident fund, Pension and other retirement benefits	..	2	(—)25,07	5	6	6
TOTAL	35,83	1,15,94	1,94,79	5,51,41	4,47,39	6,41,67
Suspense	—7,17	—2,23	—3,17	—8,00	—12,00	—15,00
Total Ordinary Working Expenses	28,66	1,13,61	1,91,62	5,43,41	4,35,39	6,26,67
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..
Appropriation to Pension Fund	..	..	21,68	51,41	21,50	46,30
TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	28,66	1,13,61	2,13,30	5,94,82	4,56,89	6,72,97
Net Traffic Receipts	—14,00	—86,03	—90,69	—4,02,82	—2,55,89	—4,01,97
Net Revenue	—14,00	—86,03	—90,69	—4,02,82	—2,55,89	—4,01,97

*Does not form the part of Capital-at-Charge of Indian Railway System. Booked separately under miscellaneous advances Capital) MTP.

APPENDIX XII

Depreciation Reserve Fund

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Year	Appropriation to Fund	Withdrawals towards renewals and replacements	Net accretion to Fund during the year	Nominal closing balance	Temporary loans to meet deficit	*Actual closing balance
1924-25	10,35	7,29	3,06	3,06	..	3,06
1925-26	10,67	7,99	2,68	5,74	..	5,74
1926-27	10,89	8,05	2,84	8,58	..	8,58
1927-28	11,38	10,95	43	9,01	..	9,01
1928-29	12,00	9,60	2,40	11,41	..	11,41
1929-30	12,59	11,76	83	12,24	..	12,24
1930-31	13,07	11,39	1,68	13,92	..	11,92
1931-32	13,46	8,26	5,20	19,12	4,25	14,87
1932-33	13,77	6,35	7,42	26,54	10,23	11,00
1933-34	13,56	8,07	5,49	32,03	7,96	9,59
1934-35	13,72	8,66	5,06	37,09	5,06	9,59
1935-36	13,26	9,16	4,10	41,19	4,00	9,69
1936-37	13,17	7,88	5,29	46,48	—1,21	16,19
1937-38	12,59	(a) 7,69	4,90	(b) 49,90	..	1,65
1938-39	12,56	7,08	5,48	55,38	..	25,09
1939-40	12,59	6,53	6,06	61,44	..	91,15
1940-41	12,64	7,19	5,45	66,89	..	96,00
1941-42	12,68	5,35	7,33	74,22	—7,91	91,84
1942-43	(c) 12,80	4,95	7,85	82,07	(d)—22,38	82,09
1943-44	16,87	6,64	10,23	92,30	..	92,37
1944-45	17,01	8,18	8,83	(e) 102,21	..	102,21
1945-46	(f) 17,25	12,01	5,24	107,45	..	107,45
1946-47	13,21	12,37	84	108,29	..	108,29
1947-48 (1-4-47 to 14-8-1947)	6,86	2,66	4,20	112,49	..	(g) 112,44
(15-8-47 to 31-3-1948)	6,81	3,27	3,54	(h) 95,74	..	95,75
1948-49	(i) 23,11	17,28	5,83	101,57	..	10,11
1949-50	19,17	11,73	7,44	109,01	..	109,01
1950-51	33,59	26,63	6,96	(j) 123,65	..	123,65

APPENDIX XII—*contd.*

Depreciation Reserve Fund

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

	Appropriation to Fund from				Withdrawal from Fund	Net accretion to Fund during year	†Closing Balance
	Revenue	Capital	Interest on balance	Total			
1951-52	30,00	21	3,58	33,79	35,87	—2,08	(*k*) 122,02*
1952-53	30,00	33	4,09	34,42	40,89	—6,47	(*l*) 116,36*
1953-54	30,00	36	3,61	33,97	38,02	—4,05	(*m*) 122,79*
1954-55	30,00	37	3,35	33,72	45,82	—12,10	100,69*
1955-56	45,00	41	3,26	48,67	45,89	2,78	103,47*
1956-57	45,00	63	3,27	48,90	43,68	5,22	(*n*) 103,14*
1957-58	45,00	1,23	3,15	49,38	63,62	—14,24	(*o*) 88,89*
1958-59	45,00	87	2,53	48,40	80,72	—32,32	(*p*) 56,70*
1959-60	45,00	85	2,11	47,96	68,36	—20,40	(*q*) 37,30*
1960-61	45,00	79	85	46,64	64,04	—17,40	(*r*) 19,79*
1961-62	65,00	1,77	86	67,63	58,23	9,40	29,19*
1962-63	67,00	1,09	93	69,02	75,37	—6,35	22,84*
1963-64	80,00	1,54	1,03	82,57	72,40	10,.8	(*s*) 32,97*
1964-65	83,00	1,25	1,44	85,69	75,39	10,30	43,27*
1965-66	85,00	1,64	1,85	88,49	78,91	9,58	52,85*
1966-67	100,00	2,01	2,60	104,61	79,69	24,92	(*t*) 77,76*
1967-68	95,00	2,18	3,15	100.33	93,82	6,51	(*u*) 79.74*
1968-69	95,00	2,40	3,69	101,09	80,39	20,70	(*v*) 98,17*
1969-70	95,00	2,48	4,86	102,34	73,78	28,56	(*s*) 126,38*
1970-71	100,00	2,53	6,01	108,54	90,68	17.86	(*x*) 144,47*
1971-72	105,00	2,55	6,81	114,36	90,87	23,49	(*y*) 167,61*
1972-73	110,00	2,58	7,95	120,53	113,60	6,93	(*z*) 174,16*
1973-74	115,00	2,60	8,42	126,02	125,14	88	(*aa*) 175,74
1974-75	115,00	2,70	9,18	126,88	122,52	14,36	(*ab*) 189,98
1975-76	115,00	2,85	10,13	127,98	124,57	3,41	(*ac*) 197,93
1976-77	135,00	2,87	10,88	148,75	125,22	23,53	(*ad*) 218,57
1977-78	140,00	2,93	12,69	155,62	117,64	37,93	(*ae*) 265,15
1978-79	145,00	2,80	14,77	162,57	136,19	26,38	(*af*) 282,87
1979-80	200,00	2,82	16,79	219,61	187,45	32,16	(*ag*) 313,07
1980-81	220,00	3,20	17,44	240.64	278,63	—37,99	(*ah*) 75,59
1981-82	350,00	3,30	12,61	365,91	504,31	—138,40	137,19
1982-83	556,00	3,43	5,79	565,22	655,58	—90,36	46,83
1983-84	850,00	3,73	5,32	859,05	783,78	+75,27	122,10
1984-85	850,00	4,48	9,79	864,27	797,54	+66,73	188,83
1985-86	920,00	6,38	10,48	936,86	981,48	—44,62	144,21
1986-87	1250,00	9,32	12,11	1271,43	1175,29	+96,14	240,35
1987-88 (B.E.)	1350,00	12,31	22,64	1384,95	1285,00	+99,95	409,64
1987-88 (R.E.)	1350,00	11,47	21,80	1383,27	1171,30	+211,97	452,32
1988-89 (B.E.)	1500,00	12,01	31,42	1543,43	1450,00	+93,43	545,75

†The closing balances from 1933-34 to 1941-42 include Rs. 9 lakhs on account of loans to Branch Line Companies and those from 1937-38 to 1941-42, also include Rs. 31 lakhs on account of investments in Branch Line Shares. In 1942-43 these amounts were transferred to the Railway Reserve Fund Investment Account.

*These figures are provisional as the balances of the ex-States Railways merged therein have not yet been finalised.

(*a*) Includes 32 lakhs written off capital on account of abandoned assets.

(*b*) Excludes 1,48 lakhs balance for Burma Railways.

(*c*) Includes 23 lakhs transferred from Bengal and North Western and Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railways' Renewals suspense.

(*d*) Includes 6,30 lakhs transferred from the Railway Reserve Fund.

(*e*) Includes 1,08 lakhs transferred from Renewal Reserve Fund for permanent way and rolling stock of the Bengal Nagpur, Madras and Southern Mahratta and South Indian Railways.*

(*f*) Includes 20 lakhs recovered from the Bengal—Nagpur and North Western Railway Company on account of over-age of rolling stock.

(*g*) Includes 20,30 lakhs, the estimated balance relating to Pakistan Railways.

(*h*) Excludes 20,30 lakhs, the estimated share, less 1 lakh on account of abandoned assets relating to Pakistan Railways.

(*i*) Includes 11,80 lakhs appropriated from the surplus.

(*j*) Includes 7,67 lakhs (Provisional) on account of Indian States Railways balance taken over from 1-4-1950. Difference of 1 due to rounding off.

(*k*) Includes 45 lakhs (Provisional) on account of revision of the ex-Indian States Railways balance taken over from 1-4-1950.

(*l*) Includes 81 lakhs on account of revision of the ex-Indian States Railways balance taken over from 1-4-1950.

(*m*) Includes 48 lakhs on account of revision of the ex-Indian States Railways balance taken over from 1-4-1950.

(*n*) Excludes 2,76 lakhs on account of differences between *ad hoc* and revised balances on 15-8-1947 and 1,62 lakhs due to downward adjustment of D.R.F. balance of ex-Mysore State Rly. taken over on 1-4-1950 and 1,17 lakhs interest thereon.

(*o*) Excludes 1 lakh on account of difference between the *ad hoc* balance and further revised balance as on 15-8-1947.

(*p*) Includes 13 lakhs on account of difference between the *ad hoc* and revised balance on 15-8-1947.

(*q*) Includes 5 lakhs on account of revision of ex-States Railways balances relating to ex-G.B.S. Railways, 97 lakhs due to revision of pre-partition balances on Central Railway and excludes 2 lakhs on account of expenditure met from Development Fund transferred to Depreciation Reserve Fund.

(*r*) Excludes 30 lakhs on account of difference between *ad hoc* and revised balance on 15-8-1947 on Western Railway and includes 19 lakhs on account of expenditure from 1-4-1955 to 31-3-1960 incurred on quarters for class III and IV staff forming part of a scheme transferred to Development Fund on Central, Northeast Frontier and Southern Railways.

(*s*) Excludes 4 lakhs due to expenditure transferred from Development Fund and Capital on Central Railway.

(*t*) Excludes 1 lakh due to expenditure transferred from Development Fund on Northeast Frontier Railway.

(*u*) Excludes 2,60 lakhs due to expenditure transferred from Development Fund on Northern (1,37), Southern (78), Southeastern (4) and Western Railway (41). Also excludes 1,93 lakhs due to expenditure from Capital transferred of Eastern (1), Northern (1,85) and Southern (7) Railways.

(*v*) Excludes 30 lakhs due to anticipated write back of the expenditure on the work "Restoration of Bhagalpur-Mandar Hill from Development Fund and 1,97 lakhs from Capital on Eastern and Southern Railways.

(*w*) Excludes 35 lakhs credits transferred to Capital on Southern Railway.

(*x*) Includes 23 lakhs transferred to Development Fund on Southern Railway.

(*y*) Excludes 35 lakhs transferred to Capital on Southern Railway.

(*z*) Excludes 38 lakhs transferred to Capital on Southern Railway.

(*aa*) Includes 40 lakhs and 30 lakhs transferred from Capital and Development Fund respectively.

(*ab*) Excludes 12 lakhs transferred from Capital.

(*ac*) Includes 4,54 lakhs transferred from Capital.

(*ad*) Excludes 2,79 lakhs transferred to Capital.

(*ae*) Includes 50 lakhs transfer of debit from Capital.

(*af*) Includes 33,31 lakhs transfer of debit from Capital.

(*ag*) Includes 1,96 lakhs transfer of debit from Capital.

(*ah*) Includes 51 lakhs transfer of debit to Capital.

APPENDIX XIII

Revenue Reserve Fund

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Year	Appropriation to Fund	Withdrawal from Fund	Net accretion to Fund during the year	*Closing Balance
1924-25	6,38	(ar)—38	6,00	6,00
1925-26	3,79	..	3,79	9,79
1926-27	1,49	..	1,49	11,28
1927-28	4,57	..	4,57	15,85
1928-29	2,58	..	2,58	18,43
1929-30	..	2,08	—2,08	16,35
1930-31	..	10,93	—10,93	5,42
1931-32	..	4,95	—4,95	47
1932-33	..	..	..	47
1933-34	..	..	..	47
1934-35	..	..	..	47
1935-36	..	..	..	47
1936-37	..	..	..	47
1937-38	(ab) 1	..	..	48
1938-39	..	..	..	48
1939-40	..	..	..	48
1940-41	(ac) 6,31	90	5,41	5,89
1941-42	..	—90	90	6,79
1942-43	8,88	(ad) 6,32	2,56	9,35
1943-44	13,20	..	13,20	22,55
1944-45	17,96	2,89	14,93	37,48
1945-46	6,20	5,55	65	38,13
1946-47	(ab) 13	(ae) 15,25	—15,12	(af) 23,02
1947-48				
(1-4-47 to 14-8-47)	..	(ag) 13,60	—13,60	9,42
(15-8-47 to 31-3-48)	..	(ah) 12,58	—2,58	6,84
1948-49	(af) 3	5	—2	6,82
1949-50	..	..	..	6,82

APPENDIX XIII—*contd.*

Revenue Reserve Fund

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Year	Appropriation to Fund	Withdrawal from fund	Net accretion to Fund during the year	*Closing Balance
1950-51	5,40	—1	5,41	(*af*)13,58†
1951-52	(*ak*)19,12	—18	19,30	(*al*)33,72†
1952-53	(*am*)2,26	—4	2,30	(*an*)36,05†
1953-54	1,13	..	1,13	37,18†
1954-55	1,18	..	1,18	38,36†
1955-56	(*ao*)8,51	—2	8,53	46,89†
1956-57	1,52	..	1,52	(*ap*)48,07†
1957-58	1,61	..	1,61	49,68†
1958-59	(*aq*)1,09	..	1,09	(*ar*)49,37†
1959-60	1,90	..	1,90	(*as*)51,60†
1960-61	1,84	..	1,84	53,44
1961-62	1,93	..	1,93	55,37
1962-63	2,02	..	2,02	57,39†
1963-64	(*at*)1,79	..	1,79	(*au*)58,57†
1964-65	2,25	..	2,25	60,82†
1965-66	2,39	..	2,39	(*aw*)63,20†
1966-67	2,16	(*av*)20,66	—18,50	44,70†
1967-68	1,18	(*aw*)33,68	—32,50	12,20†
1968-69	33	(*ax*)9,04	—8,71	3,49†
1969-70	(*ay*)8,98	(*az*)10,16	—1,18	2,31†
1970-71	(*ba*)25,13	(*bb*)23,20	1,93	4,24†
1971-72	(*bc*)0,02	(*bd*)12,95	—3,93	31†
1972-73	2	..	2	33†
1973-74	(*be*)99,81	(*bf*)99,72	9	42†
1974-75	(*bg*)184,49	(*bh*)168,33	16,16	16,58†
1975-76	(*bi*)155,51	(*bj*)170,02	—14,51	2,07†
1976-77	(*bk*)214,05	(*bl*)165,05	50,00	52,07†
1977-78	(*bm*)166,27	(*bn*)180,55	—14,28	37,79†
1978-79	(*bo*) 1	..	1	33
1979-80	3	..	3	36
1980-81	5	..	5	41
1981-82	2	..	2	43
1982-83	2	..	2	45
1983-84	2	..	2	47
1984-85	2	..	2	49
1985-86	(*bp*) 12	..	12	61
1986-87	2	..	2	63
1987-88 (BE)	4	..	4	68
1987-88 (RE)	4	..	4	67
1988-89 (BE)	4	..	4	71

†These figures are provisional as the balance of the ex-state Railways merged therein have not yet been finalised.

*The closing balances include 47 lakhs from 1925-26 to 1936-37, 48 lakhs from 1937-38 to 1939-40, 43 lakhs from 1940-41 to 1941-42, 83 lakhs from 1942-43 to 1943-44, 90 lakhs in 1944-45, 83 lakhs in 1945-46, 52 lakhs in 1946-47, 26 lakhs from 1947-48 to 1950-51, 28 lakhs in 1951-52, 40 lakhs in 1952-53,46 lakhs in 1953-54, 50 lakhs in 1954-55, 51 lakhs in 1955-56, 57 lakhs in 1956-57, 48 lakhs in 1957-58 to 1959-60, 44 lakhs in 1960-61, 37 lakhs from 1961-62 to 1965-66 and 31 lakhs from 1966-67 to 1974-75 and 32 lakhs from 1975-76 onwards on account of investments in shares of and loans to branch line companies.

**Difference of 1 due to rounding off.

(*aq*) Represents amount utilised to write down the difference between the book values and the current market price of stores.

(*ab*) Includes Rs. 1 lakh profit realised on investment in branch line shares cancelled.

(*ac*) Includes Rs. 1 lakh profit realised on cancellation of investments in branch line shares.

(*ad*) Transferred to Depreciation Reserve Fund.

(*ae*) Includes Rs. 12 crores transferred to Betterment Fund (now Development Fund).

(*af*) Difference of 1 is due to rounding off.

(*ag*) To meet Railway shortfall.

(*ah*) To meet Railway shortfall.

(*ai*) Represents profit accrued on account of cancellation of investments in branch line shares.

(*aj*) Includes 1,35 lakhs (Provisional) on account of ex-Indian State Railways balances taken over from 1-4-1960.

(*ak*) Includes 18,34 lakhs on account of appropriation from surplus.

(*al*) Includes 84 lakhs (Provisional) on account of revision of the Indian State Railway balances taken over from 1-4-1950.

(*am*) Includes 1,19 lakhs on account of appropriation from surplus.

(*an*) Includes 3 lakhs (Provisional) on account of revision of the ex-Indian State Railway balances taken over on 1-4-1950.

(*ao*) Includes 7,14 lakhs on account of appropriation from surplus.

(*ap*) Excludes 7 lakhs on account of difference between *ad hoc* and revised balance on 15-8-1947 and 21 lakhs representing 25 per cent share of balance in respect of ex-Scindia State Rly. taken over on 1-4-1950 and 6 lakhs interest thereon.

(*aq*) Excludes refund of 55 lakhs interest to General Revenues on reduction of pre-partition balances *vide* note (*ap*).

(*ar*) Excludes 1,40 lakhs on account of reduction in pre-partition balances on 15-8-1947.

(*as*) Includes 33 lakhs on account of revision of State Railway balances of ex-GBS Railway

(*at*) Excludes refund to General Revenues of 33 lakhs of interest on ex-Scindia State Railway balances.

(*au*) Excludes Rs. 61 lakhs of ex-Scindia State Railway dropped from State Railway balances.

(*aav*) Excludes 1 due to rounding off.

(*av*) Includes 2,39 lakhs for amortisation of capital and 18,27 lakhs for equalisation of Dividend to General Revenues.

(*aw*) Includes 2,15 lakhs for amortisation of capital and 31,53 lakhs for equalisation of Dividend to General Revenues.

(*ax*) Includes 1,18 lakhs for amortisation of capital and 7,86 lakhs for equalisation of Dividend to General Revenues.

(*ay*) Includes 8,86 lakhs loan from General Revenues.

(*az*) Made up of 9,83 lakhs for equalisation of Dividend to General Revenues and 33 lakhs for amortisation of capital.

(*ba*) Includes 24,92 lakhs loanlfrom General Revenues.

(*bb*) Made up of 19,84 lakhs for equalisation of Dividend to General Revenues 2,95 lakhs due to one-third loan of 1969-70 repaid and 40 lakhs interest on loan.

(*bc*) Includes 8,63 lakhs on account of appropriation from surplus.

(*bd*) Made up of 11,26 lakhs due to repayment of second instalment of first loan taken in 1969-70 and first instalment of second loan taken in 1970-71 and 1,69 lakhs interest on loans.

(*be*) Includes 99,72 lakhs loan from General Revenues.

(*bf*) For equalisation of Dividend to General Revenues.

(*bg*) Includes 183,07 lakhs loan from General Revenues.

(*bh*) Made up of 129,61 lakhs for equalisation of Dividend to General Revenues which includes 15,79 lakhs thereforward dividend liability pertaining to 1973-74, 33,24 lakhs due to repayment of first instalment of loan taken in 1973-74 and 5,48 lakhs for interest on outstanding loan.

(*bi*) Includes 152, 21 lakhs loan from General Revenues.

(*bj*) Made up of 61,11 lakhs for dividend equalisation, 33,24 lakhs due to repayment of second instalment of loan taken in 1973-74 repayment of 61,03 lakhs, first instalment of second loan taken in 1974-75 and 15,64 lakhs for interest on outstanding loan.

(*bk*) Includes 146,95 lakhs loan from General Revenues.

(*bl*) Made up of 33,24 lakhs due to repayment of last instalment of loan taken in 1973-74, repayment of 61,02 lakhs, second instalment of second loan taken in 1974-75 and of 50,74 lakhs first instalment of third loan taken in 1975-76 and 19,05 lakhs for interest on outstanding loan.

(*bm*) Includes 67,44 lakhs loan from General Revenues.

(*bn*) Made up of 61,02 lakhs due to repayment of last instalment of loan taken in 1974-75, repayment of 50,74 lakhs due to second instalment of loan taken in 1975-76 and 48,98 lakhs due to repayment of first instalment of loan taken in 1976-77 and 19 81 lakhs for interest on outstanding loan.

(*bo*) Includes—37, 47 lakhs T.W.F.A.

(*bp*) Includes Rs. 9 lakhs on account of refund of "Loans to Branch Line Companies".

APPENDIX XIV

Development Fund

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Year	Appropriation to Fund from				Withdrawal from Fund			Net Accretion to fund during the year	*Closing Balance	Loan outstanding to General revenues
	Revenue surplus etc.	Loan from General Revenues	Interest on balances	Total	For works	Interest on loan	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1946-47	(a) 15,00	..	24	15,24	41	..	41	14,83	14,83	..
1947-48 (1-4-47 to 14-8-47)	..	..	18	18	34	..	34	—16	14,67	..
1947-48 (15-8-47 to 31-3-48)	..	..	30	30	59	..	59	—29	14,38	..
1948-49	84	..	43	1,27	2,33	..	2,33	—1,06	13,32	..
1949-50	..	..	43	43	—5	..	—5	48	13,80	..
1950-51	10,00	..	52	10,52	5,35	..	5,35	5,17	(b) 19,44	..
1951-52	10,00	..	65	10,65	7,70	..	7,70	2,95	(c) 22,48	..
1952-53	12,00	..	76	12,76	8,10	..	8,10	4,66	27,14	..
1953-54	2,65	..	73	3,29	9,81	..	9,81	—6,52	20,62	..
1954-55	9,10	..	60	9,70	12,78	..	12,78	—3,08	17,54	..
1955-56	7,08	..	49	7,57	12,14	..	12,14	—4,57	12,97	..
1956-57	20,22	..	43	20,65	19,84	..	19,84	81	(d) 13,75	..
1957-58	13,38	..	25	13,63	25,53	..	25,53	—11,90	1,85	..
1958-59	8,93	10,98	(e) —80	19,11	27,87	19	28,06	—8,95	(f)—1,69	10,98
1959-60	20,12	14,85	15	35,12	24,89	65	25,54	9,58	(g) 8,91	25,83
1960-61	32,01	3,58	48	36,07	23,32	98	24,30	11,77	(h) 19,13	(i) 29,41
1961-62	24,40	..	84	25,24	21,14	53	21,67	3,57	(j) 10,49	
1962-63	42,06	..	70	42,76	23,17	..	23,17	19,59	(k) 29,68	..
1963-64	49,24	..	1,54	50,78	29,94	..	29,94	20,84	(l) 52,23	..
1964-65	13,18	..	1,72	14,90	28,25	..	28,25	—13,35	(m) 38,99	..
1965-66	18,56	..	1,34	19,90	28,91	..	28,91	—9,01	(n) 30,09	..
1966-67	..	..	68	68	27,95	..	27,95	—27,27	(o) 3,37	..
1967-68	..	11,24	19	11,43	19,15	24	19,39	—7,96	(p) 46	11,24
1968-69	..	14,06	14	14,20	16,59	80	17,39	—3,19	(q) 1,26	25,30
1969-70	..	18,14	9	18,23	17,08	1,52	18,60	—37	(r) 1,18	43,45
1970-71	..	21,58	9	21,67	18,23	2,46	20,69	98	(s) 1,34	65,03
1971-72	9,21	21,62	29	31,12	20,82	3,52	24,34	6,78	.12	86,65
1972-73	2,92	15,72	32	18,96	21,49	3,71	25,20	—6,24	(t) 1,96	(u) 85,65
1973-74	..	22,65	8	22,73	19,39	4,69	24,08	—1,35	(v) 31	108,30

(Figures in lakhs of Rupee

Year	Appropriation to Fund from				Withdrawal from fund			Net accretion to Fund during the year	Closing Balance		Loan Outstanding to General revenues
	Revenue surplus etc.	Loan from General Revenues	Interest on balances	Total	For works	Interest on Loan	Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11
1974-75	..	21,90	3	21,93	16,17	6,00	22,17	—24	(*w*)	26	130,20
1975-76	..	22,34	8	22,42	16,32	7,33	23,65	—1,23	(*x*)	24	152,54
1976-77	25,86	..	22	26,08	17,62	8,24	25,86	22	(*y*)	14	152,54
1977-78	34,61	..	23	34,84	26,22	8,39	34,61	23	(*z*)	24	152,54
1978-79	34,68	5,37	41	40,46	25,94	8,74	34,68	5,78	(*ab*)	6,06	157,91
1979-80	..	31,59	35	31,94	27,82	9,25	37,07	—5,13	(*ac*)	90	189,50
1980-81	..	34,66	7	34,73	29,77	11,24	41,01	—6,28	(*ad*)	—5,19	224,16
1981-82	44,07	..	19	44,26	27,23	11,84	39,07	5,19		..	224,16
1982-83	46,36	..	43	46,79	32,74	14,05	46,79	..		..	224,16
1983-84	..	49,59	..	49,59	32,65	16,23	48,88	71		71	273,75
1984-85	..	62,61	5	62,66	37,78	21,21	58,99	3,67		4,38	336,36
1985-86	62,11	..	16	67,27	42,10	24,39	66,49	—4,22		16	336,36
1986-87	101,99	11,80	1	113,80	84,03	29,93	113,96	—16		..	348,17
1987-88 (BE)	69,00	50,26	..	119,26	90,00	29,26	119,26	..		..	489,88
1987-88 (RE)	69,00	75,09	..	144,09	110,00	34,10	144,10	—1		..	423,26
1988-89 (BE)	28,00	124,94	..	152,94	110,00	42,94	152,94	..		..	548,20

These figures from 1950-51 are provisional, as the balances of the ex-State Railways merged therein have not yet been finalised.

This is made up of 12 crores transferred from Railway Reserve Fund and 3 crores from the Railway Surplus.

Includes 47 lakhs (Provisional) on account of Indian State Railways balances taken over from 1-4-1950.

Includes 9 lakhs (Provisional) on account of revision of the Indian State Railways balances taken over from 1-4-1950.

Excludes 2 lakhs on account of difference between *ad hoc* and revised balances on 15-8-1947 and 1 lakh interest thereon.

Excludes 88 lakhs on account of interest refunded to the Central Revenues on reduction of pre-partition balances.

(*f*) Excludes 2,20 lakhs due to reduction in pre-partition balances on 15-8-1947 and includes 7,61 lakhs due to transfer of the cost of Deesa-Gandhidham and Chunar-Robertsganj lines to Capital.

(*g*) Includes 1,02 lakhs due to the transfer of certain wagon shops at Kotah and Mahalakshmi and of Adipur-Bhuj conversion on Western Railway to Capital.

(*h*) Includes 3,32 lakhs due to transfer of the cost of the new lines Utraitia-Sultanpur-Zafarabad and Pathankot-Madhopur on Northern Railway to Capital to the extent of their remunerativeness according to assessment made on the basis of actuals, 1 lakh due to transfer of expenditure on Howrah Car Shed to Capital and also covers 4,88 lakhs due to transfer from Capital and Depreciation Reserved Fund to Development Fund of the expenditure from 1-4-1955 to 31-3-1960 relating to quarters forming part of a scheme for Class III and IV Staff.

(*i*) Rs. 29.41 lakhs loan repaid to General Revenues in the year 1961-62 in terms of accepted recommendations of the Railway convention Committee 1960.

(*j*) Includes 16,81 lakhs due to *ad hoc* transfer of the cost of the new lines under construction on 1-4-55, *viz.*, Khandwa-Hidgaon on Central Railway and Quilon-Ernakulam on Southern Railway to Capital as per the accepted recommendations from the Railway Convention Committee, 1960, 39 lakhs due to erroneous transfer of the cost of the Works Bhagalpur-Mander (fill restoration to Capital on Eastern Railway and 9 lakhs relating to conversion of Adipur-Bauj on Western Railway and excludes 29,41 lakhs loans repaid to General Revenues in terms of the accepted recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee, 1960, 9 lakhs on account of write-back of erroneous adjustments relating to quarters for Class III and Class IV staff forming part of a Scheme to Capital and D.R.F.

(*k*) Includes 11 lakhs due to transfer to Capital of the cost of the new line Bobbili-Saluru on South-Eastern Railway since assessed to be remunerative and excludes 48 lakhs due to write-back from Capital of the erroneous adjustments made in 1961-62 relating to the Works 'Restoration of Bhagalpur-Mander Hill on Eastern Railway' and conversion of Adipur-Bhuj on Western Railway, and also covers 3 lakhs due to write-back of expenditure on the Works providing Crossing Station at Kargada and doubling of the Section Godhra-Ratlam from Capital on Western Railway.

(*l*) Includes, 250 lakhs due to transfer to Capital of the cost of certain works now assessed to be remunerative justifying their charge to Capital, 3 lakhs transferred to D.R.F. on Central Railway and excludes 82 lakhs transferred from Capital and OLWR on Western Railway.

(*m*) Includes 11 lakhs due to transfer of the cost of certain works now assessed to be remunerative justifying their charge to Capital on Eastern Railway.

(*n*) Includes 15 lakhs due to transfer of the cost of certain works now assessed to be remunerative on Western Railway and excludes 4 lakhs transferred from Capital on Northeast Frontier Railway.

(*o*) Includes 54 lakhs due to transfer of cost of certain works on Northeast Frontier (47 lakhs) and Southeastern (7 lakhs) Railways now assessed to be remunerative justifying their charge to capital and one lakh transferred to OLWR and DRF wrongly charged to this Fund on N.F. Railway.

(*p*) Includes 2,45 lakhs transferred to Capital [Northern (1,49), Northeast Frontier (—12), Southern (90) and Western (18) Railways] and 2,60 lakhs transferred to Depreciation Reserve Fund [Northern (1,37), Southern (78), Southeastern (4) and Western (41) Railways].

(*q*) Includes 3,99 lakhs due to expenditure on restoration of Bhagalpur-Mander Hat on Eastern Railway (54), C.T.C. work on N.F. Railway (3,25) and Gorakhpur-Katihar microwave communications on N.E. Rly. (20) written-back to Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund.

(*r*) Includes 29 lakhs due to transfer of expenditure incurred in connection with Sealdah re-modelling phase I to Capital as it is now assessed to be remunerative.

(*s*) Excludes 82 lakhs due to transfer of expenditure of certain III class couches from Depreciation Reserve Fund on Southern Railway.

(*t*) Includes 7 lakhs transferred from capital. Difference of 1 due to rounding off.

(*u*) The loan liability was written down by Rs. 16.72 crores against arrear reliefs pertaining to the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 as per recommendations of Railway Convention Committee 1971.

(*v*) Includes Rs. 30 lakhs transferred to Capital.

(*w*) Includes 19 lakhs transferred from Capital.

(*x*) Includes 1,21 lakhs transferred from Capital.

(*y*) Excludes 32 lakhs transferred to Capital.

(*z*) Includes 13 lakhs transfer without financial adjustment.

(*ab*) Includes 4 lakhs transfer without financial adjustment.

(*ac*) Excludes 4 lakhs " " " " Difference of 1 due to rounding off.

(*ad*) Includes 19 lakhs " " " "

APPENDIX XV

Railway Pension Fund

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Year	Appropriation to Fund					Withdrawn from Fund	Net accretion to Fund during the year	Closing Balance
	By transfer from S.R. P.F. (Contributory)	Revenue	Capital	Interest on balance	Total			
1964-65	2,97	11,60	40	27	15,24	2,21	13,03	(a)13,82
1965-66	29	12,10	40	76	13,35	2,25	11,00	(b)25,17
1966-67	6,13	13,60	40	1,40	21,53	3,77	17,76	(c)44,09
1967-68	53	10,00	30	2,01	12,84	5,34	7,50	(d)52,37
1968-69	4,73	10,00	30	2,65	17,68	6,37	11,31	(e)67,90
1969-70	2,13	10,00	30	3,28	15,71	7,69	8,02	(f)80,02
1970-71	87	15,00	50	3,87	20,24	8,65	11,59	(g)92,86
1971-72	37	11,50	50	4,40	16,77	10,40	6,37	(h)100,33
1972-73	4,95	16,00	72	5,44	27,11	10,46	16,65	(i)125 06
1973-74	1,29	16,00	60	6,54	24,43	12,33	12,10	(j)142,'21
1974-75	3,71	16,00	60	7,80	28,11	18,98	9,13	(k)159,94
1975-76	5,23	24,50	80	9,03	39,56	30,01	9,55	(l)179,77
1976-77	3,81	35,00	90	10,24	49,95	40,25	9,70	(m)199,71
1977-78	4,64	40,00	1,00	11,40	57,04	50,35	6,69	(n)216,34
1978-79	6,39	50,00	1,00	13,02	70,41	62,96	7,45	(o)241,52
1979-80	12,55	65,00	1,30	15,92	94,77	75,35	19,42	(p)291,17
1980-81	11,76	85,00	1,50	19,40	117,66	105,57	12,09	(q)333,75
1981-82	8,18	100,00	1,80	21,72	131,70	124,93	6,77	(r)358,99
1982-83	9,85	150,00	2,02	24,64	186,51	180,73	5,78	(s)394,32
1983-84	14,37	185,00	3,10	26,79	229,26	223,80	5,46	(t)428,25
1984-85	8,26	225,00	4,00	27,63	264,89	278,15	—13,26	(u)432,76
1985-86	9,89	265,00	5,00	27,70	307,59	352,58	—44,99	(v)411,82
1986-87	6,19	354,00	5,98	24,84	391,01	464,66	—73,65	(w)363,89
1987-88 (BE)	..	454,00	7,00	26,85	487,85	453,90	+33,95	443,40
1987-88 (RE)	3,77	454,60	7,00	19,69	485,06	601,00	—115.94	(x)254,76
1988-89 (BE)	...	555,00	8,00	16,33	579,33	570,00	+9,33	264,09

Includes (*a*) 79 lakhs, (*b*) 35 lakhs, (*c*) 1,16 lakhs, (*d*) 78 lakhs, (*e*) 4,22 lakhs, (*f*) 4.10 lakhs, (*g*) 1,25 lakhs, (*h*) 1,10 lakhs, (*i*) 8,08 lakhs (*j*) 5,05 lakhs, (*k*) 8.60 lakhs, (*l*) 10,28 lakhs, (*m*) 10,24 lakhs (*n*) 9,94 lakhs, (*o*) 17,73 lakhs, (*p*) 30,22 lakhs (*q*) 30,49 lakhs, (*r*) 18,47 lakhs (s) 29,55 lakhs (t) 28,46 lakhs(u) 17,27 lakhs (v) 24,55 lakhs (*w*) 25,72 lakhs and (*x*) 6,81 lakhs on account of transfer from Contributory Provident Fund staff opting for pensionary form of retirement benefits before the close of the respective penultimate financial years.

APPENDIX XVI

Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund

(Figures in lakhs of rupee)

Year	Appropriation to Fund			Withdrawal from Fund			Net accretion to Fund during the year	Closing balance
	From Surcharge	Interest	Total	Accident compensation	Safety and Passenger amenities works	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1974-75	6,65	26	6,91	12	5	17	6,74	(a) 8,50
1975-76	7,90	64	8,54	51	33	84	7,70	16,20
1976-77	8,98	1,07	10,05	30	1,38	1,68	8,37	24,57
1977-78	10,00	1,52	11,52	51	3,39	3,90	7,62	32,19
1978-79	9,90	1,90	11,80	70	6,15	6,85	4,95	37,14
1979-80	10,21	2,23	12,44	16	7,54	7,70	4,74	41,88
1980-81	10,50	2,54	13,04	39	10,62	11,01	2,03	43,91
1981-82	11,07	2,74	13,81	47	11,35	11,82	1,99	45,90
1982-83	9,89	2,66	12,55	84	18,89	19,73	—7,18	38,72
1983-84	9,26	2,10	11,36	1,05	21,08	22,13	—10,77	27,95
1984-85	9,09	1,30	10,39	1,60	23,43	25,03	—14,64	13,31
1985-86	27,44	81	28,25	2,18	26,94	29,12	—87	12,44
1986-87	30,91	66	31,57	64	34,90	35,54	—3,97	8,47
1987-88 (BE)	60,00	81	60,81	3,47	44,00	47,47	+13,34	19,51
1987-88 (RE)	64,00	92	64,92	5,05	47,46	52,51	+12,41	20,89
1988-89 (BE)	66,00	1,39	67,39	4,97	60,00	64,97	+2,42	23,31

(a) Includes 1,76 proforma adjustment from Deposit Miscellaneous.

APPENDIX XVII

Deferred Dividend Liability Account

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Year	Relating to the period prior to 1978-79			Relating to the period 1978-79 onwards		
	Opening Balance	Payment during the year	Balance Outstanding	Accretion during the year	Payment during the year	Balance Outstanding
1978-79	117.60	1.99	115,61	..	..	..
1979-80	115,61	0,43	115,18	66,24	..	66.24
1980-81	115,18	..	115,18	197,87	..	264,11
1981-82	115,18	2.52	112,66	..	..	264,11
1982-83	112,66	71,95	40,71	..	..	264,11
1983-84	40,71	..	40,71	44,75	..	308,86
1984-85	40,71	..	40,71	195,59	..	504,45
1985-86	40,71	40,71	..	..	76,01	428,44
1986-87	..	..	..	..	..	428,44
1987-88 (BE)	..	..	..	..	..	428,44
1987-88 (RE)	..	..	..	..	..	428,44
1988-89 (BE)	..	..	..	..	..	428,44

APPENDIX XVIII

Financial effect of Social Obligations on Indian Government Railways 1987-88 (Estimated)

S. No.	Items	Rs. in crores
1.	Loss on Coaching Services (Suburban and non-suburban passenger traffic, parcel, luggage etc.)	1527.03
2.	Loss on low-rated commodities (Food Grains Rs. 73.24 crores, Salt for edible use Rs. 19.71 crores, Fodder Rs. 13.58 crores, Sugarcane Rs. 8.64 crores, Timber Wrought Rs. 7.88 crores Fruits & Vegetables Rs. 7.23 crores, Firewood and Charcoal Rs. 5.30 crores, Other Ores Rs. 4.02 crores, Cotton Manufactured and other piece goods Rs. 2.78 crores, Bamboo Rs. 2.50 crores, Oil Seeds (Other) Rs. 1.22 crores, Bones Rs. 1.15 crores, Live Stock Rs. 1.09 crores, Gur-shakar and Jagree Rs. 0.78 crore, Bidi Leves Rs. 0.74 crore, Cotton Raw Unpressed Rs. 0.59 crore, Ground Nuts Rs. 0.12 crore, Safety Matches Rs. 0.09 crore and Cotton Raw Pressed Rs. 0.05 crore.	150.71
		1677.74

The Railways are spending Rs. 121.95 crores on Railway Protection/Railway Protection Special Force, about Rs. 31.05 crores as contribution to State Governments for Order Police etc., Rs. 131.46 crores on Health, Medical and Welfare Services, Rs. 20.65 crores on Educational Assistance to Railway employees, children and Rs. 96.15 crores by way of subsidised housing of employees.

NOTE : Assessment on territorial basis of the financial results of the branch lines indicates that some of them suffered a loss. The aggregate loss on these unremunerative branch lines amounts to about Rs. 82.00 crores which is included in item 1 and partially in item 2 of the above statement.

APPENDIX XIX

Statement of Financial Burden on Indian Railways on account of Uneconomic Branch Lines

All narrow gauge lines and BG lines joining the main system at one end only are treated as Branch Lines in accordance with the recommendations of the Uneconomic Branch Lines Committee, 1969. During 1986-87, 138 (25 BG, 76 MG and 37 NG) branch lines were found uneconomical. The loss suffered by these lines were about Rs. 81 crores excluding dividends.

2. Most of these Branch lines have low density of traffic, the NG lines particularly have the disadvantage of break of gauge transhipment, short lead and severe competition from road traffic. The renewal and strengthening of track as also replacement of old rolling stock require substantial expenditure. Efforts have been made to reduce working expenses to the extent feasible. Instead of running separate goods and passenger trains, mixed trains have been introduced on many sections. Many of the stations have been converted into Contractor-operated halts. The system of "One Engine only" has been introduced wherever possible. With a view to increasing earnings, timely supply of empties for loading is arranged and loading and release of wagons is watched. Efforts have been made to minimise transit time. Checks against ticketless travel have been intensified. Close liaison is being maintained with the trade.

3. In respect of the operation of unremunerative branch lines, various high level committees have recommended that all uneconomic branch lines, where alternative modes of transport existed or can be developed should be closed down. However, the State Governments concerned are averse to support the closure of these lines. The Railway Reforms Committee in Part XI of their report on 'Economies' (Oct. 83) recommended closing down of 40 such lines where adequate alternative road transport facilities are already available. They further suggested that in case the State Governments did not agree to closure of such lines for their own reasons, they should share the losses on 50 : 50 basis. In the first instance, it was decided to close down and dismantle 7 lines (out of the said 40 lines) where train services had been withdrawn some years ago. Five out of these 7 lines have since been dismantled. As regards the remaining lines to be closed down, despite taking up the matter with the State Governments at the highest level, there has been no progress so far. Railway Convention Committee, 1985 recommended that the dialogue with the State Governments should be continued further and that the Railways should try to convince them of the desirability of agreeing for closure of lines recommended by Railway Reforms Committee. Accordingly, the General Managers of the Zonal Railways have been asked to reopen the dialogue with the State Governments, in order to persuade them to agree for closure of these lines by offering financial assistance on one-time basis as a package deal for development of roads and strengthening the present fleet of bus services in lieu of train services being operated at present.

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Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock Programme of Railways for 1988-89

विषय सूची
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1988-89

में

रेलों के निर्माण, मशीन और चल-स्टाक कार्यक्रम का संक्षिप्त विवरण

SUMMARY

OF

RAILWAYS' WORKS, MACHINERY AND ROLLING STOCK PROGRAMME FOR 1988-89

नीचे दी गयी तालिका में 1986-87 के वास्तविक, 1987-88 के बजट और संशोधित अनुमान तथा 1988-89 के बजट अनुमान दिये गये हैं। यह खर्च पूंजी, मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि, विकास निधि, दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि और राजस्व (चालू लाइन निर्माण राजस्व) के खाते किया जाता है :—

The table below sets out the Actuals for 1986-87, Budget and Revised Estimates for 1987-88 and the Budget Estimate for 1988-89 of expenditure chargeable to Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund, Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund and Revenue (OLWR).

(हजार रुपयों में)

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

विवरण Particulars	वास्तविक Actuals 1986-87	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1987-88	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1987-88	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1988-89
पूंजी Capital	1295,04,50	1140,93,23	1118,14,18	1294,96,00
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि Depreciation Reserve Fund	1175,29,08	1285,00,00	1171,30,34	1450,00,00
विकास निधि Development Fund	84,03,23	90,00,00	110,00,00	110,00,00
दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	34,90,48	44,00,00	47,46,18	60,00,00
चालू लाइन-निर्माण—राजस्व Revenue (OLWR)	23,42,74	30,00,00	32,05,00	40,00,00
जोड़ TOTAL	2612,70,03	2589,93,23	2478,95,70	2954,96,00
महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाएं—विविध अग्रिम (पूंजी) Metropolitan Transport Projects—Misc. Advances (Cap.)	*84,36,01	*90,06,77	*101,04,30	*95,04,00
कुल जोड़ GRAND TOTAL	2697,06,04	†2680,00,00	†2580,00,00	†3050,00,00

†रेलों के योजना निवेशों के लिए धन जुटाने हेतु भारतीय रेल वित्त निगम (भा० रे० वि० नि०) द्वारा बाजार से ऋण लेकर 300 करोड़ रुपये (बजट अनुमान, 1987-88,) 720 करोड़ (संशोधित अनुमान, 1987-88) तथा 800 करोड़ (बजट अनुमान 1988-89) को जुटायी गयी/जुटायीजाने वाली प्रस्तावित राशि को छोड़कर।

†Excludes a sum of Rs. 300 crores (Budget Estimates, 1987-88), Rs. 720 crores (Revised Estimates, 1987-88) and Rs. 800 crores (Budget Estimates, 1988-89) raised/proposed to be raised through market borrowings by Indian Railway Finance Corporation (IRFC) for financing plan investments on the Railways.

*'पूंजी' भंडार उपांत के अन्तर्गत 1.57 लाख रुपये (वास्तविक 1986-87), 6.77 लाख रुपये (बजट अनुमान 1987-88), 2.47 लाख रुपये (संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88) तथा 3.68 लाख रुपये (बजट अनुमान 1987-88) शामिल है।

*Includes Rs. 1.57 lakhs (Actuals 1986-87), Rs. 6.77 lakhs (Budget Estimate 1987-88), Rs. 2.47 lakhs (Revised Estimate 1987-88) and Rs. 3.68 lakhs (Budget Estimate 1988-89) under Capital—Stores Suspense.

विभिन्न वर्ग के निर्माण-कार्यों के लिये 3050 करोड़ रुपये की शुद्ध व्यवस्था का बंटवारा इस प्रकार है :—

The following is the distribution of the net provision of Rs. 3050 crores among the various classes of works :—

(लाख रुपयों में)
(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

मांग के लघु शीर्ष Minor Heads of Demand	वास्तविक Actuals 1986-87	संशोधित अनुमान, Revised Estimate, 1987-88	बजट अनुमान/Budget Estimate, 1988-89					
			पूंजी Capital	मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि Depreciation Reserve Fund	विकास निधि Development Fund	दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा तथा यात्री सुविधा निधि Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	राजस्व (चालू लाइन निर्माण राजस्व) Revenue (OLWR)	जोड़ Total
(क) नयी लाइनें (निर्माण) (a) New lines (Construction)	128,15	1,78,34	194,81	20	..	..	..	195,01
(ख) नयी लाइनों की खरीद (b) Purchase of new lines	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ग) उखाड़ी गयी लाइनों को फिर से बिछाना (c) Restoration of dismantled lines	—58	—10	..	..	..	..	..	..
(घ) आमान परिवर्तन (d) Gauge conversion	54,77	60,24	53,47	3,71	2.63	19	..	60,00
(ङ) दोहरी लाइन बिछाना (e) Doubling	99,49	170,04	223,02	4,69	1,99	1,06	..	230,76
(च) यातायात सुविधाएं—यार्ड के ढांचे में परिवर्तन तथा अन्य कार्य (f) Traffic facilities—Yard remodelling and others	90,06	145,33	168,58	1,54	6,65	3,01	9,12	188,90
(छ) संगणकीकरण (g) Computerisation	41,01	52,09	10	..	34,49	..	41	35,00
(ज) चल-स्टाक (h) Rolling stock	991,60	347,43	23,88	524,52	4,20	..	..	552,60
(झ) रेलपथ का नवीकरण (i) Track Renewals	691,02	810,19	..	862,74	..	..	..	862,74
(ञ) पुल-संबंधी कार्य (j) Bridge works	44,05	54,96	44	57,94	79	21,00	41	80,58

(लाख रुपयों में)
(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

मांग के लघु-शीर्ष Minor-Heads of Demand	वास्तविक Actuals 1986-87	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1987-88	बजट अनुमान/Budget Estimate, 1988-89					
			पूंजी Capital	मूलह्रास आरक्षित निधि Depreciation Reserve Fund	विकास निधि Development Fund	दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा तथा यात्री सुविधा निधि Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	राजस्व (चालू लाइन निर्माण राजस्व) Revenue (OLWR)	योग Total
(ट) सिग्नल और दूर-संचार संबंधी कार्य (*k*) Signalling and Telecommunication works	71,60	94,96	19,08	51,12	6,43	23,14	6,02	105,79
(ठ) बाक्स-स्टार विभाग से लाइन तारों का लिया जाना (*l*) Taking over of line wires from P&T	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ड) विद्युतीकरण परियोजनाएं (*m*) Electrification Projects	178,08	183,23	172,19	3,78	52	3,80	1	180,30
(ढ) विद्युत संबंधी अन्य कार्य (*n*) Other electrical works	20,95	40,15	24,94	14,14	5,51	..	5,55	50,14
(त) मशीन और संयंत्र (*o*) Machinery & Plant	52,24	59,48	20,92	47,19	2,39	..	4,50	75,00
(थ) कारखाने—उत्पादन यूनिटों सहित (*p*) Workshops—including Production Units	153,89	193,80	280,30	32,87	5,00	15	7,00	325,32
(द) कर्मचारियों के लिए क्वार्टर (*q*) Staff quarters	24,74	31,11	19,58	5,13	1	..	40	25,12
(ध) कर्मचारियों के लिए सुविधाएं (*r*) Amenities for staff	15,46	25,51	13,78	1,45	5,18	4	1,55	22,00
(न) (i) यात्री सुविधाएं (*s*) (*i*) Passenger amenities	11,22	17,30	20	1,86	14,96	14	59	17,75
(ii) अन्य रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए सुविधाएं (*ii*) Other railway users' amenities	9	13	..	2	23	..	..	25
(प) सरकारी वाणिज्यिक उपक्रम—सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों में निवेश (i) इरकान (*t*) Investment in Government Commercial Undertakings—Public Undertakings(i)IRCON			..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) भा०रे०वि०नि० (ii) IRFC	50,00	50,00	45,16	..	..	..	..	45,16
(iii) *भा०क०नि० (iii) *CCI	..	16	4,84	..	..	..	..	4,84

*भारतीय कंटेनर निगम
*Container Corporation of India.

(लाख रुपयों में)
(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

मांग के लघु-शीर्ष Minor Heads of Demand	वास्तविक Actuals 1986-87	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1987-88	बजट अनुमान/Budget Estimate, 1988-89					
			पूंजी Capital	मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि Depreciation Reserve Fund	विकास निधि Development Fund	दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा तथा यात्री सुविधा निधि Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	राजस्व (चालू लाइन निर्माण राजस्व) Revenue (OLWR)	जोड़ Total
(घ) अन्य विनिर्दिष्ट कार्य (d) Other specified works	17,31	24,27	5,93	1,46	6,62	7,61	3,38	25,00
(ङ) रेल अनुसंधान (e) Railway Research	1,35	10,03	39	1,15	12,40	..	1,06	15,00
(च) भंडार उचंत (शुद्ध) (f) Stores suspense (Net)	@40,95	@42,41	27,34	..	..	..	..	@27,34
(छ) निर्माण उचंत (शुद्ध) (g) Manufacture suspense (Net)	56	52,12	—4,90	..	..	..	..	—4,90
(ज) विविध अग्रिम (शुद्ध) (j) Miscellaneous Advance (Net)	—5,89	1,47	2,56	..	..	..	..	2,56
जमा या वसूलियां Credits or Recoveries :								
(i) विनिर्मुक्त सामान के जमाखाते (i) Credits for released materials	—154,97	—164,77	..	—165,51	..	..	..	—165,51
(ii) अन्य जमा खाते (ii) Other credits	—4,65	—92	—1,61	..	..	—14	..	—1,75
जोड़ Total	2612,70	2478,96	1295,00	1450,00	110,00	60,00	40,00	2955,00
महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाएं Metropolitan Transport Projects	85,46	104,04	98,00	..	..	..	..	98,00
जमा या वसूलियां Credits or Recoveries	—1,10	—3,00	—3,00	..	..	.	..	—3,00
कुल जोड़ Grand Total	2697,06	†2580,00	1390,00	1450,00	110,00	60,00	40,00	†3050,00

†रेलों के योजना निवेशों के लिए धन जुटाने हेतु भारतीय रेल वित्त निगम (भा० रे० वि० नि०) द्वारा बाजार से ऋण लेकर 720 करोड़ रुपये (संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88) तथा 800 करोड़ रुपये (बजट अनुमान 1988-89) की जुटायी गयी/जुटायें जाने वाली प्रस्तावित राशि शामिल नहीं है।

†Excludes a sum of Rs. 720 crores (Revised Estimates 1987-88) and Rs. 800 crores (Budget Estimates 1988-89) raised/proposed to be raised through market borrowings by Indian Railway Finance Corporation (IRFC) for financing plan investments on the Railways.

@मेट्रो रेलवे, कलकत्ता के लिए 1.57 लाख रुपये (वास्तविक 1986-87) 2.47 लाख रुपये संशोधित अनुमान 1987-88 तथा 3.68 लाख रुपये (बजट अनुमान 1988-89) शामिल हैं।

@Includes Rs. 1.57 lakhs (Actuals 1986-87), Rs. 2.47 lakhs (Revised Estimate 1987-88) and Rs. 3.68 lakhs (Budget Estimate 1988-89) for Metro Railway, Calcutta.

1988-89 में प्रस्तावित महत्वपूर्ण नये निर्माण-कार्यों का विवरण और उनके औचित्य की संक्षिप्त टिप्पणियां निम्नलिखित हैं :—

दोहरी लाइन बिछाना

1. मैहर–अमदारा के बीच दोहरी लाइन बिछाना—मध्य रेलवे : कटनी—सतना—मानिकपुर खंड बम्बई—हावड़ा खंड के ट्रंक मार्ग पर स्थित है । यह खंड जो इस्पात संयंत्रों के सीमेंट और कच्ची सामग्री के प्रारम्भिक यातायात को सम्हालता है, संतृप्त हो गया है । अतः इस खंड में चरणों में दोहरी लाइन बिछाने का विनिश्चय किया गया है । 12.34 करोड़ रुपये की प्रत्याशित लागत से इस दोहरी लाइन को बिछाने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 1988-89 में 15 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गयी है ।

2. पलवल–तुगलकाबाद जंक्शनखंड —मौजूदा डाउन लाइन को अप और डाउन मिडिल लाइन में बदलने के लिए आमान परिवर्तन—मध्य रेलवे —मथुरा–पलवल खंड और पलवल–तुगलकाबाद जंक्शन मध्य रेलवे और पश्चिम रेलवे के ग्रांड ट्रंक मार्ग और दिल्ली–बम्बई ट्रंक मार्ग पर मथुरा–तुगलकाबाद का एक भाग है । चार लाइनों का यातायात अर्थात् पश्चिम और मध्य रेलवे की दो-दो लाइनें मथुरा पर आगे के संचलन के लिए अभिमुख होती है । कई मेल/एक्सप्रेस और लम्बी दूरी की यात्री तथा माल गाड़ियां तुगलकाबाद की ओर संचलन के लिए इस खंड से अभिमुख होती हैं । इस खंड पर 58 गाड़ियों की निर्धारित क्षमता संतृप्त स्तर तक पहुंच चुकी है, जिससे मथुरा–पलवल खंड पर तीसरी लाइन और पलवल–असावटी–बल्लभगढ़ पर मध्यवर्ती ब्लाक हट की व्यवस्था करने की आवश्यकता है । यातायात के घनत्व और रूप के साथ-साथ यातायात के प्रत्याशित वृद्धि स्तर उच्च गति गलियारे के रूप में आगरा–दिल्ली की पहचान होने को ध्यान में रखते हुए 6.70 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से डाउन मुख्य लाइन को अप और डाउन मिडिल लाइन में बदलने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 1988-89 के दौरान 10 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

3. मथुरा–पलवल—तीसरी लाइन के लिए भूमि का अधिग्रहण–मध्य रेलवे —मथुरा–पलवल खंड मध्य और पश्चिम रेलवे के ग्रांड ट्रंक मार्ग और दिल्ली–बम्बई ट्रंक मार्ग पर मथुरा–तुगलकाबाद का भाग है । चार लाइनों का यातायात अर्थात् मध्य और पश्चिम की दो-दो लाइनें मथुरा पर आगे संचलन के लिए अभिमुख होती हैं । इस खंड पर कई मेल, एक्सप्रेस और लम्बी दूरी की गाड़ियां चलती हैं । इसी प्रकार देश के दक्षिण, पश्चिम, पूर्व और उत्तर क्षेत्रों से भी इस खंड पर तुगलकाबाद की ओर संचलन के लिए माल यातायात अभिमुख होता है । अतः यह खंड अत्याधिक संतृप्त होता जा रहा है और रुकावट की नाजुक स्थिति में पहुंच गया है । यातायात के बढ़ते हुए स्तर को पूरा करने के लिए मथुरा–

Important New Works proposed during 1988-89, with brief notes of justification, are as under :—

DOUBLING

1. *Doubling of Maihar—Amdara—Central Railway.*—Katni—Satna—Manikpur section is located on the trunk route of Bombay-Howrah section. This section which handles originating traffic of cement and raw-material to steel plants is saturated. It has therefore, been decided to double the section in phases. This doubling work has been proposed at an anticipated cost of Rs. 12.34 crores with an outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs during 1988-89.

2. *Palwal—Tuglakabad Jn. Section—Conversion of existing down line into Up and Dn middle line—Central Railway.*—Mathura-Palwal section and Palwal-Tuglakabad Jn. form part of Mathura—Tuglakabad section on the Grand Trunk Route and Delhi-Bombay Trunk Route of Central Railway and Western Railway. The traffic of four lines i.e. double lines of Western Railway and Central Railway converges at Mathura for further movement. A large number of Mail/Express and long distance trains and goods trains also converge on this section for movement towards Tuglakabad. The charted capacity of 58 trains on this section has reached a saturation level necessitating provision of 3rd line on Mathura-Palwal section and IBH on Palwal-Asaoti-Ballabgarh. Keeping in view the anticipated increased level of traffic as also the density and pattern of traffic, identification of Agra-Delhi as High Speed Corridor, it is proposed to convert the Dn. Main line as Up and Dn middle line at a cost of Rs. 6.70 crores. The outlay proposed during 1988-89 is Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. *Mathura—Palwal—Acquisition of land for 3rd line—Central Railway.*—Mathura—Palwal section forms part of Mathura—Tuglakabad section on the G.T. route and Delhi—Bombay trunk route of Central and Western Railways. The traffic of four lines i.e. double lines of Central and Western Railways converge at Mathura for further movement. A number of mail, express and long distance trains run on this section. Similarly goods traffic from Southern, Western, Eastern and Northern regions of the country also converges on this section for movement towards Tuglakabad. This section is, therefore, tending to over-saturation and becoming a critical bottleneck.

पलवल के बीच तीसरी लाइन के लिए भूमि के अधिग्रहण के कार्य को 1.35 करोड़ रुपये की प्रत्याशित लागत में शामिल करने का प्रस्ताव है और वर्ष 1988-89 के दौरान 10 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

4. पलवल–तुगलकाबाद खंड—चौथी लाइन के लिए भूमि का अधिग्रहण—मध्य रेलवे :—पलवल—तुगलकाबाद खंड ग्रांड ट्रंक मार्ग पर मथुरा—तुगलकाबाद और मध्य तथा पश्चिम रेलों के दिल्ली—बम्बई ट्रंक मार्ग का भाग है। चार लाइनों के यातायात अर्थात् पश्चिम और मध्य रेलों की दो-दो लाइनें आगे संचलन के लिए मथुरा से अभिमुख होती है। इस खंड पर कई मेल/एक्सप्रेस और लम्बी दूरी की गाड़ियां चलती है। इसी प्रकार, इस खंड से देश के दक्षिणी, पश्चिमी, पूर्वी और उत्तरी क्षेत्रों से माल यातायात संचलन के लिए तुगलकाबाद की ओर अभिमुख होता है। अतः यह खंड अति-संतृप्त होता जा रहा है और रुकावट की नाजुक स्थिति में पहुंच गया है। यातायात के बढ़ते स्तर को पूरा करने के लिए, इस खंड पर चौथी लाइन आवश्यक हो गयी है। अतः पलवल–तुगलकाबाद जंक्शन के बीच चौथी लाइन के लिए भूमि के अधिग्रहण के कार्य को 1.35 करोड़ रुपये की प्रत्याशित लागत में शामिल करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए वर्ष 1988-89 के दौरान 10 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

5. (i) इटारसी–झुझारपुर (2.6 कि० मी०) (ii) पोलापाथर–काला आखर (6.6 कि० मी०) के बीच दोहरी लाइन बिछाना और (iii) मेटापंजरा—भारतवाडा (38.4 कि० मी०) के बीच भविष्य में दोहरी लाइन बिछाने के लिए भूमि का अधिग्रहण—मध्य रेलवे :—इटारसी–आमला–नागपुर खंड (297 कि०मी०) महत्वपूर्ण ट्रंक मार्ग का भाग है। इस खंड पर वर्षों से यातायात में बहुत अधिक वृद्धि हुई है तथा दक्षिण से उत्तर को सीमेंट और उत्तर से दक्षिण को खाद्यानों के संचलन में प्रत्याशित वृद्धि के कारण यातायात में पर्याप्त रूप से वृद्धि हुई है। अतः दोहरी लाइन बिछाने का कार्य चरणों में किया जा रहा है। चरण-I, II और III, जिसमें 139 कि०मी० शामिल है, पिछले वर्ष पहले ही अनुमोदित किये जा चुके हैं। 84 कि०मी० की दोहरी लाइन पहले ही चालू कर दी गयी है और शेष खंड में कार्य प्रगति पर है। अतः अब दो नाजुक ब्लाक खंडों (9.2 कि०मी०) में दोहरी लाइन बिछाने का काम शुरू करने तथा अन्य 38.4 कि.मी० में दोहरी लाइन बिछाने के लिए भूमि का अधिग्रहण करने के लिए कार्य को 7.53 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 1988-89 के दौरान 20 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव किया गया है।

6. नर्मदा पुल के हिस्से में दोहरी लाइन बिछाना—मध्य रेलवे :—इटारसी–भोपाल खंड दिल्ली—मद्रास ग्रांड ट्रंक मार्ग और बम्बई—दिल्ली ट्रंक मार्ग का एक महत्वपूर्ण

To meet the increased level of traffic it is proposed to include the work of acquisition of land for third line between Mathura—Palwal at an anticipated cost of Rs. 1.35 crores and an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs has been proposed during 1988-89.

4. *Palwal—Tughlakabad Section—Acquisition of land for 4th Line—Central Railway.*—Palwal—Tughlakabad Section forms part of Mathura—Tughlakabad on the G.T. route and Delhi—Bombay trunk route of Central and Western Railways. The traffic of four lines i.e. double lines of Western and Central Railways converge at Mathura for further movement. A number of Mail/Express and long distance trains run on this section. Similarly, goods traffic from Southern, Western, Eastern and Northern regions of the country also converges on this section for movement towards Tughlakabad. This section is, therefore, tending to oversaturation and becoming a critical bottleneck. To meet the increased level of traffic, a fourth line on this section has become necessary. It is, therefore, proposed to include the work of acquisition of land for 4th line between Palwal—Tughlakabad Junction at an anticipated cost of Rs. 1.35 crores with an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs during 1988-89.

5. *Doubling of—(i) Itarsi—Jhujharpur (2.6 km.) (ii) Polapathar—Kala Akhar (6.6 km.), (iii) Acquisition of land, Metapanjra—Bharatwada (38.4 km.) for future doubling—Central Railway.*—The Itarsi—Amla—Nagpur section (297 km.) forms part of the important trunk route. The traffic on this section has increased considerably over the years and further increase in traffic is anticipated due to growth in movement of cement from South to North and foodgrains from North to South. The doubling is being taken up in phases. Phase-I, II and III covering a total of 139 km. have already been approved in the previous years. 84 km. of doubling have already been commissioned and work on the remaining sections is in progress. It is now proposed to take up doubling of 2 critical block sections (9.2 km.) and acquisition of land for doubling of another 38.4 km. length. Cost of the work is estimated at Rs. 7.53 crores. An outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs during 1988-89 has been proposed..

6. *Doubling of Narmada Bridge Portion—Central Railway.*—Itarsi—Bhopal section forms an important part of Delhi—Madras G.T. route and Bombay—

भाग है । बुदनी और बड़खेरा के बीच घाट खंड के कारण यह उत्तर—दक्षिण ग्रांड ट्रंक मार्ग पर अत्यधिक कठिन खंडों में से एक खंड है । यह नर्मदा नदी पर 3.6 कि०मी० के प्रमुख पुल के छोटे टुकड़ को छोड़कर दोहरी लाइन वाला खंड है जो उत्तर—दक्षिण धमनी पर भारी रुकावट है । इस कार्य को 14.13 करोड़ रुपये की प्रत्याशित लागत से शामिल करने का प्रस्ताव है और जिसके लिए वर्ष 1988-89 के दौरान 15 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

7. **हेतमपुर–घेर खंड चम्बल पुल तक दोहरी लाइन बिछाना—मध्य रेलवे :**—ग्रांड ट्रंक मार्ग पर उत्तर-दक्षिण प्रमुख मार्ग पर झांसी—आगरा खंड एक महत्वपूर्ण टुकड़ा है जिसका विद्युतीकरण करने का कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है । झांसी तक विद्युतीकरण पूरा हो चुका है और जी०टी० मार्ग का शेष भाग जून 1989 तक विद्युतीकृत हो जायगा । उत्तर-दक्षिण मार्ग पर यातायात के स्तर में वृद्धि होने के कारण यह खण्ड रुकावट की नाजुक स्थिति में पहुंच गया है । हेतमपुर और घेर के बीच 3.81 करोड़ रुपये की प्रत्याशित लागत से दोहरी लाइन बिछाने का प्रस्ताव है और जिसके लिए 1988-89 के दौरान 20 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

8. **बारासत–बोंगांव चरण–1 के बीच दोहरी लाइन बिछाना (क) बारासत और दत्तापुकुर (7.67 कि० मी०) के बीच—पूर्व रेलवे :**—दमदम जंक्शन—बोंगांव (69 कि० मी०) पूर्व रेलवे पर अत्यधिक व्यस्त विद्युतीकृत उपनगरीय खंडों में से एक है, जो कलकत्ता के चारों ओर घनी आबादी वाले क्षेत्र को सेवित करता है । यह खण्ड दमदम जंक्शन और बारासत (15 कि०मी०) के बीच दोहरी लाइन रेलपथ पर और बारासत—बोंगांव (54 कि०मी०) इकहरी लाइन पर परिचालित है । सम्पूर्ण खंड संतृप्त अवस्था में कार्य कर रहा है । बारासत—बोंगांव खंड में दोहरी लाइन बिछाने के लिए अंतिम स्थान निर्धारण सर्वेक्षण 1987-88 में स्वीकृत किया गया था और यह प्रगति पर है । बढ़ती हुई मांग को देखते हुए बारासत—दत्तापुकुर (7.67 कि० मी०) के बीच खंड में चरण-1 में 6.07 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से दोहरी लाइन बिछाने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए वर्ष 1988-89 के दौरान 10 लाख रु० के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

9 **उजियारपुर–बछवारा खंड के बीच कहीं-कहीं दोहरी लाइन बिछाना (24.75 कि० मी०)—पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे:** लखनऊ और कटिहार के बीच का बड़ी लाइन मार्ग बड़े महत्व का है क्योंकि यह देश के उत्तर–पश्चिमी भाग और उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्यों के बीच एक दूसरे गलियारे की व्यवस्था करता है । इस मार्ग पर यातायात में अत्यधिक वृद्धि हुई है विशेषकर मुजफ्फरपुर—समस्तीपुर—बरौनी खंड पर । अतएव पिर्तौजिया—समस्तीपुर—उजियारपुर और बछवारा—बरौनी खंडों में कहीं-कहीं दोहरी लाइन बिछाने के लिए

Delhi trunk route. This is one of the most difficult sections on North—South G.T. route due to Ghat section between Budni and Barkhera. This is a double line section except for a small patch of 3.6 km. having a major bridge over the Narmada river which is severe bottleneck on the North—South artery. This work is proposed at an anticipated cost of Rs. 14.13 crores, with an outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs during 1988-89.

7. *Doubling of Hetampur—Gher Section upto Chambal Bridge—Central Railway.*—Jhansi—Agra section constitutes a vital stretch on the North-South artery on G.T. route which is programmed for electrification. Electrification upto Jhansi has been completed and the balance portion of the G.T. route will be electrified by June, 1989. The section has become a critical bottleneck on the North-South route due to increased level of traffic. The doubling between Hetampur and Gher is proposed at an anticipated cost of Rs. 3.81 crores with an outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs during 1988-89.

8. *Doubling between Barasat—Bongaon Phase-I (A) between Barasat and Dattapukur (7.67 kms.)—Eastern Railway.*—Dum Dum Jn.—Bongaon (69 km) is one of the heavily worked electrified suburban sections on Eastern Railway, serving a densely populated area around Calcutta. The section between Dum Dum Jn. and Barasat (15 km.) is on double line track and the section between Barasat—Bongaon (54 km.) operates on single line. The entire section is working to saturation. A final location survey for doubling of Barasat—Bongaon section was sanctioned in 1987-88 and is in progress. In view of the pressing need, it is proposed to double the section between Barasat—Dattapukur (7.67 km.) in Phase-I at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.07 crores. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs has been proposed during 1988-89.

9. *Patch doubling (Phase-II) of Ujiarpur—Bachhwara section (24.75 km.)—North Eastern Railway.*—The Broad Gauge route between Lucknow and Katihar is of great importance as this provides a second corridor between the North-West part of the country and the North-East States. There has been tremendoous increase of traffic on this route particularly on Muzaffarpur—Samastipur—Barauni section. Therefore, there is immediate need for augmenting its line

चरण-1 में इसकी लाइन क्षमता में वृद्धि करना तत्काल आवश्यक है, जो 1987-88 में स्वीकृत किया जा चुका था। दूसरे चरण में 14.04 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से उजियारपुर—बछवारा खंड में कहीं-कहीं दोहरी लाइन बिछाने का काम शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है और जिसके लिए वर्ष 1988-89 के दौरान 50 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

10. **पट्टाभिराम–तिरुवेल्लूर के बीच तीसरी लाइन—दक्षिण रेलवे :**—मद्रास–तिरुवेल्लूर मद्रास-अरक्कोणम मार्ग पर महत्वपूर्ण उपनगरीय खंड है। पट्टाभिराम तक चौहरा रेल-पथ बिछाने का काम पूरा हो गया है। पट्टाभिराम और तिरुवेल्लूर (16 कि०मी०) के बीच मौजूदा लाइन क्षमता के उपयोग जो निर्धारित क्षमता के अतिरिक्त गाड़ियों की संख्या में प्रत्याशित वृद्धि के आधार पर तीसरी लाइन की शीघ्र व्यवस्था करना अपेक्षित है। यह कार्य 13.58 करोड़ रुपये की प्रत्याशित लागत से शामिल कर लिया गया है और जिसके लिए 1988-89 में 2.00 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है।

11. **मलखेड रोड और वाडी (वाडी बाई पास लाइन सहित) के बीच रेलपथ का दोहरी करण (24.86 कि० मी०) दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे :**—विकाराबाद–वाड़ी खंड बम्बई से सिकन्दराबाद/हैदराबाद को जोड़ने वाले ट्रंक मार्ग का भाग है। यह खंड सीमेंट संयंत्रों और कृष्णा पर ताप बिजलीघर के लिए कोयले की संचलन की आवश्यकता को सेवित करता है। अपेक्षित वृद्धि को सम्हालने के लिए मौजूदा लाइन क्षमता अपर्याप्त है। अतः वाड़ी से सिकन्दराबाद तक के सम्पूर्ण खंड में दोहरी लाइन बिछाने के लिए योजना बनायी गयी है और विभिन्न खंडों पर कार्य प्रगति पर है। मलखेड रोड-वाडी खंड में 20.24 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से दोहरी लाइन बिछाने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 1988-89 के दौरान 40 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

12. **तालचेर–कटक पारादीप खंड—चरण–I में दोहरी लाइन बिछाना; रजतगढ़ से जरोंदा रोड (12 कि० मी०) में दोहरी लाइन बिछाना—दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे :**—तालचेर कटक–पारादीप खंड तालचेर क्षेत्र से कोयले के संचलन को सेवित करता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, तालचेर में एक ताप संयंत्र और एक उर्वरक कारखाना भी स्थित है। तमिलनाडु आदि में विजाग इस्पात संयंत्र, ताप बिजली घरों की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए कोयला उत्पादन में वृद्धि से खंड में दोहरी लाइन बिछाना आवश्यक समझा गया है। चरण–I के रूप में 10 करोड़ रुपये की प्रत्याशित लागत से रजतगढ़ और जरोंदा रोड के बीच 12 कि०मी० लम्बे खंड में दोहरी लाइन बिछाने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 1988-89 के दौरान 70 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है

capacity. Phase-I for patch doubling of Pitaunjhia—Samastipur—Ujiarpur and Bachhwara—Barauni sections was sanctioned in 1987-88. It is proposed to undertake patch doubling of Ujiarpur—Bachhwara section in the IInd phase at an estimated cost of Rs. 14.04 crores with an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs during 1988-89.

10. *Third line between Pattabiram and Tiruvallur—Southern Railway.*—Madras-Tiruvallur is an important suburban section on Madras-Arakkonam route. Quadrupling of track upto Pattabiram has been completed. Third line between Pattabiram and Tiruvallur (16 Kms.) is required to be provided early on the basis of the present line capacity utilisation which is more than the charted capacity as well as the anticipated growth in number of trains. This work is included at an anticipated cost of Rs. 13.58 crores and an outlay of Rs. 2.00 crores during 1988-89 has been proposed.

11. *Doubling of track between Malkhaid Road & Wadi (Including Wadi bye-pass line)—24.86 km.—South Central Railway.*—Vikarabad-Wadi section forms part of the trunk route connecting Secunderabad/Hyderabad with Bombay. This section caters to cement plants and to coal for the Thermal Power House at Krishna. The present line capacity is inadequate to deal with the increasing requirements. The entire section from Wadi to Secunderabad is therefore, planned for doubling and the work is in progress on different sections. Doubling of Malkhaid Road-Wadi section is proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 20.24 crores with an outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs during 1988-89.

12. *Doubling of Talcher—Cuttack—Paradeep section—Phase I; Doubling of Rajatgarh to Joronda Road (12 km.)—South Easteran-Railway.—Talcher—Cuttack—Paradeep* section caters to the movement of coal from Talcher area. In addition, a thermal plant and fertiliser plant are also situated at Talcher. With the increased coal production to meet the requirements of Vizag Steel Plant, thermal power stations in Tamil Nadu etc., doubling of the section is considered necessary. As Phase-I, doubling of the 12 km. long section between Rajatgarh and Joronda Road is proposed at an anticipated cost of Rs. 10 crores with an outlay of Rs. 70 lakhs during 1988-89.

13 शजालपुर–कालापीपल खंड (12.6 कि० मी०) में दोहरी लाइन बिछाना—पश्चिम रेलवे :—अपेक्षित परिवहन क्षमता का विकास करने के लिए पश्चिम रेलवे के कोयला ढुलाई वाले मुख्य मार्गों पर अपेक्षित सुविधाओं का पता लगाने हेतु 1975 में सर्वेक्षण किया गया था। सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट में कार्य को विभिन्न चरणों में करने का सुझाव दिया गया था और तदनुसार 1976–77 से विभिन्न चरणों में कार्य किये जा रहे हैं। योजना के भाग के रूप में अब बैरागढ़-मकसी के बीच इकहरी लाइन वाले खंड पर जो सबसे बड़ा तथा लाभुक खंड है, पर दोहरी लाइन बिछाने का काम शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है। इससे पश्चिमी भारत में बिजली घरों, कपड़ा मिलों, सीमेंट कारखानों आदि के लिए अतिरिक्त यातायात के संचलन को सम्हालने हेतु इस खंड पर परिवहन क्षमता में वृद्धि हो जायेगी। इस पर 11.62 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1988-89 में 20 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

14. (1) हरिपुर और बार; (2) बार और सेंद्रा तथा (3) सरधाना और दुरई के बीच दोहरी लाइन बिछाना—पश्चिम रेलवे :—यह निर्माण कार्य अतिरिक्त लाइन क्षमता की व्यवस्था करेगा जिसके लिए काफी समय से आवश्यकता महसूस की गयी है और जो अब उत्तरी क्षेत्र के राज्यों जम्मू कश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश, पंजाब, हरियाणा, राजस्थान राज्यों और संघ शासित क्षेत्र दिल्ली में अतिरिक्त सीमेंट यातायात को संभालने के लिए आवश्यक है। ये कार्य पहले से चल रहे लाइन क्षमता कार्यों को देखते हुए प्रस्तावित किये गये हैं। इस कार्य की अनुमानित लागत 17.82 करोड़ रुपये है। 1988-89 के दौरान 10 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

यातायात सुविधाएं—यार्ड के ढांचे में परिवर्तन तथा अन्य काम

1. दिघा–वसई रोड खंड—भिवण्डी पर आवास सुविधाओं के साथ-साथ दो क्रासिंग स्टेशन—मध्य रेलवे :—मध्य रेलवे पर दिघा और पश्चिम रेलवे पर वसई को जोड़ने वाला दिघा-वसई रोड रेल सम्पर्क (42 कि०मी०) माल यातायात के लिए दिसम्बर, 1982 में चालू किया गया था। इस संपर्क का मुख्य उद्देश्य मध्य और पश्चिम रेलवे के बीच माल यातायात के अदलाबदली के लिए छोटे मार्ग की व्यवस्था करना था। इस खंड की मौजूदा क्षमता एक ओर से केवल 7 गाड़ियों की है। तथापि, नयी बम्बई में उद्योगों के द्रुत विकास तथा यातायात के अन्य स्रोतों के कारण मार्ग माल यातायात के लिए सघन हो गया है और गुजरात को दक्षिण से जोड़ने वाली लम्बी दूरी की यात्री गाड़ियों के लिए महत्व पूर्ण बाई-पास भी बन जायेगा। अतः इसकी लाइन क्षमता में वृद्धि करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। अतः 4.60 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से भिवण्डी में एक साथ

13. *Doubling of Shujalpur-Kalapipal section (12.6 km)—Western Railway.*—Survey to identify facilities required on the main coal carrying routes of the Western Railway for developing the required transport capacity was conducted in 1975. The survey report had suggested taking up work in phases and accordingly the works in different phases are being taken up from 1976-77 onwards. As part of the scheme it is now proposed to take up this doubling being the longest and most critical section on the single line section between Bairagarh-Maksi. This will supplement the transport capacity of the section to enable movement of additional traffic for Power Houses, Textile Mills, Cement Plants etc. in Western India. Its cost is estimated at Rs. 11.62 crores and outlay for 1988-89 is Rs. 20 lakhs.

14. *Doubling the line between : (i) Haripur and Bar, (ii) Bar and Sendra, (iii) Saradhana and Durai—Western Railway.*—The work would provide additional line capacity, the need for which has been felt for quite sometime now to deal with the additional cement traffic in the northern region comprising the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Union Territory of Delhi. These works have been proposed taking into account the line capacity works already in progress. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 17.82 crores. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs during 1988-89 has been proposed.

TRAFFIC FACILITIES—YARD REMDELLING AND OTHERS

1. *Diva—Vasai Road Section—Two crossing stations with simultaneous reception facilities at Bhivandi—Central Railway.*—Diva—Vasai Road rail link (42 Km.) connecting Diva on the Central Railway and Vasai on the Western Railway was commissioned for goods traffic in December, 1982. The main objective of this link was to provide a shorter route for inter-change of goods traffic between Central and Western Railways. The existing capacity of this section is only 7 trains each way. However, due to rapid development of industry and other sources of traffic in new Bombay, the route has become a freight intensive one, and will also become an important bye-pass for long distance passenger trains linking Gujarat with the South. There is, therefore, urgent need for augmenting its line capacity. It is, therefore, pro-

आदान सुविधाएं प्रदान करने सहित कमान और खरबा पर दो क्रॉसिंग स्टेशनों की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है। 1988-89 के दौरान 51.60 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

2. **बम्बई-कल्याण थ्रू लाइन—लाइन क्षमता में वृद्धि (बम्बई मंडल)—मध्य रेलवे**— बम्बई-कल्याण खंड दिल्ली-बम्बई और मद्रास-बम्बई चतुर्भुजीय मार्ग तथा हवड़ा-बम्बई त्रिकोणीय मार्ग का भाग है। कल्याण पर बम्बई से आगे संचलन के लिए तीन महानगरों से यातायात पहुंचता है और बम्बई-कल्याण थ्रू गलियारे पर अत्याधिक कार्य भार मौजूद है। वाडी बंदर पर आयातित तेल आदि के आगे के लदान की सुविधाएं तथा सीमेंट की उतराई सुविधाएं भी स्थापित की जा रही हैं। यातायात के बढ़ते हुए स्तर की पूर्ति के लिए 3.33 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से इस खंड की लाइन क्षमता में वृद्धि करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 1988-89 के दौरान 53 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

3. **झांसी-आगरा खंड—(i) झांसी-करारी (II) सोनागिर—दतिया और (ii) सिंधौली—संडलपुर पर मध्यवर्ती ब्लाक हट—मध्य रेलवे**: झांसी-आगरा मुख्य लाइन खंड एक अति दुःसाध्य खंड है जिस पर हाल ही में जनता की मांगों को देखते हुए और गाड़ियां चलायी गयी हैं चालन क्षेत्र बढ़ाया गया है। खंड की लाइन क्षमता यातायात के मौजूदा स्तर को संन्हालने के लिए अपर्याप्त है। माल तथा यात्री यातायात के बढ़े हुए स्तर के कारण तीन ब्लाक खंडों को, जो बहुत ही संकीर्ण हैं, यातायात के निर्बाध संचलन के लिए मध्य वर्ती ब्लाक हटों की व्यवस्था करके विभाजित करना अपेक्षित है। इस कार्य की अनुमानित लागत 70.04 लाख रुपये है, जिसके लिए 1988-89 के दौरान 12 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

4. **झांसी-कानपुर खंड—(1) एट-उरई (2) चिरगांव-मोठ (3) इरच्छ-एट में मानक 3 अन्तर्पाशन सहित 3—लाइन क्रॉसिंग स्टेशन—मध्य रेलवे**: झांसी-कानपुर खंड 15 ब्लाक खंडों की एक शाखा लाइन है। 14.65 कि०मी० औसत सम्बाई की तुलना में इस खंड पर 24.78 कि०मी० 23.33 कि०मी० और 21.62 कि०मी० लम्बे तीन नाजुक ब्लाक खंड हैं। इस खंड पर बढ़ते हुए यातायात को देखते हुए तथा गाड़ियों की भारी रुकावट से बचने के लिए 2.97 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर 3-लाइन क्रासिंग स्टेशनों की व्यवस्था करके खंड को विभाजित करने का प्रस्ताव है, जिसके लिए 1988-89 के दौरान 53 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

5. **बांदा—भीमसेन खंड—घाटमपुर और कठारा रोड के बीच मानक III अन्तर्पाशन सहित 686 एम सी एस आर तक लूप लाइनों का विस्तार—मध्य रेलवे**: डीजल कर्षण का पूरा

posed to provide two crossing stations at Kaman and Kharba with simultaneous reception facilities at Bhivandi at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.60 crores. The outlay proposed during 1988-89 is Rs. 51.60 lakhs.

2. *Bombay—Kalyan through line—Augmentation of line capacity (Bombay Division)—Central Railway.*—Bombay—Kalyan section forms part of Delhi—Bombay and Madras—Bombay quadrilaterals as well as the Howrah—Bombay diagonal. The traffic arriving from three Metropolitan cities at Kalyan for onward movement to Bombay and the Bombay—Kalyan through corridor is heavily overworked. Further loading facilities at Wadi Bunder for imported edible oil etc, and cement unloading facilities are also being set up. To meet the increased level of traffic, it is proposed to augment the line capacity of this section, at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.33 crores. The outlay proposed during 1988-89 is Rs. 53 lakhs.

3. *Jhansi—Agra Section—IBH on (i) Jhansi—Karal, (ii) Sonagir—Datia and (iii) Sithouli—Sandalpur—Central Railway.*—Jhansi—Agra main line section is a most difficult section, recently on which, more trains have been introduced/runs extended in view of public demands. The line capacity of the section is inadequate to meet the existing level of traffic. Due to increased level of goods as well as passenger traffic, the three block sections which are a serious bottleneck are required to be split up by provision of IBHs for smooth movement of traffic. The estimated cost is Rs. 70.04 lakhs and the outlay proposed during 1988-89 is Rs. 12 lakhs.

4. *Jhansi—Kanpur section—3—line crossing stations with standard III interlocking on (i) Ait—Orai (ii) Chirgam—Moth (iii) Erich—Ait—Central Railway.*—Jhansi—Kanpur section is a branch line of 15 block sections. As against the average length of 14.65 kms., this section is having three long critical block sections of 24.78 Km., 23.33 Km. and 21.62 Km. In view of the increasing traffic over this section and to avoid heavy detention to trains, it is proposed to split the section by providing 3-line crossing stations at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.97 crores. The outlay proposed during 1988-89 is Rs. 53 lakhs.

5. *Banda—Bhimsen Section Extension of loops to 686 M CSR with standard III interlocking at Gharampur and Kathara Road—Central Railway.*—The

लाभ उठाने की दृष्टि से उक्त खंड पर लूप लाइनों की लम्बाई मानक से कम है और इन पर डीजल गाड़ियों को खड़ा करने के लिए पूर्ण धारण क्षमता की गुंजाइश नहीं है। मानक लूप लाइनों की व्यवस्था करने के लिए चरणबद्ध आधार पर कार्य चल रहा है। सातवीं योजना के दौरान सतना सीमेंट कारखाने के विस्तार के बाद अत्यधिक सीमेंट यातायात, मौजूदा तथा प्रत्याशित दोनों को देखते हुए उपर्युक्त स्टेशनों की लूप लाइनों की लम्बाई बढ़ाना तत्काल आवश्यक है। अतः 1.57 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से उपर्युक्त स्टेशनों पर मानक III अन्तर्पाशन सहित लूप लाइनों की लम्बाई का 686 एम सी एस आर तक विस्तार करने का प्रस्ताव है, जिसके लिए 1988-89 के दौरान 23 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

6. बांदा–मानिकपुर खंड––(1) 'डी' श्रेणी के स्टेशन डिंगवारा का श्रेणी 'बी' में बदलाव (2) चित्रकूट धाम, करवी, बहिलपुरवा के बीच 'बी' श्रेणी 2 लाइन वाले क्रासिंग स्टेशनों की व्यवस्था करके लाइन क्षमता बढ़ाना––मध्य रेलवे मानिकपुर–बांदा–भीमसेन इकहरी लाइन वाले खंड पर सीमेंट, चूना पत्थर, कोयले, खाद्यान्न उर्वरकों आदि जैसी मुख्य वस्तुओं की ढुलाई की जाती है। इस खण्ड की क्षमता संतृप्त बिन्दु तक पहुंच गई है तथा इसकी लाइन क्षमता बढ़ाने तथा दो अतिरिक्त सीमेंट गाड़ियां संम्हालने के लिए तत्काल उपाय करने की जरूरत है। अतः 18.93 कि०मी० तथा 16.36 कि०मी० लम्बे सबसे बड़े दो ब्लाक खण्डों को विभाजित करने का प्रस्ताव है। इससे खंड की क्षमता बढ़कर 14 गाड़ियां हो जायेंगी। इस कार्य पर 1.50 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान लगाया गया है, जिसके लिए 1988-89 के दौरान 23 लाख रुपये परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

7. बांदा–मानक 3 अन्तर्पाशन सहित लूप लाइनों का 686 एम सी एस आर तक विस्तार––मध्य रेलवे :––बांदा, झांसी-मानिकपुर और कानपुर-मानिकपुर खंड पर एक महत्वपूर्ण स्टेशन है जहां प्रत्येक दिशा में 14 यात्री/माल गाड़ियां आती-जाती है। इस स्टेशन पर आशोधित गैर-अन्तर्पाशन सहित तीन गैर-मानक लूप लाइनें हैं। इसके परिणामस्वरूप मेल/एक्सप्रेस और माल गाड़ियों की भारी रुकावनी होती है। अतः 76 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से लूप लाइनों की लम्बाई 686 एम सी एस आर तक बढ़ाने तथा आशोधित गैर-अन्तर्पाशन का मानक III अन्तर्पाशन से बदलाव करने का प्रस्ताव है, जिसके लिए 1988-89 के दौरान 13 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

8. बांदा–मानिकपुर खंड––अतर्रा, भरतकूप, चित्रकूट धाम, करवी और बहिलपुरवा में आशोधित गैर-अन्तर्पाशन का मानक III अन्तर्पाशन से बदलाव––मध्य रेलवे ––बांदा-मानिकपुर इकहरी लाइन वाला खंड एक महत्वपूर्ण शाखा लाइन खंड

loop lines on the above section are less than standard in order to derive full advantage of diesel traction, and do not accommodate the full holding capacity of diesel trains. The work for providing standard loops is under progress in a phased manner. In view of heavy cement traffic, both existing and anticipated, after the expansion of Satna Cement factory during the 7th Plan, there is imminent need to lengthen the loop lines at the above stations. It is, therefore, proposed to extend the loops to 686 M CSR with standard-III interlocking at the above stations at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.57 crores. The outlay proposed during 1988-89 is Rs. 23 lakhs.

6. *Banda—Manikpur section—Augmentation of line capacity by (i) Conversion of 'D' class station Dingwal into 'B' class (ii) Provision of 'B' class 2 lines crossing stations between Chitrakut Dham Karwi Bahilpurwa, etc.—Central Railway.*—The Manik pur-Banda—Bhimsen single line section carriers major commodities like cement, line stone coal, food grains, fertilisers etc. The section is working to saturation and immediate steps are needed to augment its line capacity, and to cater for two additional cement trains. It is, therefore, proposed to split up the two longest block sections of 18.93 km. and 16.36 km. With this, the capacity of the section would be increased to 14 trains. The cost of the work is estimated at Rs. 1.50 crores. Outlay proposed during 1988-89 is Rs. 23 lakhs.

7. *Banda-Extension of loops to 686 M CSR standard III interlocking—Central Railway.*—Banda is an important station on Jhansi-Manikpur and Kanpur—Manikpur section dealing with 14 passenger/goods trains each way. The station is provided with three non-standard loop lines with modified non-interlocking. This, results in heavy detention to mail/express and goods trains. It has, therefore, been proposed to extend the loops to 686 M CSR and to replace the modified non- interlocking by standard III interlocking at an estimated cost of Rs. 76 lakhs. The outlay proposed during 1988-89 is Rs. 13 lakhs.

8. *Banda—Manikpur Section—Conversion of modified non-interlocking to standard III interlocking at Atarra, Bharatkup Chitrakutdham Karvi and Bahilpurwa—Central Railway.*—Banda—Manikpur single

है जो पुरानी सिगनल प्रणाली यथा की लाकिंगयुक्त आशोधित गैर-अन्तर्पाशन के कारण दबाव के अन्तर्गत कार्य कर रहा है । अतः इन स्टेशनों पर 1.46 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से आशोधित गैर-अन्तर्पाशन का बदलाव करने का प्रस्ताव है, जिसके लिए 1988-89 के दौरान 23 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

9. ग्वालियर—माल गोदाम कम्प्लेक्स को ग्वालियर से बिड़ला नगर रायरू स्थानान्तरित करने के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण—मध्य रेलवे—ग्वालियर बम्बई–दिल्ली ट्रंक मार्ग तथा दिल्ली–मद्रास ग्रांड ट्रंक मार्ग पर स्थित एक महत्वपूर्ण जंकशन स्टेशन है । मध्य प्रदेश के दुर्गों, मन्दिरों और अन्य दर्शनीय स्थलों वाले तीन बड़े शहरों में से यह एक पर्यटक आकर्षण केन्द्र है । इसे दृष्टिगत रखते हुए ताज एक्सप्रेस को सप्ताह में 6 दिन ग्वालियर तक चलाया जाने लगा है तथा कई और गाड़ियों को ग्वालियर से/तक बढ़ाया जा रहा है। हाल में कई नयी गाड़ियां भी चलायी गयी हैं । ग्वालियर में टर्मिनल सुविधाओं का भी सृजन किया जा रहा है । बढ़ते हुए यातायात को सम्हालने के लिए 1.27 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से माल गोदाम कम्प्लेक्स को बिड़ला नगर रायरू स्थानान्तरित करने हेतु तत्काल भूमि अधिग्रहण करने का प्रस्ताव है, जिसके लिए 1988-89 के दौरान 23 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

10. सियालदह दक्षिणी खंड—केन्द्रीकृत यातायात नियंत्रण की व्यवस्था—पूर्व रेलवे :—सियालदह मंडल का दक्षिणी खंड घनी आबादी वाले तथा औद्योगिक दृष्टि से विकसित कलकत्ता के उपनगरों की रेल गतिविधि का स्नायु केन्द्र है। दैनिक यात्री गाड़ी सेवाओं तथा दक्षिणी औद्योगिकीय कम्प्लेक्स होने की वजह से यह खंड हर वर्ष महत्व प्राप्त कर रहा है । मौजूदा क्षमता दबावों और यातायात के संभावित विकास को देखते हुए 17.79 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से सियालदह दक्षिणी खंड में केन्द्रीकृत यातायात नियंत्रण की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है, जिसके लिए 1988-89 के दौरान 47 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

11. ब्रेस ब्रिज—2 सीधी सुपुर्दगी लाइनों की व्यवस्था—पूर्व रेलवे :—सियालदह कोचिंग टर्मिनल दबाव के अन्तर्गत कार्य कर रहा है और इसका विस्तार किया जाना अपेक्षित है । ऐसा आस-पास की उपलब्ध भूमि का इस्तेमाल करके ही किया जा सकता है जो अब कलकत्ता गुड्स यार्ड के कब्जे में है । ब्रेस ब्रिज सियालदह से 13.61 कि०मी० की दूरी पर स्थित है जिसे अतिरिक्त उतराई स्थलों के विकास के लिए अवस्थापनीय और परिचालनिक लाभ प्राप्त हैं । अतः 2.43 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से ब्रेस ब्रिज में सड़क तथा उतराई सुविधाओं सहित दो सीधी सुपुर्दगी लाइनों का निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है, जिसके लिए 1988-89 में 18 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

line section is an important branch line working under strain with primitive method of signalling i.e. modified non-interlocking with key locking. It has, therefore, been proposed to replace modified non-interlocking at these station at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.46 crores. The outlay proposed during 1988-89 is Rs. 23 lakhs.

9. *Gwalior—Acquisition of land for shifting of Goods shed complex from Gwalior to Birla Nagar Rayru—Central Railway.*—Gwalior is an important junction station, situated on the Bombay—Delhi trunk route and Delhi—Madras GT Route. One of the three big cities of Madhya Pradesh, with fortresses, temples and other places of interest, it is a centre of tourist attraction. Keeping this in view, the Taj Express has been extended upto Gwalior 6 days a week, and more trains are being extended from and to Gwalior. Many new trains have also been introduced in the recent past. Terminal facilities at Gwalior are also being created. To meet the ever-increasing traffic, it is proposed to acquire the land immediately for shifting goods shed complex to Birla Nagar Rayru at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.27 crores. The outlay proposed during 1988-89 is Rs. 23 lakhs.

10. *Sealdah South Section—Provision of Centralised Traffic Control—Eastern Railway.*—South Section of Sealdah Division is a nerve centre of Railway activity in the densely populated and industrially developed suburbs of Calcutta. From the point of view of commuter services as well as the Southern Industrial Complex, this section is gaining importance every year. In view of the existing capacity constraints and projected growth of traffic, it is proposed to provide centralised traffic control at Sealdah South Section at an estimated cost of Rs. 17.79 crores with an outlay of Rs. 47 lakhs during 1988-89.

11. *Brace Bridge—Provision of 2 direct delivery lines—Eastern Railway.*—Sealdah coaching terminal is working under constraints and is required to be expanded. This can be done by utilising the only available land in the vicinity which is now occupied by Calcutta Goods Yard. Brace Bridge station is situated at 13.61 km. from Sealdah, has the locational and operational advantages for development of additional unloading points. It is, therefore, proposed to construct two direct delivery line at Brace Bridge along with road and unloading facilities at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.43 crores with an outlay of Rs. 18 lakhs in 1988-89.

12. मोकामा–पटना–आरा–बक्सर खंड—खण्डीय क्षमता में वृद्धि—चरण I (ए) (क) दानापुर के ढांचे में परिवर्तन, (ख) गुलजारबाग में अतिरिक्त उभनिष्ठ लूप लाइनें (ग) बिहटा और कुल्हड़िया के बीच अतिरिक्त ब्लाक हट—पूर्व रेलवे:—पटना शहर के तेज गति से हो रहे शहरीकरण के कारण यात्री यातायात में असाधारण वृद्धि हुई है । दानापुर–पटना खंड का समूचे मोकामा–मुगलसराय खंड में सर्वाधिक गहन उपयोग होता है । पटना क्षेत्र में लाइन क्षमता में वृद्धि करने के लिए सर्वेक्षण दल ने तकनीकी आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण के लिए इस क्षेत्र में खण्डीय क्षमता में वृद्धि करने की आवश्यकता की पहचान की है । यातायात की तात्कालिक आवश्यकताओं को देखते हुए इस कार्य को 11.99 करोड़ रुपये की प्रत्याशित लागत पर करने का प्रस्ताव है, जिसके लिए 1988-89 में 40 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

13. पटना–गया खंड—खण्डीय क्षमता में वृद्धि—चरण-I (ए)–(क) पटना जंक्शन और गया के बीच टोकन रहित ब्लाक प्रणाली (ख) पोतहरी हाल्ट को क्रासिंग स्टेशन में बदलना (ग) जहानाबाद में अतिरिक्त प्लेटफार्म—पूर्व रेलवे:–पटना–गया एकल लाइन खंड (91.75 कि.मी.) एक शाखा लाइन है जो मुख्य लाइन पर पटना को ग्रांड कार्ड लाइन पर गया से जोड़ती है । यह खंड बिहार के पटना, गया और जहानाबाद जिलों को सेवित करता है । इसका ग्रांड कार्ड लाइन के रास्ते उत्तरी बिहार और दक्षिणी बिहार के बीच सम्पर्क के रूप में भी उपयोग किया जा रहा है । इस खंड का पटना क्षेत्र के लिए माल यातायात की ढुलाई करने के लिए भी इस्तेमाल किया जाता है । इस खंड पर मौजूदा लाइन क्षमता पहले ही संतृप्त हो चुकी है । यातायात में प्रक्षेपित वृद्धि को देखते हुए इस खंड पर तत्काल लाइन क्षमता में वृद्धि करना अपेक्षित है । अतः इस कार्य को 6.35 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से करने का प्रस्ताव है, जिसके लिए 1988-89 में 30 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

14. गुरपा—एक रन आफ लाइन की व्यवस्था —पूर्व रेलवे–गुरपा, स्टेशन, गुझंडी–गुरपा घाट खंड की तलहटी में हावड़ा से 425.54 कि.मी. की दूरी पर स्थित है । इस घाट खंड पर तीखे ढाल होने के कारण गाड़ियों के लुढ़कने और ड्राइवरों द्वारा गाड़ियों पर नियंत्रण न रख पाने के कारण कई दुर्घटनाएं हुई हैं । गाड़ी चालन की सुरक्षा के लिए गुरपा स्टेशन पर 57.72 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से एक रन आफ लाइन की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है, जिसके लिए 1988-89 के दौरान 3 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

15. गढ़वा रोड—चोपन खंड—टोकन रहित ब्लाक प्रणाली की व्यवस्था–पूर्व रेलवे:—गढ़वा रोड—चोपन (141 कि.मी.) एकल लाइन वाला एक महत्वपूर्ण माल यातायात खंड है

12. *Mokamah—Patna—Ara—Buxar Section—Augmentation of sectional capacity—Phase I(A), (a) Remodelling of Danapur, (b) Addl. Common loop at Gulzarbag, (c) Addl. Block Hut between Bihta and Kudharia—Eastern Railway.*—Due to fast urbanisation of Patna town, phenomenal increase in passenger traffic has taken place. Danapur—Patna section is the most intensively utilised in the entire Mokamah-Mughalsarai section. The Survey Team for techno economic survey for augmentation of line capacity in Patna area has identified the need of augmentation of sectional capacity in the area. In view of the urgent needs of traffic this work is proposed at an anticipated cost of Rs. 11.99 crores with an outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs in 1988-89.

13. *Patna—Gaya Section—Augmentation of Sectional Capacity—Phase-I (A) (a) Tokenless Block between Patna Jn. and Gaya. (b) Conversion of Potahi Halt into crossing station. (c) Addl. Platform at Jehanabad—Eastern Railway.*—Patna-Gaya single line section (91.75 km.) is a branch line connecting Patna on the main line with Gaya on the Grand Chord. This section serves Patna, Gaya and Jehanabad districts of Bihar. It is also being utilised as a link between North Bihar and South Bihar via the Grand Chord. This section is also used for carrying goods traffic for Patna area. The existing line capacity on this section is already saturated. In view of the projected increase in traffic, the augmentation of line capacity in this section is immediately called for. This work is, therefore, proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.35 crores with an outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs in 1988-89.

14. *Gurpa—Provision of a run off line—Eastern Railway.*—Gurpa station is located 425.54 km. from Howrah at the foot of the Gujhandi—Gurpa Ghat section. Due to the steep gradient on this Ghat section, a number of accidents have taken place by trains rolling down and drivers losing control of the trains. In order to safeguard the run away trains, it is proposed to provide a run off line at Gurpa Station at an estimated cost of Rs. 57.72 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 3 lakhs during 1988-89.

15. *Garwa Road—Chopan Section—Provision of Tokenless Block working—Eastern Railway.*—Garwa Road—Chopan (141 km.) is an important single line

जो टोकन उपकरणों से पूर्णतया ब्लाक प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत कार्य कर रहा है । संतृप्त क्षमता के कारण, गाड़ियों तथा डीजल इंजनों की रुकावटें होती है । अतः इस खंड पर क्षमता में वृद्धि करने के लिए 2.24 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से टोकन रहित ब्लाक प्रणाली की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है, जिसके लिए 1988-89 के दौरान 17 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

16. **चन्द्रपुरा ताप बिजली घर के लिए कोयले की ढुलाई करने हेतु भण्डारी देह–राजाबेड़ा और चन्द्रपुरा—राजाबेड़ा खण्डों के बीच सम्पर्क (2457 फुट)—पूर्व रेलवे:**—चन्द्रपुरा ताप बिजली घर साइडिंग हावड़ा से 322.6 कि.मी. दूर स्थित है जो दुगदा यार्ड से शुरू होती है । इस ताप बिजली घर के लिए अधिकांशतः कोयले की ढुलाई सड़क द्वारा की जाती है और अब इस ताप बिजली घर के लिए कोयले की समूची मांग पूरी करने के लिए कोयले की ढुलाई रेल द्वारा करने का विनिश्चय किया गया है । चन्द्रपुरा स्टेशन पर डीजल रेल इंजनों को वापस घुमाने के कारण भारी रुकावटें होती है । इसके उन्मूलन तथा निरापद परिचालन के लिए इस कार्य को 93.60 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है, जिसके लिए 1988-89 में 13 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

17. **फ्लाई ओवर केबिन, मुगलसराय और गंजखवाजा के बीच तीसरी लाइन–पूर्व रेलवे :**–देश में मुगलसराय सबसे बड़े अन्तर्बदलाव स्थलों में से एक है । अनेक गाड़ियों के एक साथ पहुंचने के कारण मुगलसराय के भिन्न-भिन्न केबिनों पर पास माल गाड़ियों को रोकना पड़ता है । गाड़ियों की रुकावटें कम करने और निरापद आदान के लिए 1.55 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से मुगलसराय के फ्लाई-ओवर केबिन और गंजखवाजा के बीच तीसरी लाइन की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 1988-89 में 37 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

18. **दम दम जंक्शन—बेलघरिया खंड—अप उपनगरीय लाइन और अप मुख्य लाइन पर स्वचल सिगनल व्यवस्था—पूर्व रेलवे :**—उपलब्ध सुविधाओं के अन्तर्गत, दम दम जंक्शन, से होकर जाने वाली अप उपनगरीय गाड़ियों के निरापद चालन में अक्सर समस्याएं उत्पन्न होती रहती हैं । यह मुख्यतः दम दम जंक्शन-सियालदह खंड की स्वचल प्रणाली और दम दम जंक्शन-बैरकपुर खंड की पूर्णतया ब्लाक प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत गाड़ियों के संचालन के कारण है । यदि दम दम जंक्शन बेलघरिया के बीच स्वचल सिगनल की व्यवस्था करके दम दम जंक्शन बेलघरिया खंड पर फेरों में वृद्धि कर दी जाय तो दम दम जंक्शन पर परिणामी प्रभावों के कारण होने वाली रुकावटें शीघ्र दूर की जा सकती हैं। अतः 90.68 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर इस कार्य को करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 1988-89 में 6 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

freight section worked under Absolute Block System with token instruments. On account of saturation of capacity, there is detention to trains and diesel engines. It is therefore proposed to provide tokenless block working to improve capacity on this section at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.24 crores with an outlay of Rs. 17 lakhs during 1988-89.

16. *Link between Bhandarjah—Rajabera and Chandrapura—Rajabera Sections for movement of coal to Chandrapur Thermal Power Station—Eastern Railway.*—The Chandrapura Thermal Power Station siding takes off from Dugda Yard located 322.6 Km. from Howrah. Coal for this Power Station was mostly moved by road and it has now been decided to switch over to rail movement the entire requirement of coal for this Thermal Power Station. The reversal of diesel engines at Chandrapura station involves heavy detention. To eliminate this and for smooth operation, it is proposed to take up this work at an estimated cost of Rs. 93.60 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 13 lakhs in 1988-89.

17. *Third line between fly-over cabin, Mughalsarai and Ganjkhawaja—Eastern Railway.*—Mughalsarai is one of the biggest interchange points in the country. Due to bunched arrival, through goods trains are detained at different cabins at Mughalsarai. To reduce detention and help smooth reception of trains, it is proposed to provide a third line between fly-over cabin at Mughalsarai and Ganjkhawaja at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.55 crores with an outlay of Rs. 37 lakhs in 1988-89.

18. *Dum Dum Jn.—Belgharia Section—Automatic Signalling on Up Suburban line and Up main line—Eastern Railway.*—Within the facilities available, smooth movement of up Suburban trains through Dum Dum Junction often poses problems. This is basically due to working of trains to Automatic System on Dum Dum Junction—Sealdah section and under absolute block system on Dum Dum Junction—Barrackpore section. The resultant effects of holdup at Dum Dum Junction can be absorbed quickly if the frequency of Dum Dum Junction—Belgharia section can be increased by provision of Automatic Signalling between Dum Dum Junction—Belgharia. This work is, therefore, proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 90.68 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 6 lakhs in 1988-89.

20. **मुगलसराय–लखनऊ–मुरादाबाद–जालन्धर–पठानकोट खण्ड –डीजल 'बी' मार्ग पर अतिरिक्त सुविधाएं—उत्तर रेलवे:—** उत्तरी क्षेत्र को सेवित करने वाले मार्गों की लाइन क्षमता बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता पर विचार करने पर, लाइन क्षमता का सृजन करने और इस मार्ग के विभिन्न खंडों पर होने वाले यातायात को सम्हालने के लिए आवश्यक सुविधाओं के लिए मुख्य मार्गों सहित जुड़े हुए 'बी' मार्ग का विकास करने के लिए एक मिश्रित योजना तैयार की गयी है । यह योजना चरणों के क्रियान्वित की जानी है । योजना के प्रथम चरण के अन्तर्गत फाकराबाद-फैजाबाद-लखनऊ खंड के तीन स्टेशनों पर मानक लम्बाई वाली लूप लाइनों; (क) सराय चण्डी-फाफामऊ (ख) कुंडा हरनामगंज–लाल गोपालगंज (ग) लालगोपालगंज–अटरामपुर के बीच मानक–III के अन्तरापार्शन सहित अतिरिक्त क्रासिंग स्टेशन की व्यवस्था; जंघई-उन्नाव खंड पर रघुराज सिंह हाल्ट को क्रासिंग स्टेशन में बदलने; अम्मूतवी-पठानकोट खंड के दो स्टेशनों पर मानक–III के अन्तर्पाशन अतिरिक्त लूप लाइनों की व्यवस्था; दो स्टेशनों पर एक साथ सर्वमान्य सुविधाओं, मुरादाबाद-गाजियाबाद खंड के एक स्टेशन पर एक साथ विभिन्न सुविधाओं और वाराणसी में इकहरी बाई पास लाइन की व्यवस्था शामिल है । अब 6.54 करोड़ रुपये की प्रत्याशित लागत पर इन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव किया जा रहा है, जिसके लिए 1988-89 में 16 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

21. **मुगलसराय–इलाहाबाद–गाजियाबाद खंड—अतिरिक्त सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था (चरण-II)—उत्तर रेलवे :—** लाइन क्षमता संबंधी भावी मांग को पूरा करने के लिए इस मार्ग का व्यापक विकास करने की तात्कालिक आवश्यकता पर विचार करने पर, 40 माल गाड़ियों के संचालन से संबंधित आवश्यक कार्यों की पहचान की गयी और एक वृहद ब्लाक योजना तैयार की गयी थी । 990.87 लाख रुपये की लागत वाले चरण–I के काम 1987-88 के बजट में अनुमोदित किये गये थे । अब 3.52 करोड़ रुपये की प्रत्याशित लागत पर चरण–II की योजना यथा अलीगढ़ और दाउदखां के बीच छः लूप लाइनों और स्वचल ब्लाक सिगनल की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव किया जा रहा है, जिसके लिए 1988-89 में 20 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

22. **चण्डीगढ़—दूसरी औद्योगिक साइडिंग की व्यवस्था—उत्तर रेलवे :—** चण्डीगढ़ स्टेशन पर खनिज संबंधी प्रत्याशित यातायात सहित आवक और जावक यातायात की बढ़ती हुई मांग को सम्हालने के लिए इस स्टेशन पर अन्य ब्लाक रेक साइडिंग की व्यवस्था करना आवश्यक हो गया है । इसके अलावा, उस लाइन पर, जहां प्रेषण के लिए ब्लाक भारों वाले दिब्बों की संरचना की जाती है, इस समय प्रेषण की कोई सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है । गाड़ियों के प्रेषण की सुविधा के लिए इस लाइन पर प्रेषण सिगनलों की व्यवस्था करने का

20. *Mughalsarai—Lucknow—Moradabad—Jalandhar—Pathankot section.—Additional facilities on Diesel 'B' route—Nothern Railway.*—Considering the need to augment the line capacity of the routes serving the northern region, a composite scheme for developing the 'B' route with connected arteries has been formulated to generate line capacity and necessary facilities to deal with the traffic on various sections on the route. The scheme is to be implemented in phases. The first phase of the scheme would include provision of standard length of loops at three stations on Zafferabad—Faizabad—Lucknow sections; additional crossing station with Standard-III interlocking between (a) Sarai Chandi—Phaphamau, (b) Kunda Harnamganj Lalgopalganj, (c) Lalgopalganj—Atrampur, Conversion of Raghuraj Singh Halt into crossing station on Janghai—Unnao Section; Standard-III inter-locking at two stations on Jammu-Tawi-Pathankot Section; and provision of additional loops, universal simultaneous facilities at two stations; directional simultaneous facilities at one station on Moradabad—Ghaziabad Section; and a single bye-pass line at Varanasi. The cost of the facilities now being proposed is anticipated at Rs. 6.54 crores. Outlay of Rs. 36 lakhs is proposed for the year 1988-89.

21. *Mughalsarai—Allahabad—Ghaziabad Section—Provision of additional facilities (Phase-II)—Northern Railway.*—Considering the urgent need to develop this route extensively to meet the future demand for line capacity, the works necessary to move 40 goods trains were identified and a comprehensive block scheme drawn up. Phase-I work costing Rs. 990.87 lakhs were approved in 1987-88 Budget. Phase-II of the scheme, i.e., provision of six loops, and automatic block signalling between Aligarh and Daudkhan is now being proposed at an anticipated cost of Rs. 3.52 crores. An outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs is proposed during 1988-89.

22. *Chandigarh—Provision of Second Industrial siding—Northern Railway.*—To deal with growing volume of inward and outward traffic at Chandigarh station including anticipated mineral traffic it has become necessary to provide another block rake siding at this station. Moreover, at present, there is no despatch facility available on the line where block loads are formed for despatch. To facilitate despatch of trains it is also proposed to provide despatch

भी प्रस्ताव है। इस कार्य पर 87.77 लाख रुपये की लागत आने की प्रत्याशा है, जिसके लिए 1988-89 में 18 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

23. **जींद सिटी—ब्लाक रेक सम्हलाई साइडिंग—उत्तर रेलवे:**—खाद्यान्नों, इमारती लकड़ी और सामान्य माल के लदान की सुविधाओं में वृद्धि करने तथा ब्लाक रेक की पृथकता, डीजल किलोमीटर में गिरावट, शंटिंग इंजन घंटों में वृद्धि और स्टाक और इंजनों की भारी रुकावटों से बचने के लिए 55 लाख रुपये की प्रत्याशित लागत पर इस स्टेशन पर ब्लाक रेक सम्हलाई साइडिंग, पटरी की सतह वाले प्लेटफार्म और पहुंच सड़क की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है, जिसके लिए 1988-89 में 18 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

24. **दिल्ली क्षेत्र में दिशिक टर्मिनलों के लिए होलम्बी कलां, आनन्द विहार और बिजवासन में भूमि का अधिग्रहण—उत्तर रेलवे**—दिल्ली और नयी दिल्ली के मौजूदा टर्मिनल बहुत संकुलित हैं और अतिरिक्त गाड़ियों की निरन्तर बढ़ती हुई मांग के लिए मुख्य टर्मिनलों और निजामुद्दीन में चालू कामों सहित सुविधाएं अपर्याप्त रहेंगी। व्यस्त मुख्य टर्मिनलों और इन टर्मिनलों को सेवित करने वाली सड़कों पर संकुलन कम करने तथा दिल्ली क्षेत्र में माल और यात्री यातायात की बढ़ती हुई मांग को पूरा करने के लिए दिशिक यात्री और माल टर्मिनलों का विकास करने का प्रस्ताव है। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा दिल्ली विकास के लिए 'मास्टर प्लान' को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा चुका है जिसमें इन तीन स्थलों के प्रयोजनार्थ भूमि निर्धारित की गयी है जिसे उपयुक्त समझा जाता है। 11.33 करोड़ रुपये की प्रत्याशित लागत से भूमि का अधिग्रहण करने का प्रस्ताव है, जिसके लिए 1988-89 में 40 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गयी है।

25. **उत्तर रेलवे में मीटर लाइन प्रणाली को उन्नत करने के लिए एकीकृत ब्लाक योजना—अतिरिक्त सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था (चरण-1)—उत्तर रेलवे**—विगत 2 वर्षों में उत्तर रेलवे में मीटर लाइन प्रणाली के लदान में लगभग 16 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है और इसमें आगे और अधिक वृद्धि होने की प्रत्याशा है। अतः, परिचालन तेज करने के लिए सुविधाओं का विकास करना आवश्यक समझा जाता है। अब 2.35 करोड़ रुपये की प्रत्याशित लागत पर इन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव किया जा रहा है, जिसके लिए 1988-89 में 10 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

26. **मैलानी—गोंडा, कप्तानगंज—छपरा, समस्तीपुर—खगड़िया और मानसी—सहरसा—पूर्णिया कोर्ट मीटर लाइन खंड—के 58 स्टेशनों पर लोअर क्वाड्रेंट सेमाफोर सिगनल व्यवस्था सहित मानक—I अन्तर्पाशन और ताबीपाशन—पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे**—गति की संभाव्यता बढ़ाने के लिए भारतीय रेलों की मीटर

signals on this line. The anticipated cost of this work is Rs. 87.77 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 18 lakhs has been proposed during 1988-89.

23. *Jind City—Block Rake Handling Siding—Northern Railway.*—To increase the facilities for loading foodgrains, timber and general goods, to avoid breakage of block rake, reduction in diesel kilometrage, increase in shunting engine hours and heavy detention to stock and power, it is proposed to provide a block rake handling siding, a rail level platform and approach road at this station at an anticipated cost of Rs. 55 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 18 lakhs during 1988-89.

24. *Acquisition of land at Holambi Kalan, Anand Vihar and Bijwasan for Directional Terminals in Delhi Area—Northern Railway.*—The existing terminals at Delhi and New Delhi are very congested and the facilities at the main terminals and Nizamuddin including the works in progress will be inadequate for the ever-increasing demand for additional trains. It is proposed to develop directional coaching and freight terminals to de-congest the busy main terminals and roads serving these terminals as also to cope with the growing goods and coaching traffic in Delhi area. Master Plan for Delhi Development finalised by D.D.A. earmarks land for the purpose at these three locations which are considered suitable. Land is proposed to be acquired at an anticipated cost of Rs. 11.33 crores and an outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs has been provided during 1988-89.

25. *Integrated Block Scheme (IBS) for upgradation of MG system on Northern Railway—Provision of additional facilities (Phase-I)—Northern Railway.*—The increase in loading on MG system in the last 2 years on Northern Railway has been about 16%, traffic is anticipated to increase further. It is, therefore, considered necessary to develop facilities to speed up operations.

The anticipated cost of the facilities now being proposed is 2.35 crores. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed for the year 1988-89.

26. *Standard-I interlocking and key locking alongwith LQ Semaphore Signalling at 58 stations on MG section Mallani-Gonda, Kaptanganj-Chhapra, Samastipur-Khagaria & Mansi-Saharsa-Purnea Court—*North Eastern Railway.— It has been dicided to up-

लाइन प्रणालियों के मौजूदा सिगनल मानकों को उन्नत करने का विनिश्चय किया गया है । इस योजना से समय की बचत होने से पर्याप्त परिचालनिक लाभ प्राप्त होंगे । इन स्टेशनों से होकर 50 कि.मी.प्र.घ. की अधिकतम रफ्तार पर थ्रू गाड़ियों को चलाना संभव होगा । अतः इस कार्य को 4.32 करोड़ रुपये की प्रत्याशित लागत पर करने का प्रस्ताव है, जिसके लिए 1988-89 में 5 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

27. **मैलानी–गोंडा–आनन्द नगर और गोरखपुर छावनी–कप्तानगंज मीटर लाइन खंड के 33 स्टेशनों पर लोअर क्वाड्रेंट सेमाफोर सिगनल व्यवस्था सहित मानक-I अन्तर्पाशन और बाबीपाशन–पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे :**—गति की संभाव्यता बढ़ाने के लिए भारतीय रेलों की मीटर लाइन प्रणाली के मौजूदा सिगनल मानकों को उन्नत करने का विनिश्चय किया गया है । इस योजना से समय की बचत होने से पर्याप्त परिचालनिक लाभ प्राप्त होंगे । इन स्टेशनों से होकर 50 कि.मी.प्र.घ. की अधिकतम रफ्तार पर थ्रू गाड़ियों को चलाना संभव होगा । अतः, इस कार्य को 2.46 करोड़ रुपये की प्रत्याशित लागत पर करने का प्रस्ताव है, जिसके लिए 1988-89 में 5.41 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

28. **थावे और छपरा कचहरी में बाई पास लाइनें–पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे**—कटिहार—बारांबकी मीटर लाइन ट्रंक मार्ग के ग्रामान परिवर्तन के परिणाम स्वरूप, मौजूदा मीटर लाइन लूप खंड यथा छपरा–थावे–गोरखपुर खण्ड के थावे और छपरा कचहरी में दिशा परिवर्तन के कारण इंजनों को वापस घुमाना पड़ता है । यह मीटर लाइन मार्ग मुख्य मीटर लाइन मार्ग के अछनेरा–कटिहार खंड का एक भाग है, जो पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे, पश्चिम रेलवे और पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के अन्य मंडलों से /तक होने वाले यातायात को सम्हालता है। इंजनों को वापस घुमाने के कारण, थावे और छपरा कचहरी में थ्रू गाड़ियों की रुकौनी होती है । इस समस्या पर काबू पाने के लिए, 2.60 करोड़ रुपये की प्रत्याशित लागत पर थावे और छपरा कचहरी में बाई पास लाइनों की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव किया गया है, जिसके लिए 1988-89 में 40 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

29. **माल्दा टाउन—न्यू जलपाईगुड़ी—यू बोंगाईगांव—न्यू गुवाहाटी (बड़ी) मुख्य लाइन—चार स्टेशनों पर रेक सम्हलाई सुविधाएं—पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे :**—माल्दा टाउन-न्यू गुवाहटी (मुख्य बड़ी लाइन) उत्तरी बंगाल और पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र के राज्यों को अनिवार्य वस्तुओं के परिवहन के लिए मुख्य लाइन है । संतृप्त निर्धारित क्षमता को कम करने के लिए माल्दा टाउन से न्यू जलपाईगुड़ी तक कहीं-कहीं दोहरी लाइन और कुमेदपुर-न्यू बोगाईगांव के बीच टोकन रहित ब्लाक संचलन सहित 8 स्टेशनों पर अतिरिक्त लूप लाइनों को मंजूरी दी गयी है । तथापि, धूपगुड़ी, कोकराझाड, चापराकाटा और

grade the existing signalling standards of MG systems of Indian Railways for augmenting speed potential. The scheme will offer substantial operating advantage by saving time. It would be possible to run through trains at a maximum speed of 50 KMPH through stations. This work is, therefore, proposed at an anticipated cost of Rs. 4.32 crores with an outlay of Rs. 5 lahks in 1988-89.

27. *Standard-I interlocking and Key locking alongwith LQ Semaphore Signalling at 33 stations on MG section Mailani-Gonda-Anandnagar and Gorakhpur Cantt.-Kaptanganj—North Eastern Railway.*—It has been decided to upgrade the existing signalling standards of MG systems of Indian Railways for augmenting speed potential. The scheme will offer substantial operating advantage by saving time. It would be possible to run through trains at a maximum speed of 50 KMPH through stations. This work is, therefore, proposed at an anticipated cost of Rs. 2.46 crores with an outlay of Rs. 5.41 lakhs in 1988-89.

28. *Bye-pass lines at Thawe and Chhapra Kachery—North Eastern Railway.*—Consequent upon guage conersion of Katihar-Barabanki MG trunk route, existing MG loop section, Chhapra-Thawe-Gorakhpur has reversal at Thawe and Chhapra Kachery due to change in direction. This MG route is part of Achnera-Katihar section of the main MG route dealing with traffic from/to NF Railway, Western Railway as well as other Divisions of N.E. Railway. Due to reversals through trains suffer detention at Thawe and Chhapra Kachery. To overcome this problem, provision of bye-pass lines at Thawe and Chhapra Kachery has been proposed at an anticipated cost of Rs. 2.60 crores with an outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs in 1988-89.

29. *Malda Town-New Jalpaiguri-New Bongaigaon-New Guwahati (BG Main Line) Rake handling facilities at 4 (four) stations—Northeast Frontier Railway.*—Malda Town-New Guwahati (BG main line) is the arterial line for transport of essential commodities to North Bengal and States of N.E. Region. To ease the saturated charted capacity, patch doubling from Malda Town to New Jalpaiguri and additional loops at 8 stations alongwith tokenless block working between Kumedpur-New Bongaigaon have been sanc-

बाईहाटा में वर्तमान माल गोदामों की स्थापन क्षमता बहुत ही अपर्याप्त है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप मालडिब्बों की रुकौनी, मालगाड़ियों का अलग हो जाना, दूसरे स्टेशनों पर रेक छोड़ना, यात्री प्लेटफार्म लाइनों, चालू लाइनों आदि के उपयोग से यात्री गाड़ियों का समयपालन बुरी तरह प्रभावित होता है। अतः इन पांच स्टेशनों पर रेक सम्हलाई सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करना अति आवश्यक है। इस कार्य पर 244.90 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1988-89 में 45.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

30. लमडिंग–मांदेरडिसा/पाथर खोला के बीच 3.8 कि० मी० पर पैनल अन्तर्पाशन सहित नया क्रासिंग स्टेशन—पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे :—लमडिंग स्टेशन पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे के तीन खण्डों अर्थात् न्यू गुवाहाटी–लमडिंग, तिनसुकिया-लमडिंग और लमडिंग–बदरपुर के जंक्शन बिन्दु पर स्थित है। वर्तमान लाइन क्षमता यातायात को सम्हालने में अक्षम है और गाड़ियों की रुकौनी होती है। क्षेत्र में पनप रहे बहुत से उद्योगों, पूर्वोत्तर कोयलाखानों द्वारा कोयले के उत्पादन में अपेक्षित वृद्धि और हिन्दुस्तान उर्वरक निगम/नामरूप द्वारा अतिरिक्त उर्वरक उत्पादन आदि के कारण यातायात में महत्वपूर्ण वृद्धि का पूर्वानुमान है। लाइन क्षमता निर्माण के चरण–I और II बढ़े हुए यातायात की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करेंगे : तथापि, भविष्य की यातायात आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए चरण–III निर्माण कार्य लमडिंग-मांदेर डिसा/पाथर खोला के बीच 3.8 कि.मी. पर पैनल अन्तर्पाशन सहित नये क्रासिंग स्टेशन की व्यवस्था करना अपरिहार्य है। इस कार्य पर 1.07 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1988-89 में 25.00 रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

31 लमडिंग मंडल—बदरपुर यार्ड के ढांचे में परिवर्तन—पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे :—बदरपुर यार्ड 185 कि.मी. लम्बे लमडिंग-बदरपुर हिल खण्ड के छोर पर स्थित है और अनेक महत्वपूर्ण टर्मिनलों को यातायात भेजता/प्राप्त करता है। विभिन्न यातायात सर्वेक्षणों द्वारा पूर्वानुमान लगाया गया है कि इस खंड पर वर्तमान 142 मालडिब्बा प्रतिदिन की तुलना में 1999-2000 तक 577 मालडिब्बों की थ्रूपुट आवश्यकता होगी। इस समय भी इस यार्ड की अपर्याप्त सम्हलाई क्षमता के कारण बहुत से मालडिब्बे गंतव्य से पूर्व छोड़ दिये और खड़े कर दिये जाते हैं। इसके अलावा, आदान एवं प्रेषण लाइनें आजकल छंटाई प्रयोजनों के लिए और यात्री लाइनें माल आदान और प्रेषण के लिए इस्तेमाल में लायी जा रही हैं। वर्तमान कठिनाइयों को दूर करने और बढ़े हुए थ्रूपुट को सम्हालने के लिए बदरपुर यार्ड के ढांचे में परिवर्तन करना आवश्यक है। इस कार्य पर 2.94 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है और 1988-89 में 24.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

tioned. However, the placement capacity of existing goods sheds at Dhupguri, Kokrajhar, Chaprakata and Baihata is extremely inadequate resulting in detention to wagons, breaking up of goods trains, dropping of rakes at other stations, utilisation of passenger platform lines running lines etc. adversely affecting punctuality of passenger trains. Provision of rake handling facilities at these five stations is, therefore, imperative. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 244.90 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 45.00 lakhs is proposed during 1988-89.

30. *New crossing station with panel interlocking at km. 3.8 between Lumding-Mandardisa/Patharkhola—Northeast Frontier Railway.*—Lumding station is situated at the junction point of three sections of Northeast Frontier Railway *i.e.* New Guwahati-Lumding. Tinsukia-Lumding and Lumding-Badarpur. The existing line capacity is unable to meet the traffic and there is detention to trains. In view of many industries coming up in the region, contemplated increase in coal production by North Eastern Coalfields and additional fertilizer production by HFC/Namrup etc. substantial increase in traffic is precast. Phases I & II of the line capacity works will cope with the increased traffic. However, Phase-III work—provision of new crossing station with panel interlocking at km. 3.8 between Lumding-Mandardisa/Patharkhola is inescapable to meet the future traffic requirements.

The work is estimated to cost Rs. 1.07 crores and an outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been proposed dur-during 1988-89.

31. *Lumding Division-Remodelling of Badarpur Yard—Northeast Frontier Railway.*—Badarpur yard lies at the end of 185 km. long Lumding-Badarpur Hill Section and receives traffic to and from a number of important terminals. Various traffic surveys have forecast a throughput requirement of 577 wagons on this section by 1999-2000 as against 142 wagons per day at present. Even at present a number of wagons are dropped short and stabled due to inadequate handling capacity of this yard. Besides, reception-*cum*-despatch lines are at present being used for sorting purposes and passenger lines for goods reception and despatch. To overcome the existing constraints and to meet increased throughput, remodelling of Badarpur yard is imperative. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 2.94 crores and an outlay of Rs. 24.00 lakhs has been proposed during 1988-89.

32 गुवाहटी–लमडिंग–दीमापुर खण्ड पर मीटर लाइन प्रणाली का ग्रेड बढ़ाना—पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे :—एन.ई.सी.एल. के उत्पादन में वृद्धि, तीसरे तेल-शोधक कारखाने की स्थापना, नामरूप उर्वरक संयंत्र के विस्तार के कारण यातायात में वृद्धि के संबंध में भावी यातायात प्रक्षेपणों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए जबकि 1991-92 तक प्रतिदिन 7 गाड़ियों के अतिरिक्त यातायात प्राप्त होने की संभावना है, गति में वृद्धि थ्रूपुट क्षमता, सिगनल और अन्तर्पाशन व्यवस्था में सुधार आवश्यक हो गया है। यह मीटर लाइन प्रणाली का ग्रेड बढ़ाकर प्राप्त किया जा सकता है। अतः पहले चरण में गुवाहटी–लमडिंग–दीमापुर खंड के बीच मीटर लाइन खण्ड का ग्रेड बढ़ाना अपरिहार्य है। इस कार्य पर 19.30 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है। वर्ष 1988-89 में 2 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

32. *Upgradation of M.G. system on Guwahati-Lumding-Dimapur Section—Northeast Frontier Railway.*—To meet the future traffic projections in respect of increase in traffic due to increase in production of N.E.C.L., coming up of 3rd refinery, expansion of Namrup Fertilizer Plant, when additional traffic to the extent of 7 trains per day is likely to materialise by 1991-92, improved speeds, throughput capacity, improvement in signalling and interlocking has become essential. This can be achieved by upgradation of the M.G. system. Upgradation of M.G. section between Guwahati-Lumding-Dimapur section in the first phase is, therefore, inevitable. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 19.30 crores. An outlay of Rs. 2 lakhs has been proposed during 1988-89.

33. न्यू गुवाहटी बड़ी लाइन— अलग निर्गामी बड़ी लाइन माल गोदाम सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था—पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे :—न्यू गुवाहटी बड़ी लाइन माल यार्ड अक्तूबर, 1984 में चालू किया गया था जब बड़ी लाइन गुवाहटी तक बढ़ायी गयी थी। इसे पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे के लिए बड़ी लाइन यातायात का टर्मिनल यार्ड बनाया जाना था। वर्तमान यार्ड आगत और निर्गामी यातायात को सम्हालने में अक्षम है और इस यार्ड में सम्हाले गये माल डिब्बों की अत्यधिक रुकौनी होती है। यातायात में अधिक वृद्धि होने से, सीमेन्ट रेक जोगीघोपा को अपरिवर्तित कर दिये जाते हैं और न्यू गुवाहटी माल यार्ड की सीमित क्षमता के कारण बारंबार यातायात प्रतिबंध लगाये जाते हैं। भविष्य में यातायात में वृद्धि होने से, स्थिति और खराब होने की संभावना है। अतः न्यू गुवाहटी में एक अलग से बड़ी लाइन के निर्गामी माल गोदाम का प्रावधान अपरिहार्य हो गया है। इस कार्य पर 1.70 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है। वर्ष 1988-89 में 10 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

33. *New Guwahati B.G.—Provision of separate outward B.G. goods shed facilities—Northern Frontier Railway.*—The New Guwahati BG goods yard was commissioned in October, 1984 when BG line was extended upto Guwahati. This was to be the terminal yard of BG traffic for N.F. Railway. The existing yard is incapable of dealing with inward and outward traffic and wagons dealt with in this yard are suffering heavy detention. With the sharp increase in traffic, cement rakes are diverted to Jogighopa and frequent traffic restrictions are being imposed because of the limited capacity of New Guwahati goods yard. With the increase in traffic in future the situation is likely to aggravate. Provision of a separate outward B.G. goods sheds at New Guwahati has, therefore, become unavoidable. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 1.70 crores. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs has been proposed during 1988-89.

34 दो थ्रू लाइनों पर तार लगाना और प्रेषण लाइनों पर ऊपरी तार लगाना—दक्षिण रेलवे :—रामपुरम एक महत्वपूर्ण यार्ड है जहां माल और कोचिंग की गहन और विविध गतिविधियां होती हैं। इस यार्ड में सम्हाले जा रहे भारी आगत यातायात और अन्य कोचिंग स्टाक के बावजूद, किसी लाइन पर तार नहीं लगे हैं। इससे यार्ड में बिजली रेल इंजन प्रवेश नहीं कर पाते और कार्य संचलन में नम्यता नहीं आती है। यदि बिजली रेल इंजनों द्वारा परिचालन किया जाय तो यार्ड के कार्य संचालन में बहुत सुधार आ जायेगा। अतः 52.64 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर इस यार्ड की दो लाइनों पर पूरी तरह तार लगाने और दो और लाइनों पर ऊपरी तार लगाने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 1988-89 में 25 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

34. *Royapuram Goods Yard—Wiring of two through lines and top wiring of despatch lines—Southern Railway.*—Royapuram is a very important yard where intense and diverse activities of goods and coaching take place. Inspite of heavy inwards loads and other coaching stock dealt with at this yard, no line is wired. This blocks the entry of electric locos to the yard and takes away flexibility in working. The working of the yard will improve greatly if operations are made by electric locos. Therefore, two lines in this yard are proposed to be fully wired and two more lines top wired at an anticipated cost of Rs. 52.64 lakhs. Outlay proposed for 1988-89 is Rs. 25 lakhs.

35. **मद्रास सेंट्रल—21/22 सवारी डिब्बे खड़े करने के लिए प्लेटफार्म नं. 11 और 12 सहित प्लेटफार्म की लम्बाई में विस्तार करने के लिए यार्ड के ढांचे में परिवर्तन—दक्षिण रेलवे** :—मद्रास सेन्ट्रल भारतीय रेलों का एक अत्यधिक व्यस्त यात्री टर्मिनल है । भारत के महत्वपूर्ण शहरों और विभिन्न राज्यों की राजधानियों से जोड़ने वाली 33 जोड़ी डाक/एक्सप्रैस गाड़ियां इस स्टेशन से प्रारंभ होती हैं । यात्री जनता की ओर से और नई गाड़ियां चालू करने की मांगें हैं । यातायात की मात्रा को देखते हुए गाड़ी सेवाओं में होने वाले व्यवधान को कम से कम करते हुए, 26 डिब्बों वाली गाड़ियों के लिए भावी विस्तार की व्यवस्था करने सहित प्लेटफार्म नं० 11 और 12 को बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव है । इस कार्य पर 3.57 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1988-89 में 50 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

36. **जोलारपेट्टै—ईरोड साइड को बेंगलूर सिटी साइड से जोड़ने के लिए बाई-पास लाइन—दक्षिण रेलवे** :—इस समय 23 जोड़ी डाक/एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियां, 3 जोड़ी यात्री गाड़ियां और 19 जोड़ी माल गाड़ियां अरकोनम—जोलारपेट्टै खण्ड पर चलती हैं । चार जोड़ी डाक/एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियां ईरोड साइड से बेंगलूर सिटी तक चलती हैं । तीन माल गाड़ियां ईरोड साइड से सीधे बेंगलूर की ओर चलती हैं । इस यातायात में काफी वृद्धि होने की प्रत्याशा है । जोलारपेट्टै में विपर्य स्थिति में चलने वाले ऐसे यातायात की रुकावटों को दूर करने के लिए, 2.89 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर बाई-पास लाइन के प्रावधान का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 1988-89 में 17 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

37. **मगुडांचावाडी और मावेलिपालैयम के बीच मध्यवर्ती ब्लाक हट—दक्षिण रेलवे**:—तूतीकोरिन में ताप बिजली संयंत्र और अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ खाद्यान्न यातायात आदि के कारण ईरोड-सलेम खंड पर गाड़ियों की संख्या में काफी वृद्धि होने की संभावना है । 31 गाड़ियों के लिए उपलब्ध क्षमता की तुलना में, 1990 तक गाड़ियों की संख्या 40 हो जाने की प्रत्याशा है । अतः मध्यवर्ती ब्लाक हटों की व्यवस्था करके ब्लाक सैक्शन को विभाजित कर क्षमता में वृद्धि करने का प्रस्ताव है । इस कार्य पर 51.70 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1988-89 में 11 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

38. **एट्टिमडै—ब्लाक स्टेशन में बदलाव—दक्षिण रेलवे**:—एट्टिमडै पोदनूर-पालक्काट खंड पर मदुकरै और वालयार स्टेशनों के बीच घाट खण्ड पर स्थित है । जोलारपेट्टै-ईरोड खंड के विद्युतीकरण के बाद पालक्काट मंडल पर बड़ी संख्या में भारी माल गाड़ियां चलने की संभावना है, जिसके कारण इस भेद्य खण्ड पर यातायात प्रभावित होगा । इसलिए लम्बे ब्लाक खण्ड को विभाजित करना जरूरी हो गया है ।

35. *Madras Central—Yard Remodelling to provide for extended length of platforms including Platform Nos. 11 & 12 to hold 21/22 Coaches—Southern Railway.*—Madras Central is one of the busiest passenger treminal on the Indian Railways. 33 pairs of Mail/Express trains originate from this station connecting various capitals and important cities of India. There are demands from the travelling Public for introduction of new trains. keeping in view the volume of traffic, it is proposed to extend with provision for future extension for 26 Coach Trains the Platform Nos. 11 & 12 with minimum dislocation to the train services. Cost of this work is estimated at Rs. 3.57 crores and an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs has been proposed during 1988-89.

36. *Jolarpettai—Bye-pass line to link Erode side with Bangalore city side—Southern Railway.*—At present, 29 pairs of mail/express trains, three pairs of passenger trains and 19 pairs of good trains run on Arkkonam-Jolarpettai section, four pairs of mail/express trains run from Erode side to Bangalore city. Three goods trains run direct from Erode side towards Bangalore. This traffic is anticipated to grow substantially. To avoid detention of such traffic for reversal at Jolarpettai, it is proposed to provide the bye-pass line at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.89 crores. The Outlay proposed for 1988-89 is Rs. 17 lakhs.

37. *Intermediate block hut between Mogudanchavadi and Movelipalayam—Southern Railway.*—The number of trains on the Erode-Salem Section is expected to increase substantially on account of the Thermal Power Plant at Tuticorin and foodgrain traffic, among other. Against available capacity for 31 trains, the anticipated number of trains by 1990 is 40. It is, therefore, proposed to increase the capacity by splitting the block section with provision of intermediate block huts. The anticipated cost of the work is Rs. 51.70 lakhs and outlay proposed for 1988-89 is Rs. 11 lakhs.

38. *Ettimadai—Conversion into a block station—Southern Railway.*—Etimadai is situated on the Ghat Section between Madukkarai and Walayer Stations on the Podanur-Palghat Section. After the electrification of Jolarpettai-Erode Section larger number of heavy freight trains are expected to run over Palghat Division which will, in turn, affect the traffic on this vulnerable section. So, the splitting of the long block

एट्टिमडै ब्लाक स्टेशन (मदुकरै से 5.23 कि०मी० और बालयार से 8.78 कि०मी०) चालू हो जाने पर, दूरी विभाजित करना संभव हो जायेगा जिससे मदुकरै होकर बिना रोके डाउन गाड़ियां चलाने में सुविधा होगी । ऐसा हो जाने के बाद, अनुमान है कि डाउन दिशा में प्रत्येक गाड़ी के लिए 20 मिनट की बचत होगी । इस कार्य पर 54.45 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1988-89 में 11 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

39 **शोरुवण्णूर–कालीकट खण्ड—टोकन रहित ब्लाक संचलन—दक्षिण रेलवे**—शोरुवण्णूर और कालीकट के बीच 86 कि०मी० लम्बी इकहरी लाइन रेलपथ एक अत्यधिक संचलन वाला खण्ड है । गाड़ियों की औसत गति कम करके, वर्ष के व्यस्त मौसम के दौरान 1986-87 में निर्धारित लाइन क्षमता का उपयोग 86.5% था । अब इस खण्ड पर चल रही 12 जोड़ी यात्री गाड़ियों में से, नौ जोड़ी गाड़ियां तेज अन्तर्नगरीय एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियां हैं और निकट भविष्य में कुछ और तेज गाड़ियां शुरू करना अपरिहार्य होगा । 1991-92 तक माल यातायात में 213 मालडिब्बा से 318 माल डिब्बा प्रति दिन की वृद्धि होने का अनुमान है । अतः खण्ड की क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए 1.13 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से टोकन रहित ब्लाक संचलन की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 1988-89 में 11 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

40. **तिरुवनन्तपुरम सेन्ट्रल कोल्लम खण्ड—(1) कप्पिल–क्रासिंग स्टेशन में बदलाव और (2) मय्यानाड—क्रासिंग स्टेशन में बदलाव—दक्षिण रेलवे**—तिरुवनन्तपुरम से/तक आने/जाने वाली अतिरिक्त मेल/एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों के लिए उत्तरोत्तर मांग बढ़ रही है । इस खण्ड की क्षमता बढ़ाना आवश्यक होगा तथा इस खण्ड पर नमक एवं उर्वरक उद्योगों की स्थापना और तेल शोधक कारखाने की क्षमता में भी वृद्धि हो जाने के कारण यह आशा की जाती है कि इन मदों की ढुलाई बहुत अधिक होगी । कप्पिल तथा मय्यानाड में क्रमशः 96.10 लाख रुपये तथा 90 लाख रुपये की प्रत्याशित लागत से क्रासिंग स्टेशनों की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है । 1988-89 में दोनों निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए क्रमशः 21 लाख रुपये तथा 20 लाख रुपये के परिव्ययों का प्रस्ताव है ।

41. **क्यातसन्द्र—क्रासिंग स्टेशन में बदलाव—दक्षिण रेलवे**—क्यातसन्द्र बैंगलूरु सिटी की ओर तुमकूर से 5.26 कि०मी० की दूरी पर स्थित एक ब्लाक रहित स्टेशन है । तुमकूर बैंगलूरु सिटी मी०ला० खण्ड (69.21 कि०मी०) पर इस समय 6 ब्लाक रहित तथा 6 ब्लाक युक्त हैं । इस खण्ड पर कई दैनिक यात्री गाड़ियां चलती हैं तथा तुमकूर से 11.4 कि०मी० पर हिरेहल्ली में मेल होता है । इसके परिणामस्वरूप गाड़ियां रुकी रहती हैं । क्यातसन्द्र का क्रासिंग स्टेशन में बदलाव हो जाने से दैनिक यात्री गाड़ियों के समय पालन में सुधार होगा तथा तुमकूर /हिरेहल्ली में

section has become necessary. By commissioning Ettimadai Block station (5.23 Km.) from Medukkarai and 8.78 Km. from Walayar, it will be possible to split the distance, facilitating down trains to run through Madukkarai without hold up. It is anticipated that with this there will be a saving of 20 minutes for each train in the down direction. Cost of the work is estimated at Rs. 54.45 lakhs and the outlay proposed for 1988-89 is Rs. 11 lakhs.

39. *Shoranur-Calicut Section—Tokenless block working*—Southern Railway.—The 86 Km. long single line track between Shoranur and Calicut is a heavily worked section. Utilisation of the charted line capacity for 1986-87 was 86.5% during the busy season of the year, depressing the average speed of trains. Out of the 12 pairs of passenger trains now running on the section, as many as nine pairs are fast inter-city expresses and introduction of a few more fast trains in the near future would be inevitable. The goods traffic is estimated to increase from 213 wagons to 318 wagons per day by 1991-92. Provision of tokenless block working on the section to improve the capacity is therefore proposed at an anticipated cost of Rs. 1.13 crores. The outlay proposed for 1988-89 is Rs. 11 lakhs.

40. *Trivandrum Central Quilon Section (i) Kappil—Conversion into a crossing station and (ii) Mayyanad—Conversion into a crossing station—Southern Railway.*—There is ever increasing demand for additional Mail/Express trains from and to Trivandrum. It will be necessary to increase the section capacity, and with the increase in the setting up of Salt and Fertiliser Industries on this section and also with the increase in Refinery capacity, it is expected that the movement of these items will be very heavy. It is proposed to provide crossing stations at Kappil & Mayyanad at an anticipated cost of Rs. 96.10 lakhs and Rs. 90 lakhs respectively. Outlays proposed for the two works in 1988-89 are Rs. 21 lakhs and Rs. 20 lakhs respectively.

41. *Kyatsandra—Conversion into a crossing station—Southern Railway.*—Kyatsandra is a non-block station situated at a distance of 5.26 Km. away from Tumkur towards Bangalore city. Tumkur-Bangalore city M.G. Section (69.21 Km.) at present has 6 non-block stations and 6 block stations. On this section a number of commuter trains run and crossing are booked at Hirehalli, 11.4 Km. from Tumkur. This results in hold up of trains. The conversion of Kyatsandra into a crossing station will improve puntcuality of commuter trains and will avoid detention to trains

गाड़ियों के रोके जाने से बचा जा सकेगा। इस निर्माण कार्य की लागत 1.05 करोड़ रुपये है तथा 1988-89 के लिए 31 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

42. **बैय्यप्पनहल्ली—कृष्णराजपुरम और बैय्यप्पनाहल्ली के बीच रूट रिले अन्तर्पाशन तथा युग्म एकल लाइन संचलन—दक्षिण रेलवे**—बैय्यनपनहल्ली जोलारपेट्टै—बेंगलूरु सिटी खण्ड पर स्थित है । इस खण्ड पर जहां बेंगलूर सिटी तथा कृष्ण-राजपुरम की ओर दो दोहरी लाइनें चल रही हैं तथा विमानपुरा और चन्नासन्द्र की ओर इकहरी लाइन है, 18 यात्री गाड़ियां तथा 12 माल गाड़ियां सम्हाली जाती हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त, बहुत-सी पायलट गाड़ियां, अकेले इंजन तथा विभागीय गाड़ियां, औसतन प्रतिदिन 20 गाड़ियां चलती हैं। यातायात के समुचित प्रवाह, संरक्षा तथा परिचालन में किफायत सुनिश्चित करने की दृष्टि से बैय्यप्पनाहल्ली में कृष्णराजपुरम तथा बैय्यप्पनाहल्ली के बीच युग्म एकल लाइन संचलन सहित एक रूट रिले अन्तर्पाशन केबिन बनाने का प्रस्ताव है । निर्माण कार्य की अनुमानित लागत 3.10 करोड़ रुपये है तथा 1988-89 में इस के लिए एक लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

43. **अम्मूगुड़ा के निकट मौला अली–सनतनगर बाई-पास लाइन पर क्रासिंग स्टेशन—दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे**—1978-79 में अम्मूगुडा के निकट क्रासिंग स्टेशन की व्यवस्था के बिना मौला अली से सनतनगर तक एक कार्ड लाइन के निर्माण की स्वीकृति दी गयी थी । विकाराबाद–वाडी खण्ड और गुत्ती नंदलूर खण्ड पर सीमेंट संयंत्रों की स्थापना तथा रायचुर और पर्ली स्टेशनों पर ताप बिजली घरों की योजना के विस्तार से दोनों ओर के यातायात के स्तर में वृद्धि हुई है । इसलिए अम्मूगुडा के निकट क्रासिंग स्टेशन की व्यवस्था करना अनि-वार्य समझा गया है । तदनुसार इस काम पर 66 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है । इसके लिए 1988-89 में 20 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

44. **मोटूमारी–अतिरिक्त लूप—दक्षिण-मध्य रेलवे**:—मोटूमारी में दो मुख्य लाइनें तथा मानक लम्बाई की दो लूप लाइनें हैं । इस समय विजयवाड़ा – दोर्णाकल खण्ड पर प्रत्येक ओर से 37 गाड़ियां चल रहीं है । मोटूमारी ग्रांड ट्रंक मार्ग का जंक्शन स्टेशन होगा जिससे विजयवाड़ा–दोर्णाकल तथा मोटूमारी–जग्गय्यापैट खण्ड सेवित होंगे । मुख्य लाइन की लाइन क्षमता का उपयोग 95% है । चूंकि मार्च, 1987 में जग्गय्यापैट तक एक नयी बड़ी लाइन चालू की गयी थी, अतः नयी शाखा लाइन पर 3 नये सीमेंट संयंत्रों के कारण इस खण्ड पर माल यातायात बढ़ने की संभावना है । इसके अलावा, नयी बड़ी लाइन मोटूमारी अप लूप लाइन से शुरू होती है और इस शाखा लाइन पर प्रतिदिन 6 से 8 गाड़ियों के यातायात की संभावना है । इसलिए एक अतिरिक्त लूप लाइन की बहुत अधिक जरूरत

at Tumkur/Hirehalli. Cost of the work is Rs. 1.05 crores and outlay proposed for 1988-89 is Rs. 31 lakhs.

42. *Raiyyappenahalli—Route Relay Interlocking and twin single line working between Krishnarajapuram and Baiyyappenahali—Southern Railway.*—Baiyya ppenahalli is situated on Jolarpettai-Bangalore city section. This station with two double line working towards Bangalore city and Krishnarajapuram and single line working towards Vimanapura and Chennasandra deals with 18 Passenger Trains and 12 Goods Trains. In addition, there are number of pilots, light engines and departmental trains, an everage of 20 per day. With a view to ensuring smooth flow of traffic and safety and economy in operation, it is proposed to have a route relay interlocking cabin at Baiyyapenahalli with twin single line working between Krishnarajapuram and Baiyyappenahalli. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 3.10 crores and outlay proposed for 1988-89 is Rs. 1 lakh.

43. *Crossing station on the Moula Ali—Sanatnagar bye-pass line near Ammuguda—South Central Railway.*—The construction of a chord line from Moula Ali-Sanatnagar was approved in 1978-79 without provision of a crossing station near Ammuguda. With the setting up of cement plants on Vikarabad-Wadi section and Gooty-Nandalur section and expansion scheme of Thermal Power Stations at Raichur and Parli stations, the level of traffic to and from has increased. The provision of a crossing station near Ammuguda is considered essential. Accordingly this work is proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 66 lakhs. Outlay proposed for 1988-89 is Rs. 20 lakhs.

44. *Motumari—addition loop—South Central Railway.*—Motumari is having two main lines and two loops with standard length. At present the train services on Vijayawada-Doranakal section is 37 trains each way. Motumari will be a Junction station on the G.T. route serving Vijayawada-Dornakal and Motumari-Jaggayyapet sections. The utilisation of line capacity on main line is 95%. Since a new BG line to Jaggayyapet was commissioned in March 1987, the goods traffic on this section is likely to increase, due to 3 cement plants on the newbranch line. Further, the new BG line takes off from Motumari Up loop and the expected traffic on this branch line is 6 to 7 trains per day. The need is therefore

महसूस की जा रही है जिस पर 61.05 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है। इसके लिए 1988-89 में 20 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

44क. **(1) डोर्नाकल—पापटपल्ली (2) चिताकानी–बोनाकालू (3) इरुपलेम–गंगीनेनी के बीच मध्यवर्ती ब्लाक सिगनल व्यवस्था—दक्षिण–मध्य रेलवे:**—बेल्लमपल्ली से गुम्मिडिपुंडि तक के सम्पूर्ण कोयला ढुलाई मार्ग की क्षमता को प्रक्षेपित यातायात की पूर्ति के लिए बढ़ाया जाना अपेक्षित है। इसे मद्देनजर रखते हुए, डोर्नाकल-विजयवाड़ा खण्ड पर 1991-92 तक प्रत्येक दिशा में 16 तथा 1994-95 तक प्रत्येक दिशा में 21 और अतिरिक्त पथों को विकसित करने की आवश्यकता है। तत्काल उपाय के रूप में, 1.32 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से 3 स्थलों पर मध्यवर्ती ब्लाक सिगनलों की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है। 1988-89 में इसके लिए 25 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

45. **काजीपेट—डोर्नाकल खण्ड—(1) महबूबाबाद तथा गुण्दरतीमाडुगू और (2) केसमुद्रम तथा तडालापुसापल्ली स्टेशनों के बीच मध्यवर्ती ब्लाक सिगनल व्यवस्था—दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे**—प्रक्षेपित यातायात की पूर्ति के लिए बेल्लमपल्ली से गुम्मिडिपुंडि तक के सम्पूर्ण कोयला ढुलाई मार्गों की क्षमता को बढ़ाना अपेक्षित है। इस दृष्टिकोण से काजीपेट डोर्नाकल खण्ड पर 1991-92 तक प्रत्येक दिशा में 12 तथा 1994-95 तक प्रत्येक दिशा में 15 और अतिरिक्त पथों को विकसित करने की जरूरत है। तत्काल उपाय के रूप में 88 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से दो स्थलों पर मध्य वर्ती ब्लाक सिगनलों की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है। 1988-89 में इसके लिए 15 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

46. **बेल्लमपल्ली–काजीपेट खण्ड—6 स्थानों पर मध्यवर्ती ब्लाक सिगनल व्यवस्था—दक्षिण—मध्य रेलवे :**—प्रक्षेपित यातायात की पूर्ति के लिए बेल्लमपल्ली से गुम्मिडिपुंडि तक समूचे कोयला ढुलाई मार्ग की क्षमता बढ़ाना अपेक्षित है। इसे देखते हुए बेल्लमपल्ली—काजीपेट खण्ड पर 1991-92 तक प्रत्येक दिशा में 13 तथा 1994-95 तक प्रत्येक दिशा में 20 पथों को विकसित करने की जरूरत है तत्काल उपाय के रूप में 2.64 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से 6 स्थानों पर मध्यवर्ती ब्लाक सिगनलों की व्यवस्था का काम शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है। 1988-89 में इस के लिए 40 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

47. **रेणिगुंटा—यार्ड में परिवर्धन तथा परिवर्तन—दक्षिण-मध्य रेलवे**—रेणिगुंटा एक महत्वपूर्ण विद्युतीकृत जंकशन स्टेशन है तथा दक्षिण-मध्य रेलवे का दक्षिण रेलवे के साथ एक अन्तर्बदल स्थल भी है। रेणिगुंटा यार्ड में हर रोज तीन दिशाओं से 31 यात्री/माल गाड़ियां प्रवेश करती हैं।

keenly felt for an additional loop which is proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 61.05 lakhs. Outlay proposed for 1988-89 is Rs. 20 lakhs.

44A. *IBC between (1) Dornakal-Papataili (2) Chintakani-Bonakalu (3) Erruplem-Gangineni—South Central Railway.*—The capacity of the entire coal carrying route from Bellampalli to Gummidipundi is required to be augmented to meet the projected traffic. Keeping this in view, there is need to develop additional paths to the extent of 16 each way by 1991-92 and 21 each way by 1994-95 on Dornakal-Vijayawada section. As an immediate step, it is proposed to take up provision of IBSs at 3 locations at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.32 crores. Outlay proposed for 1988-89 is Rs. 25 lakhs.

45. *Kazipet—Dornakal Section—I.B.S. on (1) Mahabubabad & Gundratimadugu & (2) Kesamudram & Tadalapusapalli stations—South Central Railway.*—The capacity of the entire coal carrying routes from Bellampalli to Gummidipundi is required to be augmented to meet the projected traffic. Keeping in view there is need to develop additional paths to the extent of 12 each way by 1991-92 and 15 eachway by 1994-95 on Kazipet-Dornakal section. As an immediate step, it is proposed to take up provision of IBSs at two locations at an estimated cost of Rs. 88 lakhs. Outlay proposed for 1988-89 is Rs. 15 lakhs.

46. *Bellampalli-Kazipet section—Intermediate Block Signalling at 6 locations—South Central Railway.*—The capacity of the entire coal carrying route from Bellampalli to Gummidipundi is required to be augmented to meet the projected traffic. Keeping this in view, there is need to develop additional paths to the extent of 13 each way by 1991-92 and 20 each way by 1994-95 on Bellampalli-Kazipet section. As an immediate step, it is proposed to take up the work of IBSs at 6 locations at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.64 crores. Outlay proposed for 1988-89 is Rs. 40 lakhs.

47. *Renigunta—Additions and alternations in yard—South Centrl Railway.*—Renigunta is an important electrified junction station, also an interchange point of South Central Railway with Southern Railway. 31 passenger/goods trains daily enter into

इतनी ही गाड़ियां यहां से विभिन्न दिशाओं को प्रतिदिन चलानी होती हैं । रेणिगुंटा यार्ड में चालू लाइनों की संख्या अपर्याप्त होने के कारण दक्षिण रेलवे की गाड़ियों को पिंडी में अथवा सिगनलों पर रोके रखना पड़ता है । इसके अलावा गाड़ियों को इंजन बदलने के लिए भी रोके रखना पड़ता है । ऐसी रुकौनियों से बचने तथा एक साथ गाड़ियों के आदान और निर्गम की सुविधाएं सृजित करने के लिए 3.70 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से रेणिगुंटा यार्ड में परिवर्धन तथा परिवर्तन करने का प्रस्ताव है । 1988-89 में इसके लिए 3.70 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

Renigunta yard from three direction. Equal number of trains have to be despatched to different directions daily. Due to inadequate number of running lines at Renigunta yard, Southern Railway trains have to be detained at Pindi or at signals. Trains have to be further detained for change of power. To avoid such detention and to create simultaneous receipt and despatch facilities, is is proposed to make additions and alternations in Renigunta yard at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.70 crores. Outlay proposed for 1988-89 is Rs. one lakh.

48. **आद्रा–नीमपुरा खण्ड के 4 स्टेशनों पर 686 मीटर की मानक लम्बाई तक लूप लाइनों का विस्तार—दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे**—मोहुदा क्षेत्र में बन रहे नये धुलाई कारखानों से विशाखापट्टनम इस्पात संयंत्र को धुलु हुए कोयले की ढुलाई के लिए आद्रा-नीमपुरा दोहरी लाइन का खण्ड नियत किया गया है । यह खण्ड उत्तरी भारत से कलकत्ता क्षेत्र को खाद्यान्नों के यातायात, पाथरडीह के निकट मुकुण्डा खानों आदि के यातायात की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति भी करता है । इस खण्ड के सभी स्टेशनों पर लूप लाइनें गैर-मानक लम्बाई की हैं । लाइन क्षमता बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से सभी 13 स्टेशनों की लूप लाइनों की लम्बाई बढ़ाकर पूरे रैक की लम्बाई के अनुरूप करने का प्रस्ताव है । तीन स्टेशन की लूप लाइनों के विस्तार सहित चरण-I का काम प्रगति पर है । चरण-II में 2.45 करोड़ रुपये की प्रत्याशित लागत से चार और स्टेशनों पर निर्माण कार्य शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है । 1988-89 में उसके लिए 14.50 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

48. *Extension of loops to standard length of* 686 *metres at* 4 *stations in Adra-Nimpura section—Southeastern Railway.*—Adra-Nimpura double line section has been earmarked for movement of washed coal from the new washeries coming up in Mohuda sector to the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant. This section also caters to food grains traffic from Northern India to Calcutta area, traffic from Mukunda Mines near Pathardih etc. The loop lines at all the stations of this section are non-standard. With a view to increased line capacity it is proposed to extend the loop lengths at all the 13 stations to full rake length. Phase-I including extension of loops at three stations is in progress. It is proposed to take up the work at four more stations in Phase-II at an anticipated cost of Rs. 2.45 crores. The outlay proposed during 1988-89 is Rs. 14.50 lakhs.

49. **हतिया–बोंडामुण्डा खण्ड के बालसरिंग तथा महाबुआंग पर दो क्रासिंग स्टेशनों को पुनःखोलना —दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे**—बोंडामुण्डा—हटिया ब०ला० खण्ड की योजना 21 ब्लाक स्टेशन के साथ राउरकेला और भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र तथा हटिया के भारी इंजीनियरी संयंत्र के प्रत्याशित यातायात को सम्हालने के लिए बनायी गयी थी परन्तु यातायात फलीभूत नहीं हुआ तथा खण्ड को केवल 16 ब्लाक स्टेशनों के साथ खोला गया । बाद में, किफायत के तौर पर, 16 ब्लाक स्टेशनों में से 5 स्टेशन बन्द कर दिए गए । बोकारो इस्पात के धीरे-धीरे विस्तार से 4/4.75 एमटीए के उत्पादन के स्तर तक पहुंच जाने से यातायात की प्रत्याशित वृद्धि को सम्हालने के लिए 10 क्रासिंग स्टेशनों को पुनः खोलना आवश्यक हो गया है, । योजना के प्रथम चरण के रूप में, बालसरिंग तथा महाबुआंग के दो क्रासिंग स्टेशन पुनः खोलने का प्रस्ताव है । इस निर्माण-कार्य की प्रत्याशित लागत 2.88 करोड़ रुपये है तथा 1988-89 में इसके लिए 15 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

49. *Re-opening of* 2 *crossing stations at Balsaring and Mahabuang in Hatia-Bondamunda section—South Eastern Railway.*—Bondamunda-Hatia BG section was planned with 21 block stations to deal with the anticipated traffic for Rourkela and Bhilai Steel Plant and from Heavy Engineering Plant at Hatia, but the traffic did not materialise and the section was opened with 16 block stations only. Later, as a measure economy, five out of 16 block stations were closed down. In the context of gradual expension of Bokaro Steel Plant to 4/4.75 MTA stage of production it has become necessary to re-open 10 cross ing stations to deal with the anticipated growth of traffic. As first Phase of the scheme, it is proposed to re-open 2 crossing stations at Balsaring and Mahabuang. The anticipated cost of the work is Rs. 2.88 crores an an outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs has been proposed during 1988-89.

50. बर्नपुर–कोचिंग गाड़ियां संभालने के लिए प्लेट फार्म सुविधाएं—दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे —इस समय आद्रा–आसनसोल खण्ड के बर्नपुर स्टेशन पर केवल एक यात्री प्लेटफार्म है। यह लाइन दक्षिणी बिहार को उत्तरी बिहार तथा उत्तर भारत से जोड़ती है और इससे इस्को इस्पात कारखाना भी संबंधित है। इस क्षेत्र में माल यातायात के उच्च घनत्व के कारण बर्नपुर में प्लेटफार्म उपलब्ध न होने से निकटवर्ती स्टेशनों पर कोचिंग गाड़ियों का नियन्त्रण करना आवश्यक हो जाता है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप विलम्ब हो जाता है। इन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने की लिए ऐसी व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है ताकि दो कोचिंग गाड़ियों को लाइन सं० 1 पर एक ही समय में संभाला जा सके। इसके लिए, वर्तमान प्लेटफार्म के विस्तार, एक अतिरिक्त क्रासओवर, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप वर्तमान सिगनलों को स्थानान्तरित करने तथा अतिरिक्त सिगनलों की व्यवस्था करने की योजना बनायी गयी है। इस कार्य पर 1.32 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1988-89 में 4 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गयी है।

51. कोकपारा—खड़गपुर–टाटानगर खण्ड पर सिरोपरि उपस्कर सहित अप और डाउन लूप लाइन—दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे:—खड़गपुर–टाटानगर खण्ड पर कोकपारा स्टेशन पर केवल दो रनिंग लाइनें हैं। यह एक बहुत व्यस्त स्टेशन है जिसका उपयोग संतृप्त बिंदु पर पहुंच गया है। लूप लाइनों के न होने के कारण महत्वपूर्ण गाड़ियों को अग्रता देने के लिए किसी भी गाड़ी को इस स्टेशन पर नहीं रोका जा सकता। जब माल गाड़ियों को निकटवर्ती स्टेशन पर रोक दिया जाता है तो कोचिंग गाड़ियों को मार्ग देने के समय कठिन स्थिति पैदा हो जाती है। इस कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिए कोकपारा में एक अप और एक डाउन लूप लाइन की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस कार्य पर 1.66 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने की प्रत्याशा है जिसके लिए 1988-89 के दौरान 14 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

52. तालचेर—रजतगढ़ खण्ड में लाइन क्षमता में वृद्धि—दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे:—तालचेर—रजतगढ़ खण्ड में इस समय तीन ब्लाक स्टेशन और पांच यात्री हाल्ट हैं। धेनकनाल—रजतगढ़ खण्ड में 100 में 1 ढाल होने के कारण इस खण्ड को निर्बाध बनाने के लिए बैंकिंग इंजन लगाया जाता है। तालचेर क्षेत्र में नयी कोयला खानों के सृजन होने और विशाखापत्तनम इस्पात कारखाना को नान-कोकिंग कोयला पहुंचाने के कारण खण्ड की क्षमता बढ़ाना अपरिहार्य है। अत्यधिक नाजुक खंड होने के कारण पहले चरण में धेनकनाल—रजतगढ़ के बीच एक नया क्रासिंग स्टेशन तथा तीन स्टेशनों पर अन्तर्पाशन में सुधार करने के कार्य को स्वीकृति दी गयी है और नालको की लागत पर बुधापंक में एक और क्रासिंग स्टेशन का निर्माण किया गया है। चरण-II में, छोर केबिनों सहित खतांगिडपुर यात्री हाल्ट पर

50. *Burnpur—Platform facilities to deal with coaching trains—South Eastern Railway.*—Burnpur station on Adra-Asansol section is at present having only one passenger platform. This line connects South Bihar with North Bihar and North India and also serves the IISCO Steel Plant. Due to the high density of goods traffic in the area it becomes necessary to control coaching trains at the adjacent stations for want of availability of platform at Burnpur resulting in delays. To overcome the constraints it is proposed to provide arrangements so that two coaching trains can be dealt with at a time on line No. 1. For this, extension of existing platform, an additional cross-over, consequential shifting of existing signals and provision of additional signals have been planned. The anticipated cost of the works is Rs. 1.32 crores and an outlay of Rs. 4 lakhs has been provided during 1988-89.

51. *Kokpara—Up and Down loop line with OHE on Kharagpur-Tatanagar Section—South Eastern Railway.*—Kokpara station on Kharagpur-Tatanagar section is provided with only two running lines. This is a very busy section which has reached saturation. Due to non-existence of loop lines no train can be held at this station for giving precedence to important trains. The situation gets critical at the time of passage of Coaching trains when the goods trains are held at adjacent station. To obviate this constraint it is proposed to provide one Up and One Down loop line at Kokpara at an anticipated cost of Rs. 1.66 crores with an outlay of Rs. 14 lakhs during 1988-89.

52. *Augmentation of Line Capacity in Talcher-Rajatgarh section—South Eastern Railway.*—Talcher-Rajatgarh section is at present having three block stations and five passenger halt. Due to existence of 1 in 100 gradient in Dhenkanal-Rajatgarh section, banking engine is deployed in clearing this section. Due to coming up of new coal mines in Talcher area and linking of non-cocking coal to Visakhapatnam Steel Plant, augmentation of the section capacity is inescapable. As a first Phase, a new crossing station between Dhenkanal-Rajatgarh, being the most critical section, and improvement of interlocking at three stations has been sanctioned and another crossing station at Budhapank has been constructed at the cost of NALCO. As Phase-II it is proposed to provide a

तीन लाइन वाले क्रासिंग स्टेशन की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस कार्य पर 1.30 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने की प्रत्याशा है जिसके लिए 1988-89 में 13 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

53. **कोचिंग गाड़ियों को सम्भालने के लिए पुरी–खोरधा रोड खण्ड में सुविधाएं—दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे** :—खोरधा रोड—पुरी शाखा लाइन एकल लाइन खण्ड है जिस पर पांच ब्लाक स्टेशन और तीन यात्री हाल्ट/फ्लैग स्टेशन हैं। इस खण्ड पर प्रतिदिन 12 जोड़ी गाड़ियां चलती हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त प्रति मास लगभग 100 तीर्थ बोगियों तथा पूरे वर्ष अनेक तीर्थ यात्री विशेष गाड़ियां और भारत दर्शन विशेष गाड़ियां भी पुरी आती हैं। खण्ड की अपर्याप्त लाइन क्षमता के कारण गाड़ियां समय पर नहीं पहुंच पाती हैं। इन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए, चरण-I में, बीरपुरुषोत्तमपुर यात्री हाल्ट पर तीन लाइन वाले क्रासिंग स्टेशन की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस कार्य पर 1.30 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने की प्रत्याशा है जिसके लिए 1988-89 में 13 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

54. **3.4 एम० टी० के लिए विशाखापत्तनम इस्पात कारखाना परिधीय यार्ड हेतु रेल सुविधायें चरण-II—प्री टिपलर यार्ड में दस लाइनें जिसमें दो लाइनों का विद्युतीकरण शामिल है—दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे** —विशाखापत्तनम इस्पात कारखाने में वर्ष 1988 में 1.2 एमटी और 1990 में 3.4 एमटी का उत्पादन के लिए चालू करने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है। इस्पात कारखाना के परिधीय यार्ड में प्री-टिपलर यार्ड की सेवा करने के लिए 18 लाइनों (6 विद्युतीकृत) की व्यवस्था की जानी है। पहले से स्वीकृत चरण I के कार्यों में 8 लाइनों (4 विद्युतीकृत) की व्यवस्था कर दी गयी है। अब दूसरे चरण में प्री-टिपलर यार्ड के लिए शेष 10 लाइनों (2 विद्युतीकृत) की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस कार्य पर रेलों के हिस्से के रूप में 18.10 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1988-89 में 68.90 लाख रु० के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव किया गया है।

55. **किसोनी, कालीसिंध, अकोदिया, शिवालपुर, कालापीपल, सिहोर और फंदा पर 58 बी ओ एक्स माल डिब्बों सहित गाड़ियों को ठहराने के लिए लूप लाइनों का विस्तार-पश्चिम रेलवे** —ये स्टेशन कोयले की ढुलाई करने वाले महत्वपूर्ण उज्जैन-भोपाल बड़ी लाइन खण्ड पर स्थित हैं। जम्बू रेक बी ओ एक्स 'एन' मालडिब्बों के उर्द्धगामी रुख को देखते हुए गाड़ियों का भार बढ़ गया है और इन स्टेशनों पर क्रासिंग/साथ-साथ ग्रहण सुविधाओं का प्रबन्ध करना कठिन हो गया है। अतः पूर्णभार वाली गाड़ियों के लिए लूप लाइनों की लम्बाई बढ़ाना अनिवार्य होगा। इससे लाइनों की लम्बाई कम होने के कारण इन स्टेशनों तथा आस पास के स्टेशनों पर होने वाली रुकावटों से बचा जा

three line crossing station at Sadashibpur Passenger halt, with end-cabins. The work is anticipated to cost Rs. 1.30 crores and an outlay of Rs. 13 lakhs is proposed for 1988-89.

53. *Facilities in Puri-Khurda Road section to deal with coaching trains—South Eastern Railway.*—Khurda Road-Puri branch line is a single line section with five block stations and three passenger halts/flag stations. There are 12 pairs of coaching trains on this section daily. In addition about 100 pilgrim bogies per month and several pilgrim specials and Bhart Darshan Specials also come to Puri throughout the year. Due to inadequate line capacity of the section, there is loss of punctuality for the trains. In order to remove the constraints it is proposed, as Phase-I, to provide a three line crossing station at the Birpurshottampur passenger halt. The work is anticipated to cost Rs. 1.30 crores and an outlay of Rs. 13 lakhs is proposed in 1988-89.

54. *Rail Facilities for the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant Peripheral Yard for 3.4 M.T. Phase-II—Ten lines in the pre-tippler yard including electrification of 2 lines—South Eastern Railway.*—The Visakhapatnam Steel Plant is targeted for commissioning in 1988 for 1.2 M.T. stage and in 1990 for 3.4 MT stage. For serving the Pre-tippler Yard in the Peripheral Yard of the Steel Plant, 18 lines (6 electrified) are to be provided. 8 lines (4 electrified) have been provided in the Phase-I works already sanctioned. It is now proposed to provide for the remaining 10 lines (2 electrified) for the pre-tippler yard in Phase-II. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 18.10 crores as Railway's share and an outlay of Rs. 68.90 lakhs during 1988-89 has been proposed.

55. *Extension of loops for accommodating trains with 58 BOX wagons at Kisony, Kalisindh, Akodia, Shivalpur, Kalapipal, Sehore & Phanda—Western Railway.*—These stations are located on important coal carrying Ujjain-Bhopal BG section. With the increasing trend of Jumbo rakes Box 'N' wagons, the load of trains has increased and it has become difficult to arrange crossings/simultaneous reception facilities at these stations. The work of lengthening of loops will, therefore, be essential for full load trains. This will save the detention at the stations and also the deten-

सकेगा । इस कार्य पर 68.38 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है और 1988-89 में 15 लाख रु० के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

56 **वेरावल—पश्चिम रेलवे पर बाई-पास लाइन**—जैतलसर साइड से तलाला, प्राची रोड और कोडिनार आदि को जाने वाली गाड़ियों को वेरावल पर उत्क्रमण करना पड़ता है जहां लाइन क्षमता बहुत ही सीमित है । वेरावल यार्ड में गाड़ियों के उत्क्रमण से बचने तथा भीड़-भाड़ समाप्त करने के लिए आद्री रोड से सवनी तक एक बाई-पास की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है । इस क्षेत्र में कई सीमेन्ट और रासायनिक उद्योग-धन्धों के स्थापित होने से यातायात के बढ़ने की संभावना है । इस कार्य पर 90.14 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है और 1988-89 में 12 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

57. **वटवा—कांकरिया खंड पर स्वचल सिगनल प्रणाली की व्यवस्था:—पश्चिम रेलवे** :—अपेक्षित परिवहन क्षमता का विकास करने के लिए पश्चिम रेलवे के कोयला ढुलाई वाले मुख्य मार्गों पर अपेक्षित सुविधाओं की पहचान करने के लिए 1975 में सर्वेक्षण किया गया था । सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट में कार्य को विभिन्न चरणों में शुरू करने का सुझाव दिया गया था और तदनुसार 1976-77 से विभिन्न चरणों में कार्य किये जा रहे हैं । योजना के भाग के रूप में अब वटवा—कांकरिया खंड पर स्वचल सिगनल प्रणाली की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है । इससे पश्चिमी भारत में बिजली घरों, कपड़ा मिलों, सीमेंट कारखानों आदि के लिए अतिरिक्त यातायात संचलन को सम्हालने हेतु इस खंड की परिवहन क्षमता में वृद्धि हो जायेगी । इसकी लागत पर 1.20 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1988-89 में 10 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

58. **इन्दौर क्षेत्र में यात्री और माल टर्मिनल—पश्चिम रेलवे:** इंदौर में लम्बी दूरी की यात्री गाड़ियों और अतिरिक्त गाड़ियों को सम्हालने के लिए सुविधाओं को बढ़ाने तथा ब्लाक रेकों की सम्हलाई के लिए माल गोदाम सुविधाएं बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से एक सर्वेक्षण किया गया है । लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए, इन्दौर में स्थिति वर्तमान माल गोदाम को लक्ष्मीबाई नगर में ले जाने का प्रस्ताव है । इससे जो स्थान उपलब्ध होगा उसमें एक कोचिंग टर्मिनल का विस्तार किया जायगा । वर्तमान बड़ी लाइन के यात्री प्लेटफार्म की लम्बाई का विस्तार किया जायेगा । इस कार्य पर 3.72 करोड़ रु० की लागत आने का अनुमान है । इससे शहरी क्षेत्र में सड़क तथा रेल दोनों पर माल के संचलन के कारण हुई शहर की भीड़-भाड़ कम करने में मदद मिलेगी । 1988-89 में इसके लिए 10 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

tion at adjoining stations on account of short length of lines. The work is estimated to Rs. 68.38 lakhs. Outlay proposed for 1988-89 is Rs. 15 lakhs.

56. *Veraval—Bye-Pass line at Western Railway.*—The trains from Jetlasar side to Talala, Prachi Road and Kodinar etc. have to undergo reversal at Veraval where capacity is very limited. In order to avoid reversal of direction and also mitigate congestion in Veraval Yard, it is proposed to provide a bye-pass from Adri Road to Savni. With the setting up of major Cement and Chemical Industries in this area, the traffic is expected to increase. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 90.14 lakhs. Outlay proposed for 1988-89 is Rs. 12 lakhs.

57. *Provision of automatic signalling on Patva-Kankaria section—Western Railway.*—Survey to identify facilities required on the main coal carrying routes of the Western Railway for developing the required transport capacity was conducted in 1975. The survey report had suggested taking up work in phases and accordingly the works in different phases are being taken up from 1976-77 onwards. As part of the scheme it is now proposed to take up the provision of automatic signalling on Vatva-Kankaria section. This will supplement the transport capacity of the section to enable movement of additional traffic for Power Houses, Textile Mills, Cement Plants etc. in Western India. Its cost is estimated at Rs. 1.20 crores and outlay for 1988-89 is Rs. 10 lakhs.

58. *Passenger and Goods Terminal in Indore Area—Western Railway.*—With a view to augment the facilities for handling passenger trains of longer length and additional trains and to augment Goods shed facilities to handle block rakes at Indore, a survey has been conducted. To achieve the objective the existing goods shed at Indore is proposed to be shifted to Lakshmibai Nagar. In the space released, a Coaching Terminal will be augumented. The length of the existing BG passenger platforms will be extended. The proposal is estimated to cost Rs. 3.72 crores and will help in relieving congestion from the city due to movement of goods both on road and rail in the city area. Outlay proposed for 1988-89 is Rs. 10 lakhs.

संगणकीकरण

1. **कलकत्ता—कलकत्ता और नयी दिल्ली के बीच संगणकीकरण जावक और वापसी आरक्षण सुविधाएं पूर्व रेलवे**—दिल्ली और कलकत्ता में कम्प्यूटर प्रणाली कार्यान्वित किय जाने से अब दूर-संचार चैनलों के जरिये एक स्थान पर स्थित कम्प्यूटर प्रणाली और दूसरे स्थान पर स्थित कम्प्यूटर प्रणाली के बीच अन्तः कार्रवाई द्वारा सूचना आदान प्रदान करके यात्रियों के लिए सीधे आने तथा वापसी यात्रा की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस परियोजना पर 97.00 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1988-89 में 17.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

रेलपथ नवीकरण

1988-89 में रेल पथ नवीकरण के लिए कुल 862.74 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गयी है जिसमें से 711.33 करोड़ रुपये चालू काम के लिए और 151.41 करोड़ रुपये 'नये काम' के लिए हैं।

पुल सम्बन्धी काम

1. **बीना–कटनी खण्ड, जबलपुर मंडल, मध्य रेलवे पर अप रोड पर 1158 1-2 कि० मी० पर जैकेटिंग और इनटर्निंग द्वारा पुल सं० 1158/1एम का पुनःस्थापन**—यह पुल अपनी आयु से अधिक का हो गया है और बुरी हालत में है जिसके पुनः स्थापन की आवश्यकता है। पुल की जैकेटिंग और इनटर्निंग करने के लिए 1.50 करोड़ रुपये की कुल लागत अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1988-89 में 80 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

2. **दानापुर मंडल के पटना–गया खण्ड के कि० मी० 11/9-10 पर पुल सं० 21 में पुनः गार्डर लगाना, पूर्व रेलवे**—पुल अपने पुराने इस्पात गर्डरों के कारण बुरी हालत में है। पुराने मौजूदा इस्पात गर्डरों के स्थान पर पुनः गार्डर लगाने पर 50.40 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है और जिसके लिए 1988-89 में 24.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

3. **गोरखपुर–गोंडा लूप लाइन–मीटर आमान खंड पर कौवापुर–गैंजहवा स्टेशन के बीच कि० मी० 168/7–8 पर वर्तमान मेहराबदार पुल सं० 147 के बदले नये पुल का निर्माण—पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे**—इस पुल का निर्माण 1898 में किया गया था। आमान परिवर्तन के कारण इस खंड पर यातायात में वृद्धि हो गयी है और वर्तमान मेहराबदार

COMPUTERISATION

1. *Calcutta—Computerised onward and return reservation facilities between Calcutta and New Delhi—Eastern Railway.*—With the computer system having been implemented at Delhi and Calcutta, it has new been proposed to provide onward and return journey facilities directly to the passengers by way of interaction with the respective computer system through telecommunication channels. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 97.00 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 17.00 lakhs during 1988-89 has been proposed.

TRACK RENEWALS

A total provision of Rs. 862.74 crores has been made for Track Renewals during 1988-89—Rs. 711.33 crores for work-in-progress at Rs. 151.41 crores for new works.

BRIDGE WORKS

1. *Rehabilitation of Bridge No. 1158/1m, by way of jacketting and inturning at Kms. 1158/1-2 on Up road on Bina-Katni Section, Jabalpur Division—Central Railway.*—The bridge has outlived its life and is in a distressed condition needing rehabilitation. It is proposed to do jacketting and inturning of the viaduct at a total cost of Rs. 1.50 crores. An outlay of Rs. 80 lakhs during 1988-89 has been proposed.

2. *Regirdering of Bridge No. 21 Km. vv/9-10 of Patna-Gaya Section of Danapur Division—Eastern Railway.*—The Bridge is in a distressed condition due to its early steel girders. Regirdering of the existing early steel girders is proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 50.40 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 24.00 lakhs during 1988-89.

3. *Construction of new bridge in replacement of existing Arch Bridge No. 147 at km. 168/7-8 between Kauwapur-Gainjahwa station on Gorakhpur-Gonda-Loop M.G. sec.—Northeastern Railway.*—The bridge was constructed in 1898. The traffic on the section has increased due to gauge conversion and the masonry of the existing arch bridge is showing signs of distress.

पुल की चिनाई खराब हो गयी है । इसके अलावा इस पुल की नींवें उथली हैं जो बाढ़ के पानी से कमजोर भी हो सकती है । अतः वर्तमान मेहराबदार पुल के बदले 83.33 लाख रुपये की लागत से 4×12.20 मी० स्पैन गर्डरों वाले गहरी नींव के पुल का निर्माण किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है । 1988-89 में इसके लिए 12.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

4. **गोरखपुर–गोंडा लूप लाइन मीटर आमान खंड, गैंगहवा स्टेशनों के बीच कि० मी० 170/-910 पर वर्तमान मेहराबदार पुल सं० 146 के बदले नये पुल का निर्माण लखनऊ मंडल–पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के कौआपुर**—इस पुल का निर्माण 1898 में हुआ था आमान परिवर्तन के कारण गोरखपुर-गोंडा (लूप) मीटर लाइन खंड पर यातायात में वृद्धि हुई है । वर्तमान मेहराबदार पुल की चिनाई खराब हो गई है जिसमें दरारें आ गयी हैं । उसके अलावा, इस पुल की बुनियाद उथली है जो बाढ़ के पानी से क्षतिग्रस्त हो सकती है । अतः वर्तमान मेहराबदार पुल के बदले 83.33 लाख रुपये की लागत से 4×12.2 मी० स्पैन वाले एक नये गर्डर पुल के बनाने का प्रस्ताव है । 1988-89 में इसके लिए 16.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

5. **दरभंगा–नरकटियागंज खंड पर आदापुर और रक्सौल स्टेशनों के बीच कि० मी० 182/0-1 पर पुल सं० 41 का पुनर्निर्माण–पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे**:—इस पुल का निर्माण 1907 में हुआ था और इसमें पानी का रास्ता अपर्याप्त है । 1986 के मानसून के दौरान यह पुल बहुत अधिक जल प्रभावित हो गया और जल बहुत तेजी से प्रवाहित हो रहा था । पानी के तेज प्रवाह के कारण इसकी नींव असुरक्षित हो गयी है । इसका उपाय सुदृढ़ नींव पर चौड़े पुल की व्यवस्था करना है ताकि विषमय स्थितियों में जल के तेज प्रवाह को उपयुक्त स्तर तक कम किया जा सके। 183.19 लाख रुपये की लागत पर 10×12.2 मी० स्पैन वाले नये मिश्रित गर्डर पुल के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव है । 1988-89 में इसके लिए 40 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

6. **दरभंगा–नरकटियागंज खंड पर आदापुर—रक्सौल स्टेशनों के बीच पुल सं० 39 ए का पुनर्निर्माण—समस्तीपुर मंडल–पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे**—यह पुल 1922 में बनाया गया था । 1922 में बने पुल की चिनाई उप संरचना खराब हो गयी है । पांच पायों में दरारें आ गयी हैं । दाबयुक्त भराई भी प्रभावकारी नहीं हुई और इस पुल पर 15 कि०मी० प्र०घ० का गति प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया है । अतः संरक्षा की दृष्टि से 77.58 लाख रुपये की लागत से 10×5.00 मी० आर सी सी स्पैनों से इस पुल का पुनर्निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है । 1988-89 में इस पर 37 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

Moreover, the bridge is having shallow foundations which can also be underminded by the flood water. It is, therefore, proposed to construct a new composite girder bridge of 4×12.20m spans with well foundations in replacement of the existing arch bridge at a cost of Rs. 83.33 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakhs during 1988-89 has been proposed.

4. *Construction of new bridge in replacement of existing Arch bridge No.* 149 *at km.* 170/9-10 *between Kauwapur-Gainjahwa stations on Gorakhpur-Gonda Loop M.G. section, Lucknow Division—North Eastern Railway.*—The bridge was constructed in 1898. The traffic on Gonda-Gorakhpur (Loop) M.G. section has increased due to guage conversion. The masonry of the existing arch bridge is showing signs of distress and has developed cracks. However, the bridge is having shallow foundation which can also be undermined by flood water. It is proposed to construct a new composite girder bridge of 4×12.2m spans in replacement of the existing arch bridge at a cost of Rs. 83.33 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 16.00 lakhs during 1988-89 has been proposed.

5. *Rebuilding of Bridge No.* 41 *at Km.* 182/0-1 *between Adapur & Raxaul stations on Darbhanga-Narkatiaganj section—North Eastern Railway.*—This bridge was constructed in 1907, and has inadequate water-way. During the monsoon of 1986 this bridge got highly overstressed hydrologically and the water was flowing at very high velocity. Under the prevailing conditions of fast flow of water and high efflux, the existing foundation is considered unsafe. Remedy lies in providing a wider bridge with well foundation to take care of the scour conditions and bring down the high efflux to reasonable level. It is, therefore, proposed to construct a new composite Girder bridge with 10×12.2m spans on well foundation at a cost of Rs. 183.19 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs during 1988-89 has been proposed.

6. *Rebuilding of Bridge No.* 39*A between Adapur-Raxaul stations on Darbhanga-Narkatiaganj section Samastipur Division—Northeastern Railway.*—The bridge was constructed in 1922. The masonry substructure of the existing bridge, which was constructed in the year 1922, is showing signs of distress. Five piers have developed cracks. Pressure grouting too has not been effective, and a speed restriction of 15 KMPH has been imposed on this bridge. It is proposed on safety considerations to rebuild this bridge with 10×5.00m RCC slab spans at a cost of Rs. 77.58 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 37 lakhs during 1988-89 has been proposed.

7. **नार्थ लखीमपुर–मुरकांग सेलेक खंड पर गोगामुख–धेमाजी के बीच कि० मी० 34/713–14 पर पुल सं० 343 का पुनर्निर्माण––पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे**:––वर्तमान अर्ध स्थायी लकड़ी के पायों का पुल 1963 में बना था। वर्षों में पायों की हालत खराब हो चुकी है और इस पुल पर गाड़ी को बिल्कुल रोककर 10 कि०मी० प्र० घंटा की गति से चलाने का गति प्रतिबंध लगाया गया है। अतः 64.72 लाख रुपये की लागत से 3×12.2 मी० स्पैन गिट्टीवाले डेक (मिश्रित गर्डर) का कूप नींव पर आर बी जी मानक तथा स्थायी विपथन पर पुनर्निर्माण का प्रस्ताव है। 1988-89 में इस के लिए 25.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

8. **बिजनी–चापरकाटा के बीच कि० मी० 129/6–7 पर पुल सं० 450 का पुनर्निर्माण––पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे**:––1915 में बने वर्तमान पुल की चिनाई की उपसंरचना खराब हो गयी है। 1984 की भीषण बाढ़ के दौरान नदी के बहाव में काफी परिवर्तन के फलस्वरूप ईंट की चिनाई वाली दीवार क्षतिग्रस्त हो गयी थी। अतः पुल की समग्रतः असंतोषजनक हालत को देखते हुए, 77.22 लाख रुपये की लागत से 5×12.2 मी० स्पैन के गिट्टीवाले डेकका कूप नींव पर एम जी एल मानक और स्थायी विपथन पर पुल के पुनर्निर्माण का प्रस्ताव है। 1988-89 में इसके लिए 35 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

9. **नार्थ लखीमपुर––मुरकांग सेलम खंड पर सीलमपाथर––तेलेन के बीच कि० मी० 420/6–7 पर पुल सं० 380 का पुनर्निर्माण––अलीपुर द्वार मंडल––पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे**:––लकड़ी के पाये वाले पुल के पाये खराब हो गये हैं और पुल पर 10 कि०मी० प्रति घंटे का स्थायी गति प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया है। अतः 65.43 लाख रुपये की लागत पर 5×12.2 मी० स्पैन गिट्टीवाले डेक (मिश्रित गर्डर) सुपर संरचना वाले आर सी सी पाये की नींव पर आर डी सी मानक और स्थायी विपथन पर पुल के पुनर्निर्माण का प्रस्ताव है। 1988-89 में इसके लिए 30.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

10. **शोरनूर–कालीकट खंड पर कि० मी० 655/3–7 पर वर्तमान संकटग्रस्त पुल सं० 943 के बदले नये पुल का निर्माण ––पालक्काट मंडल––दक्षिण रेलवे**––यह पुल 1927 में बना था। यह अरब सागर के नजदीक में स्थित है जिसके कारण इसकी संक्षारण अधिक होती है। इस पुल के पायों और कूप नींवों की हालत खराब है और इस पुल पर 1977 से सतत नजर रखी जा रही है। 1982-83 में 21.68 लाख रुपये की लागत से पानी में डूबे हुए पाया सं० 2 की मजबूती की गयी थी। अब 1986 में पाया सं० 3 में दरारें देखी गयी हैं और इस पुल पर 10 कि०मी० प्रतिघंटा

7. *Rebuilding of Br. No. 343 at Km. 347/13-14 between Gogamukh-Dhemaji on North Lakhimpur-Murkong Selek Section—Northeast Frontier Railway.*—The existing semi-permanent wooden pile bridge was constructed in 1963. The condition of the piles has deteriorated over the years and a permanent speed restriction of stop dead and 10 KMPH has been imposed on this bridge. It is proposed to rebuild the bridge with 3×12.2m span ballasted deck (Composite girder) on well foundation to RBG standard and on permanent diversion, at a cost of Rs. 64.72 lakhs. An outlay at Rs. 25.00 lakhs during 1988-89 has been proposed.

8. *Rebuilding of Br. No. 450 at Km. 129/6-7 between Bijni-Choprakata—Northeast Frontier Railway.*—The masonary sub-structure of the existing bridge, constructed in 1915, is in distressed condition. During heavy floods of 1984, heavy degradation of river bed took place causing damage to existing brick masonary wall. Considering the overall unsatisfactory condition of the bridge, it is proposed to rebuild the bridge with 5×12.2m span ballasted deck superstructure on well foundation to MGML Standard and on permanent diversion, at a cost of Rs. 77.22 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 35.00 lakhs during 1988-89 has been proposed.

9. *Rebuilding of Br. No. 380 at Km. 421/1-6 between Silapathar-Telem on North Lakhimpara-Murkong Selek section, Alipurduar Division—North-east Frontier Railway.*—The piles of the wooden pile bridge have deteriorated and a permanent speed restriction of 10 KMPH has been imposed on the bridge. It is proposed to rebuild the bridge with 5×12.2m span ballasted deck (Composite girder) superstructure on RCC pile foundation to RBG Standard and on permanent diversion, at a cost of Rs. 65.43 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs during 1988-89 has been peroposed.

10. *Construction of new bridge in lieu of existing distressed bridge No. 943 at Km. 655/3—7 on Shoranur-Calicut section, Palghat Division—Southern Railway.*—The bridge was constructed in 1927. It is situated in close proximity to the Arabian sea and is, subject to heavy corrosion. The piers and well foundations of this bridge have shown signs of distress and the bridge has been kept under observation since 1977. Under water stregtaening of its pier No. 2 was carried out at a cost of Rs. 21.68 lakhs during 1982-83. Further, cracks were noticed in Pier No. 3

की गति-सीमा का प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया है। दीर्घकालीन उपाय के रूप में 5.96 करोड़ रुपये की लागत पर 10 मी० नीचे धारा की दिशा में 2×61.00 मी० और 2×45.70 मी० खुले जाल के पू. टाइप गर्डर जो दोहरी डी कूप नींव पर और उप संरचना पर इकहरे रेलपथ के लिए हों, लगाकर नया पुल बनाने का प्रस्ताव है। 1988-89 में इसके लिए 35 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

11. **मानमदुरै–रामेश्वरम खंड पर कि० मी० 655/2–657/4 पर पम्बन पुल सं० 346 के वर्तमान गर्डरों को बदलकर 19 स्पैनों में पुनः धातु के गर्डर लगाना मदुरै मंडल–दक्षिण रेलवे**––पाल्क स्ट्रेट का पम्बन पुल अति संक्षारण वाले क्षेत्र में स्थित है। जिसमें 132 अदद इस्पात के गर्डर, 13 अदद पी एस सी गर्डर और 1 लिफ्ट स्पैन है। अति संक्षारित 51 स्पैनों पर इस्पात के पुनः गर्डर लगाने का काम इस समय प्रगति पर है। इसके बाद अत्यधिक संक्षारण से 19 और इस्पात गर्डरों का जीवन प्रभावित होने का पता लगा है। अतः स्पैन सं० 66 से 84 तक के वर्तमान संक्षारित गर्डरों के बदले नये धातु के इस्पात गर्डर लगाने का प्रस्ताव है जिसकी लागत 57 लाख रुपये है। 1988-89 में इस पर 39 लाख रुपये परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

12. **मद्रास एगम्बूर–तांबरम खंड पर मद्रास–एगम्बूर स्टेशन यार्ड के निकट कि० मी० 5/0–1 डा० टी० एन० नायर रोड पर ऊपरी सड़क पुल सं० 23ए के वर्तमान जंग लगे हुए स्टील प्लेट गर्डरों के स्थान पर नये गर्डर लगाना तथा पुल के दोनों ओर एक अतिरिक्त स्पैन लगाना दक्षिण रेलवे**:––यह ऊपरी सड़क पुल मीटर लाइन रेलपथ के दक्षिणी ओर महत्वपूर्ण शहर और उत्तरी ओर राष्ट्रीय राज मार्ग को जोड़ता है। वर्तमान गर्डर 1927 में लगाये गये थे इस पुल के मुख्य गर्डरों, क्रास गर्डरों एवं तथा स्टील प्लेटों में अत्यधिक जंग लग गया है। हाल ही में पुल पर भारी सड़क यातायात को रोक दिया गया था और इस्पात के काम की कहीं-कहीं अस्थायी मरम्मत की गयी जिसे यातायात के लिए खोल दिया गया। डेक एवं सड़क मार्ग के तत्काल नवीकरण की आवश्यकता है। दीर्घकालीन संरक्षा उपाय के रूप में वर्तमान जंग लगे इस्पात के डेक को नये डेक से बदलने तथा वर्तमान पुल के दोनों किनारों पर 7.5 मी० अतिरिक्त स्पैन की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है ताकि महत्वपूर्ण यार्ड की भविष्य की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा किया जा सके। इस पर 84 लाख रुपये की लागत आयेगी। 1988-89 में इस पर 30.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

13. **तोंडलागोपावरम और इरुपलेम स्टेशनों के बीच कि० मी० 541/7–8 (कटलर नदी) पर पुल सं० 727 का पुनर्निर्माण दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे**:––यह पुल 1889 में बना था। चूने की चिनाई से बनायी गयी इस पुल की उप संरचना की

in the year 1986 and a speed restriction of 10 KMPH was imposed on the bridge. As a long term measure, it is proposed to construct a new bridge, 10m down stream side, by providing 2×61.00m and 2×45.70m open web through type girders for the new bridge with double D well foundation and sub-structure for a single track at a cost of Rs. 5.96 crores. An outlay of Rs. 35 lakhs during 1988-89 has been proposed.

11. *Regirdering of existing girders of Pamban viaduct Br. No. 346 at Km. 655/2-657/4 with new metallised girders in 19 spans in Mananadurai-Rameswaram section, Madurai Division—Southern Railway.*— The Pamban viaduct of the Palk strait is situated in highly corrosive area and consists of 132 Nos. of steel girders, 13 Nos. of PSC girders and one lift span. Regirdering of 51 spans where heavy corrosion had occurred in the steel girders is currently in progress. Heavy corrosion has been noticed in the steel girders of further 19 spans affecting their life. It is, therefore, proposed to replace the existing corroded girders in span 66 to 84 by new metallised steel girders, at a cost of Rs. 57 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 39 lakhs during 1988-89 has been proposed.

12. *Replacing the existing corroded steel plate girder of Road-Over-Bridge No. 23-A at Km. 5/0-1 on Dr. T. N. Nair Road with new girders and providing one additional span on either side of the bridge near* Madras Egmore station yard on Madras Egmore Tambaram section—Southern Railway.—Thisroad over bridge connects important metropolis south of the MG track and the national highway on the Northern side. The existing girders were erected during 1927. Extensive corrosion has occurred in the main girders, cross girders and steel plates of this bridge. The heavy road traffic over the bridge was suspended recently and temporary patch repairs to the steel work were carried out and traffic rostered. The deck and the road way requir immediate renewal. As a meausre of long term safety, it is proposed to replace the existing corroded steel deck with new deck and also provide one additional span of 7.5 m at either side of the existing bridge to cater for future requirements of additional line in this important yard, at a cost of Rs. 84 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs during 1988-89 has been proposed.

13. *Rebuilding of Br. No. 727 at Km. 541 7-8 (Cutlair river) between Tondalagopavaram and Errupalem stations—South Central Railway.*—The bridge was built in 1889. The substructure of the bridge constructed with stone masonary in lime mortar

हालत बिगड़ती जा रही है । वर्तमान उप-संरचना के आयु एवं हालत के आधार पर पुनर्निर्माण की आवश्यकता है । वर्तमान पानी निकासी का मार्ग भी अपर्याप्त है और प्रतिवर्ष एच एफ एल खतरे के निशान को पार कर जाता है जिससे पुल की नींवों को खतरा उत्पन्न हो जाता है । अत: 2.20 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से कूप नींव पर स्थायी विपथन करके जिसमें पानी की निकासी की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था हो और एच एफ एल से ऊपरी सतह एक नीचे की ओर डायफ्राम दीवार के साथ-साथ पहुंच मार्ग की व्यवस्था करके नये पुल का निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है । ताकि क्षति/निर्घर्षण से रक्षा की जा सके । 1988-89 में इस पर 80 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

14. हावड़ा–नागपुर मुख्य लाइन पर तिरोड़ा और भुंडीकोटा स्टेशनों के बीच पुल सं० 125 अप का सम्पूर्ण पुनर्निर्माण —दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे :—इस पुल की उप-संरचना का निर्माण वर्ष 1891-92 में चूना मसाला और लेट राइट पत्थर से किया गया था । कुछ पत्थर बुरी तरह अपक्षीण हो हो गये हैं । हालांकि एक अस्थायी उपाय के रूप में, हावड़ा छोर के पीलपाया को मजबूत कर दिया गया है फिर भी उप-संरचना के पुनर्निर्माण की आवश्यकता है और पहले वाले मौजूदा इस्पात गर्डरों को बदलना भी अनिवार्य समझा जाता है । 99.70 लाख रुपये की लागत पर मौजूदा अप और डाउन लाइनों के बीच स्थायी मार्ग परिवर्तन पर पुल के पुनर्निर्माण का प्रस्ताव किया गया है जिसके लिए 1988-89 के दौरान 37 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

नागदा–रतलाम खण्ड, अप लाइन पर चम्बल नदी पर पुल सं० 317 के मौजूदा संक्षारित एम० एस० गार्डरों का बदलाव—पश्चिम रेलवे :—मौजूदा पुल 10×30.5 मी स्पैन के थ्रू अन्डरस्लंग गर्डर वर्ष 1895 में लगाए गये थे और उनमें स्टील ट्रफ डेकिंग की व्यवस्था की गयी थी । उपर्युक्त पुल की डेकिंग में भारी माडा में जंग लग गया है और रेल सीट के समीप ट्रफ में टूट-फूट हो गयी है । मुख्य गर्डरों के ऊपरी फ्लैंज में भी भारी संक्षारण हो गया है जिन पर स्टील ट्रफ टिके हुए हैं और जिनकी नियमित सफाई/पेंटिंग और अनुरक्षण का काम आसानी से नहीं हो पाता है । निकट भविष्य में इस ट्रंक मार्ग पर अधिक भारी गाड़ियां तेज रफ्तार से चलने की प्रत्याशा की जाती है इसलिए पुल के गर्डरों को बदलना जरूरी है । 1.07 करोड़ रुपये की लागत पर मिश्रित निर्माण के रूप में पूर्व प्रबलित कंक्रीट डेक के साथ इस पुल के मौजूदा गर्डरों को नये अन्डरस्लंग गर्डरों द्वारा बदलने का प्रस्ताव है । जिसके लिए 1988-89 के दौरान 42.44 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

is showing signs of distress. The existing sub-structure requires rebuilding on age-*cum*-condition basis. The existing water way is also inadequate and every year, the HFL crosses danger level endangering the bridge foundations. It is, therefore, proposed to rebuild the bridge with well foundation on a permanent diversion providing adequate water way and clearance above the HFL and regrading the approaches along with the provision of a diaphragm wall on the down stream side to guard against damage/scour, at a cost of Rs. 2.20 crores. A outlay of Rs. 80.00 lakhs during 1988-89 has been proposed.

14. *Complete rebuilding of Bridge No. 125 Up between Tirrora and Mundikota stations on Howrah—Nagpur Main line South Eastern Railway.*—The substructure of this bridge constructed in the year 1891-92 consists of laterite stone in lime mortar. Some of the Stones have been weathered badly. While the Howrah end abutment has been strengthened as a temporary measure, the substructure needs to be rebuilt and regirdering the existing early steel girders is also considered essential. It is proposed to rebuild the bridge on permanent diversion between the existing Up and Down lines at a cost of Rs. 99.70 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 37 lakhs during 1988-89 has been proposed.

15. *Replacing existing corroded M. S. girders of Bridge No. 317 Chambal River on up line on Nagda—Ratlam section—Western Railway.*—The underslung girders of the existing bridge (10 x 30.5m span) were laid in the year 1895 and are provided with steel trough decking. The decking of this above bridge has shown signs of heavy corrossion and there is extensive cracking of the troughs near the rail seat. Heavy corrosion has also been noticed on the top flange of the main girders, where the steel troughs are resting and which is not accessible to regular cleaning/painting and maintenance operation. With heavier trains and higher speeds expected in thenear future on this trunk route, the girders of the bridge need replacement. It is proposed to replace existing girders of this bridge by new under-slung girders with reinforced concrete deck as composite construction, at a cost of Rs. 1.07 crores. An outlay of Rs. 42.44 lakhs during 1988-89 has been proposed.

दुर्घटनाओं को रोकथाम करने तथा यातायात की रुकावट न होने देने के उद्देश्य से व्यस्त समपारों के बदले ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों की व्यवस्था करने की नीति के अनुसरण में 1988-89 के दौरान निम्नलिखित ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों का निर्माण शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है:—

In accordance with the policy of replacing busy level crossings with road over/under-bridges to avoid accidents and detention to traffic, it is proposed to take up construction of road over/under-bridges during 1988-89 as below :

(लाख रुपयों में)
(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

काम का विवरण Particulars of works		अनुमानित लागत Estimated cost	1988-89 के लिए परिव्यय Outlay for 1988-89
(1)		(2)	(3)
झांसी—दिल्ली खण्ड पर बिड़लानगर में कि० मी० 1227/13-14 पर समपार सं० 425 के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल का निर्माण (मध्य रेलवे) । Construction of a road over-bridge in replacement of level crossing No. 425 at Kms. 1227/13-14 at Birlanagar on Jhansi-Delhi Section (Central Railway).	निक्षेप Deposit	84.84 84.84	5.00
बडनेरा—नागपुर खण्ड पर खापरी में कि० मी० 827/8-9 पर समपार सं० 119-ए के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल का निर्माण (मध्य रेलवे) । Construction of a road over-bridge in replacement of level crossing No. 119-A at Kms. 827/8-9 at Khapri on Badnera-Nagpur Section (Central Railway).	निक्षेप Deposit	87.60 85.70	10.00
नागपुर—इटारसी खण्ड पर बेतूल में कि० मी० 850/7-8 पर समपार सं० 256 के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल का निर्माण (मध्य रेलवे) । Construction of a road over-bridge in replacement of level crossing No. 256 at Kms. 850/7-8 at Betul on Nagpur-Itarasi Section (Central Railway).	निक्षेप Deposit	79.80 79.80	8.00
पानागढ़ में कि० मी० 152/19-20 पर समपार सं० 101/विशेष के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल का निर्माण (पूर्व रेलवे) । Construction of a road over-bridge in replacement of level crossing No. 101/Spl. at Kms. 152/19-20 at Panagarh (Eastern Railway).	निक्षेप Deposit	193.21 193.21	3.00
पारसनाथ स्टेशन के समीप कि० मी० 317 पर समपार सं० 14 ए के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल का निर्माण (पूर्व रेलवे) । Construction of a road over-bridge in replacement of level crossing No. 14-A at Kms. 317 near Parashnath Station (Eastern Railway).	निक्षेप Deposit	114.06 114.06	3.00
लिलुआ में समपार सं० ए/1ए के बदले में ऊपरी सड़क पुल का निर्माण (पूर्व रेलवे) Construction of a road over-bridge in replacement of level crossing No. A/1-A at Liluah (Eastern Railway).	निक्षेप Deposit	331.83 331.83	10.00

(1)		(2)	(3)
सुलतानपुर—जाफराबाद खण्ड के कि० मी० 58/15-16 पर समपार सं० 34-बी के बदले में ऊपरी सड़क पुल का निर्माण (उत्तर रेलवे)।			
Construction of a road over-bridge in replacement of level crossing No. 34-B at Kms. 58/15-16 on Sultanpur-Zafrabad Section (Northern Railway).	निक्षेप Deposit	95.77 106.73	15.00
पानीपत में कि० मी० 86-979 पर समपार सं० 51-ए के बदले में ऊपरी सड़क पुल का निर्माण (उत्तर रेलवे)			
Construction of a road over-bridge in replacement of level crossing No. 51-A at Kms. 86.979 at Panipat (Northern Railway).	निक्षेप Deposit	82.13 82.13	15.00
राठधना—सोनीपत स्टेशनों के बीच कि० मी० 41.760 पर समपार सं० 26बी के बदले में ऊपरी सड़क पुल का निर्माण (उत्तर रेलवे)			
Construction of a road over-bridge in replacement of level crossing No. 26-B at Kms. 41.760 between Rathdhana-Sonepat Stations (Northern Railway).	निक्षेप Deposit	86.44 144.36	15.00
सहारनपुर—मुरादाबाद खण्ड में कि० मी० 1498/13-14 पर समपार सं० 484-ए/3 के बदले में ऊपरी सड़क पुल का निर्माण (उत्तर रेलवे)।			
Construction of a road over-bridge in replacement of level crossing No. 484-A/3 at Kms. 1498/13-14 on Saharanpur-Moradabad Section (Northern Railway).	निक्षेप Deposit	132.51 128.71	20.00
बलिया और सागरपाली स्टेशनों के बीच कि०मी० 65/7-8 पर समपार सं० 31 ए के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल का निर्माण (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे)।			
Construction of a road over-bridge in replacement of level crossing No. 31-A at Kms. 65/7-8 between Ballia and Sagarpalli Station (Northeastern Railway).	निक्षेप Deposit	236.43 278.51	5.00
परली वैजनाथ में समपार सं० 121 के बदले में ऊपरी सड़क पुल का निर्माण (दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे)			
Construction of a road over-bridge in replacement of level crossing No. 121 at Parli-Vaijnath (South-Central Railway).	निक्षेप Deposit	75.04 76.86	2.00
सम्बलपुर रेलवे स्टेशन (फाटक) के समीप कि० मी० 560-684 पर समपार के बदले में ऊपरी सड़क पुल का निर्माण (दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे)।			
Construction of a road over-bridge in replacement of level crossing at Kms. 560.684 near Sambalpur Railway Station (Fatak) (South-eastern Railway).	निक्षेप Deposit	78.08 134.47	5.00
भुवनेश्वर में कि० मी० 434/13 पर समपार के बदले में ऊपरी सड़क पुल का निर्माण (दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे)			
Construction of a road over-bridge in replacement of level crossing at Kms. 434/13 at Bhubneswar (Southeastern Railway).	निक्षेप Deposit	209.77 570.69	5.00

1		2	3
भुवनेश्वर में कि॰ मी॰ 437/16 पर समपार के बदले में ऊपरी सड़क पुल का निर्माण (दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे) ।			
Construction of a road over-bridge in replacement of level crossing at Kms. 437/16 at Bhubneswar (Southeastern Railway).	निक्षेप Deposit	135.98 155.82	5.00
सूरत—वडोदरा खण्ड पर भरूच में समपार सं॰ 179/सी के बदले में ऊपरी सड़क पुल का निर्माण (पश्चिम रेलवे) ।			
Construction of a road over-bridge in replacement of level crossing No. 179/C at Bharuch on Surat-Vododara Section (Western Railway).	निक्षेप Deposit	68.35 105.59	1.00
चर्चगेट-विरार खण्ड पर गोरेगांव में समपार सं॰ 28 के बदले में निचले सड़क पुल का निर्माण (पश्चिम रेलवे) ।			
Construction of a road under-bridge in replacement of level crossing No. 28 at Goregaon on Churchgate-Virar Section (Western Railway).	निक्षेप Deposit	56.04 30.30	1.00
बड़ोदरा—आनन्द खण्ड में बजुवा और रनोली के बीच कि॰ मी॰ 406/23-25 पर समपार सं॰ 243-सी के बदले में ऊपरी सड़क पुल का निर्माण (पश्चिम रेलवे) ।			
Construction of a road over-bridge in replacement of level crossing No. 243-C at Kms. 406/23—25 between Bajuwa and Ranoli on Vododara-Anand Section (Western Railway).	निक्षेप Deposit	70.39 160.34	1.00
कोटा यार्ड में समपार सं॰ 108ए के बदले आर सी सी बाक्स कलवर्ट निचले सड़क पुल का निर्माण (पश्चिम रेलवे) ।			
Construction of RCC Box culvert road under-bridge in replacement of the level crossing No. 108-A in Kota yard (Western Railway).		74.61	1.00
देवास स्टेशन के समीप समपार सं॰ 29 के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल का निर्माण (पश्चिम रेलवे)			
Construction of road over-bridge in replacement of level crossing No. 29 near Dewas Station (Western Railway).	निक्षेप Deposit	143.42 129.86	1.00

ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों की प्रगति

1987-88 के बजट में वर्तमान व्यस्त समपारों के बदले ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों के 125 निर्माण कार्यों के लिये चालू काम और नये काम के रूप में कार्यक्रम बनाया गया था। 94 निर्माण कार्यों के संबंध में प्राक्कलन स्वीकृत किये गये थे। वर्ष के दौरान 9 पुलों का निर्माण पूरा किया गया था और 58 पुलों का कार्य चल रहा था। शेष प्रस्ताव योजना तैयार करने, नक्शे तैयार करने, अभिकल्प तैयार करने और प्राक्कलनों की स्वीकृति के विभिन्न चरणों में थे। (रेलवे-वार और राज्यवार ब्यौरे पृष्ठ 53-56 पर दिये गये हैं।)

PROGRESS OF ROAD OVER/UNDER BRIDGES

125 works of construction of road over/under-bridges in replacement of existing busy level crossings were programmed as Works-in-Progress and New Works in the Budget for 1987-88. Estimates in respect of 94 works were sanctioned. During the year, work on 9 bridges was completed and work on 58 bridges was in progress. Remaining proposals were in various stages of planning, preparation of drawings, designs and sanction to the estimates.

(The details, Railway-wise and State-wise are given at Pages 53—56).

सिगनल और दूर संचार

1. वाडी—जंक्शन— लोअर क्वाड्रेंट सिगनल व्यवस्था का एंबीलन रोशनी वाले सिगनलों द्वारा बदलाव—मध्य रेलवे:— वाडी एक बड़ा जंक्शन स्टेशन है, जहां 1200—1300

SIGNALLING AND TELECOMMUNICATION

1. *Wadi Junction—Replacement of lower quadrant signalling arrangement by Colour Light Signalling—Central Railway.*—Wadi is a major junction station

माल डिब्बों को रोजाना सम्हाला जाता है । 1959 से पूर्व स्थापित सिगनल उपकरण जीर्ण-क्षीर्ण हो गये हैं और आयु-एवं-हालत के आधार पर बदले जाने अपेक्षित हैं । इस कार्य पर 1.13 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1988-89 के दौरान 20 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

2, **दौंड स्टेशन—मौजूदा 'बी' और 'सी' केबिनों का रूट रिले अन्तर्पाशन द्वारा बदलाव—मध्य रेलवे** :—दौंड एक महत्वपूर्ण जंक्शन स्टेशन है जहां भारी यात्री और माल यातायात सम्हाला जाता है । 'बी' और 'सी' केबिनों पर सिगनलिंग गीयरों का अत्यधिक उपयोग हो चुका है और वे जीर्ण-क्षीर्ण हो गये हैं । आयु-एवं-हालत के आधार पर इन केबिनों में लीवर फ्रेमों और ग्राउंड गीयरों को बदलने का प्रस्ताव है। इस कार्य पर 3.05 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1988-89 में 20 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

3, **बम्बई मंडल—उपनगरीय क्षेत्र में गतायु ए सी रेलपथ परिपथ उपस्कर का बदलाव—मध्य रेलवे** :—बम्बई के उपनगरीय खण्ड में उपयोग किये जा रहे रेलपथ परिपथन में ए सी वेन टाइप रेल पथ रिले प्रयोग में लाये जाते हैं । आयु-एवं हालत के आधार पर उपस्कर को बदलने का प्रस्ताव है। इस कार्य पर 3.21 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1988-89 के दौरान 60 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

4, **लूप लाइनों पर स्थित 9 स्टेशनों और होम सिगनलों से प्वांइट जोन तक रेल पथ परिपथन—मध्य रेलवे** :—मध्य रेलवे के दिल्ली–बम्बई मार्ग में विद्युतीकरण परियोजना से कतिपय स्टेशनों पर पेनलों की व्यवस्था के साथ-साथ बहु संकेती रंगीन रोशनी वाले सिगनलों द्वारा मौजूदा सेमाफोर सिगनल व्यवस्था को बदला जा रहा है । लूप लाइनों के रेलपथ परिपथन और ब्लाक खण्ड सीमा तक उल्लंघन चिन्ह की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसकी विद्युतीकरण परियोजना में व्यवस्था नहीं की गयी है । इस कार्य पर 2.83 करोड़ रुपए की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1988-89 के दौरान 10 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव किया गया है ।

5, **जबलपुर डिवीजन—10 स्टेशनों पर सिगनल सर्किटों के लिए केबुल द्वारा शिरोपरि संरेखण का बदलाव और एक स्लाट—एक गाड़ी की व्यवस्था करना—मध्य रेलवे**:—इस समय अन्तर: केबिन संरक्षा सर्किटों को विभागीय शिरोपरि लाइनों के माध्यम से ले जाया जाता है जिनका आयु-एवं-हालत आधार पर बदलाव करना होता है । 10 स्टेशनों पर भूमिगत केबुलों द्वारा इन लाइन तारों को बदलने का प्रस्ताव है । इस कार्य पर 56.00 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1988-89 के दौरान 10 00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव

which handles 1200—1300 wagons daily. The signalling equipment installed prior to 1959 are wornout and required to be replaced on age-cum-condition basis. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 1.13 crores and an outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs during 1988-89 has been proposed.

2. *Daund station—Replacement of existing 'B' and 'C cabins by Route Relay Interlocking—Central Railway.*—Daund is an important junction station which is handling heavy passenger and goods traffic. Signalling gears at 'B' and 'C' cabins have been extensively used and are worn-out. It is proposed to replace the lever frames and ground gears in these cabins on age-cum-condition basis. The work is estimated to cost Rs 3.05 crores and an outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs during 1988-89 has been proposed.

3. *Bombay Division—Replacement of aged AC track circuit equipment in suburban area—Central Railway.*—The track circuiting used in the suburban section of Bombay utilises AC vane type track relay. It is proposed to replace the equipment on age-cum-condition basis. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 3.21 crores and an outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs during 1988-89 has been proposed.

4. *Track circuiting at nine stations on loop lines and from Home Signals upto Point Zone—Central Railway.*—The electrification project on Delhi-Bombay route of Central Railway is replacing existing semaphore signalling by multiple aspect colour light signalling along with provision of panels at certain stations. It is proposed to provide track circuiting of loop lines and Fouling Mark to Block section limit which has not been catered for in the electrification project. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 2.83 crores and an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs during 1988-89. has been proposed.

5. *Jabalpur Division—Replacement of overhead alignment by cable for signalling circuits and provision of one-slot-one train arrangement at 10 stations—Central Railway.*—At present inter-cabin safety circuits are carried through departmental overhead lines which are due replacement on age-cum-condition basis. It is proposed to replace these line wires by underground cables at 10 stations. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 56.00 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs during 1988-89 has been proposed.

6. आगरा–दिल्ली खण्ड—स्टेशन सीमाओं के बाहर 2 गैर—अन्तर्पाशित फाटकों पर अन्तर्पाशन और लिफ्टिंग बैरियर लगाना तथा स्टेशन सीमाओं के बाहर 19 फाटकों पर और स्टेशन सीमाओं के अन्दर 7 गैर अन्तर्पाशित फाटकों पर लिफ्टिंग बैरियर की व्यवस्था—मध्य रेलवे :—इस उच्च गति मार्ग में गाड़ी संचलन की संरक्षा को सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से, सभी गैर-अन्तर्पाशित चौकीदार वाले समपार फाटकों पर अन्तर्पाशन और लिफ्टिंग बैरियरों की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। दिल्ली–आगरा खण्ड पर स्थित समपारों में इन संरक्षा उपकरणों की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस कार्य पर 84.09 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1988-89 के दौरान 19.40 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

7. पलवल—फरीदाबाद खण्ड—5 स्टेशनों पर ट्राइट जोन रेलपथ परिपथन और लूप लाइनों पर धुरा काउन्टर सहित दोनों सिरों पर ब्लाक खण्ड सीमाओं तक उच्चलंघन चिन्ह के बीच रेलपथ परिपथन—मध्य रेलवे :—व्यस्त महत्वपूर्ण मुख्य लाइनों के स्टेशनों पर होम सिगनल से अन्तिम ठहराव सिगनल तक एक संरक्षा उपकरण के रूप में रेलपथ परिपथन की व्यवस्था की जा रही है। पलवल—फरीदाबाद खण्ड पर 5 स्टेशनों पर इस संरक्षा उपकरण की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस कार्य पर 3.72 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1988-89 के दौरान 50.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

8. आमला–इटारसी खण्ड—17 ब्लाक खण्डों पर ब्लाक खण्डों की निर्बाधता की जांच के लिए धुरा काउन्टर—मध्य रेलवे :—रेल विद्युतीकरण के साथ-साथ ब्लाक खण्डों की निर्बाधता की जांच के लिए धुरा काउन्टर की व्यवस्था करना आवश्यक है। आमला और इटारसी स्टेशनों के बीच 17 ब्लाक खण्डों में यह व्यवस्था किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है। इस कार्य पर 2.74 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1988-89 के दौरान 10.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

9. जलंब—बडनेरा वर्धा खण्ड—ब्लाक निर्बाधता के लिए धुरा काउन्टर—मध्य रेलवे :—रेल विद्युतीकरण के साथ-साथ ब्लाक निर्बाधता की जांच करने के लिए धुरा काउन्टरों की व्यवस्था करना आवश्यक है। इसका भुसावल और नागपुर डिवीजनों के 23 ब्लाक स्टेशनों में यह व्यवस्था किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है। इस कार्य पर 3.23 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1988-89 के दौरान में 10.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

10. नागपुर—वर्धाखण्ड—ब्लाक निर्बाधता आदि के लिए धुरा काउन्टर—मध्य रेलवे :—रेल विद्युतीकरण के साथ-साथ ब्लाक निर्बाधता की जांच के लिए धुरा काउन्टरों की व्यवस्था करना आवश्यक है। नागपुर डिवीजन के 10 ब्लाक खण्डों पर यह व्यवस्था किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है।

6. *Agra-Delhi section—Interlocking and lifting barriers at 2 non-interlocked gates outside station limits and lifting barriers at 19 gates outside station limits and 7non-Interlocked gates inside station limits—Central Railway.*—In order to ensure safety of train movement on this high-speed route, all non-interlocked manned level crossing gates should be provided with interlocking and lifting barriers. It is proposed to provide these safety aids on the level crossings on Delhi-Agra section. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 84.09 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 19.40 lakhs during 1988-89 has been proposed.

7. *Palwal—Faridabad section—Track circuiting between Fouling Mark to Block Section Limits at both ends including point zone track circuiting and axle counters on loop lines at 5 stations—Central Railway.*—Track circuiting from Home Signal to last stop signal at stations on busy/important main lines is being provided as a safety aid. It is proposed to provide this safety aid at 5 stations on Palwal—Faridabad section. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 3.72 crores and an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs during 1988-89 has been proposed.

8. *Amla—Itarsi section—Axle Counters for block clearance providing on 17 block sections—Central Railway.*—It is necessary to provide axle counters for block clearance proving along with Railway Electrification. This is proposed to be done in 17 block sections between Amla and Itarsi stations. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 2.74 crores and an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs during 1988-89 has been proposed.

9. *Jalamb—Badnera Wardha section—Axle counters for Block clearance—Central Railway.*—It is necessary to provide axle counters for block clearance proving along with Railway Electrification. This is proposed to be done on 23 block sections on Bhusawal and Nagpur Divisions. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 3.23 crores and an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs during 1988-89 has been proposed.

10. *Nagpur—Wardha Section—Axle Counters for Block Clearance etc.—Central Railway.*—It is necessary to provide axle counters for block clearance proving along with Railway Electrification. This is proposed to be done on 10 block sections on Nagpur

इस कार्य पर 1.42 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1988-89 के दौरान 9.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

11. हावड़ा–मुगलसराय खण्ड—विद्युतीकृत हावड़ा—मुगलसराय खण्ड—चरण V में बेतार के माध्यम से नियंत्रण संचार सर्किटों की व्यवस्था—पूर्व रेलवे :—इन खण्डों में भूमिगत दूर-संचार केबुल मध्यवर्ती रिपीटर स्टेशनों के साथ हावड़ा-मुगलसराय के बीच विद्युतीकरण परियोजना के भाग के रूप में 1963—66 के दौरान डाक और तार विभाग द्वारा बिछाये गये थे। इस केबुल की हालत विकृत हो गयी है और इसको बदलना अपेक्षित है। इस उच्च घनत्व खण्ड में संचार के महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए, बेतार के जरिये नियंत्रण परिपथों की व्यवस्था करके रेलवे के अपने संचार की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस कार्य पर 16.62 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1988-89 के दौरान 1.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

12. जंघई–आयु–एवं–हालत के आधार पर पुराने सिगनल एवं दूर संचार गीयरों का बदलाव—उत्तर रेलवे :—इस स्टेशन पर मौजूदा सि० एवम् दू०सं० गीयर जीर्ण-शीर्ण हो गये हैं और आयु-एवं हालत के आधार पर उन्हें बदला जाना अपेक्षित है। इस कार्य पर 82.16 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1988-89 के दौरान 10.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

13. सहारनपुर—रूट रिले अन्तर्पाशन—उत्तर रेलवे :—सहारनपुर एक महत्वपूर्ण जंक्शन स्टेशन है जहां लोअर क्वाड्रेंट सिगनल व्यवस्था मौजूद है। सिगनल गीयर 1944 में स्थापित किये गये थे और उनका बदलाव अपेक्षित हो गया है। इस स्टेशन पर बढ़े हुए यातायात की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए इन्हें रूट रिले अन्तर्पाशन से बदलने का प्रस्ताव है। इस कार्य पर 4.48 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1988-89 के दौरान 30.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

14. सूबेदार गंज—लाइन सं० 1, 2, 3 एवं 6 और दोनों तरफ उनके सम्बद्ध भाग का रेलपथ परिपथन—उत्तर रेलवे—यह आवश्यक है कि स्वचल ब्लाक सिगनल क्षेत्र के अन्दर स्टेशन यार्ड के पूरे भाग का रेलपथ परिपथन किया जाना चाहिए। इसलिए, सूबेदारगंज स्टेशन पर इस सुरक्षा उपकरण की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस कार्य पर 1.35 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1988-89 के दौरान 10.00 लाख रुपये का परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

Division. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 1.42 crores and an outlay of Rs. 9.00 lakhs during 1988-89 has been proposed.

11. *Howrah—Mughalsarai section—Control communication circuits through wireless in electrified Howrah—Mughalsarai Section—Phase V—Eastern Railway.*—The underground telecommunication cable in these sections was laid by the P&T department during 1963—66 as part of the electrification project between HWH-MGS along with intermediate repeater stations. The condition of this cable has deteriorated and it requires replacement. Considering the importance of communication on this high density section, it is proposed to go in for Railway's own communication by providing control circuits through wireless. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 16.62 crores and an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh during 1988-89 has been proposed.

12. *Jaunpur—Replacement of old S&T Gears on age-cum-condition basis—Nothern Railway.*—The existing S&T gears at this station are worn out and are overdue replacement on age-cum-condition basis. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 82.16 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs during 1988-89 has been proposed.

13. *Saharanpur—Route Relay Interlocking—Northern Railway.*—Saharanpur is an important junction station equipped with lower quadrant signalling. The signalling gears were installed in 1944 and have become overdue replacement. In order to cope with the increased traffic at the station it is proposed to undertake replacement with Route Relay Interlocking. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 4.48 crores and an outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs during 1988-89 has been proposed.

14. *Subedarganj—Track circuiting of Line Nos. 1, 2, 3, & 6 and their associated portion on either side—Northern Railway.*—It is necessary that the entire protion of the station yard within automatic block signalling territory should be track circuited. It is, therefore, proposed to provide this safety aid at Subedarganj station. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 1.35 crores and an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs during 1988-89 has been proposed.

15. **इलाहाबाद—400 लाइन वाले आटो-एक्सचेंज का बदलाव उत्तर रेलवे:—** इलाहबाद में 600 लाइन वाले आटो-एक्सचेंज में से, प्रारम्भ में स्थापित 400 लाइन आटो-एक्सचेंज का आयु-एवं-हालत आधार पर बदलाव किया जाना अपेक्षित है । इसलिए, इलाहाबाद में संचार सुविधाओं का सुधार करने के लिए 400 लाइन वाले इलेक्ट्रानिक एक्सचेंज द्वारा इसके बदलाव का प्रस्ताव है । इस कार्य पर 54.82 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1988-89 के दौरान 4.50 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

16. **लखनऊ डिवीजन—डालीगंज में सेन्ट्रल पेनल द्वारा लीवर फ्रमों और सिगनल गीयरों का बदलाव पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे—** डालीगंज जंक्शन स्टेशन पर सिगनल गीयरों और लीवर फ्रेमों की 1963 में स्थापना की गयी थी । इस स्टेशन पर सघन परिचालन के कारण, आयु-एवं-हालत के आधार पर सिगनल गियरों का बदलाव अपेक्षित हो गया है । इस कार्य पर 58.00 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1988-89 के दौरान 5.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

17. **कटिहार डिवीजन—कटिहार-कुमेदपुर और बरसोई के बीच अल्ट्रा हाई फ्रीक्वन्सी सम्पर्क की व्यवस्था पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे :—**कटिहार—कुमेदपुर—न्यू जलपाईगुड़ी और कटिहार—कुमेदपुर—मालदा खण्डों में गाड़ी संचलन को नियंत्रित करने के लिए नियंत्रण सर्किट की शिरोपरि लाइनें हैं और कटिहार से माल्दा तक तथा कटिहार से सूरजकमल तक मध्य-खण्ड पर कोई रेडियो पैच सुविधा नहीं है । मानसून के दौरान आमतौर से शिरोपरि लाइनें खराब हो जाती हैं । इसलिए, मौजूदा शिरोपरि संरेखण के बदले अल्ट्रा हाई फ्रीक्वेन्सी रेडियो संचार सम्पर्क की व्यवस्था करने प्रस्ताव है । इस कार्य पर 1.09 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1988-89 के दौरान 50 हजार रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

18. **मद्रास—मैसूर खण्ड—आयु एवं हालत के आधार पर जीर्ण-शीर्ण और अप्रचलित माइक्रोवेव प्रणाली का बदलाव—दक्षिण रेलवे :—**मद्रास—मैसूर के बीच मौजूदा 120 चैनल क्षमता वाली माइक्रोवेव प्रणाली की 1968 में स्थापना की गयी थी । इस सम्पर्क में 8 माइक्रोवेव रिपीटर स्टेशनों सहित दो टर्मिनल स्टेशन है जिनमें एक पेसिव रिपीटर भी शामिल है। नारायणगिरि और अन्य स्टेशनों के बीच भी यू एच एफ और वी एच एफ प्रणालियों पर चार सुपरलिंक मौजूद हैं । मौजूदा जीर्ण-शीर्ण और अप्रचिलित माइक्रोवेव प्रणाली का आधुनिक डिजीटल डिजाइन से बदलाव करने की एक विस्तृत योजना बनायी गयी आंकड़े संप्रेषण के लिए उपयुक्त होगी । इस कार्य पर 26.45 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1988-89 के दौरान 1.94 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है । मौजूदा प्रणाली को केवल 120 चैनल से बदलने का कार्यक्रम है ।

15. *Allahabad—Replacement of 400 lines auto-exchange—Nothern Railway.*—Out of 600 lines auto-exchange at Allahabad, the initially installed 400 lines auto-exchange requires replacement on age-cum-condition basis. It is, therefore, proposed to replace it by 400 lines electronic exchange for improving communication facilities at Allahabad. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 54.82 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 4.50 lakhs during 1988-89 has been proposed.

16. *Lucknow Division—Replacement of lever frames and signalling gears at Daliganj by Central Panel—Northeastern Railway.*—The signalling gears and lever frames at Daliganj junction station were installed in 1963. Due to intensive operation at this station, the signalling gears have become due for replacement on age-cum-condition basis. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 58.00 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs during 1988-89 has been proposed.

17. *Katihar Division—Provision of Ultra High Frequency Link between Katihar-Kumedpur and Barsoi—Northeast Frontier Railway.*—Control circuits for controlling train movements on Katihar-Kumedpur-New Jalpaiguri and Katihar-Kumedpur-Malda sections are overhead lines and have no mid-section Radio Patch facility from Katihar to Malda as well as from Katihar to Suraikamal. The overhead lines generally fail during monsoon. Therefore, a Ultra High Frequency Radio communication link in lieu of existing overhead alignments has been proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.09 crores with an outlay of Rs. 50 thousand during 1988-89.

18. *Madras—Mysore section—Replacement of wornout and absolete Microwave system on age-cum-condition basis—Southern Railway.*—The existing microwave system between Madras-Mysore having 120 channel capacity was installed in 1968. The link comprises 2 terminal station with 8 microwave repeater stations including one passive repeater, 4 spurlinks on UHF and VHF systems are also in existence between Narayanagiri and other stations. A detailed scheme has been drawn up for replacement of existing wornout and obsolete microwave system with the modern digital design suitable for data communication. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 26.45 crores and an outlay of Rs. 1.94 crores during 1988-89 has been proposed. Only 120 channels are being planned to replace the existing system.

19. मदुर मंडल के पांच स्टेशनों पर घिस पिटे यांत्रिक सिगनलों और टोकन उपकरणों का बदलाव—दक्षिण रेलवे :—इस खंड पर उपयोग में लाये जा रहे टोकन उपकरण 25 वर्ष से अधिक पुराने हैं और गहन उपयोग के कारण इन उपकरणों के कल पुर्जे तेजी से जीर्ण शीर्ण होते जा रहे हैं । इस महत्वपूर्ण ट्रंक मार्ग पर उपकरणों का सफलतापूर्वक कार्य निष्पादन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उपर्युक्त कार्य को 2.36 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर आरम्भ करने का विनिश्चय किया गया है और 1988-89 के दौरान इसके लिए 50 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

20 विजयवाड़ा मंडल—विजयवाड़ा गुडूर खण्ड में 6 स्टेशनों पर जीर्ण शीर्ण लीवर फ्रेमों और प्वाइंट कनैक्शनों का प्वाइंटों को बिजली द्वारा परिचालनसेबदलाव—दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे :—मद्रास–नयी दिल्ली ट्रंक रूट पर ये 6 स्टेशन उच्च घनत्व यातायात को सम्हाल रहे हैं । समुद्र के सन्निकट होने और सघन परिचालन के कारण इन स्टेशनों के सिगनल गीयरों में बुरी तरह जंग लग गया है । इसलिए, इनको बदलने का प्रस्ताव है । इस कार्य पर 4.40 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1988-89 के दौरान 15.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

21 गुडूर–विजयवाड़ा खण्ड में वटपालम और तटटू स्टशनों में उल्लंघन चिन्ह से अग्रिम स्टार्टर तक और उल्लंघन चिन्ह से ब्लाक खण्ड सीमा तक रेलपथ की निर्बाध जांच करना—दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे :—यह जरूरी है कि छोटे स्टेशनों पर रन थ्रू लाइनों के रेलपथ सर्किट का उल्लंघन चिन्ह से ब्लाक खण्ड सीमा तक विस्तार किया जाना चाहिए । गुडूर—विजयवाड़ा खण्ड में दो स्टेशनों पर रेलपथ परिपथन सुविधा के विस्तार करने का प्रस्ताव है । इस कार्य पर 84.00 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1988-89 के दौरान 7.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

22 पूणे–मिरज खण्डशिवडे, खनोली, कोरगांव, भवानी-नगर और नांद्र में रन थ्रू मुख्य लाइन में रलपथ परिपथ—दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे :— ये 5 स्टेशन पूणे—मिरज भारी घनत्व वाले यातायात खण्ड पर स्थित हैं । संरक्षा को बढ़ाने के लिए इन स्टेशनों पर रन थ्रू मुख्य लाइनों पर रेलपथ सर्किट लगाने का प्रस्ताव है । इस कार्य पर 65.00 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1988-89 के दौरान 8.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

23 आद्रा मंडल—मुरी–चांडिल खण्ड पर टोकनरहित उपकरण लगाकर टोकन उपकरणों का बदलाव—दक्षिण पूर्व रेलव :—इस खण्ड पर टोकन उपकरण 1960 से पूर्व स्थापित किये गये थे और वे अपने सामान्य समय तक चले हैं । इसलिये, बढ़े हुए यातायात की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने लिए टोकनरहित ब्लाक उपकरण लगाकर इनको बदले जाने का प्रस्ताव है । इस कार्य पर 82.96 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1988-89 के दौरान 5.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

19. *Replacement of worn-out Mechanical Signalling System and token Instruments at five stations in Madurai Division—Southern Railway.*—Signalling gears and Token instruments used at these five stations are more than 25 years old and due to intensive use, these have got worn-out. To ensure efficient working of this signalling system on this vital trunk route, it has been decided to undertake this work at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.36 crores and an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs has been provided during 1988-89.

20. *Vijayawada Division—Replacement of wornout lever frames and point connections by electrical operation of points at 6 stations in Vijayawada Gudur section—South Central Railway.*—These 6 stations on Madras-New Delhi trunk route are handling high density traffic. The signalling gears on these stations have badly corroded due to proximity to the sea and intensive operation. It is, therefore, proposed to replace them. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 4.40 crores and an outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs during 1988-89 has been proposed.

21. *Proving clearance of track from Fouling Marks to Advance starter and Fouling Marks to Block section limit at Vetapalem and Tettu stations on Gudur-Vijayawada section—South Central Railway.*—It is necessary that track circuit of the run through lines at wayside stations should be extended upto Fouling Mark to Block section limit. It is proposed to extend the track circuiting facility at two stations on Gudur-Vijayawada section. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 84.00 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakhs during 1988-89 has been proposed.

22. *Pune—Miraj section—Track circuits on run through mainlines at Shiravade, Shenoli, Koregaon, Bhavaninagar and Nandra—South Central Railway.*—These 5 stations are situated on the Pune-Miraj heavy density traffic section. It is proposed to track circuit run through main lines at these stations to enhance safety. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 65.00 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs during 1988-89 has been proposed.

23 *Adra Division—Replacement of token instruments with tokenless instruments on Muri—Chandil section—Southeastern Railway.*—The token instruments in this section were installed prior to 1960 and have outlived their normal life. It is, threfore, proposed to replace them with tokenless block instruments to cater for the increased traffic. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 82.96 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs during 1988-89 has been proposed.

24. आद्रा मंडल—आद्रा यार्ड के पूर्वी सिरे पर लीवर फ्रेमों और ग्राउन्ड गियरों का बिजली द्वारा परिचालित प्वाइंटों और सिगनलों से बदलाव—दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे :—आद्रा दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे का एक महत्वपूर्ण जंक्शन स्टेशन है । पूर्वी बाहरी केबिनों पर सिगनल केबिन 1957 से पूर्व स्थापित किये गये थे जिनका आयु एवं हालत के आधार पर बदलाव करना अपेक्षित है । प्वाइंट और सिगनलों को बिजली द्वारा परिचालित करने का काम आरम्भ करने का प्रस्ताव है । इस कार्य पर 75.75 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1988-89 में 5.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

25. बिलासपुर मंडल—4 स्टेशनों पर उल्लंघन चिन्ह से ब्लाक खंड सीमा तक रन थ्रू लाइनों पर रेलपथ परिपथन का विस्तार—दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे :— सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से ट्रंक मार्ग की रन थ्रू लाइनों पर उल्लंघन चिन्ह से ब्लाक खंड सीमा तक रेलपथ परिपथन की व्यवस्था करना आवश्यक है। इन स्टेशनों के दोनों किनारों पर उल्लंघन चिन्ह से ब्लाक खंड सीमा तक रेलपथ परिपथन का विस्तार करने का प्रस्ताव है । इस कार्य पर 63.52 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1988-89 में 4.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

26. चक्रधरपुर मंडल—राउरकेला—पंपोश के बीच 'ख' श्रेणी के अन्तर्पाशित समपार फाटक (3 संख्या) और पहुंच चेतावनी प्रबंध की व्यवस्था—दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे :—समपार फाटकों का अन्तर्पाशन एक महत्वपूर्ण उपकरण है जिसकी चरणबद्ध आधार पर व्यवस्था की जा रही है । इन समपार फाटकों पर अन्तर्पाशन और पहुंच चेतावनी की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है । इस कार्य पर 53.92 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1988-89 में 3.00 लाख रु० के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

27. उज्जैन में सिगनल गियरों और लीवर फ्रेमों का रूट रिले अन्तर्पाशन द्वारा बदलाव—पश्चिम रेलवे—भोपाल खंड पर उज्जैन एक व्यस्त स्टेशन है । आयु एवं हालत के आधार पर इस स्टेशन के सिगनल गियरों का बदलाव करना अपेक्षित है । इस कार्य पर 4.51 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1988-89 में 7.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

28. गंगापुर सिटी—कोटा खंड के बीच 21 स्टेशनों पर धुरा काउन्टरों द्वारा ब्लाक जांच—की व्यवस्था—पश्चिम रेलवे—ब्लाक खंड की निर्बाधता की जांच के लिए धुरा काउन्टरों के उपयोग से पिछली गाड़ी के पूरी तरह पहुंचने की जांच तथा ब्लाक संचलन प्रणाली के रूप में दोहरा प्रयोजन सिद्ध होगा। अतः गाड़ी परिचालन की सुरक्षा में वृद्धि करने के उद्देश्य से 21 खंडों पर इस कार्य को शुरु करने का प्रस्ताव है । इस कार्य

24. *Adra Division—Replacement of lever frames and ground gears by power operation of points and signals at East end of Adra Yard—Southeastern Railway.*—Adra is a important junction station on S.E. Railway. The signalling cabins on East outer cabins were installed prior to 1957 and are due replacement on age-cum-condition basis. It is proposed to undertake this work with power operation of point and signals. The work is estimated to cost Rs 75.75 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs during 1988-89 has been proposed.

25. *Bilaspur Division—Extension of track circuit on run through lines from Fouling Mark to Block section limit at 4 stations—Southeastern Railway.*—Provision of track circuiting on run through lines between fouling mark to block section limit on the trunk route is necessary on grounds of safety. It is proposed to extend the track circuiting from Fouling Mark to Block section limit on either end of these stations. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 63.52 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs during 1988-89 has been proposed.

26. *Chakradharpur Division—Interlocking of 'B' class level crossing gates* (3 *Nos.*) *and provision of approach warning arrangements between Rourkela—Panposh—Southeastern Railway.*—Interlocking of level crossing gates is an important safety aid being provided in a phased manner. It is proposed to provide interlocking and approach warning at these level crossing gates. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 53.92 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs during 1988-89 has been proposed.

27. *Replacement of signalling gears and lever frames at Ujjain by Route Relay Interlocking—Western Railway.*—Ujjain is a busy junction station on Nagda-Bhopal section. The signalling gears at this station are due replacement on age-cum-condition basis. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 4.51 crores and an outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakhs during 1988-89 has been proposed.

28. *Block proving by axle counters at 21 sections between Gangapur city—Kota section—Western Railway.*—The use of axle counters for proving the block section clear would serve the dual purpose of proving complete arrival of the previous train and as a system of block working. It is, therefore proposed to undertake this work at 21 section to en-

पर 1.92 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1988-89 में 5.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

29. **नागदा–रतलाम खंड के बीच 6 स्टेशनों पर धुरा काउन्टरों द्वारा ब्लाक जांच—पश्चिम रेलवे:**—ब्लाक खंड की निर्बाधता की जांच के लिए धुरा काउन्टरों के उपयोग से पिछली गाड़ी की पूरी तरह पहुंचने की जांच तथा ब्लाक संचलन प्रणाली के रूप में दोहरा प्रयोजन सिद्ध होगा। अतः गाड़ी परिचालन संरक्षा में वृद्धि करने के उद्देश्य से 6 खंडों पर इस कार्य को शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस कार्य पर 55.32 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1988-89 में 5.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

30. **नागदा–भोपाल खंड में 29 स्टेशनों की रन थ्रू लाइनों, लूप लाइनों और फौलिंग प्वाइन्ट से ब्लाक खंड सीमा बोर्ड तक रेलपथ परिपथन और 18 स्टेशनों पर धुरा काउन्टरों द्वारा ब्लाक जांच की व्यवस्था—पश्चिम रेलवे:**—नागदा–भोपाल एक उच्च घनत्व वाला मार्ग है जिसका विद्युतीकरण किया जा रहा है। गाड़ी परिचालन की संरक्षा में वृद्धि करने के लिए 18 स्टेशनों पर धुरा काउन्टरों द्वारा ब्लाक जांच की व्यवस्था के साथ साथ मार्गवर्ती 29 स्टेशनों की मुख्य लाइन, लूप लाइन और उल्लंघन चिन्ह से ब्लाक खंड सीमा तक पूरे रेलपथ परिपथन की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस कार्य पर 13.07 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1988-89 में 20.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

विद्युतीकरण परियोजनाएं

1. **रामपुरा केबिन—नया आजादपुर सम्पर्क का विद्युतीकरण–उत्तर रेलवे:**—रामपुरा केबिन (दयाबस्ती)—नया आजादपुर खंड को छोड़कर समस्त दिल्ली क्षेत्र को विद्युत कर्षण के अन्तर्गत लाया जा चुका है। रामपुरा केबिन (दयाबस्ती)—नया आजादपुर खंड का विद्युतीकरण करना अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण समझा जाता है क्योंकि नया आजादपुर जाने वाले माल यातायात के कर्षण का बदलाव करने के लिए तुगलकाबाद अथवा दिल्ली परिहार लाइन के किसी स्टेशन पर रुकना पड़ता है। इसी तरह अम्बाला और लुधियाना तथा उनसे आगे के गन्तव्यों के लिए मध्य और पश्चिम रेलवे की माल गाड़ियों को दिल्ली परिहार लाइन और दिल्ली-अम्बाला-कालका खंड के रास्ते चलाना पड़ रहा है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप व्यस्त दिल्ली परिहार लाइन पर कर्षण बदलाव के लिए चल स्टाक को व्यस्त तुगलकाबाद यार्ड में रोक दिया जाता है। उपर्युक्त को ध्यान में रखते हुए रामपुरा केबिन—नया आजादपुर सम्पर्क का विद्युतीकरण परिचालनिक दृष्टि से आवश्यक समझा जाता है। इस कार्य पर 1.80 करोड़

hance safety of train operation. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 1.92 crores and an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs during 1988-89 has been proposed.

29. *Block proving by axle counters at 6 sections between Nagda—Ratlam section—Western Railway.*—The use of axle counters for proving the block section clear would serve the dual purpose of proving complete arrival of the previous train and as a system of block working. It is, therefore, proposed to undertake this work at 6 sections to enhance safety of train operation. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 55.32 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs during 1988-89 has been proposed.

30. *Track circuits on run through lines, loop lines and facing points to Block section limit board at 29 stations and provision of Block proving by axle counters at 18 sections of Nagda—Bhopal section—Western Railway.*—Nagda-Bhopal is a high density route that is being electrified. It is proposed to provide complete track circuiting of main line, loop line and from fouling mark to block section limit at 29 wayside stations along with provision of block proving by axle counters at 18 stations to enhance safety of train operation. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 13.07 crores and an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs during 1988-89 has been proposed.

ELECTRIFICATION PROJETS

1. *Electrification of Rampura Cabin—Naya Azadpur link—Nothern Railway.*—The entire Delhi area has been brought under electric traction except Rampura Cabin (Dayabasti)-Naya Azadpur sections. Electrification of Rampura Cabin (Dayabasti)-Naya Azadpur sections is considered most important, as the goods traffic for Naya Azadpur has to be stopped at Tughlakabad or at any station on the Delhi avoiding line for change of traction. Similarly, loads from Central and Western Railways for Ambala and Ludhiana and destinations beyond, are being routed through Delhi avoiding line and Delhi-Ambla-Kalka sections resulting in change of traction on the very busy Delhi avoiding line, causing detention to the rolling stock in the busy Tughlakabad yard. In view of the above, electrification of Rampura Cabin-Naya Azadpur link is considered on operational necessity.

रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है, जिसके लिए 1988-89 के दौरान 1 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

विद्युत सम्बन्धी अन्य कार्य

1. **कंजूर मार्ग–2 × 3 मेगावाट सब स्टेशन की स्थापना (बम्बई मंडल)—मध्य रेलवे**:—कुर्ला और थाणे के बीच 4.5 मिनट के अन्तराल पर उपनगरीय गाड़ी चलाने के लिए यह कार्य आवश्यक हो गया है । इस कार्य पर 1.66 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1988-89 में 7.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

2. **ठाकुर्ली–1 × 3 मेगावाट कर्षण सब स्टेशन की स्थापना (बम्बई मंडल)—मध्य रेलवे**:—थाणे और कल्याण के बीच 5 मिनट के अंतराल पर उपनगरीय गाड़ियां चलाने के लिए यह कार्य आवश्यक हो गया है । इस कार्य पर 1.17 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1988-89 में 7.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

3. **परसिक सुरंग (बम्बई मंडल)—1 × 3 मेगावाट कर्षण सब स्टेशन की स्थापना—मध्य रेलवे**:—थाणे और कल्याण के बीच 5 मिनट के अन्तराल पर उपनगरीय गाड़ियां चलाने के लिए यह कार्य आवश्यक हो गया है । इस कार्य पर 99.00 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1988-89 में 4.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

4. **दिवा– वसई रोड—बिजली आपूर्ति व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ करना—चरण II (बम्बई मंडल) मध्य रेलवे**:—भारी और अधिक माल गाड़ियां चलायी जा सकें इसके लिए बिजली आपूर्ति बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से यह काम आवश्यक हो गया है । इस कार्य पर 1.22 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1988-89 में 7.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

5. **बरिया–दुर्गापुर बिजली घर से बरिया पोषक स्थल तक 25 के वी वाले दोहरे सर्किट भूगत फीडर तारों का बदलाव —पूर्व रेलवे**:—कर्षण बिजली आपूर्ति की विश्वसनीयता को बनाये रखने के लिए आयु एवं हालत के आधार पर यह कार्य आवश्यक है । इस कार्य पर 59.83 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1988-89 में 7.50 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

6. **आसनसोल मंडल—काली पहाड़ी पर अतिरिक्त कर्षण सब स्टेशन और मानकर कर्षण सब स्टेशन के लिए भूमि का अधिग्रहण —पूर्व रेलवे**:—गोमो और हावड़ा के बीच 4500 टन भार वाली गाड़ियों और/अथवा अतिरिक्त ट्रेनों के यातायात को सम्हालने के लिए यह कार्य आवश्यक

The work is estimated to cost Rs. 1.80 crores. An outlay of Rs. one crore has been proposed during 1988-89.

OTHER ELECTRICAL WORKS

1. *Kanjur Marg—Setting up of 2×3 MW Sub-station (Bombay Division)—Central Railway.*—This work has become necessary to introduce suburban trains at 4.5 minutes frequency between Kurla and Thane section. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 1.66 crores. An outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakhs is proposed during 1988-89.

2. *Thakurli—Setting up of 1×3 MW Traction Sub-station (Bombay Division)—Central Railway.*—This work has become necessary to enable running of suburban trains at 5 mts. frequency between Thane and Kalyan. The estimated cost of the work is Rs 1.17 crores. An outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakhs is proposed during 1988-89.

3. *Parsik Tunnel (Bombay Division)—Setting up of 1×3 MW Traction sub-station—Central Railway.*—This work has become necessary to enable running of suburban trains at 5 mts. frequency between Thane and Kalyan. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 99.00 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed during 1988-89.

4. *Diva—Vasai Road—Strengthening of power supply arrangement—Phase II (Bombay Division)—Central Railway.*—This work has become necessary for strengthening power supply to enable running of heavier and more goods trains. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 1.22 crores. An outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakhs is proposed during 1988-89.

5. *Waria—Replacement of double circuit 25 KV underground feeder cables from Durgapur Thermal Power station to Waria feeding post—Eastern Railway.*—This work is necessary on age-cum-condition basis to keep up reliability of traction power supply. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 59.83 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 7.50 lakhs is proposed during 1988-89.

6. *Asansol Division—Additional Traction Sub-station at Kalipahari and acquisition of land for Mankar Traction sub-station—Eastern Railway.*—This work is necessary to run 4500 tonne trains and/or run more trains between Gomoh and Howrah to cater for addi-

है । इस कार्य पर 3.50 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1988-89 में 25.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

7. इलाहाबाद मंडल—टूण्डला–साहिबाबाद खंड में 12 अदद सर्किट ब्रेकरों का उच्च रैपचरिंग क्षमता वाले सर्किट ब्रेकरों से बदलाव—उत्तर रेलवे :—कर्षण बिजली आपूर्ति की विश्वसनीयता को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आयु एवं हालत के आधार पर यह कार्य आवश्यक है । इस कार्य पर 60.84 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1988-89 में 1.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

8. मुगलसराय–गाजियाबाद खंड में 16 अदद 100/150 केवीए 350 एम्पीयर तेल वाले बूस्टर ट्रांसफार्मरों का 2800 के वी ए 500 एम्पीयर बूस्टर ट्रांसफार्मरों से बदलाव (चरण 1)—उत्तर रेलवे :—आयु एवं हालत के आधार पर और भारी गाड़ियों को सम्हालने के लिए चालू पुराने उपस्कर का बदलाव आवश्यक है । इस कार्य पर 58.68 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1988-89 में एक लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

9. नयी दिल्ली (बड़ौदा हाउस) में कम्प्रेशर, कन्डेन्सर और एअर हैंडलिंग यूनिटों का 3×105 टन "यार्क" केन्द्रीकृत वायु शीतक संयंत्र का बदलाव—उत्तर रेलवे :—आयु एवं हालत के आधार पर यह कार्य आवश्यक है । इस कार्य पर 70.11 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1988-89 में 18.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

10. गोरखपुर–गोरखपुर कालोनी के सब स्टेशन की क्षमता को बढ़ाने के लिये गताय सब स्टेशन उपस्कर का बदलाव (फेज II)—पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे :—बिजली आपूर्ति की विश्वसनीयता को बनाए रखने के लिए आयु एवं हालत के आधार पर यह कार्य आवश्यक है । इस कार्य पर 74.14 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1988-89 में 35.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

11. सिकन्दराबाद (ब० ला०) मंडल—बेल्लमपल्ली और वारंगल प्रत्येक सब स्टेशनों के लिये दो न्यूट्रल खंडों सहित कर्षण सब स्टेशन की व्यवस्था—दक्षिण–मध्य रेलवे :—4500 टन वाली गाड़ी और/अथवा अधिक गाड़ियों को चलाने के लिए बिजली आपूर्ति को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए यह कार्य आवश्यक है । इस कार्य पर 4.98 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1988-89 में एक लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

tional anticipated traffic. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 3.50 crores. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is proposed during 1988-89.

7. *Allahabad Division—Replacement of 12 Nos. Circuit Breakers by high rupturing capacity Circuit Breakers in Tundla—Sahibabad section—Northern Railway.*—This work is necessary on age-cum-condition basis to ensure reliability of traction power supply. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 60.84 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. one lakh is proposed during 1988-89.

8. *Replacement of 16 Nos. 100/150 KVA 350 Amps. oil filled booster transformers with 280 KVA 500 Amps. booster Transformers in Mughalsarai—Ghaziabad section (Phase I)—Northern Railway.*—This work is necessary to replace existing old equipment on age-cum-condition basis and also to cater for heavier trains. The esimated cost of the work is Rs. 58.68 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. one lakh is proposed during 1988-89.

9. *Replacement of compressors, condensors and air-handling units of 3×105 ton 'YORK centralised air-conditioning plant at New Delhi (Baroda House)—Northern Railway.*—This work is on age-cum-condition basis. The estimated cost of this work is Rs. 70.11 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 18.00 lakhs is proposed during 1988-89.

10. *Gorakhpur—Replacement of overaged sub-station equipment for augmenting the capacity of Sub-station at Gorakhpur Colony (Phase-II)—North Eastern Railway.*—This work is necessary on age-cum-condition basis to maintain reliability of Electric power supply. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 74.14 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 35.00 lakhs is proposed during 1988-89.

11. *Secunderabad (BG) Division—Provision of Traction Sub-stations at Bellampalli and Warangal with two neutral sections for each sub-station—South Central Railway.*—This work is necessary for strengthening power supply for running 4500 tonne trains and/or more train. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 4.98 crores. An outlay of Rs. one lakh is proposed during 1988-89.

12. विजयवाड़ा खंड–सुन्दुर—न्यूट्रल खंड सहित कर्षण सब स्टेशन की व्यवस्था—दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे—4500 टन वाली गाड़ियों को और/अथवा इससे अधिक भार वाली गाड़ियों को चलाने के लिए बिजली आपूर्ति को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए यह कार्य आवश्यक है। इस कार्य पर 3.61 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1988-89 में एक लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

12. *Vijayawada Division : Tsundur—Provision of traction sub-station with neutral section—South Central Railway.*—This work is necessary for strengthening power supply for running 4500 tonne trains and/or more trains. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 3.61 crores. An outlay of Rs. one lakh during 1988-89 is proposed.

13. आद्रा मंडल—आद्रा सेटलमेंट में एल०टी० वितरण प्रणाली का बदलाव—दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे :—बिजली आपूर्ति को विश्वसनीय बनाये रखने के लिए आयु एवं हालत के आधार पर यह कार्य आवश्यक है। इस कार्य पर 86.04 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1988-89 में 5 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

13. *Adra Division Replacement of L.T. distribution system at Adra settlement—South Eastern Railway.*—This work is necessary on age-cum-condition to maintain reliable power supply. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 86.04 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed during 1988-89.

14. वाल्तेर मंडल—रेलवे द्वारा अपनी ट्रांसमिशन लाइन लगाकर मध्य प्रदेश विद्युत बोर्ड से एक ही स्थान से बिजली प्राप्त करना और वाल्तेर—किरुंदल खंड पर मध्य प्रदेश विद्युत बोर्ड द्वारा बिजली आपूर्ति व्यवस्था को मजबूत करना (चरण 1)—दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे :—132 के०वे० एच०टी० बिजली आपूर्ति को सुधारने और अधिकतम मांग शुल्क को कम करने के लिए यह कार्य आवश्यक है। इस कार्य पर 2.94 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1988-89 में 7.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

14. *Waltair Division—Availing of single point supply from MPEB by running Railway's own transmission lines and strengthening of power supply arrangements on Waltair—Kirundul section by MPEB (Phase I).—South Eastern Railway.*—This work is necessary to improve 132 KV H.T. power supply and also to reduce maximum demand charges. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 2.94 crores. An outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakhs is proposed during 1988-89.

15. बम्बई स्थानीय खंड—बोरीविली आदान स्टेशन और बोरीविली स्विचिंग स्टेशन के बीच फीडर नं० 1 के 22 के०वी० केबुलों का बदलाव—पश्चिम रेलवे :—कर्षण बिजली आपूर्ति की विश्वसनीयता को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आयु एवं हालत के आधार पर यह काम आवश्यक है। इस कार्य पर 59.11 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1988-89 में 10 हजार रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

15. *Bombay Local Section—Replacement of 22 KV cables of feeder No. 1 between Borivali receiving station and Borivali switching station—Western Railway.*—This work is necessary on age-cum-condition basis to ensure reliability of traction power supply. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 59.11 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 10 thousands is proposed during 1988-89.

कारखाने—उत्पादन यूनिटों सहित

WORKSHOPS INCLUDING PRODUCTION UNITS

1. कल्याण—फ्लैश बलाई संयंत्र का बदलाव—मध्य रेलवे—कल्याण में फ्लैश बट बलाई संयंत्र 1968 में खरीदा गया था और इसकी 60 कि० ग्रा०/90 यू० टी० एस० रेल पटरियों, जिसका इस वर्ष से बिछाने के लिए गहन इस्तेमाल किया जाना है, की बलाई की क्षमता नहीं है। अतः इस संयंत्र को नये संयंत्र से बदलाव का प्रस्ताव है और इसे भुसावल में वर्तमान लोकोशेड में लगाने का प्रस्ताव है। इस कार्य पर 4.93 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1988-89 में 1.50 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

1. *Kalyan—Replacement of Flash Welding Plant Central Railway.*—Flash Belt Welding Plant at Kalyan was procured in 1968 and does not have the capacity to weld sixty kg./90 U.T.S. rails which have to be extensively used for relaying from this year. It is, therefore, proposed to replace this plant by a new plant and locate it at Bhusawal in existing Loco Shed. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 4.93 crores and an outlay of Rs. 1.50 crores has been provided during 1988-89.

2. **वाडी बन्दर—वाड़ी बन्दर कोचिंग डिपो का आधुनिकीकरण—मध्य रेलवे :**—वाड़ी बन्दर कोचिंग डिपो में 1400 सवारी डिब्बों की जांच/अनुरक्षण किया जाता है, जिसके लिए अपर्याप्त सुविधायें उपलब्ध नहीं है । सातवीं योजना के दौरान कोचिंग डिपो के आधुनिकीकरण कार्यक्रम के एक भाग के रूप में इस डिपो का अतिरिक्त सुविधाओं के साथ आधुनिकीकरण किया जा रहा है ।

इस कार्य पर 2.47 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिये 1988-89 में 50.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

3. **मुगलसराय (संयंत्र डिपो) में उन्नत पुल प्रौद्योगिकी द्वारा ढले हुए पुल गर्डरों का निर्माण—पूर्व रेलवे :**—रिवेटिड संरचनाओं की बजाय पुल गर्डरों की संरचना में ढलाई पद्धति अपनाकर प्रौद्योगिकी को उन्नत करने के लिए एक समयबद्ध योजना बनायी गयी है । इससे इस्पात सामग्री की बचत होगी, सामग्री की छीजन में कमी होगी तथा उत्पादकता बढ़ेगी । प्रस्तावित कार्य की लागत 2.04 करोड़ रुपये है जिसके लिए 1988-89 के दौरान 50.00 लाख के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

4. **हावड़ा (टिकियापाड़ा)—कोचिंग कम्पलेक्स का आधुनिकीकरण—पूर्व रेलवे :**—टिकियापाड़ा में इस समय प्रतिदिन 24 रेकों के अनुरक्षण का काम है । सवारी डिब्बों की कुल संख्या 1350 है । सातवीं योजना के दौरान सवारी डिब्बा के आधुनिकीकरण के भाग के रूप में इस डिपो में अतिरिक्त सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करके इसका आधुनिकीकरण किया जा रहा है । इस कार्य की प्रत्याशित लागत 7.22 करोड़ रुपये हैं जिसके लिए 1988-89 के दौरान 50 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

5. **अंडाल—बी.ओ.एक्स. ए नमाल डिब्बा डिपो—पूर्व रेलवे :**—फिलहाल आसनसोल मंडल में रानीगंज कोयला क्षेत्र द्वारा सेवित हिन्टरलैण्ड में बी ओ एक्स एन माल डिब्बों के लदान के लिए कोई अवसंरचनात्मक सुविधाएं नहीं है । निकट भविष्य में कोयला उत्पादकों ने इस क्षेत्र में कोयले के उत्पादन में पर्याप्त वृद्धि करने का कार्यक्रम बनाया है। अतः अवसंरचनात्मक सुविधाओं को सृजित करने के लिए अंडाल में एक बी ओ एक्स एन मरम्मत डिपो की स्थापना करने का प्रस्ताव है । इस कार्य की प्रत्याशित लागत 9.78 करोड़ रुपये है जिसके लिए 1988-89 के दौरान 50.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

6. **शकूरबस्ती—100 रेल इंजनों को ठहराने के लिए डीजल शेड का विस्तार—उत्तर रेलवे**—शकूरबस्ती पर डीजल शेड का निर्माण आरम्भ में 10 डीजल शंटरों के अनुरक्षण के लिए किया गया था । 50 रेल इंजनों के अनुरक्षण की सुविधा के लिए इस डीजल शेड का विस्तार किया गया, किन्तु अब 100 रेल इंजनों को ठहराने की सुविधा का

2. *Wadi Bunder—Modernisation of Wadi Bunder Coaching Depot—Central Railway.*—Wadi Bunder Coaching Depot is responsible for examination/maintenance of 1400 coaches for which adequate facilities are not available. As a part of the programme for modernisation of Coaching Depots during VII Plan, this depot is being modernised with additional facilities.

The anticipated cost of the work is Rs. 2.47 crores and an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been proposed during 1988-89.

3. *Manufacture of Welded Bridge Girders by upgrading Bridge Technology at Mughalsarai (Plant depot)—Eastern Railway.*—A time-bound plan has been evolved for upgrading technology by adoption of welding in fabrication of bridge girders instead of rivetted structures. This will result in saving of steel materials, reduction in wastage of material enhanced productivity etc. The cost of the proposed work is Rs. 2.04 crores and an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been proposed during 1988-89.

4. *Howrah (Tikiapara)—Modernisation of Coaching Complex—Eastern Railway.*—The daily maintenance workload at Tikiapara comes to 24 rakes at present. The total holding is 1350 coaches. As part of modernisation of Coaching Depots during VII Plan, this Depot is being modernised with additional facilities. The anticipated cost of the work is Rs. 7.22 crores and an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs has been proposed during 1988-89.

5. *Andal—Box N Wagon Depot—Eastern Railway*—At present there are no infrastructural facilities for loading of BOX 'N' wagons in the interland served by Raniganj Coal Fields in Asansol Division. The Coal producers have embarked on a programme for substantial increase in coal production in the area in the near future. In order, therefore, to create proper infrastructual facilities, it is porpoesd to locate a BOX 'N' repair depot at Andal. The anticipated cost of the work is Rs. 9.78 crores and an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been proposed during 1988-89.

6. *Shakurbasti—Expansion of Diesel Shed to home 100 nos. of locomotives—Northern Railway.*—The Diesel Shed at Shakurbasti was originally constructed for maintenance of 10 Diesel Shunters. Expansion of this Diesel Shed for facilities to maintain 50 locomotives was carried out, it is now proposed to create

विस्तार करने का प्रस्ताव है, क्योंकि वर्तमान सुविधायें अपर्याप्त हैं और यह परिचालन की कुशलता तथा रेल इंजनों की विश्वसनीयता पर विपरीत प्रभाव डाल रही हैं । इस कार्य की प्रत्याशित लागत 3.84 करोड़ रुपये है जिसके लिए 1988-89 के दौरान 2.00 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

7. **अरकोणम इंजीनियरी कारखाने में मौजूदा शेड के बदले ट्राली शेड पर का निर्माण—दक्षिण रेलवे**:—इस कारखाने में मौजूदा स्थान बहुत ही अपर्याप्त है और बहुत अधिक इंजनों, कलपुर्जों आदि की वजह से यह स्थान सदैव संकुलित रहता है । इससे कर्मकारों के आने-जाने में बहुत व्यवधान पड़ता है । इसके साथ ही समुचित शेड के न होन के कारण मी० गा० और ब० गा० की गहराई वाली लारियों के कल पुर्जे जोड़ने का काम तथा निर्माण कार्य खुले स्थान पर किया जा रहा है । अतः इस कार्य को 56 लाख रुपय की अनुमानित लागत पर आरम्भ करने का विनिश्चय किया गया है जिसके लिए 1988-89 में 35 लाख रुपय का परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

8. **विजयवाडा—माल डिब्बा डिपो का आधुनिकीकरण—दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे**:—विजयवाड़ा में प्रतिदिन 40 से अधिक गाड़ियां सम्भाली जाती हैं। विजयवाडा में तीनों दिशाओं से आने वाली काफी गाड़ियां अभिमुख होती हैं और लगभग 30 प्रतिशत वहां पर समाप्त होती हैं। इसके आधुनिकीकरण से 70-80 यूनिटों से 100 यूनिट प्रति दिन के अनुरक्षण स्तर तक वृद्धि होने की आशा है । सातवीं योजना के दौरान माल डिब्बों की निष्क्रिय समय और मरम्मत समय में कमी तथा अधिक उत्पादन और अच्छी कार्य परिस्थितियों और अच्छे किस्म के उत्पादन के अधिक निश्चित लाभों को ध्यान में रखकर विजयवाड़ा माल डिब्बा डिपों का आधुनिकीकरण किया जा रहा है । इस कार्य की प्रत्याशित लागत 2.69 करोड़ रुपये है जिसके लिए 1988-89 के दौरान 79.99 रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

9. **मेट्टुगुडा सि० एवं दू० सं० कारखाना—उत्पादन, असेम्बली और हाट बाक्स डिटेक्टरों की जांच के लिए इलेक्ट्रोनिक सेक्शन की स्थापना—दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे**:—चलती हुई गाड़ी में अधिक गरम हो जाने वाले जरनलों का शीघ्र पता लगाने के लिए, जिससे कि होने वाली दुर्घटनाओं को रोका जा सके, हाट बाक्स डिटेक्टर अनिवार्य रूप से एक संरक्षा जुगत है । अत्याधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकी युक्त यह एक विशिष्ट उपकरण है । सिगनल और दूर संचार कारखाना, मेट्टुगुडा में इस उपस्कर का निर्माण करने के लिए उपयुक्त स्रोत से प्रौद्योगिकी के हस्तांतरण के माध्यम से भारतीय रेलों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने की बात को ध्यान में रखा गया है । इस कार्य पर 1.86 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1988-89 के दौरान एक हजार रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

facilities for homing 100 locomotives, as the existing facilities are inadequate for the current level of dieselisation and this is affecting the efficiency of the operation and reliability of locomotives. The anticipated cost of the work is Rs. 3.84 crores and an outlay of Rs. 2.00 crore has been proposed during 1988-89.

7. *Arkkonam Engineering Workshop—Construction of Trolly Shed in lieu of the existing Shed-Southern Railway.*—The existing space in this work shop is very inadequate and always remains congested with engines, spare parts trolley frames and other materials spread all over causing obstruction to free movement of workmen. Also M.G. and B.G. dip lorries are being assembled and fabricated in open air for want of proper shed. It has, therefore, been decided to undertake this work at a cost of Rs. 56 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 35 lakhs has been provided during 1988-89.

8. *Vijayawada—Modernisation of Wagon Depot—South Central Railway.*—More than 40 trains are handled at Vijayawada per day. A number of trains from three directions converge at Vijayawada and nearly 30% terminate there. With modernisation it is expected to increase the level of maintenance and out-turn from the existing 70—80 units to 100 units per day. Keeping in view the distinct advantages of reduction in idle time of wagons, reduction in repair time and better working conditions, higher productivity and better working conditions and better quality out-put, Vijayawada Wagon Depot is being modernised during the VII Plan. The anticipated cost of the work is Rs. 2.69 crores. An outlay of Rs. 79.99 lakhs has been proposed during 1988-89.

9 *Mettuguda S & T Workshop—Setting up of an Electornic Section for production, assembly and test-of HOT BOX Detectors—South Central Railway.*—Hot Box Detector is essentially a Safety Device for early detection of overheated journals in a moving train to prevent accidents on this account. This is a specialised equipment employing latest state of art technology. Manufacture of this equipment in the Signal and Telecommunication Workshop, Mettuguda is envisaged to meet the requirement of the Indian Railways through transfer of technology from a suitable source. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 1.86 crores, and an outlay of Rs. one thousand during 1988-89 has been proposed.

10. बिलासपुर—बी० सी० एन० माल डिब्बों के लिए अनुरक्षण सुविधायें—दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे :—रेलों पर सी०बी०सी० कपलरों वाले बी० सी० एन० माल डिब्बे चलाये गये है और उनकी संख्या तेजी से बढ़ रही है । परिचालनिक सुविधा के लिए बिलासपुर में बी० सी० एन० माल डिब्बा अनुरक्षण डिपो स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है ताकि लदान स्थानों के समीप रेकों की सघन जांच की जा सके और बिलासपुर मण्डल में स्थित विभिन्न सीमेंट लदान केन्द्रों पर लदान के लिए इन्हें उपलब्ध कराया जा सके । इस कार्य पर 5.65 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1988-89 में 30 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

11. हटिया—लघु सवारी डिब्बा कम्पलैक्स का आधुनिकीकरण दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे—हटिया सवारी डिब्बा डिपो पर 255 सवारी डिब्बों के अनुरक्षण के अतिरिक्त मध्यवर्ती ओवरहाल और अन्य नियत मरम्मतों की जिम्मेदारी है, जिसके लिए पर्याप्त सुविधायें उपलब्ध नहीं हैं । सातवीं योजना के दौरान सवारी और माल डिब्बों के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए कार्यक्रम के एक भाग के रूप में, हटिया डिपो का अतिरिक्त सुविधाओं के लिए आधुनिकीकरण किया जा रहा है । इस कार्य पर 2.52 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1988-89 में 75 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव किया गया है ।

12. सांतरागाछी में बिजली इंजन इंजन शेड का विस्तार—दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे—दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे पर बिजली इंजनों के लिए अनुरक्षण सुविधाओं में वृद्धि करने के लिए यह कार्य आवश्यक हो गया है । इस कार्य की प्रत्याशित लागत 2.37 करोड़ रुपए है । 1988-89 के दौरान इस पर 40.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

13. अहमदाबाद—मी० मा० सवारी डिब्बा डिपो का आधुनिकीकरण—पश्चिम रेलवे :—पश्चिम रेलवे की मी० मा० प्रणाली पर (क) समाप्त/शुरू होने वाली मेल/ एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों की जांच (ख) सुपरफास्ट और अन्य महत्वपूर्ण गाड़ियों के अनुरक्षण (ग) सभी खराब डिब्बों की मरम्मत और नियत अनुरक्षण (घ) आई सी एफ/ आई आर एस सवारी डिब्बों की मरम्मत और मध्यवर्ती ओवरहालिंग तथा (ङ) रोलर बियरिंग धुरा बाक्सों का निरीक्षण करने के लिए अहमदाबाद मी० मा० सवारी डिब्बा डिपो एक मुख्य मरम्मत डिपो है । वर्तमान तथा भविष्य के कार्यभार के लिए आवश्यक अवसंरचना उपलब्ध कराने के लिए आधुनिकीकरण योजना में धुलाई गर्त सुविधाएं सामान की सम्हलाई, अच्छी रोशनी इत्यादि, जैसी अतिरिक्त सुविधाएं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए पश्चिम रेलवे की मी० मा० प्रणाली पर अहमदाबाद मी० मा० सवारी डिब्बा डिपो एक मुख्य मरम्मत डिपो है । इस कार्य की प्रत्याशित लागत 3.75 करोड़ रुपये है जिसके

10. *Bilaspur—Maintenance facilities for BCN Wagons—South Eastern Railway.*—BCN Wagons fitted with CBV couplers have been introduced on the Railways and the fleet is growing rapidly. For operational convenience it is proposed to locate the BCN Wagon maintenance depot at Bilaspur so that the rakes can be intensively examined close to the loading point and offered for loading to the various cement loading centres situated over Bilaspur Division. The anticipated cost of the work is Rs. 5.65 crores and an outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs has been proposed during during 1988-89.

11. *Hatia—Modernisation of minor Coaching Complex—South Eastern Railway.*—Hatia Coaching Depot is responsible for maintenance of 255 coaches besides carrying out intermediate overhauls and other scheduled repairs for which adequate facilities are not available. As part of the programme for modernisation of Carriage & Wagon Depots during VII Plan, Hatia Depot is being modernised for additional facilities. The anticipated cost of the work is Rs. 2.52 crores and an outlay of Rs. 75 lakhs has been proposed during 1988-89.

12. *Augmenatation of Electric Loco Shed at Santragachi.—South Eastern Railway.*—This work has become necessary to supplement maintenance facilities for Electric Locos on South Eastern Railway. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 2.37 crores. An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is proposed during 1988-89.

13. *Ahmedabad—Modernisation of MG Coaching Depot.—Western Railway.*—Ahmedabad MG Coaching Depot, is a major repair depot on the MG system of Western Railway dealing with (a) examination of terminating/originating mail/express passenger trains (b) maintenance of superfast and other important trains, (c) repairs to all sick coaches and scheduled maintenance (d) Repairs and IOH of ICF/IRS Coaches, and (e) inspection of roller-bearing axle boxes. The modernisation scheme envisages provision of additional facilities like washing/pitline facilities, material handling, better illumination etc. to provide essential infrastructure for existing as well as future workload. The anticipated cost of

लिए 1988-89 के दौरान 60.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

14 बाजुवा—माल डिब्बा अनुरक्षण डिपो का आधुनिकीकरण—पश्चिम रेलवे:—बाजुवा माल डिब्बा मरम्मत डिपो वहां स्थापित रिफायनरी की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए बनाया गया था और 1977 में रिफायनरी के विस्तार के साथ इसका भी विस्तार किया गया था । 50 माल डिब्बों के अनुरक्षण के वर्तमान स्तर में रिफायनरी विस्तार के कारण लदान में से होने के कारण 75 से 80 माल डिब्बों की वृद्धि होने की सम्भावना है । इस समय उपलब्ध सुविधाएं लदान के लिए बढ़ती मांग को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं हैं । इस कार्य की प्रत्याशित लागत 1.87 करोड़ रुपये है जिसके लिये 1988-89 के दौरान 40.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

15. सज्जा विभाग में 1000 कि० वा० ए० 2 डीजल जनित्र सेट— सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना:— इस समय स० डि० का के सज्जा विभाग की अधिकतम मांग 2.5 एम० वी० ए० है जिसके बढ़ते उत्पादन की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए 3.5 से 4 एम०वी०ए० तक बढ़ने की सम्भावना है । तमिलनाडु राज्य विद्युत बिजली बोर्ड से बिजली की सप्लाई चिन्ताजनक है । अत: यह निर्विघ्न उत्पादन के लिए सज्जा विभाग में 1000 के० वी० ए० के 2 डीजल जनित्र सेट स्थापित करना आवश्यक हो गया है । इस कार्य की प्रत्याशित लागत 75.00 लाख रुपये है जिसके लिए 1988-89 के दौरान 27.00 लाख रुपये परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

कर्मचारी क्वार्टर

यथा सम्भव अधिक से अधिक कर्मचारियों के लिए क्वार्टरों की व्यवस्था करना रेलवे की सामान्य नीति है । क्षेत्रीय रेलों और उत्पादन कारखानों में कर्मचारियों के लिए क्वार्टरों के निर्माण के लिए 1988-89 के दौरान कुल 25 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गयी है ।

कर्मचारियों के लिए सुविधाएं

1. लिलुआ—हुगली नदी से कच्चे पानी का उपयोग का जल अभिक्रिया संयंत्र—पूर्व रेलवे :—लिलुआ स्टेशन को 450 फुट की औसत गहराई से अवमृदा पानी की सप्लाई की जाती है । यह जल स्वास्थ्यकर नहीं है इसलिए विभिन्न विशेषज्ञ एजेंसियों से विचार विमर्श के बाद यह निश्चय किया गया कि लिलुआ में जल अभिक्रिया संयंत्र की स्थापना की जाए । इसके लिए जल की सप्लाई हुगली नदी से की जायेगी । इस कार्य पर 1.10 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत आने का अनुमान है और इसके लिए 1988-89 में 5.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

the work is Rs. 3.75 crores and an outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs has been proposed during 1988-89.

14. *Bajuwa—Modernisation of Wagon Maintenance Depot—Western Railway.*—Bajuwa Wagon Repair Depot came into existence to cater to the needs of the Refinery set up there and was expanded in keeping with the expansion of Refinery in 1977. The present day out-turn level of maintenance of 50 wagons per day is likely to increase from 75 to 80 wagons with the expansion of Refinery and increased loading. The facilities at present available are not adequate to keep pace with the increased demand for loading. Accordingly the work has been proposed at an anticipated cost of Rs. 1.87 crores with an outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs during 1988-89.

15. *2 Nos. of 1000 KVA diesel generating sets in the Furnishing Division—Integral Coach Factory.*—At present the maximum demand of ICF Furnishing Division is 2.5 MVA, which is likely to go up to 3.5 to 4 MVA for meeting the requirements of increased production. Power supply position from the Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board is causing concern. It is, therefore, considered essential to instal 2 nos. of 1000 KVA DG sets in the Furnishing Division to help maintain production without interruption. The anticipated cost of the work is Rs. 75.00 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 27.00 lakhs has been proposed during 1988-89.

STAFF QUARTERS

It is Railway's general policy of providing quarters to as many staff as possible. A total provision of Rs. 25 crores has been made during 1988-89 for construction of staff quarters over Zonal Railways and Production Units.

AMENITIES FOR STAFF

1. *Liluah Water Treatment Plant using Raw Water from River Hooghly—Eastern Railway.*—Liluah Station is supplied subsoil water from an average depth of 450 ft. The water is not hygienic and so it has been decided after consultation with various expert agencies to instal a Water treatment plant at Liluah. The source of water supply will be the Hooghly River. The anticipated cost of this work is Rs. 1.10 crores and an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been proposed during 1988-89.

2. **गार्डन रीच—इनडोर खेल-कूद कम्पलेक्स—दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे :**—रेलवे खेल-कूद नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा जारी किए गए मार्ग निर्देशों के अनुसार कि प्रत्येक रेलवे को अपनी प्रणाली पर प्रत्येक खेल के लिए कम से कम एक आधुनिक केन्द्र की स्थापना करनी चाहिये, दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे पर कलकत्ता में अन्य सुविधाओं जैसे वालीबाल, बास्केट बाल और मुक्केबाजी के लिए छतदार हाल के साथ व्यायाम के लिए केन्द्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है । गार्डन रीच में क्लब कार्यालय सहित जिमनेसियम भवन के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव है । इस कार्य की प्रत्याशित लागत 55.24 लाख रुपये है जिसके लिए 1988-89 के दौरान 50 हजार रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

3. **दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे पर टाइप-1 के 6000 यूनिटों में प्रत्येक में एक पंखे की व्यवस्था :**—कर्मचारियों को समस्त सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने के लिए यह कार्य आवश्यक हो गया है । इस कार्य की प्रत्याशित लागत 56.61 लाख रुपये है । 1988-89 के दौरान 8.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

4. **डी० रे० का० में स्टाफ क्वार्टरों, सेवा भवनों और कल्याण भवनों के निर्माण के लिए अधिग्रहण की गयी नयी भूमि का विकास:**—1988-89 के दौरान 1.69 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से इस कार्य को प्रारम्भ करने का प्रस्ताव है, क्योंकि इस भूमि का विकास स्कूलों, कर्मचारी क्वार्टरों, सेवा भवनों और कल्याण भवनों इत्यादि के लिए किया जाना है । 1988-89 के दौरान इस पर 60 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

यात्री और अन्य रेल उपयोगकर्त्ताओं के लिए सुविधाएं:

1988-89 के दौरान यात्री और अन्य रेल उपयोगकर्त्ताओं सुविधाओं के लिए कुल 18 करोड़ रुपये की राशि की व्यवस्था की गयी है । इसमें से 17.75 करोड़ रुपये यात्री सुविधाओं के लिए और 0.25 करोड़ रुपये अन्य रेल उपयोगकर्त्ताओं की सुविधा कार्यों के लिए हैं ।

1. **पटना जंक्शन पर पहुंच मार्ग के दक्षिणी दिशा में स्टेशन भवन का प्रस्तावित विस्तार —पूर्व रेलवे :**—पटना जंक्शन को आधुनिक स्टेशन के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए चुना गया है । अतः पटना जंक्शन की दक्षिणी दिशा में अतिरिक्त कार्यालयों का निर्माण करने और दक्षिणी दिशा के सर्कुलेटिंग क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए नया स्टेशन भवन बनाने का प्रस्ताव है । इस कार्य पर 60.88 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है और 1988-89 के दौरान 7.50 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

2. **धनबाद—आरक्षण कम्पलैक्स की व्यवस्था:—पूर्व रेलवे :**—धनबाद, बिहार का शहर है जो कोयला पट्टी क्षेत्र की सेवा करता है तथा इसे आदर्श स्टेशन बनाने का निश्चय किया

2. *Garden Reach—Indoor Sports Complex—South Eastern Railway.*—As per the guidelines issued by Railway Sports Control Board that Railways should set up at least one modern centre for each sport on its system, South Eastern Railway proposed to set up a centre for Gymnastics in Calcutta with various facilities such as covered hall facility for Volley ball, Basket ball and Boxing. It is proposed to construct a gymnasium building with club office at Garden Reach. The anticipated cost of this work is Rs. 55.24 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 50 thousands during 1988-89.

3. *Provision of one fan in each of 6000 units type I quarters over South Eastern Railway.*—This work has become necessary to provide agreed amenities to staff. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 56.61 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is proposed during 1988-89.

4. *Development of newly acquired land for construction of Staff Quarters, Service Buildings and Welfare Buildings at D.L.W.*—It is proposed to undertake this work at a cost of Rs. 1.69 crores during 1988-89, as the land is required to be developed for schools, staff quarters, service buildings and welfare buildings etc. An outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs has been proposed during 1988-89.

PASSENGER AND OTHER RAILWAY USERS' AMENITIES

During 1988-89, a total sum of Rs. 18 crores has been made for Passenger and Other Railway Users' Amenities. Out of this an amount Rs. 17.75 crores will be for Passenger Amenities and Rs. 0.25 crore for Other Railway Users' Amenity works.

1. *Proposed extension of Station Building in South side of approach at Patna Junction—Eastern Railway.*—Patna Junction has been selected to be developed as a model station. It is, therefore, proposed to build a new station building on the South side of Patna Jn. to accommodate additional offices and develop the south side circulating area. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 60.88 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 7.50 lakhs has been proposed during 1988-89.

2. *Dhanbad—Provision of Reservation Complex—Eastern Railway.*—Dhanbad is the city of Bihar serving the coalbelt area and it has been decided to make

गया है । इसलिए, 69.92 लाख रुपये की लागत से एक आरक्षण कम्पलैक्स की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है तथा 1988-89 के दौरान 7.5 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

3. **मेरठ शहर—फेस-3—स्टेशन भवन का परिवर्धन और परिवर्तन—उत्तर रेलवे :**—स्टेशन पर वर्तमान यात्री सुविधाएं अपर्याप्त है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप व्यस्त अवधि में स्टेशन पर जबरदस्त भीड़ हो जाती है । मेरठ शहर स्टेशन का भी आदर्श स्टेशन के रूप में विकास किया जाना है । इस कार्य पर 1.03 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 1988-89 के दौरान 53.29 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

4. **तिनसुकिया—पर्याप्त यात्री सुविधाओं सहित प्रस्तावित नया स्टेशन भवन—पूर्वोत्तर-सीमा रेलवे :**—तिनसुकिया एक महत्व पूर्व स्टेशन है जो काफी संख्या में चाय बागानों, तेल शोधक कारखाने तथा अपने नजदीकी कोयला क्षेत्रों की सेवा करता है तथा यह डिब्रूगढ़ जिले की ओर से अरुणाचल प्रदेश में प्रवेश का द्वार भी है । नये भवन में भूतल पर विस्तृत सम्मिलन स्थल और कार्य स्थल के साथ-साथ आरक्षण कार्यालय, बुकिंग कार्यालय, पार्सल कार्यालय तथा प्रथम तल पर प्रतिक्षालय, जलपान-गृह और जनता के लिए विश्राम कक्ष होंगे । इस स्टेशन को आदर्श स्टेशन के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए भी चुना गया है । तिनसुकिया स्टेशन पर नये स्टेशन भवन पर 81.00 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत आने का प्रस्ताव है । 1988-89 के दौरान 7.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

5. **मद्रास सेन्ट्रल पर प्रतिक्षालय और अन्य सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था—दक्षिण रेलवे :**—इस स्टेशन पर अधिक यात्रियों को सम्भालने के लिए मद्रास सेन्ट्रल पर प्रतीक्षालय का वर्तमान स्थान पर्याप्त नहीं है । इसलिए इस कार्य को 1.50 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से प्रारम्भ करने का प्रस्ताव है और 1988-89 के दौरान इसके लिए 7 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गयी है ।

अन्य विनिर्दिष्ट कार्य

1. **हवड़ा—प्लेटफार्म लाइन सं० 8 और 9 पर वाशेवल एप्रेन—पूर्व रेलवे :**—हवड़ा स्टेशन पूर्व रेलवे का सबसे अधिक महत्वपूर्ण स्टेशन है । प्लेटफार्म पर सफाई की व्यवस्था के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि प्लेटफार्म लाइनों पर वाशेवल एप्रेनों की व्यवस्था की जाए और प्लेटफार्म लाइन सं० 8 और 9 पर वाशेवल एप्रेनों की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है । इस कार्य की प्रत्याशित लागत 62.40 लाख रुपये है जिसके लिए 1988-89 के दौरान 56 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

it a model station. It is, therefore proposed to provide a Reservation Complex at Dhanbad at an estimated cost of Rs. 69.92 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 7.5 lakhs has been proposed during 1988-89.

3. *Meerut City—Additions and alterations in the station building—Phase* 3—*Northern Railway.*—The existing passenger amenities at the station are in-adequate with the result that at peak hours there is tremendous overcrowding at the station. Meerut City is also to be developed as a model station. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 1.03 crores and an outlay of Rs. 53.29 lakhs has been proposed during 1988-89.

4. *Tinsukia—Proposed new station building with adequate passenger amenities—Northeast Frontier Railway.*—Tinsukia is a very important station serving a number of tea gardens, oil refinery and coal fields in its vicinity and it is also a gateway for entry to Arunachal Pradesh through Dibrugarh District. The New building will include reservation office, booking office, parcel office along with a spacious concourse and functional accommodation in the ground floor and waiting rooms, refreshment room and public retiring rooms in the first floor. This station has also been selected to be developed as a Model Station. The new station building at Tinsukia station has been proposed at an anticipated cost of Rs. 81 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 7 lakhs in 1988-89.

5. *Provision of waiting hall and other amenities at Madras Central—Southern Railway.*—The existing area of the waiting hall at Madras Central is not adequate to accommodate the number of passengers handled at this station. It is, therefore, proposed to undertake this work at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.50 crores and an outlay of Rs. 7 lakhs has been provided during 1988-89.

OTHER SPECIFIED WORKS

1. *Howrah—Washable apron on platform line Nos.* 8 *and* 9—*Eastern Railway.*—Howrah Station is the most important station of Eastern Railway. In order to maintain better hygienic conditions on the platform, it is necessary that washable aprons are provided on the platform lines, and it is proposed to provide washable aprons on the platform line Nos. 8 and 9. The anticipated cost of this work is Rs. 62.40 lakhs, with an outlay of Rs. 56 lakhs during 1988-89.

2. गोंडा स्टेशन पर ब० ला० के प्लेटफार्म को ऊंचा करना—पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे :—लखनऊ और गोरखपुर-छावनी ब० ला० खंड पर गोंडा एक महत्वपूर्ण स्टेशन है। इस स्टेशन से प्रतिदिन 9500 यात्री आते-जाते हैं। अतः 55.79 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर गोंडा स्टेशन के ब० ला० प्लेटफार्म को ऊंचा करने का प्रस्ताव है और इस कार्य के लिए वर्ष 1988-89 के दौरान 9.20 लाख रुपय के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गयी है।

रेल अनुसंधान

1. चि० रे० का०, डी० रे० का०, और स० डि० का० में अभिकल्प और विकासात्मक सुविधा का सृजन—यह निर्णय किया गया है कि उत्पादन कारखाने अपने स्वय के अनुसंधान और अभिकल्प कक्षों की स्थापना करें ताकि अनुसंधान, अभिकल्प और मानक संगठन, लखनऊ को अनुसंधान और विकास के हल्के कार्यों से मुक्त किया जा सके और वह अपना पूरा ध्यान महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रमों की ओर दे सके। तदनुसार, तीन उत्पादन कारखानों चि०रे०का०, डी०रे०का० और स०डि०का० में नये अभिकल्प और विकासात्मक कक्षों की स्थापना करने का प्रस्ताव है। प्रत्याशित लागत क्रमशः 2.90 करोड़ रुपये, 1.92 करोड़ रुपये और 4.75 करोड़ है और 1988-89 के दौरान प्रत्येक कार्य के लिए 49 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

2. ब० ला० मी० ला० के ब्रेक-कम डायनोमीटर कारों का आधुनिकीकरण—अनुसंधान, अभिकल्प एवं मानक संगठन—भारतीय रेलों की समवेत योजना के अन्तर्गत लाइन क्षमता की कमी की कठिनाइयों को कम करने के लिए 9000 टन/14000 टन/18000 टन वाली भारी माल गाड़ियें और 160/200 कि०मी० प्रति घंटा की गति से ब०ला० पर तथा 130/150 कि०मी० प्रति घंटा की गति से मी०ला० पर लाइन गाड़ियां चलाने का विचार किया गया है। तेज गति और ढुलाई की भारी माल गाड़ियां चलाने से पहले क्षेत्र परीक्षण के लिए ब०ला० और मी०ला० की सेवाओं के परिचालन के लिए बोर्ड डैटा माइक्रो प्रसैसिंग प्रणाली पर आधारित आधुनिक इन्स्ट्रूमेन्टेशन और माइक्रो-प्रोसेटर वाली दो उच्च गति के सवारी डिब्बों की खरीद का प्रस्ताव है। इस कार्य की प्रत्याशित लागत 4.99 करोड़ रुपये है जिसके लिए 1988-89 के दौरान 59.00 लाख रुपएके परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

3. लखनऊ (अ० आ० मा० सं०)—केन्द्रीय कारखाना—अ० मा सं० :—अनुसंधान अभिकल्प एवं मानक संगठन पर कारखाना इस समय अस्थायी संरचनाओं में स्थित है जिन्हें तोड़ कर एक केन्द्रीय कारखाने के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव है जो विभिन्न निदेशालयों की आवश्यकताओं को बेहतर ढंग से पूरा करेगा। इस कार्य की प्रत्याशित लागत 56.82 लाख रुपये है जिसके लिए 1988-89 के दौरान 11.35 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

2. *Raising of B.G. platform at Gonda—Northeastern Railway.*—Gonda is an important station of Lucknow-Gorakhpur Cantt. B. G. Section. Incoming and outgoing passengers at this station are 9500 daily. It is, therefore, proposed to raise the B. G. platform at Gonda at an estimated cost of Rs. 55.79 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 9.20 lakhs has been provided during 1988-89.

RAILWAY RESEARCH

1. *Creation of Design and Developmental facilities at CLW, DLW and ICF.*—It has been decided that the Production Units should set up their own Research and Design Cells so that the Research, and Standards Organisation, Lucknow can be relieved of lighter areas of Research & Development and can devote their full attention to more important programmes. Accordingly it is proposed to create Design and Development Cells at the three Production Units—CLW, DLW and ICF at anticipated costs of Rs. 2.90 crores, 1.92 crores and 4.75 crores respectively. The outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs have been proposed during 1988-89 for each of the work.

2. *Modernisation of BG and MG Brake-cum-Dynamometer Cars—RDSO.*—Corporate Plan of Indian Railways has identified running of heavy goods trains with trailing loads upto 9000 t/140000 t/18000 t and passenger trains at higher speeds upto 160/200 Kmph. on BG and 130/150 Kmph on MG to ease the line capacity problems. To cope with the task of conducting field trials before the high speed and heavy-haul trains are introduced, a proposal has been developed for procurement of two high-speed coaches for operation on BG and MG services with modern instrumentation and microprocessor-based on board data processing systems. The work is proposed at an anticipated cost of Rs. 4.99 crores with an outlay of Rs. 59.00 lakhs during 1988-89.

3. *Lucknow (RDSO)—Central Workshop—RDSO.*—The Workshops at RDSO are now housed in temporary structures. It is proposed to dismantle them and construct a central workshop which will meet the requirements of various directorates better. The anticipated cost of the work is Rs. 56.82 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 11.35 lakhs has been proposed during 1988-89.

ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों के निर्माण में प्रगति

Progress of Road Over/Under Bridges

राज्य/रेलवे State/Railway	1987-88 के बजट कार्यक्रम में शामिल किये गये ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों की कुल संख्या Total No. of Road over/ under bridges programmed in the Budget for 1987-88	31-12-1987 को इन निर्माण-कार्यों की स्थिति Position of these works as on 31-12-1987				1988-89 के बजट कार्यक्रम में शामिल किये गये नये निर्माण-कार्यों की संख्या No. of new works programmed in the Budget for 1988-89	टिप्पणी Remarks
		स्वीकृत पुलों की कुल संख्या Total No. sanctioned	वर्ष के दौरान वास्तव में शुरू किये गये निर्माण-कार्यों की संख्या No. of works actually commenced during the year	निर्माणाधीन कार्यों की संख्या No. of works in progress	पूरे किये गये निर्माण कार्यों की संख्या No. of works completed		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
असम ASSAM :							
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे Northeast Frontier Railway	3	2	1	1	..	..	
आन्ध्र प्रदेश ANDHRA PRADESH :							
दक्षिण रेलवे Southern Railway	..	..	..	..	..	..	
दक्षिण-मध्य रेलवे South-Central Railway	15	6	6	6	..	1	
दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे Southeastern Railway	1	1	..	..	..	..	
बिहार BIHAR :							
पूर्व रेलवे Eastern Railway	4	4	..	2	2	1	
पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे Northeastern Railway	1	1	1	1	..	..	
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे Northeast Frontier Railway	..	..	..	..	..	..	
दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे Southeastern Railway	1	1	..	..	..		
दिल्ली DELHI :							
उत्तर रेलवे Northern Railway	2	2	..	2	..	..	

ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों के निर्माण में प्रगति—जारी
Progress of Road Over/Under Bridge—*Contd.*

राज्य/रेलवे State/Railway	1987-88 के बजट कार्यक्रम में शामिल किये गये ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों की कुल संख्या Total No. of Road over/ under bridges programmed in the Budget for 1987-88	31-12-1987 को इन निर्माण-कार्यों की स्थिति Position of these works as on 31-12-1987				1988-89 के बजट कार्यक्रम में शामिल किये गये नये निर्माण-कार्यों की संख्या No. of new works programmed in the Budget for 1988-89	टिप्पणी Remarks
		स्वीकृत पुलों की कुल संख्या Total No. sanctioned	वर्ष के दौरान वास्तव में शुरू किये गये निर्माण-कार्यों की संख्या No. of works actually commenced during the year	निर्माणाधीन कार्यों की संख्या No. of works in progress	पूरे किये गये निर्माण कार्यों की संख्या No. of works completed		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
गुजरात GUJARAT:							
पश्चिम रेलवे Western Railway	2	2	..	..	..	2	
हरियाणा HARYANA							
मध्य रेलवे Central Railway	..	..	—	—	..	..	
उत्तर रेलवे Northern Railway	3	3	1	1	1	3	
केरल KERALA							
दक्षिण रेलवे Southern Railway	7	6	..	3	1	..	
कर्नाटक KARNATAKA							
मध्य रेलवे Central Railway	..	—	—	—	..	—	
दक्षिण रेलवे Southern Railway	4	2	—	2	..	..	
दक्षिण-मध्य रेलवे South Central Railway	1	—	—	..	—	—	
महाराष्ट्र MAHARASHTRA							
मध्य रेलवे Central Railway	5	4	—	2	2	1	
दक्षिण-मध्य रेलवे South Central Railway	1	1	1	1	..	1	
दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे Southeastern Railway	2	2	..	1	..	..	
पश्चिम रेलवे Western Railway	6	3	..	3	..	1	

उपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों के निर्माण में प्रगति—*जारी*

Progress of Road Over/Under Bridges—*Contd.*

राज्य/रेलवे State/Railway	1987-88 के बजट कार्यक्रम में शामिल किये गये ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों की कुल संख्या Total No. of Road over/ under bridges pro-grammed in the Budget for 1987-88	31-12-1987 को इन निर्माण-कार्यों की स्थिति Position of these works as on 31-12-1987				1988-89 के बजट कार्यक्रम में शामिल किये गये नये निर्माण कार्यों की संख्या No. of new works pro-grammed in the Budget for 1988-89	टिप्पणी Remarks
		स्वीकृत पुलों की कुल संख्या Total No. sanc-tioned	वर्ष के दौरान वास्तव में शुरू किये गये निर्माण-कार्यों की संख्या No. of works actually commen-ced during the year	निर्माणाधीन कार्यों की संख्या No. of works in pro-gress	पूरे किये गये निर्माण-कार्यों की संख्या No. of works completed		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
मध्य प्रदेश MADHYA PRADESH :							
मध्य रेलवे Central Railway	10	6	..	6	..	2	
दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे Southeastern Railway	5	5	..	2	1	..	
पश्चिम रेलवे Western Railway	5	..	..	..	—	1	
उड़ीसा ORISSA :							
दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे Southeastern Railway	2	2	..	..	..	3	
पंजाब PUNJAB :							
उत्तर रेलवे Northern Railway	2	2	..	1	..	..	
राजस्थान RAJASTHAN :							
उत्तर रेलवे Northern Railway	1	1	..	..	..	..	
पश्चिम रेलवे Western Railway	..	..	..	..	..	2	

ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों के निर्माण में प्रगति—समाप्त
Progress of Road over/Under Bridges—*Concld.*

राज्य/रेलवे State/Railway	1987-88 के बजट कार्यक्रम में शामिल किये गये ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों की कुल संख्या Total No. of Road over/ under bridges programmed in the Budget for 1987-88	31-12-1987 को इन निर्माण-कार्यों की स्थिति Position of these works as on 31-12-1987				1988-89 के बजट कार्यक्रम में शामिल किये गये नये निर्माण-कार्यों की संख्या No. of New works programmed in the Budget for 1988-89	टिप्पणी Remarks
		स्वीकृत पुलों की कुल संख्या Total No. sanctioned	वर्ष के दौरान वास्तव में शुरू किये गये निर्माण-कार्यों की संख्या No. of works actually commenced during the year	निर्माणाधीन कार्यों की संख्या No. of works in progress	पूरे किये गये निर्माण कार्यों की संख्या No. of works completed		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
तमिलनाडु TAMIL NADU :							
दक्षिण रेलवे Southern Railway	20	17	3	9	2	..	
उत्तर प्रदेश UTTAR PRADESH :							
मध्य रेलवे Central Railway	1	1	..	1	..	..	
पूर्व रेलवे Eastern Railway	..	..	..	..	..	..	
उत्तर रेलवे Northern Railway	8	8	1	5	..	2	
पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे Northeastern Railway	4	3	3	3	..	1	
पश्चिम बंगाल WEST BENGAL :							
पूर्व रेलवे Eastern Railway	8	8	1	6	..	2	
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे Northeast Frontier Railway	..	..	..	..	..	..	
दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे Southeastern Railway	1	1	..	..	..	..	
कोड Total	125	94	18	58	9	23	

1988-89 के बजट में नये चल-स्टाक की व्यवस्था का ब्यौरा

Details of the New units of Rolling Stock provided in the Budget for 1988-89

(यूनिट में)
(In units)

	बड़ी लाइन Broad Gauge			मीटर लाइन Metre Gauge			छोटी लाइन Narrow Gauge		
	परि-वर्धन Addi-tions	नवी-करण Re-newals	जोड़ Total	परि-वर्धन Addi-tions	नवी-करण Re-newals	जोड़ Total	परि-वर्धन Addi-tions	नवी-करण Re-newals	जोड़ Total
I रेल इंजन Locomotives :									
(क) उच्च अश्व शक्ति डीजल बिजली (a) Diesel Electric High Horse Power	..	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ख) डीजल बिजली (b) Diesel Electric	..	70	70	..	35	35	..	40	40
(ग) डीजल शंटर (c) Diesel Shunters	..	30	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
(घ) डीजल हाईड्रालिक (d) Diesel Hydraulic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ङ) बिजली (e) Electric	80	..	80	..	..	..	..	..	..
(च) पुनर्बिजर पैकिंग (f) Re-Power Packing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(छ) पावर पैक (g) Power Pack	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. बायलर Boilers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III कोचिंगवाहन (यूनिटों में) Coaching vehicles (in units)—									
(i) वातानुकूल (i) Air conditioned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(अ) पहला दर्जा वातानुकूल (ए बी) (a) 1st AC (AB)	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ब) दूसरा दर्जा वातानुकूल कुर्सी यान (b) Second A.C.Chair Car	..	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ग) वातानुकूल दूसरा दर्जा 2 टियर शयनयान (c) AC-2 Tier II class Sleeper	..	85	85	..	30	30	..	..	..
(घ) वातानुकूल दूसरा दर्जा 2-टियर शयनयान (d) IInd class AC-2 Tier Sleeper	50	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ङ) पहला दर्जा (एसी) पूर्णतः वातानुकूल (e) 1st A.C. (AB) Full	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(च) मिश्रित वातानुकूल (f) A.C. Composite	..	..	..	..	15	15	..	..	..
(छ) पहला दर्जा वातानुकूल एवं वातानुकूल 2-टियर (g) 1st AC-cum-AC-2 Tier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ज) वातानुकूल पेंट्रीयान (एसी) (h) AC Pantry Cars (AB)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) पहला दर्जा/I Class									
(क) साधारण (a) Ordinary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ख) ब्रेकों सहित साधारण (b) Ordinary with AB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(इकाइयां में)
(In units)

	बड़ी लाइन Broad Gauge			मीटर लाइन Metre Gauge			छोटी लाइन Narrow Gauge		
	परिवर्धन Additions	नवीकरण Renewals	जोड़ Total	परिवर्धन Additions	नवीकरण Renewals	जोड़ Total	परिवर्धन Additions	नवीकरण Renewals	जोड़ Total
(ग) पर्यटक (c) Tourist	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(घ) मिश्रित (d) Composite	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) दूसरा वर्ग/II Class									
(क) महिला कम्पार्टमेंट सहित सामान्य/3 टियर शयनयान (a) General/3 Tier sleeper coaches with ladies compartment	400	100	500	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ख) दूसरे दर्जे का कुर्सीयान एवं गैर वातानुकूलित दिवसीय सवारी डिब्बे का जुड़वां सेट (b) Twin set of IInd class chair-car-cum-non AC Day Coach	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	..	..
(ग) पेंट्रीकार (c) Pantrycar	20	20	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
(घ) दिवसीय सवारी डिब्बा (d) Day Coaches	..	200	200	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ङ) 3 टियर शयनयान (e) 3-Tier Sleeper	..	540	540	..	..	..	..	..	..
(च) ब्रॉ० लाइ० साधारण/3 टियर शयनयान (f) B.G. Ordinary/3-tier Sleeper coaches	100	170	270	..	260	260	..	..	..
(iv) मिश्रित Composites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(v) बिजली गाड़ी स्टाक EMU Stock	91	358	449	..	..	..	..	..	..
(vi) डीजल रेल कार Diesel Rail Cars	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(vii) अन्य स्टाक Other Stock									
(क) दूसरे दर्जे के सामान/बेस वान (a) IInd Class luggage/Bk Van	..	260	260	..	75	75	..	..	..
(ख) निरीक्षण डिब्बा (b) Inspection Coaches	..	45	45	..	10	10	..	..	..
(ग) विशिष्ट स्टाक के लिए शेल (c) Shell for special stock	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(viii) अन्य सवारी डिब्बे Other Coaches	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV माल डिब्बे (चौपहिया के हिसाब से)— Goods Wagons (in terms of 4-wheeler.)—									
(1) सामान्य सेवाओं वास्ते General Services	8,000	12,000	20,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) दूसरे किस्म के Other types	650	..	650	..	..	..	..	..	..
(3) कंटेनर/प्लेटफ्लैट Containers/Flats	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(4) ट्रैक्टर और ट्रेलर Tractors and Trailors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
लाइट ड्यूटी ट्रैक टैम्पर V. Light on-Track Temper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI. टेलपक टाई टैम्पर Truck Tie Tampers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII. क्रेन Crane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

सभी रेलें
ALL RAILWAYS

1988-89 के लिए चल-स्टाक कार्यक्रम का संक्षिप्त विवरण
Summary of Rolling Stock Programme for 1988-89

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Figures in thousands of rupees)

उप-मदें* Sub-heads	निर्धारित समय पर मिलने वाले सामान Programmed Deliveries			नयी खरीद New Acquisitions			जोड़ Total			
	पूंजी Cap.	मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि D.R.F.	विकास निधि D.F.	पूंजी Cap.	मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि D.R.F.	विकास निधि D.F.	पूंजी Cap.	मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि D.R.F.	विकास निधि D.F.	कुल जोड़ Grand Total
रेल इंजन Locomotives	4,48,70	346,25,02	..	1,12	96	..	4,49,82	346,25,98	..	350,75,80
बायलर Boilers	1	1,94	..	..	..	..	1	1,94	..	1,95
सवारी-डिब्बे Carriages	13,77,66	137,04,64	4,19,99	1,51,25	2,97,27	..	15,28,91	140,01,91	4,19,99	159,50,81
माल-डिब्बे Wagons	2,96,31	33,14,33	1	13,07	3,99,71	..	3,09,38	37,14,04	1	40,23,43
क्रेन Cranes	99,88	1,08,17	..	..	..	..	99,88	1,08,17	..	2,08,05
घाट उतराई के जहाज Ferries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
जोड़ TOTAL	22,22,56	517,54,10	4,20,00	1,65,44	6,97,94	..	23,88,00	524,52,04	4,20,00	552,60,04

सभी रेलें
ALL RAILWAYS

1988-89 के लिए मशीन और संयंत्र कार्यक्रम का संक्षिप्त विवरण

Summary of Machinery and Plant Programme for 1988-89

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Figures in thousands of rupees)

रेलवे Railways	निर्धारित समय पर मिलने वाले सामान Programmed Deliveries						नई खरीद New Acquisitions					
	पूंजी Cap.	मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि D.R.F.	विकास निधि D.F.	चालू खाता निर्माण राजस्व Revenue (OLWR)	जोड़ Total	का०नि० उ० W.M.S.	पूंजी Cap.	मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि D.R.F.	विकास निधि D.F.	चालू खाता निर्माण राजस्व Revenue (OLWR)	जोड़ Total	का०नि०उ० W.M.S
मध्य Central	3,80,00	7,00,00	22,00	72,00	11,74,00	..	15,89	5,54	11,23	5,25	37,91	..
पूर्व Eastern	2,00,00	5,00,00	8,00	40,00	7,48,00	..	13,54	2,12	5,00	5,40	26,06	..
उत्तर Northern	2,50,00	3,00,00	42,00	58,00	6,50,00	..	14,50	2,55	4,74	4,55	26,34	..
पूर्वोत्तर Northeastern	1,50,00	3,50,00	19,00	55,00	5,74,00	..	..	6,94	2,40	4,94	14,28	..
पूर्वोत्तर-सीमा Northeast Frontier	50,00	95,00	..	12,00	1,57,00	..	..	4,31	5,00	5,25	14,56	..
दक्षिण Southern	1,00,00	5,00,00	34,00	30,00	6,64,00	..	11,52	9,67	..	5,05	26,24	..
दक्षिण-मध्य South Central	1,50,00	3,20,00	10,00	62,00	5,42,00	..	14,00	14,93	5,00	5,22	39,15	..
दक्षिण-पूर्व Southeastern	1,50,00	1,60,00	40,00	38,00	3,88,00	..	15,00	14,70	..	5,45	35,15	..
पश्चिम Western	2,88,00	5,50,00	25,00	33,00	8,96,00	..	15,55	18,61	5,63	8,89	48,68	..
चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना Chittaranjan Locomotive Works	2,00,00	4,55,00	..	..	6,55,00	20,00	..	85,00	..	..	85,00	22,13
डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना Diesel Locomotive Works	40,00	1,70,00	..	..	2,10,00	9,43	..	50,63	..	..	50,63	9,06
समेकी डिब्बा कारखाना Integral Coach Factory	34,00	3,19,00	..	..	3,53,00	21,50	..	85,00	..	..	85,00	29,90
जोड़ TOTAL	19,92,00	44,19,00	2,00,00	4,00,00	70,11,00	50,93	1,00,00	3,00,00	39,00	50,00	4,89,00	61,03

सभी रेलें
ALL RAILWAYS

1988-89 में रेलों पर मशीन और संयंत्र के लिए अनुमानित रकम के आबंटन का संक्षिप्त विवरण (केवल नयी खरीद)

Summary of allocation of funds estimated for Machinery and Plant on Railways during 1988-89 (New Acquisitions only)

(हजार रुपयों में) (Figures in thousands of rupees)

रेलवे Railways	प्रत्याशित लागत Anticipated cost						1988-89 में प्रस्तावित परिव्यय Outlay proposed during 1988-89					
	परिवर्धन और बदलाव Additions and Replacement						परिवर्धन और बदलाव Additions and Replacements					
	पूंजी Cap.	मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि D.R.F.	विकास निधि D.F.	चालू लाइन निर्माण राजस्व Revenue (OLWR)	जोड़ Total	का०नि०उ० W.M.S.	पूंजी Cap.	मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित D.R.F.	विकास निधि D.F.	चालू लाइन निर्माण राजस्व Revenue (OLWR)	जोड़ Total	का०नि०उ० W.M.S.
मध्य Central	1,17,99	14,29,69	63,98	49,72	16,61,38	..	15,89	5,54	11,23	5,25	37,91	..
पूर्व Eastern	1,17,56	5,10,12	29,57	81,80	7,39,05	..	13,54	2,12	5,00	5,40	26,06	..
उत्तर Northern	5,95,50	9,51,15	47,74	94,90	16,89,29	..	14,50	2,55	4,74	4,55	26,34	..
पूर्वोत्तर Northeastern	..	1,58,94	2,40	37,42	1,98,76	..	..	6,94	2,40	4,94	14,28	..
पूर्वोत्तर-सीमा Northeast Frontier	..	5,45,10	51,00	14,25	6,10,35	..	..	4,31	5,00	5,25	14,56	..
दक्षिण Southern	48,00	11,79,45	..	77,05	13,04,50	..	11,52	9,67	..	5,05	26,24	..
दक्षिण-मध्य South Central	1,13,50	4,55,23	43,25	56,22	6,68,20	..	14,00	14,93	5,00	5,22	39,15	..
दक्षिण-पूर्व Southeastern	32,50	2,81,30	..	74,15	3,87,95	..	15,00	14,70	..	5,45	35,15	..
पश्चिम Western	84,81	8,68,81	24,95	99,89	10,78,46	..	15,55	18,61	5,63	8,89	48,68	..
चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना Chittaranjan Locomotive Works	..	5,63,35	..	..	5,63,35	22,13	..	85,00	..	..	85,00	22,13
डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना Diesel Locomotive Works	..	8,50,63	..	..	8,50,63	9,00	..	50,63	..	..	50,63	9,00
सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना Integral Coach Factory	..	10,46,60	..	..	10,46,60	29,90	..	85,00	..	..	85,00	29,90
जोड़ TOTAL	11,09,86	88,40,37	2,62,89	5,85,40	107,98,52	61,03	1,00,00	3,00,00	39,00	50,00	4,89,00	61,03

सभी रेलें
ALL RAILWAYS

1988-89 में सामान का लेन-देन
Stores Transactions for 1988-89

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Figures in thousands of rupees)

नाम खाता DEBITS	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1988-89	जमा खाता CREDITS	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1988-89
वर्ष के शुरू में शेष : *Balance at commencement of the year :*		वर्ष में निकासी Issues during the year—	
क. भण्डार—ईंधन को छोड़कर : A. Stores—other than fuel :		I. विनिर्माण उचंत से पूंजी को I. To Capital—Manufacture Suspense—	
(1) स्टाक में सामान Stores in stock	452,76,90	(1) रेल इंजन कारखाने Locomotive Workshops	554,71,74
(2) पारवहन में सामान Stores in transit	29,38,81	(2) सवारी और माल डिब्बा कारखानें Carriage & Wagon Workshops	401,60,04
(3) स्टाक समायोजन लेखे में बकाया Outstanding in Stock Adjustment Account	—28,55,23	(3) बिजली कारखाने Electrical Workshops	27,05,35
(4) पिछला खरीद उचंत शेष Outstanding Purchase Suspense Balance	72,23,50	(4) इंजीनियरी कारखाने Engineering Workshops	21,20,27
(5) पिछला बिक्री उचंत शेष Outstanding Sales Suspense Balance	—18,41,16	(5) सिगनल और दूर-संचार कारखाने Signal & Telecom. Workshops	8,02,25
जोड़—क TOTAL—A	507,42,82	(6) छापाखाना Printing Press	11,96,99
ख भण्डार—ईंधन B. Stores—Fuel		(7) कपड़ा काटने का कारखाना Cloth Cutting Factory	12,95,20
(1) स्टाक में सामान Stores in stock	21,28,80	(8) पहिया और धुरा कारखाना Wheel & Axle	58,02,11
(2) पारवहन में सामान Stores in transit	—84,80	(9) कल पुर्जा कारखाना Components	9,99,49
(3) स्टाक समायोजन लेखे में बकाया Outstanding in Stock Adjustment Account	—2,45,88	जोड़ (1) से (9) : TOTAL (1) TO (9)	11,05,53,44
(4) पिछला खरीद उचंत शेष Outstanding Purchase Suspense Balance	—11,05,78	II. निर्माण-कार्यों को To Works.	71,79,07
(5) पिछला बिक्री उचंत शेष Outstanding Sales Suspense Balance	3,95,20	III. विविध अग्रिम—पूंजी को To Miscellaneous Advances—Capital	28,62,48
जोड़—ख TOTAL—B	10,87,54	IV. सवारी तथा माल डिब्बा निर्माताओं को जारी करने हेतु भण्डार को To Stores for issue to coach and wagon builders	80,00
वर्ष के शुरू में शेष (क+ख) Balance at commencement of the year (A+B)	518,30,36	V. राजस्व को--ईंधन को छोड़कर भण्डार To Revenue—Stores other than fuel	546,23,08
		VI. बिक्री और अन्तरण को--ईंधन को छोड़कर भण्डार To Sales and Transfers—Stores other than fuel.	199,84,04

सभी रेलें
ALL RAILWAYS

1988-89 में सामान का लेन-देन
Stores Transactions for 1988-89

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Figures in thousands of rupees)

नाम खाता DEBITS	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1988-89	जमा खाता CREDITS	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1988-89
वर्ष में प्राप्तियां : *Receipts during the year :*		VII. राजस्व को—भण्डार ईंधन VII. To Revenue—Stores Fuel	
I. खरीद I. Purchases		(1) रेल इंजनों के लिए कोयले की निकासी को To issue of coal for locomotives	197,64,23
क. भण्डार—ईंधन को छोड़कर : A. Stores—other than fuel :		(2) रेल इंजनों के लिए तेल की निकासी को To issue of fuel oil for locomotives	431,82,80
(1) सामान्य प्रयोजनों के लिए सामान Stores for general purposes	933,43,31	(3) अन्य कार्यों के लिए कोयला, कोक और ईंधन तेल की निकासी को To issue of coal, coke and fuel oil for other purposes	29,30,42
(2) निर्माण डिपुओं के लिए सामान Stores for Construction Depots	233,81,11	जोड़ (1)+(2)+(3) TOTAL (1)+(2)+(3)	658,77,45
(3) सवारी डिब्बा और माल डिब्बा निर्माताओं के लिए निकासी हेतु सामान Stores for issue to coach and wagon builders	56,94,60	VIII. बिक्री और अन्तरण को—ईंधन VIII. To Sales and Transfers—Fuel	51,78,52
(4) चल-स्टाक के उत्पादन के लिए भण्डार Stores for production of rolling stock	285,05,83	जोड़ : I से VIII TOTAL : I TO VIII	2663,38,08
जोड़—क TOTAL—A	1509,24,85	घटाइए—मांग के अन्तर्गत निकासी के लिए (दूसरी ओर की मद V के अनुसार) Deduct—for issues within the Demand vide item V per-contra	12,05,94,99
ख. भण्डार—ईंधन B. Stores—Fuel		जोड़—वर्ष के दौरान जमाशेष TOTAL—Credits during the year :	1457,43,09
(1) कोयला Coal	205,81,53	वर्ष के अन्त में प्रत्याशित शेष— Anticipated Balance at close of the year—	
(2) कोक Coke	14,13,40	क. भण्डार—ईंधन को छोड़कर : A. Stores—Other than fuel :	
(3) ईंधन तेल Fuel oil	497,59,15	(1) स्टाक में सामान Stores in stock	454,44,91
जोड़—ख TOTAL—B	717,54,08	(2) पारवहन में सामान Stores in transit	28,43,43
कुल खरीद (क+ख) TOTAL—Purchases (A+B)	2226,78,93	(3) स्टाक समायोजन लेखे में बकाया Outstanding in Stock Adjustment Account	—8,45,40

सभी रेलें
ALL RAILWAYS

1988-89 में सामान का लेन-देन
Stores Transactions for 1988-89

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Figures in thousands of rupees)

नाम खाता DEBITS	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1988-89	जमा खाता CREDITS	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1988-89
II. विनिर्माण से भण्डार में प्राप्ति Receipt from Manufacture into Stores	246,55,77	(4) बकाया खरीद का उचंत शेष Outstanding Purchase Suspense Balance	77,72,20
III. निर्माण-कार्यों से वापिस की गयी सामग्री Materials returned from Works—		(5) बकाया बिक्री का उचंत शेष Outstanding Sales Suspense Balance	—19,32,69
(1) कारखाना सामग्री (1) Workshop material	59,47,51	जोड़—क : TOTAL—A	532,82,45
(2) अन्य सामग्री (2) Other material	116,01,07		
जोड़ (1)+(2) TOTAL (1)+(2)	175,48,58		
IV. अन्य नामखाते IV. Other Debits		ख. भंडार—ईंधन B. Stores—Fuel	
(1) भण्डार में विनिर्माण के बाद प्राप्तियां Receipt after manufacture into Stores	16,64,97	(1) स्टाक में सामान Stores in stock	23,39,08
(2) स्टाक समायोजन लेखे से संबंधित समायोजन आदि Adjustments relating to Stock Adjustment Account, etc.	37,00,33	(2) पारवहन में सामान Stores in transit	—1,25,15
(3) अन्य रेलों को सामान का अन्तरण Transfer of stores to other Railways	—11,76,00	(3) स्टाक समायोजन लेखे में बकाया Outstanding in Stock Adjustment Account	—2,60,85
जोड़ (1)+(2)+(3) TOTAL—(1)+(2)+(3).	41,89,30	(4) बकाया खरीद का उचंत शेष Outstanding Purchase Suspense Balance	—10,60,20
जोड़—खरीद और प्राप्तियों के लिए नामखाते TOTAL—Debits for purchases and receipts	26,90,72,58	(5) बकाया बिक्री का उचंत शेष Outstanding Sales Suspense Balance	3,89,53
V. घटाइए— Deduct—		जोड़—ख : TOTAL—B	12,82,41
मांग के अन्तर्गत मद I, II और III दूसरी ओर इंदराज के अनुसार भण्डार उचंत लेखा,निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए निकासी For Issues from Stores Suspense to services/ works within the Demand vide items I, II and III per contra		वर्ष के अन्त में शेष (क+ख) Balance at close of the year (A+B)	545,64,86
(1) विनिर्माण कार्य Manufacture operations	11,06,03,44	कुल जोड़ : GRAND TOTAL	2003,07,95
(2) निर्माण-कार्य Works	71,79,07		
(3) विविध अग्रिम—पूंजी Miscellaneous Advances—Capital	28,12,48		
जोड़ (1)+(2)+(3) TOTAL (1)+(2)+(3)	12,05,94,99		
जोड़—वर्ष में नाम खाते TOTAL—Debits during the year	1484,77,59	वर्ष में नाम खाते या जमा खाते की शुद्ध रकम : Net Debit or Credit during the year :	27,34,50
कुल जोड़ : GRAND TOTAL	2003,07,95	बजट के लिए अपेक्षित रकम : Budget allotment required :	1484,77,59

सभी रेलें
ALL RAILWAYS

1988-89 में विनिर्माण-कार्य
Manufacture Operations for 1988-89

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Figures in thousands of rupees)

माल खाता DEBITS	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1988-89	जमा खाता CREDITS	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1988-89
वर्ष के शुरू में शेष *Balance at commencement of the year :*		वर्ष में जमा खाते— Credits during the year—	
क. निर्माण उचंत A. Manufacture Suspense		I. निर्माण-कार्यों को— I. To Works—	
(1) चालू निर्माण-कार्य (1) Works-in-progress	1,40,11,87	(1) रेल इंजन चल-स्टाक Locomotive Rolling Stock	14,83,17
(2) वसूल की जाने वाली बकाया राशि (2) Amounts outstanding for realisation	70,48	(2) सवारी और माल डिब्बा चल स्टाक Carriage and Wagon Rolling Stock	21,06,91
(3) पूरे किये कार्य निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए प्रोद्भूत होने वाले बिल/भार खाते (3) Bills/debits to be raised for works completed	98,17	(3) इंजीनियरी और संरचना संबंधी निर्माण-कार्य Engineering and Structural Works	160,11,43
		(4) संयंत्र और उपस्कर Plant and Equipment	47,93
		(5) अन्य निर्माण-कार्य Other Works	93,47,09
जोड़—क TOTAL—A	1,41,80,52	नोट—निर्माण-कार्य TOTAL—Works	289,96,53
ख. विकास उचंत B. Development Suspense	—26,05,26		
जोड़ (क+ख) TOTAL (A+B)	1,15,75,26	II. पूंजी—भंडार उचंत को—स्टाक के लिए विनिर्माण To Capital—Stores Suspense—Manufacture for Stock	
		(1) रेल इंजन कारखाने Locomotive Shops	150,59,08
वर्ष में नाम खाते Debits during the year		(2) सवारी और माल डिब्बा कारखाने Carriage and Wagon Shops	62,24,39
1. रेल इंजन कारखाने Locomotive Workshops		(3) इंजीनियरी कारखाने Engineering Shops	17,51,18
(1) कारखाने के मजदूरी आदि का भुगतान Payment of shop labour etc.	2,01,46,73	(4) बिजली कारखाने Electrical Shops	45,23
(2) सामान और भण्डार (भण्डार उचंत से) Material and Stores (from Stores Suspense)	6,22,60,85	(5) सिगनल और दूर संचार कारखाने Signal and Telecommunication Shops	7,96,75
(3) सीधे खरीदे गये सामान और समायोजन Materials by direct purchase and adjustment	27,55,67	(6) अन्य विनिर्माण Other Manufacture	11,57,30
(4) का० नि० उ० की प्रभारित निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए परिव्यय Outlay for works charged to WMS	4,11,99	(7) स्टाक में वापस की गयी विनिर्मुक्त सामग्री Released material returned to stock	57,79,43
(5) विविध प्रभार Miscellaneous Charges	1,04,40,68		
जोड़ TOTAL—	9,60,15,92	जोड़—भण्डार उचंत TOTAL—	308,13,36

सभी रेलें
ALL RAILWAYS

1988-89 में विनिर्माण-कार्य
Manufacture Operations for 1988-89

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Figures in thousands of rupees)

नाम खाता DEBITS	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1988-89	जमा खाता CREDITS	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1988-89
II. सवारी और माल डिब्बा कारखाने Carriage and Wagon Workshops		III. राजस्व को— To Revenue—	
(1) कारखाने के मजदूरों आदि को भुगतान Payment of shop labour etc	2,33,62,97	(1) रेल इंजन चल स्टाक की मरम्मत (भाप) Repairs of Locomotive Rolling Stock (Steam)	70,97,23
(2) सामान और भण्डार (भण्डार उचंत से) Material and Stores (from Stores Suspense)	4,01,60,04	(2) रेल इंजन चल स्टाक की मरम्मत (डीजल) Repairs of Locomotive Rolling Stock (Diesel)	54,42,92
(3) सीधे खरीदे गये सामान और समायोजन Materials by direct purchase and adjustment	41,12,65	(3) रेल इंजन चल स्टाक की मरम्मत (बिजली) Repairs of Locomotive Rolling Stock (Electric)	9,98,32
(4) का०नि०उ० को प्रभारित निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए परिव्यय Outlay for works charged to WMS	3,21,69	(4) सवारी डिब्बा चल स्टाक की मरम्मत Repairs to Carriage Rolling Stock	212,13,99
(5) विविध प्रभार Miscellaneous Charges	62,37,47	(5) बिजली गाड़ी चल स्टाक की मरम्मत Repairs to EMU Rolling Stock	31,01,92
जोड़ TOTAL	7,41,94,82	(6) माल डिब्बा चल स्टाक की मरम्मत Repairs to Wagon Rolling Stock	75,08,72
III. इंजीनियरी कारखाने Engineering Workshops		(7) इंजीनियरी और संरचना संबंधी निर्माण कार्य Engineering and Structural works	6,24,40
(1) कारखाने के मजदूरों आदि को भुगतान Payment of shop labour etc.	23,25,22	(8) संयंत्र और उपस्कर की मरम्मत Repairs of Plant and Equipment	37,64,41
(2) सामान और भण्डार (भण्डार उचंत से) Material and Stores (from Stores Suspense)	28,41,76	(9) राजस्व के लिए विविध विनिर्माण-कार्य Miscellaneous Manufacture for Revenue	142,33,25
(3) सीधे खरीदे गये सामान और समायोजन Materials by direct purchase and adjustment	1,33,78,78	जोड़—राजस्व TOTAL—Revenue	639,85,16
(4) का०नि०उ० को प्रभारित निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए परिव्यय Outlay for works charged to WMS	..	IV. इतर रेलों, सरकारी विभागों और जनता के लिए किये गये काम Work done for foreign Railways, Govt. Departments and the Public—	
(5) विविध प्रभार Miscellaneous Charges	10,87,13	(1) रेल इंजन कारखाने Locomotive Shops	455,54,45
जोड़ TOTAL	1,96,32,89	(2) सवारी और माल डिब्बा कारखाने Carriage and Wagon Shops	315,36,44

सभी रेलें

ALL RAILWAYS

1988-89 में विनिर्माण-कार्य

Manufacture Operations for 1988-89

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Figures in thousands of rupees)

नाम खाता DEBITS	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1988-89	जमा खाता CREDITS	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1988-89
IV. बिजली कारखाने Electrical Workshops		(3) अन्य कारखाने Other Shops	29,14,23
(1) कारखाने के मजदूरों आदि को भुगतान Payment of shop labour etc.	20,67,91	जोड़—बाहर रेलें आदि TOTAL—Foreign Railways etc.	800,05,12
(2) सामान और भण्डार (भण्डार उचंत से) Material and Stores (from Stores Suspense)	27,05,35	जोड़—1 से IV Total—I to IV	20,38,00 17
(3) सीधे खरीदे गये सामान और समायोजन Materials by direct purchase and adjustment	11,85,37	V. घटाइए—मांग के अन्तर्गत विक्रयों के लिए (दूसरी ओर की मद VIII के अनुसार) Deduct for issues within the Demand vide item VIII per contra	521,00,88
(4) का०नि०उ० को प्रभारित निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए परिव्यय Outlay for works charged to WMS	..	जोड़—वर्ष में जमा खाते TOTAL—Credits during the year	1516,99,29
(5) विविध प्रभार Miscellaneous Charges	5,95,43		
जोड़ TOTAL	65,54,06		
V. सिग्नल और दूर-संचार कारखाने Signal and Telecom. Workshops		वर्ष के अन्त में प्रत्याशित शेष : Anticipated balance at close of the year :	
(1) कारखाने के मजदूरों आदि को भुगतान Payment of shop labour etc.	14,19,69	क. विनिर्माण उचंत A. Manufacture Suspense	
(2) सामान और भण्डार (भण्डार उचंत से) Material and Stores (from Stores Suspense)	8,02,25	(1) चालू निर्माण-कार्य Works-in-progress	130,80,27
(3) सीधे खरीदे गये सामान और समायोजन Materials by direct purchase and adjustment	2,78,00	(2) वसूल की जाने वाली बकाया राशि Amounts outstanding for realisation	—3,20
(4) का०नि०उ० को प्रभारित निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए परिव्यय Outlay for works charged to WMS	..	(3) पूरे किये गये निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए प्रोद्भूत होने वाले बिल/नामलाघे Bills/debits to be raised for work completed	3,15
(5) विविध प्रभार Miscellaneous Charges	1,76,08	जोड़—क TOTAL—A	130,80,22
जोड़ TOTAL	26,76,02		
VI. छापाखाना Printing Press			
(1) कारखाने के मजदूरों आदि को भुगतान Payment of shop labour etc.	13,25,63		
(2) सामान और भण्डार (भण्डार उचंत से) Material and Stores (from Stores Suspense)	11,96,99		

सभी रेलें
ALL RAILWAYS

1988-89 में विनिर्माण कार्य
Manufacture Operations for 1988-89

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Figures in thousands of rupees)

नाम खाता DEBITS	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1988-89	जमा खाता CREDITS	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1988-89
(3) सीधे खरीदे गये सामान और समायोजन Materials by direct purchase and adjustment	2,31,06	ख. विकास उचंत B. Development Suspense	—19,95,00
(4) का०नि०इ० को प्रभारित निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए परिव्यय Outlay for works charged to WMS	..	जोड़ (क+ख) TOTAL (A+B)	110,85,22
(5) विविध प्रभार Miscellaneous Charges	1,11,43		
जोड़ TOTAL	28,65,11	कुल जोड़ GRAND TOTAL	1627,84,51
VII. कपड़ा काटने का कारखाना Cloth Cutting Factory		शुद्ध—वर्ष के दौरान नामे या जमा Net—Debit or credit during the year	—4,90,04
(1) कारखाने के मजदूरी आदि की चुकाई Payment of shop labour etc.	68,06	अपेक्षित बजट अवरादि Budget Allotment required	1512,09,25
(2) सामान और भण्डार (भण्डार उचंत से) Material and Stores (from Stores Suspense)	12,95,20		
(3) सीधे खरीदे गये सामान और समायोजन Materials by direct purchase and adjustment	5,10		
(4) का०नि०इ० की प्रभारित निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए परिव्यय Outlay for works charged to WMS	..		
(5) विविध प्रभार Miscellaneous Charges	2,95		
जोड़—	13,71,31		
Total जोड़—I से VII TOTAL—I to VII	2033,10,13		
VIII. घटाइए—विनिर्माण उचंत से मांग के अंतर्गत सेवा/निर्माण-कार्यों की निकासी के लिए Deduct—For issues from Manufacture Suspense to services/works within the Demand			
(1) निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए निकासी Issues to Works	216,31,58		
(2) भण्डार उचंत के लिए निकासी Issues to Stores Suspense	304,69,30		
जोड़—(1)+(2) TOTAL (1)+(2)	521,00,88		
जोड़—वर्ष में नामेखाते TOTAL—Debits during the year	1512,0925		
कुल जोड़ GRAND TOTAL	1627,84,51		

MGIPRRND—SU47 RB/87—TSS II—19-2-88—4,500

The Appropriation (Railways) Act, 1988-89

रजिस्ट्री सं. डी(डीएन)127/88 REGISTERED No. D(DN)127/88

भारत का राजपत्र
The Gazette of India

असाधारण
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भाग II—खण्ड 1
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सं० 18] नई दिल्ली, बुधवार, मार्च 30, 1988/चैत्र 10, 1910
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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके ।
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 30th March, 1988/Chaitra 10, 1910

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 30th March, 1988, and is hereby published for general information:—

THE APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) No. 2 ACT, 1988

No. 16 OF 1988

[*30th March*, 1988.]

An Act to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1987-88 for the purposes of Railways.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Thirty-ninth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Act, 1988.

Issue of Rs. 487, 53,30,000 out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the financial year 1987-88.

2. From and out of the Consolidated Fund of India there may be paid and applied sums not exceeding those specified in column 3 of the Schedule amounting in the aggregate to the sum of four hundred and eighty-seven crores, fifty-three lakhs and thirty thousand rupees towards defraying the several charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year 1987-88, in respect of the services relating to Railways specified in column 2 of the Schedule.

Appropriation.

3. The sums authorised to be paid and applied from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India by this Act shall be appropriated for the services and purposes expressed in the Schedule in relation to the said year.

THE SCHEDULE

(See sections 2 and 3)

1	2	3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Railway Board	46,21,000	..	46,21,000
3	General Superintendence and Services on Railways	29,54,75,000	2,75,000	29,57,51,000
4	Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works	52,78,01,000	4,68,000	52,82,69,000
5	Repairs and Maintenance of Motive Power	8,07,10,000	23,000	8,07,33,000
6	Repairs and Maintenance of Carriages and Wagons	8,27,86,000	..	8,27,86,000
7	Repairs and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment	21,00,16,000	..	21,00,16,000
8	Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock and Equipment	64,50,85,000	4,85,000	64,55,70,000
9	Operating Expenses—Traffic	62,07,80,000	2,38,000	62,10,18,000
10	Operating Expenses—Fuel	30,61,49,000	..	30,61,49,000
11	Staff Welfare and Amenities	18,17,11,000	..	18,17,11,000
12	Miscellaneous Working Expenses	39,05,61,000	..	39,05,61,000
13	Provident Fund, Pension and other Retirement Benefits	142,31,76,000	2,47,33,000	144,79,09,000
14	Appropriation to Funds	4,60,00,000	..	4,60,00,000
16	Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement—			
	Revenue	2,05,86,000	..	2,05,86,000
	Other Expenditure			
	Capital	3,000	1,36,42,000	1,36,45,000
	Railway Funds	5,000	..	5,000
	TOTAL	483,54,65,000	3,98,65,000	487,53,30,000

S. RAMAIAH,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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THE APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) ACT, 1988

AN

ACT

to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1988-89 for the purposes of Railways.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Thirty-ninth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Appropriation (Railways) Act, 1988.

Issue of Rs. 16837, 12,24,000 out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the financial year 1988-89.

2. From and out of the Consolidated Fund of India there may be paid and applied sums not exceeding those specified in column 3 of the Schedule amounting in the aggregate to the sum of rupees sixteen thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven crores, twelve lakhs and twenty-four thousand rupees towards defraying the several charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year 1988-89, in respect of the services relating to Railways specified in column 2 of the Schedule.

Appropriation.

3. The sums authorised to be paid and applied from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India by this Act shall be appropriated for the services and purposes expressed in the Schedule in relation to the said year.

THE SCHEDULE

(See sections 2 and 3)

1	2	3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Railway Board	8,53,66,000	..	8,53,66,000
2	Miscellaneous Expenditure (General)	55,51,06,000	..	55,51,06,000
3	General Superintendence and Services on Railways	398,66,18,000	2,42,000	398,68,60,000
4	Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works	820,42,91,000	2,10,000	820,45,01,000
5	Repairs and Maintenance of Motive Power	658,29,66,000	83,000	658,30,49,000
6	Repairs and Maintenance of Carriages and Wagons	869,41,16,000	2,55,000	869,43,71,000
7	Repairs and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment	442,59,07,000	2,00,000	442,61,07,000
8	Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock and Equipment	702,37,20,000	2,00,000	702,39,20,000
9	Operating Expenses—Traffic	926,46,11,000	3,25,000	926,49,36,000
10	Operating Expenses—Fuel	1328,52,27,000	90,000	1328,53,17,000
11	Staff Welfare and Amenities	287,28,46,000	67,000	287,29,13,000
12	Miscellaneous Working Expenses	429,91,01,000	8,96,60,000	438,87,61,000
13	Provident Fund, Pension and other Retirement Benefits	575,43,88,000	4,48,96,000	579,92,84,000
14	Appropriation to Funds	2149,00,00,000	..	2149,00,00,000
15	Dividend to General Revenues, Repayment of loan taken from General Revenues and Amortization of Over-Capitalization	778,94,40,000	..	778,94,40,000
16	Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement—			
	Revenue	39,99,50,000	50,000	40,00,00,000

No. of vote	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Other Expenditure	4561,98,53,000	449,50,000	4566,48,03,000
	Capital	1785,49,90,000	15,00,000	1785,64,90,000
	Railway Funds			
	TOTAL	16818,84,96,000	18,27,28,000	16837,12,24,000

(As passed by the Houses of Parliament)

THE APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) NO. 3 ACT, 1988

AN

ACT

to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1986 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Thirty-ninth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Act, 1988.

Issue of Rs. 193,38,64,376 out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet certain expenditure for the year ended on the 31st March, 1986.

2. From and out of the Consolidated Fund of India, the sums specified in column 3 of the Schedule amounting in the aggregate to the sum of one hundred and ninety-three crores, thirty-eight lakhs, sixty-four thousand, three hundred and seventy-six rupees shall be deemed to have been authorised to be paid and applied to meet the amounts spent for defraying the charges in respect of the services relating to Railways specified in column 2 of the Schedule during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1986, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.

Appro-priation.

3. The sums deemed to have been authorised to be paid and applied from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India under this Act shall be deemed to have been appropriated for the services and purposes expressed in the Schedule in relation to the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1986.

THE SCHEDULE

(See sections 2 and 3)

1	2	3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2	Miscellaneous Expenditure (General)	..	33,965	33,965
4	Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works	5,04,64,354	..	5,04,64,354
5	Repairs and Maintenance of Motive Power	21,11,46,914	..	21,11,46,914
6	Repairs and Maintenance of Carriages and Wagons	3,74,06,000	..	3,74,06,000
7	Repairs and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment	1,18,72,388	36,648	1,19,09,036
8	Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock and Equipment	1,01,34,924	1,90,303	1,03,25,227
9	Operating Expenses—Traffic	3,46,34,128	..	3,46,34,128
10	Operating Expenses—Fuel	4,05,08,268	..	4,05,08,268
11	Staff Welfare and Amenities	1,20,37,933	..	1,20,37,933
12	Miscellaneous Working Expenses	5,75,30,930	..	5,75,30,930
13	Provident Fund, Pension and Other Retirement benefits	11,69,63,805	..	11,69,63,805
15	Dividend to General Revenues, Repayment of loans taken from General Revenues and Amortization of Over-Capitalisation	83,76,67,933	..	83,76,67,933
16	Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement			
	Other Expenditure			
	Railway Funds	51,32,35,883	..	51,32,35,883
	TOTAL	193,36,03,460	2,60,916	193,38,64,376

(*As passed by the Houses of Parliament*)

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